

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

Friday 9 June 2017 – 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.

Turn over ►

P49134A

©2017 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1



Pearson

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** To what extent did factional rivalry undermine government in the final eight years (1539–47) of Henry VIII's reign?

(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

OR

- 2** How far do you agree with the view that, in the years 1547–66, religious policy was largely determined by the personal beliefs of the individual monarchs?

(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

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

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3** How far do you agree with the view that it was not until 1637 that Charles I faced serious opposition to his personal rule?

(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

OR

- 4** 'The monarchy was restored in 1660 as a result of popular pressure.' How far do you agree with this view?

(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing answers.



(Section A continued)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(Section A continued)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(Section A continued)

Handwriting practice area consisting of 25 horizontal dotted lines.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(Section A continued)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(Section A continued)

Handwriting practice area consisting of 25 horizontal dotted lines.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(Section A continued)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(Section A continued)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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 risings of 1536–7 posed a significant threat to Henry VIII?

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, parliament became increasingly independent from the monarch's control?

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)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



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.

How far do you accept the view that the main motivation for side-taking in 1642 was differing views on religion?

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 that the limited success of the Protectorate was primarily because Cromwell's godly agenda was not shared by the political nation?

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



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing answers.



P 4 9 1 3 4 A 0 1 3 2 4

(Section B continued)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(Section B continued)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



(Section B continued)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(Section B continued)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



(Section B continued)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(Section B continued)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



(Section B continued)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(Section B continued)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE



Pearson Edexcel GCE

History

Advanced

Unit 3

Option A: Revolution and Conflict in England

Friday 9 June 2017 – Morning

Sources Insert – Section B

Paper Reference

6HI03/A

Do not return the insert with the question paper.

P49134A

©2017 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1



Turn over ►



Pearson

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 Peter Marshall, *Reformation England 1480–1642*, published 2003)

No amount of propaganda was able to prevent a massive outbreak of popular unrest in the latter months of 1536. There were a series of linked rebellions, which engulfed Lincolnshire and the northern counties and became known as the Pilgrimage of Grace (though this title properly belongs to the rising in Yorkshire led by the lawyer Robert Aske). The scale and significance of these events is difficult to exaggerate. In Yorkshire alone, some 40,000 may have been up in arms, a force much larger than the Crown could put into the field against it. Fortunately for Henry, it never came to the test of battle. 5

SOURCE 2

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

In the circumstances, it was fortunate for the King that the Pilgrims were filled with high principles and loyalty to the monarchy, and were unwilling to use violence except in the last resort. The one common motive among all the rebels was the conservative desire to reverse the recent changes in religion. Although the original rebellions were led by the lower orders, the gentry were quite willing to encourage rebellion as openly as they dared and to direct the demands to their own ends. Neither the gentry nor the peers intended to be disloyal to the King though. They saw the Pilgrimage as a demonstration rather than a civil war. They were seeking to give the King support against his more radical councillors and hoped to be supported by conservative noblemen like Norfolk and Shrewsbury. 10
15

SOURCE 3

(From G.W. Bernard, *The King's Reformation*, published 2005)

What is most striking, and most surprising, is not that the risings failed, but rather that they ever took place, and that for much of October, November, December and January it appeared that the Pilgrims held the whip hand and would succeed in extracting substantial concessions from Henry VIII. Those concessions, it is argued here, were above all on matters concerning religion, especially the fate of the monasteries. The Pilgrimage of Grace, more than is currently fashionable to recognise, even more than was once believed, was a critique of the Henrician reformation revealing the depth and breadth of concern over Henry VIII's religious policies. For a time the risings seemed to have achieved the Pilgrims' dreams, but it was not to be. 20
25

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

Sources for use with Question 6

SOURCE 4

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

When Parliament was in session, MPs enjoyed such privileges as freedom to speak their minds on the matters put before them, and freedom from arrest. The historian J.E. Neale, however, claimed that the reign saw these freedoms increasingly interpreted in the Commons as constitutional rights, rather than temporary privileges granted in the crown's interest. Paul Wentworth's demand to be allowed to continue the debate on the succession, despite the Queen's displeasure (1566), or the protests of his brother Peter at royal management of the House (1576), were crucial stages in the development of parliamentary independence.

30

35

SOURCE 5

(From Wallace Notestein, *The Winning of the Initiative by the House of Commons*, published 1924)

A study of the position of the Speaker of the Commons serves to confirm the notion of the influence of the Council in the Commons and to give clues to the methods by which that influence was maintained. It was one of the Councillors who rose in the House at the beginning of the session and suggested a nominee for Speaker; it was perhaps a friend of the Councillor who started applause for the suggestion, which was almost at once approved. In most cases the Government had groomed a candidate who was believed by them to be dependable. He was in a position to be of use. It was still his almost undisputed right to determine the order in which bills were read, even their chance of a reading. He could, in an excited and confused House, pick out that one which met his liking and put it to the question. His decision as to whether the 'ayes' or the 'noes' had carried the vote was likely most of the time to go undisputed.

