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Pearson
Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

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History

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2

Option A: Early Modern British History: Crown and Authority

Thursday 22 May 2014 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper Reference

6HI02/A

You must have:

Sources Insert (enclosed)

Total Marks

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 on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

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.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

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 genuine concerns for the state of religion lay behind Cromwell's visitations?

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 1509–20, Henry VIII was successful in his foreign policy?

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 Thomas Cromwell was the driving force in the break with Rome in the years to 1534?

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 Elizabeth had the support of her people in the last years of her reign?

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 handling of domestic issues was effective in the years to 1618?

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 main reason for the breakdown of relations between King and Parliament, in the years 1621–29, was disagreement over foreign policy?

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

(40)

(Total for Question 2 = 60 marks)



((b) continued)

[The page contains 23 horizontal dotted lines for text entry.]



((b) continued)

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((b) continued)

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TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel GCE

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2

Option A: Early Modern British History: Crown and Authority

Thursday 22 May 2014 – Afternoon

Sources Insert

Paper Reference

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Do not return the insert with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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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 to Thomas Cromwell by Richard Layton, a Royal Commissioner, 30 June 1535)

The diocese of York has not been visited since the Cardinal's time. There can be no better way to beat the King's authority into the heads of the common people in the North, than to show them that the King intends reformation and correction of religion. They are long accustomed to superstition, frantic fantasies and ceremonies, which are far removed from true religion. They regard these more highly than either God or their prince.

5

SOURCE 2

(From a letter written to Thomas Cromwell by Edward Lee, Archbishop of York, 1 July 1535. Lee was expecting visitations in areas under his authority.)

I have sent books for priests to spread the King's command that all ecclesiastical persons should preach the sincere Word of God, declare his title of Supreme Head, and thus renounce the Pope's authority. Undoubtedly, many of our clergymen can scarcely understand these. Many benefices are so poor that no learned man will take them; those who have the best benefices are not resident. We rely on those who are honest and observe the correct form of service. In other respects they are not perfect.

10

SOURCE 3

(From a letter written to Henry VIII by Edward Lee, Archbishop of York, 14 January 1536)

Dr Layton visited me yesterday, concerning words that I was supposed to have spoken to the general confessor of Syon Abbey, that I would stand against your title of Supreme Head even to the death. I have not spoken with the said confessor. I have had nothing to do with anyone from Syon since coming to my diocese. The priories of Hull and Mount Grace have come to me for counsel. The priors of both were resolved to die rather than to yield to your royal title, but I have persuaded both of them to change their opinions.

15

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

SOURCE 4

(From Keith Randell, *Henry VIII and the Government of England*, published 1991)

In 1512 victory seemed to be in sight. Agreement was reached with Ferdinand for a joint attack on France, with England's prize being the acquisition of Aquitaine. But Henry was tricked by his father-in-law, Ferdinand. While the English army rotted with insufficient supplies and little local support, Ferdinand used the distraction of an English army in France to conquer Navarre. The remains of Henry's troops made their way home in disgrace at the end of the season having achieved absolutely nothing, but at great expense. 20 25

SOURCE 5

(From John A. F. Thomson, *The Transformation of Medieval England, 1370–1529*, published 1983)

The campaign of 1513 had limited success, capturing Therouanne and Tournai, and defeating a French cavalry force at the Battle of the Spurs. A further campaign the following year offered promise, as the defeat of the Scots at Flodden meant England would be safe in the North for some time. Henry's allies, however, who had been keeping open alternative political options, found these preferable. Henry attempted to go on alone, but his sole effort was a raid near Cherbourg, and before long he, too, came to terms with France. 30

SOURCE 6

(From Cardinal Wolsey's notes on the proposed Treaty of London, July 1518)

A treaty of mutual defence between the Pope, the Emperor, the Kings of France, England and Spain is to be drawn up by the Cardinal. The King of France to remove certain things objectionable to the King of England, to make possible a marriage alliance, and Margaret* to be Regent in Scotland. 35

*Margaret was Henry VIII's sister

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

SOURCE 7

(From Peter Servini, *Henry VIII: The Reformation*, published 1994)

Thomas Cromwell's importance lay not so much in any particular office as in his personal influence on the king. Although Cromwell may not have originated the ideas behind Henry's policy, he took the ideas and made them practicable. This process can be seen in the Act in Restraint of Appeals, passed by April 1533, by which Cranmer was able to decide the King's case. In earlier drafts of the act, specific reference was made to the King's divorce and the problems of succession. 40

SOURCE 8

(From Derrick Murphy, *England 1485–1603*, published 1999)

Early in 1532, there was a major attack by the Commons on the Church, well organised by Cromwell, which Henry supported. The clergy was required to accept 'The Submission of the Clergy'. With Rome still unresponsive, stronger pressure was needed. Parliament, under Cromwell's direction, produced a Bill which would cut the payment of Annates to Rome. Whilst conditional at first, if the Pope refused to accept it, bishops were to be appointed by the king without consultation with Rome. The drift continued through the autumn of 1532, until possibly the most significant event in the 'Reformation' process to date – Anne Boleyn became pregnant. 45 50

