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Edexcel GCE

History
Advanced Subsidiary
Unit 2
Option A: Early Modern British History: Crown and Authority

Monday 23 January 2012 – Afternoon Time: 1 hour 20 minutes	Paper Reference 6HI02/A
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You must have: Sources Insert (enclosed)	Total Marks
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Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer question part (a) and part (b) of the topic for which you have been prepared. There is a choice of questions in part (b).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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6HI02/A – Early Modern British History: Crown and Authority

Choose EITHER A1 (Question 1) OR A2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

A1 – Henry VIII: Authority, Nation and Religion, 1509–40

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b). There is a choice of questions in part (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) on page 9.

Question 1

Answer part (a) and then answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii).

(a) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3.

How far do the sources suggest that there was considerable resistance to the Amicable Grant of 1525?

Explain your answer, using the evidence of Sources 1, 2 and 3.

(20)

EITHER

***(b) (i) Use Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that, in the years 1511–25, English successes in foreign policy outweighed the failures?

Explain your answer, using Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.

(40)

OR

***(b) (ii) Use Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that the dissolution of the greater monasteries was largely driven by financial motives?

Explain your answer, using Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.

(40)

(Total for Question 1 = 60 marks)



6HI02/A – Early Modern British History: Crown and Authority

Choose EITHER A1 (Question 1) OR A2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

A2 – Crown, Parliament and Authority in England, 1588–1629

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b). There is a choice of questions in part (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) on page 9.

Question 2

Answer part (a) and then answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii).

(a) Study Sources 10, 11 and 12.

How far do the sources suggest that James I's extravagant giving was the cause of his financial problems?

Explain your answer, using the evidence of Sources 10, 11 and 12.

(20)

EITHER

***(b) (i) Use Sources 13, 14 and 15 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that James I's attempt to follow a peaceful foreign policy in the years 1621–25 failed due to lack of support from Parliament?

Explain your answer, using Sources 13, 14 and 15 and your own knowledge.

(40)

OR

***(b) (ii) Use Sources 16, 17 and 18 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that the breakdown of relations between Charles and Parliament was brought about by the actions of a difficult minority in the House of Commons?

Explain your answer, using Sources 16, 17 and 18 and your own knowledge.

(40)

(Total for Question 2 = 60 marks)



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Sources Insert

Paper Reference

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Do not return the insert with the question paper.

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PEARSON

Choose EITHER A1 (Question 1) OR A2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

A1 – Henry VIII: Authority, Nation and Religion, 1509–40

Sources for use with Question 1 (a)

SOURCE 1

(From a letter written by the Archbishop of Canterbury, William Warham, to Cardinal Wolsey, 5 April 1525. Warham acted as a commissioner in Kent for the Amicable Grant of 1525. The Amicable Grant was an attempt by the Crown to raise money.)

1 It will be hard to raise the money, especially as other parliamentary grants are still to be paid. Reports, for the secret ear of the Cardinal, show the dissatisfaction prevailing. People say they shall never have rest from payments as long as some liveth. Some of the commissioners only announce the King's command without
5 pressing it further through fear of the people.

SOURCE 2

(From a letter written by the Duke of Suffolk to Wolsey, 11 April 1525. The Duke supported Henry over the Amicable Grant.)

Through all Suffolk, except Ipswich, the people now conform to the King's request, although there are allegations to the contrary. When I visit Ipswich I trust to find the people agreeable. They say they do not yet see the clergy being made to pay, while the lay people are required to pay. The Commissioners have answered to
10 this that the clergy will not fail to pay double. I wish to know what authority the collectors shall have if any person should refuse to pay.

SOURCE 3

(From Henry's advice to the commissioners, issued 8 May 1525)

The people plead their poverty. Proceed gently, rather than by violence. In some places the people arose up in arms against the commissioners. The dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk write to the Cardinal that the people lay all the blame on him,
15 and that, if any insurrection follow, the quarrel shall be only against him. Wolsey replies to them that when the people dare not use their tongues against their Sovereign, they will not fail to use evil language against the Cardinal.