40

45

50

SOURCE 6

(From Penry Williams, *The Later Tudors*, published 1995)

Once Elizabeth had secured the ecclesiastical settlement of 1559, she and her Council sought little legislative intervention. Their main concern with Parliament was to secure grants of money, and subsidy bills were carried with little or no contention in every one of the thirteen sessions, except that of 1572. Nevertheless, Tudor Parliaments were far from being rubber stamps. To get its way, the Crown had to manage them, using Privy Councillors and individual members on whom it could rely. Usually this worked well, unless the Crown wished to introduce thoroughly unpopular legislation or unless the Council was divided. Tudor Parliaments were compliant, but the government could never rely upon compliance: it had to be worked for, and the process for it varied from one Parliament to another.

55

60

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 Blair Worden, *The English Civil Wars 1640–1660*, published 2009)

The nearest thing to a clear division between the two sides is a religious one. Although religion reflected the sociological colourings of its followers, nevertheless the appeal of both Puritanism and Anglicanism extended across a wide social range. While not everyone on either side was devout, or concerned by religious issues, the King's firm supporters were in general committed to the practices of the Prayer Book, while the majority of Parliament's supporters wanted reform at the Prayer Book's expense. 5

SOURCE 8

(From John Morrill, *The Oxford Illustrated History of Tudor and Stuart Britain*, published 1996)

It was a war in which men and women throughout society made free political choices. This is how it differed from earlier wars. Many opted to follow the line of least resistance and did what others ordered them to do, or made rational calculations as to how best to safeguard their families and property. Many others made tough and courageous choices, abandoning for the sake of conscience their homes and neighbours, disobeying their fathers, landlords, and employers. And when we look at the pattern of free choices, we find that there are as many royalist gentry as parliamentary gentry (perhaps 4000 on each side and perhaps 10,000 avoiding being labelled). There were as many royalist yeoman, lawyers, clergy, merchants and manufacturers, as parliamentary ones. The war split the country by conscience uninformed by class. 10
15

SOURCE 9

(From Roger Lockyer, *The Early Stuarts*, published 1999)

The debate on the Grand Remonstrance began at noon on 22 November 1641 and lasted until the early hours of the following morning. It pitted 'conservatives' against 'radicals'. Those who believed (in Wentworth's phrase) in 'treading the ancient bounds' were against those who were convinced of the need to go beyond the restored old boundaries in order to ensure that their restoration was permanent. Had Charles been suddenly removed from the scene, the number of radicals would no doubt have diminished considerably. As it was, the radicals consisted essentially of those who were not prepared to trust him. In the event the radicals won, for the Grand Remonstrance was carried by 159 votes to 148, a majority of eleven, but the closeness of the result showed that the House of Commons, like the country as a whole, was split down the middle. Up to this point, Charles had been a relatively isolated figure, with few supporters. Now, however, by distancing himself from innovation and emerging as the defender of the constitution, he had won back the allegiance of many of his subjects. 20
25
30

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

Sources for use with Question 8

SOURCE 10

(From David L. Smith, *The Stuart Parliaments 1603–89*, published 1999)

The crux of the problem was that Cromwell was trying to use an institution designed as the representative of the realm to further a godly agenda that commanded the enthusiastic support of only a minority. The social composition of the Protectorate Parliaments did not differ dramatically from that of their predecessors. In their fears of religious radicalism, reluctance to introduce greater 'liberty of conscience' and mistrust of the Army, most members reflected prevailing attitudes within the political elite. Cromwell desperately tried to avoid seeing any incompatibility between the interests of the godly and those of the nation as a whole. Yet Cromwell's dealings with successive Parliaments repeatedly demonstrated this inconsistency. His attempts to create identity between the interests of the nation and those of the godly, ensured that he was never able to achieve a stable working relationship with any Interregnum Parliaments.

SOURCE 11

(From Frank Kitson, *Old Ironsides*, published 2004)

That the majority of Cromwell's countrymen did not want to embrace his brand of godliness might not have mattered, had he been content to coerce them into religious conformity. But to start with at least, he wanted to do it by consent, which caused him to set up a nominated 'Parliament of Saints', soon dissolved. It was followed by two more Parliaments, each of which had to be dismissed because in various ways it was undermining the army. This was something Cromwell could not permit, because in the last resort only the army could protect the power of the Independents, who underpinned his rule. Eventually he was forced back onto ruling through the army, dividing the country up into eleven major generals' commands – a system under which Cromwell wrung more money out of the long-suffering people of England than any previous monarch had succeeded in doing.

SOURCE 12

(From an article by Peter Gaunt, *Oliver Cromwell and his Protectorate Parliaments: Co-operation, Conflict and Control*, published 1998)

Cromwell was able and willing to manage the parliament, in his own way, and to use his councillor MPs and others to guide the House. The shortcoming of Cromwell's two Protectorate parliaments can be ascribed to the complex legacy of the civil wars, to the inexperience of all concerned, and to Cromwell's genuine and deeply held belief that he should not attempt to influence the workings of a 'free' parliament, a belief perhaps born of an undue optimism that MPs would share his goals and aspirations.

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE