Write your name here

Surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel GCE

Centre Number | Candidate Number

History

Advanced
Unit 3
Option A: Revolution and Conflict in England

Monday 8 June 2015 – Morning
Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference
6HI03/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.
- There are two sections in this question paper. Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The quality of your written communication will be assessed in **all** your responses – *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

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

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6HI03/A – Revolution and Conflict in England

SECTION A

Answer ONE question in Section A on the topic for which you have been prepared.

You should start the answer to your chosen question in Section A on page 3.
Section B begins on page 11.

A1 – Protest, Crisis and Rebellion in England, 1536–88

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 How successful were the changes made to Tudor government finances in the years 1536–53?

(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

OR

2 How far do you agree with the view that, in the years 1558–74, Elizabeth's relations with Spain and Philip II deteriorated to a disastrous degree?

(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

A2 – Revolution, Republic and Restoration: England, 1629–67

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 'Charles I's advisers were the main cause of growing opposition to his rule during the years 1629–40.'

How far do you agree with this view?

(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

OR

4 To what extent did the Restoration settlement settle the country in the years 1660–67?

(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

SECTION A

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1 ☐ **Question 2** ☐

Question 3 ☐ **Question 4** ☐

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.

You should start the answer to your chosen question in Section B on page 13.

A1 – Protest, Crisis and Rebellion in England, 1536–88

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.
Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

EITHER

5 Use Sources 1, 2 and 3 and your own knowledge.

How far do you agree with the view that the government was never seriously threatened by the rebellions of 1549?

Explain your answer, using Sources 1, 2 and 3 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 5 = 40 marks)

OR

6 Use Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.

How far do you agree with the view that, in the years 1566–88, Elizabeth faced significant challenge from Parliament?

Explain your answer, using Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 6 = 40 marks)

A2 – Revolution, Republic and Restoration: England, 1629–67

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.
Answer EITHER Question 7 OR Question 8.

EITHER

7 Use Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.

'The clearest division between the two sides seems to be religious and cultural.'
(Source 7, line 4)

How far do you agree with this view of side-taking in 1642?

Explain your answer, using Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 7 = 40 marks)

OR

8 Use Sources 10, 11 and 12 and your own knowledge.

How far do you agree with the view that Cromwell's failure to manage parliament was responsible for the limited success of the Protectorate?

Explain your answer, using Sources 10, 11 and 12 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 8 = 40 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS

SECTION B

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 5 ☐ **Question 6** ☐

Question 7 ☐ **Question 8** ☐

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel GCE

History

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Sources Insert – Section B

Paper Reference

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Sources for use with Section B. Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.

A1 – Protest, Crisis and Rebellion in England, 1536–88

Sources for use with Question 5

SOURCE 1
(From M. L. Bush, *The Government Policy of Protector Somerset*, published 1975)

In quelling disorder, the government's policy towards the rebellions of 1549 was eminently successful. The Yarmouth, Landbeach, Cambridge, Suffolk, Yorkshire, Kent, Essex and Midland stirs of the summer were all pacified without the government's military intervention. This justified the government's initial policy of delaying direct military action, and the traditional offer of a royal pardon and promises of remedy as being the most effective way to subdue peasant rebels. Furthermore, in the exceptional cases where the government applied the sword, it easily accomplished its objective without heavy losses of capital and men. The total cost of coping with the risings of 1549 came to £28,122, a substantial but not an astronomical sum for a financially hard-pressed government. In addition, the military tactics proved correct, with the Norfolk rebels starved onto the plain and defeated by muzzle loader and horse, while the defeat of the western rebels occurred before any reinforcements had reached Lord Russell.