Sources for use with Question 1 (b) (i)

SOURCE 4

(From M. D. Palmer, *Henry VIII*, published 1983)

The period of peace from 1514 to 1522 was most characteristic of what Wolsey was trying to achieve in his diplomacy. He achieved the treaty of 1514 ending the war with France. His greatest triumph was the Treaty of London, where he persuaded twenty rulers to sign a treaty of perpetual peace in 1518. He had arranged the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and also met with Charles V at Sandwich and Gravelines in 1520. In August 1521 he attempted to negotiate peace between Francis I and the Emperor Charles V at Calais, before signing the secret treaty of Bruges with the Emperor in November. In the 1521 negotiations at least, the pursuit of peace may have been used as a weapon to deceive the French.

SOURCE 5

(From a personal letter written by William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Cardinal Wolsey, April 1525. Warham was a commissioner responsible for trying to raise funds for the invasion.)

It is widely spoken that invading France will cost us greatly and that it will enrich France. If the King was to win, he would have to spend further time and revenue to keep France, or else lose it.

SOURCE 6

(From Alastair Armstrong, *Henry VIII: Authority, Nation and Religion, 1509–1540*, published 2008)

English foreign policy was costly, short-sighted and out-of-date. The French campaigns of 1512–13 were expensive and ultimately of little long-term value. Henry spent £1.4 million fighting wars in the years 1511–25, squandering the legacy from his father. Whilst Wolsey was probably right to align with the strongest power in Europe from 1521, Charles V increasingly pursued his own aims and ambitions. Moreover, England's economic weakness limited effective action.

Sources for use with Question 1 (b) (ii)

SOURCE 7

(From Arthur Innes, *England Under the Tudors*, published 1905)

The new Act, suppressing those religious houses which had not been accounted for in the Act of 1536, was merely the logical consequence of the old one. The distinction in morals between the lesser and greater monasteries was not marked: earlier visitations had shown beyond question that, even among the great Abbeys, 40 there were to be found examples of corruption and extravagance. To the old charges were added ones of taking part in the rebellion of the North, in Exeter's conspiracy, and of stirring up disloyalty generally. The vast bulk of the wealth of the monasteries went to the enrichment of private individuals, not any national or ecclesiastical purpose. Still, the revenue gained did relieve some of the need for 45 other taxation.

SOURCE 8

(From T. A. Morris, *Tudor Government*, published 1999)

In the short-term the dissolution of the monasteries undoubtedly brought the Crown far greater wealth than could have been gained from taxation, a probable total of £1.3 million between 1536 and 1547. However, whilst Henry aimed to build a war chest, Cromwell aimed to increase permanently the Crown's revenue from 50 land.

SOURCE 9

(From a letter sent from Henry's office to the Earl of Sussex concerning the surrender of the greater abbey at Furness after the Pilgrimage of Grace, April 1537)

The King gives thanks for searching out evidence of those involved in the rebellion. He wishes the Earl of Sussex to take an inventory of all the property and lands. At the Earl's discretion, the monks of an honest sort should be given money for their costs and be allowed to keep personal property of little value. Look to the King's 55 profit and make sure all parties shall be contented.

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Choose EITHER A1 (Question 1) OR A2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

A2 – Crown, Parliament and Authority in England, 1588–1629

Sources for use with Question 2 (a)

SOURCE 10

(From a letter written by Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, to Robert Cecil, 10 August 1604)

1 His Majesty's subjects hear and fear that King James' excellent and heroical nature is too much inclined to giving, which in short will exhaust the treasure of this kingdom and bring many inconveniences.

SOURCE 11

(From a letter written by the Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Dorset, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Julius Caesar, June 1607)

You may answer to those that press you for payment of the King's debts, that the
5 debts owed to King James, his subsidies, his rents, his revenues, despite all attempts to collect them, are not paid. The money comes in with great difficulty. How can the King pay what he owes when that which is owing to him is unpaid? The King and his Council do not neglect to devise all possible ways to bring in money. I have had to endure for three years complaints about the King's debts. Besides, the
10 King has brought with him an increased expense: a Queen, a Prince and other royal children.

