Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information			
Candidate surname			Other names
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre	Number	Candidate Number
Wednesday 12	2 J	une	2019
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minut	es)	Paper Re	Reference 9HI0/30
History			
Advanced Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth Option 30: Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII, 1399–1509			
You must have: Source Booklet (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.
- You must answer **three** questions on the option for which you have been prepared.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer the question in Section A, **one** question from Section B and **one** question from Section C.
- 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.

Advice

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

Turn over ▶



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SECTION A

Answer Question 1.

Study the source in the Source Booklet before you answer this question.

1	Assess the value of the source for revealing the reasons for the Treaty of Troyes (1420) and the outcome of the negotiations.		
	Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your knowledge about the historical context.		
		(20)	

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	(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)
1	OTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS
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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 How accurate is it to say that Richard II was solely responsible for the loss of his throne in 1399?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

OR

3 How far do you agree that Lambert Simnel was the most significant threat to Henry VII's hold on the throne in the years 1485-97?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .
Chosen question number: Question 2 Question 3 Question 3



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

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SECTION C

Answer ONE question in Section C.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

4 'The power of the crown, in the years 1399-1509, was most significantly changed by the losses in France in 1453.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

5 'The nobility enabled the crown to control the kingdom throughout the years 1399-1509.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .
Chosen question number: Question 4 Question 5



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TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 12 June 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference 9HI0/30

History

Advanced

Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

Option 30: Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII, 1399-1509

Source Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Source for use with Section A.

From Thomas Walsingham, *Historia Anglicana*, a contemporary account. Thomas Walsingham was a monk at St Albans Abbey in the early 15th century. His account described Henry V's reign.

In 1419 the Duke of Burgundy was summoned to negotiate with the son of the French King and his advisors and was treacherously murdered by these advisors. This was despite an oath not to harm anyone of the other party who came to negotiate. The duke's son and heir then sent representatives to the English king Henry, pledging to support him in his war on the French king.

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In 1420 the most invincible king, Henry V, was at Rouen when ambassadors from the so-called King Charles VI of France came to him with instructions to sue for peace. Henry received them gracefully and sent his representative, the Earl of Warwick, together with bishops, lawyers and a great many advisors to seek peace and negotiate a treaty.

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Warwick made his way to the so-called King Charles VI and on his way he stormed and took by force several French fortresses. He then proceeded to Troyes where Charles VI, and his wife and their daughter, Princess Catherine, were staying. After many days of negotiation on both sides, peace and agreement were achieved between Henry and Charles. A marriage was arranged between the most pure virgin, Princess Catherine, and the most invincible King Henry. When matters had been decided, Warwick returned to the invincible King, and showed him the documents. King Henry rejoiced in many victories and constant good fortune, both in peace and in war, and he agreed to the terms.

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The terms were:

That through this marriage Henry should regard the King and Queen of France as his father and mother and thus worship them above all other persons in the world.

Secondly, he should not stop the King of France from holding the kingship of 25 France with all its revenues for maintaining his position.

Henry offered to keep these conditions, provided that the following conditions were similarly promised by the French king:

Firstly, that immediately after the death of the king of France, the crown and kingdom of France should belong to and remain with Henry and his heirs forever.

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Secondly that if the king of France, because of his ill health was not free to manage the business of the kingdom, the authority to exercise rule over France should belong to King Henry together with the council of nobles of France who had been loyal to the French king.

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