SOURCE 2
(From John Lotherington, *The Tudor Years*, published 1994)

In 1549, the leading local magnate, the Duke of Norfolk was still in the Tower and most of the gentry and gentlemen either lacked the resources to act or deemed it wise to see how things would develop. Somerset's initial response was a conciliatory one: he offered a pardon which was rejected by Kett on 21 July. Then Somerset authorised the sending of the forces commanded by Northampton, who was the highest-ranking Privy Councillor after Somerset himself, accompanied by Lords Wentworth and Sheffield, who also had military experience. Following the dispersal of Northampton's forces and Sheffield's death at the hands of the mob, Somerset was stunned. He blamed Northampton for ineptitude and realised that the Kett Rebellion was a much more serious affair than he had thought.

SOURCE 3
(From Derrick Murphy et al, *England 1485–1603*, published 1999)

In 1549, Somerset was let down by the gentry and aristocracy and whilst he was under pressure to use force, there was little he could do. Although mercenaries were employed, they had to be held in reserve to deal with the possibility of a French invasion. Moreover, Scotland was still garrisoned. The Lord Protector therefore had little option but to use delaying tactics until forces were available to him. In doing so, he left himself open to counter-accusations from colleagues like Sir William Paget who considered that he was being too lenient towards the rebels. Once forces were available, they were deployed efficiently and ruthlessly in Lord Russell's suppression of the Western Rebellion and the Earl of Warwick's suppression of Kett's Rebellion in East Anglia.

A1 – Protest, Crisis and Rebellion in England, 1536–88

Sources for use with Question 6

SOURCE 4
(From G. R. Elton, *The Tudor Constitution*, published 1960)

From first to last Elizabeth found in her Parliaments a determined group of men who wished to go further in Church reform than she did. They thought themselves entitled to interfere in the queen's policy when, in their opinion, it endangered the safety of the realm and the Protestant settlement. In 1571 'Puritan' elements nearly stampeded the House into accepting a Calvinist form of religion and, in 1587, another wholesale assault on the same lines was only just beaten off. Fears of a popish succession also underlay the other major issues over which the Commons pressurised the queen. In 1572, 1584, and 1587 they tried hard to be rid of Mary Queen of Scots, and the session of 1566 was dominated by the organised opposition of a group who wanted to secure a formal settlement of the succession.

SOURCE 5
(From Alan G. R. Smith, *The Emergence of a Nation State 1529–1660*, published 1984)

During Elizabeth's reign, co-operation between Crown and Parliament continued. There were, of course, disagreements as well, but Neale's picture exaggerates their extent. Neale concentrated heavily in his account on the great dramatic incidents in the parliamentary history of the reign. Commons conflicts with the Queen usually caused her major anxieties only when they had the support of the Lords and often of the Council as well. It was such combined agitation against Norfolk and Mary Queen of Scots in 1572 which secured Norfolk's execution in the face of royal reluctance and the even greater pressure which they employed in 1586–87 which finally brought Mary herself to the block. In striking contrast, agitation in the Commons over free speech in 1566, 1576 and 1587 produced no extension of the House's rights. The attitude of the Commons towards Wentworth in 1576 suggests indeed that he was essentially a maverick.

SOURCE 6
(From John McGurk, *The Tudor Monarchies 1485–1603*, published 1999)

Many MPs who gained their seats from the patronage of peers and courtiers sat in every House of Commons during the period. The crown could normally rely on their support. The queen could interfere directly and sometimes did, especially when she considered a bill or a discussion to be a matter in her own prerogative. Her usual combination of tact and influence meant that she got her way. Elizabeth, therefore, controlled the workings of parliament by use of the royal veto, direct interventions to stop bills being discussed, and drastically, the imprisonment of members. However, some see in her speeches and messages to both Houses a charm and a rapport that worked.

Sources for use with Section B. Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.

A2 – Revolution, Republic and Restoration: England, 1629–67

Sources for use with Question 7

SOURCE 7
(From Conrad Russell, *The Crisis of Parliaments: English History 1509–1660*, published 1971)

In the towns, there was some tendency for the war to become a contest between an outer ring and a privileged (and royalist) inner ring, but these contests do not seem to have covered any very profound differences of economic approach or social class. The clearest division between the two sides seems to be religious and cultural. It is almost universally true that Puritans fought for the Parliament, and high churchmen and Catholics for the king. This does not mean that either side was composed of fanatics: many of the MPs who fought for Parliament were moderates. It appeared, however, that under Laud there was no room in the national church for people of this sort. Alongside the religious division went a broader division between a Puritan civilization, cultivating the virtues of sobriety, thrift, and hard work, and a Royalist civilization that was courtly and fashionable.

