Please check the examination detai	ls bel	ow before ente	ring your candidate information
Candidate surname			Other names
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Cen	tre Number	Candidate Number
Time 2 hours 15 minutes		Paper reference	9HI0/30
History			<b>A A</b>
Advanced PAPER 3: Themes in br Option 30: Lancastrians 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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ▶







## **SECTION A**

## **Answer Question 1.**

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

pehaviour of Margaret of Anjou in the years 1459–60.	
explain your answer, using the source, the information giv	en about its origin and your
own knowledge about the historical context.	(20)
	(20)



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**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS** 

#### **SECTION B**

## **Answer ONE question in Section B.**

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

#### **EITHER**

2 'It was relations with foreign powers that had the greatest impact on the stability of Henry IV's reign in the years 1399–1405.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

#### OR

3 'Lollardy posed a significant challenge to Henry V's rule.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)













#### **SECTION C**

#### Answer ONE question in Section C.

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

#### **EITHER**

4 How accurate is it to say that the Treaty of Picquigny (1475) was the most significant change to the power of the crown in the years 1399–1509?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

#### OR

The execution of Warwick (1499) was the most significant blow to the nobility's ability to challenge royal authority in the years 1399–1509.

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Chosen question number:	Question 4	$\times$	Question 5	$\boxtimes$















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



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## **Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

**Time** 2 hours 15 minutes

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 An English Chronicle of the reigns of Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V and Henry VI, written in the 1460s. The chronicler is unknown and is writing here about events in the years 1459-60.

The realm of England was lacking all good governance, as it had been for many years, for King Henry VI was child-like and led by greedy advisors. He owed more than he was worth, his debts increased daily, but payment there was none. All the possessions and lordships that belonged to the crown the King had given away, some to lords and some to other lesser persons, so that he had 5 almost nothing left to own. There were many burdens that were placed on the people, such as taxes. All that came from the people was spent in vain for he held not a proper household as a king should, nor was he able to maintain any wars. For these misgovernances, and for many others, the hearts of the people were turned away from the King who governed the land, and their blessings were turned into cursings.

The Queen, Margaret of Anjou, with such men as shared her views, ruled the realm as she liked, gathering countless riches. The officers of the realm, and especially the Earl of Wiltshire, treasurer of England, in order to enrich himself, mistreated the poor people and disinherited rightful heirs and did many wrongs.

The Queen was insulted and slandered. It was said that he that was called Prince, the heir to the throne, was not her son, but a bastard gotten in adultery. The Queen, dreading that he should not succeed his father as king of England, allied herself to all the knights and squires of Cheshire so as to have their 20 support. She made her son, called the Prince, give a livery of Swans to all the gentlemen of the county, and to many others throughout the land, trusting through their strength to make her son king. She also made promises to some of the lords of England to say to the King that he should resign the crown to her son: but she could not achieve her purpose. 25

#### **Acknowledgements**

Source from: https://quod.lib.umich.edu/c/cme/ACV5981.0001.001/1:2.4.37?rgn=div3;view=fulltext

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