SOURCE 12

(From a letter written by John More to Sir Ralph Winwood, 1 December 1610. Sir Ralph Winwood was an ambassador abroad and More was his agent in London.)

I understand from common talk that the Parliament could be content to replenish the royal cistern* (as they call it) of His Majesty's Treasury, were they assured that His Majesty's generosity of gifts to the wasteful Scots would not cause a continual
15 and incurable leak from the cistern.

* cistern – a tank used to store water.

Sources for use with Question 2 (b) (i)

SOURCE 13

(From C. Emmott, *British History*, published 1965)

Parliament disliked the peace with Spain of 1604; they found it difficult to believe that Spain was no longer the dangerous enemy she had been for so long. They bitterly opposed the attempt to marry Charles to a Spanish princess, were angered by the execution of Raleigh who was sacrificed to please Spain, and rejoiced when
20 the visit of Charles and Buckingham to Madrid in 1623 ended in failure.

From the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War, Parliament advocated active aid for Frederick and welcomed the failure of James' efforts to find a diplomatic solution and the consequent change of policy in 1624.

SOURCE 14

(From John Reeve, *Britain and the World under the Stuarts, 1603–1689*, published 1996)

As the German conflict escalated in 1621 and threatened to become a general
25 European war, James was trapped between his official Protestant and dynastic commitments and his desire for peace with Spain. He attempted to mediate in the German crisis, seeking to have Frederick and Elizabeth restored, and tried to link this approach to the Spanish marriage scheme. James met Parliament in 1621, probably seeking to build up his credibility with Spain, but he was not really
30 prepared to go to war.

SOURCE 15

(From The Commons' Petition of 9 December 1621 to James I)

Despite your princely efforts to achieve peace, the time has come that war must be considered. Your Majesty must either abandon your own children or engage yourself in a war. We thought it our duties also to take care for the securing of our peace at home, which the dangerous increase of Popish influence in this country did lead us unto. As your most loyal and humble subjects and servants, we voice
35 our cares and fears to demonstrate to Your Majesty things which we were not assured could come so fully and clearly to your knowledge.

Sources for use with Question 2 (b) (ii)

SOURCE 16

(From Charles I's 'Declaration showing the causes of the late Dissolution', 10 March 1629)

No sooner had the Parliament begun in January 1629 than troublesome men began to sow and spread their jealousies. We do not attribute these disasters to
40 the many religious, grave, and well-minded men of the House of Commons. The well-minded part of the House was dominated by the practices of the troublesome, who, careless of their duties, have taken advantage of the times and the Crown's needs.

SOURCE 17

(From G. E. Seel and D. L. Smith, *The Early Stuart Kings, 1603–1642*, published 2001)

Charles took the view that the majority of Parliament were led astray by a
45 few disaffected members. This view became self fulfilling. He alienated the more moderate members by taking stern measures against opponents, such as appointing leading critics as sheriffs in order to exclude them from the 1626 Parliament. Within a year after his accession his impatience led him to explore means to make non-Parliamentary government viable, notably the Benevolence
50 and the Forced Loan.

SOURCE 18

(From Roger Lockyer, *Tudor and Stuart Britain 1471–1714*, published 1985)

Whatever the motives of the Commons' leaders, their actions persuaded Charles that he had little to gain from prolonging the session. They would not vote for Tonnage and Poundage and created bitter divisions by criticising his religious policy. Far from being a source of harmony between himself and his people,
55 Parliament was turning into a public demonstration of disunity. The Lords immediately obeyed his command for an adjournment, but the reaction in the Commons was unexpected and violent. Eliot's group kept the Speaker in his chair while Eliot delivered a passionate attack upon Popish influences at court and called on the Commons to pass the Three Resolutions.

Acknowledgements

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