SOURCE 8
(From Christopher Hibbert, *Charles I*, published 2001)

When in September 1642 Parliament declared that all men who did not support it were 'delinquents' and that their property was forfeit, it meant that those who would have been happy to stay neutral were virtually obliged to fight in their own defence. If self-interest provided the spur for this early surge of support for the Royalist cause, other reasons, no less important, played their part in swelling the numbers of men who eventually decided to throw in their lot with the King. It was not only that the King's majesty was considered by many to be sacrosanct. Verney wrote to his brother, who had made up his mind to support Parliament, 'I plead you consider that majesty is sacred; God says "Touch not my anointed."' Additionally, many who took up the Royalist cause believed that the King's opponents represented rebellion and chaos as opposed to law and order.

SOURCE 9
(From Maurice Ashley, *The English Civil War*, published 1990)

The rich were not necessarily on the King's side. Although he was supported by two fabulously wealthy peers, the Earl of Newcastle and the Marquis of Worcester, it was on the whole in the poorer parts that most Royalists were to be found. It is dangerous to be too emphatic about the political complexion of the counties. While it is true that on the whole the west of England, the west Midlands, the East Riding of Yorkshire and the far northern counties were Royalist, while the home counties, eastern and south-eastern England were Parliamentarian, that was not always because of public opinion but because of the complications of regional affairs and family rivalries.

A2 – Revolution, Republic and Restoration: England, 1629–67

Sources for use with Question 8

SOURCE 10
(From Hugh Trevor-Roper, *Religion, the Reformation and Social Change*, published 1966)

Cromwell tended to regard all parliamentary management as a wicked interference with the freedom of Parliament. Therefore he supplied none, and when other more politically-minded men sought to fill the void, he intervened to crush such indecent organisation. In this way he thought he was securing 'free parliaments' which he expected automatically to produce 'good laws'. He did not realise that such parliaments owed their effectiveness not to such 'freedom', nor to the personal worthiness of the parties, nor to the natural harmony between them, but to that ceaseless vigilance, intervention and management by the Privy Council which worthy Puritan back-benchers regarded as a monstrous limitation of their freedom. Ironically, the one English sovereign who had actually been a Member of Parliament proved himself, as a parliamentarian, the most incompetent of them all. He did so because he had not studied the necessary rules of the game.

SOURCE 11
(From Christopher Hill, *Puritanism and Revolution*, published 1967)

After the war was won political disagreements re-appeared which led to purges of Parliament and to military dictatorship. The Protector failed to come to terms with his first Parliament. He managed to do so with his second, not because of Parliamentary management, but because in 1656 the government was prepared to surrender to the political programme demanded by the majority in Parliament, whereas in 1654 it had not been. Without a change of policy by the executive, no amount of management could have secured it a majority, even with many MPs excluded.

SOURCE 12
(From Barry Coward, *The Stuart Age*, published 1980)

The prospects of cooperation were not bright when the second Protectorate parliament met in September 1656, even though Cromwell and the council excluded over a hundred MPs thought likely to be critics of the regime. The case of James Nayler illustrated that few MPs shared Cromwell's commitment to extensive religious toleration, but feared it as a recipe for political and social subversion. In 1657, however, two events emphasized that Cromwell might still reconcile the political nation to his rule. First, political realist as he was, he gave way to parliament's demand to end the rule of the major-generals. Second, Cromwell at last killed the Instrument of Government, the army's constitution, and accepted a parliamentary constitution, the amended Humble Petition and Advice. But that was as far as Cromwell would go; he would not accept the crown. He wanted to conciliate the army, while at the same time winning new civilian supporters.

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