SOURCE 9

(From a letter written by Eustace Chapuys, the Imperial Ambassador, to Charles V, 27 January 1533)

Dr Cranmer, recently ambassador to your Majesty, had not been here a week before the King, to the great astonishment of everybody, promoted him to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. It is suspected that the purpose of this haste is that the archbishop, as legate of this kingdom, may authorise the new marriage in this parliament and can grant the necessary divorce. 55

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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 an address to Elizabeth I on behalf of the Commons by its Speaker, John Croke, December 1601)

We, your most devoted subjects and servants, on bended knees and from our hearts, do offer all thanks to God and your Majesty for our continuation in true religion, in peace, and in all happiness. We thank you for our preservation from tyranny, dishonour and oppression, and for protection from our malicious and cruel enemies, from which God and your Majesty have delivered us.

5

SOURCE 11

(From a letter written by the Earl of Northumberland to James VI of Scotland, 1601. Northumberland was a Catholic sympathiser who wrote secretly to James in the hope of improved treatment for Catholics if James became King of England.)

The nobility are unsatisfied that places of honour are not given to them, and that offices of trust are not laid in their hands to manage, as has always been the tradition. They are also unsatisfied that her Majesty is not generous and is slow to relieve their impoverishment, which results from their own extravagance.

SOURCE 12

(From a speech by Francis Bacon in the Parliament of 1593 in a debate on the Government's request for three subsidies to be paid over three years, not the usual six years)

It is impossible. The poor man's rent is such that they are not able to afford it. The gentlemen must sell their plate, and the farmers their brass pots, since this tax is required so soon. We must not persuade ourselves that their wealth is greater than it is. We shall breed discontent in the people and endanger her Majesty's safety, which must rely more on the love of her people than on their wealth.

10

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

SOURCE 13

(From Kevin Sharpe, *Parliamentary History 1603–1629: In or out of Perspective?*, published 1978)

Many contemporaries saw James in an especially favourable light. Sir Roger Wilbraham, Master of Requests 1593–1616, thought the new king more decisive than Elizabeth. When James was present in Parliament, his will usually prevailed. At the time of the debates on the Union, James showed remarkable patience with the petty indecisions of the Commons. He was always ready to distinguish loyal critics from ambitious politicians. Had he died three or four years earlier, he would have certainly enjoyed a better reputation. 15 20

SOURCE 14

(From S. J. Houston, *James I*, published 1986)

James' rule opened up a split within the political nation between Court and Country. The king's generosity to his courtiers, the sale of titles and offices, the failure to curb administrative costs and corruption, alienated a significant proportion of the country gentry. This encouraged them to follow the lead of men attacking the administration. His greatest fault was his inability to curb his extravagance, or support reforms which would have cut expenditure. He failed to control the pension list or establish regular accounting in the Exchequer. 25

SOURCE 15

(From the Commons' response to the King's speech in which he defended his right to levy impositions, 23 May 1610)

We, your Majesty's most humble subjects in the Commons, have received a commandment of restraint. This forbids us from debating in Parliament your Majesty's right of imposing duties upon your subjects' goods, exported from or imported to this realm. We do with all humble duty make this remonstrance to your Majesty. We hold it an ancient and undoubted right of Parliament to debate freely all matters that do properly concern the subject and his right or state. 30

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

SOURCE 16

(From S. L. Adams, *Foreign Policy and the Parliaments of 1621 and 1624*, published 1978)

The Parliament of 1621 had revealed the wide difference of outlook between Parliament, who would not support an expedition to the Palatinate, and James, who would not undertake any other form of military operation. The positions were little altered in 1624. The difference in outlook on foreign affairs reflected growing tension, as the Stuart court increasingly rejected a puritan outlook on foreign affairs. The Subsidy Act was a desperate attempt to create a compromise war policy on which both king and parliament could agree; however, the spirit of political cooperation it depended on for its success no longer existed.

SOURCE 17

(From A. G. R. Smith, *The Emergence of a Nation State 1529–1660*, published 1997)

Compared with the foreign disasters and Arminian experiments of 1625–29, the preceding years appear as a relatively happy time. These were years of peace abroad and basic religious calm at home. Different political and religious moods prevailed before and after 1625, with the Parliaments of 1621 and 1624 so much happier assemblies than those of 1626 and 1628. The wars of 1625 to 1630 were Charles' and Buckingham's wars. Charles and Buckingham were responsible for the tensions which these conflicts imposed on English society, just as they were responsible for the introduction of Arminianism as the official doctrine of the Church.

SOURCE 18

(From the *Protestation of the House of Commons*, 2 March 1629)

1. Whoever shall seem to extend or introduce popery or Arminianism, shall be taken as an enemy to this kingdom.
2. Whoever shall advise the charging of the subsidies of tonnage and poundage not being granted by Parliament, shall be considered an innovator in the government, and taken as an enemy to this kingdom.

Acknowledgments

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