

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Advanced Subsidiary GCE**

**HISTORY**

**2581**

Document Studies 1450–1693

Wednesday

**12 JANUARY 2005**

Morning

1 hour

Additional materials:  
one 8-page answer book

**TIME** 1 hour

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer book.

Write your answers on the separate answer book provided.

This question paper contains questions on the following five Options:

- The Wars of the Roses 1450-85 (pages 2-3)
- The German Reformation 1517-30 (pages 4-5)
- Mid Tudor Crises 1540-58 (pages 6-7)
- The English Civil War 1637-49 (pages 8-9)
- Louis XIV's France 1661-93 (pages 10-11)

Answer all **three sub-questions** from **one** Option.

Teachers may indicate to candidates in the examination room the part of the paper which covers the Option studied.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each sub-question.

You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.

The time permitted allows for reading Sources in the one Option you have studied.

In answering these questions, you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you understand and interpret the Sources, as well as to inform your answers.

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**This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.**

**The Wars of the Roses 1450-85**

Study the four Sources on Richard III's Usurpation of the Crown, and then answer **all** the sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend one half of your time in answering part **(c)**.

**1 (a) Study Source D**

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to 'the Lord Protector was most worthy to be King and no other' (lines 26-27). [20]

**(b) Study Sources A and B**

Compare these Sources as evidence for the problems created by the premature death of Edward IV in 1483. [40]

**(c) Study all the Sources**

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Richard's **main** motive in seizing the Crown was self-preservation rather than ambition. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

## Richard III's Usurpation of the Crown

Source A: A modern historian considers the problems of government after the death of Edward IV.

A royal minority would...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: Politics and the Nation

Author: D. M. Loades

ISBN-10: 0006333397

ISBN-13: 978-0006333395

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...just before his death

D. M. Loades, Politics and the Nation, 1973

Source B: An Italian clergyman, who was in England in 1483, probably as a member of a diplomatic mission, comments on the situation at the time of the death of Edward IV.

In claiming the throne, Richard was not only motivated by ambition and lust for power, for he also proclaimed that he was harassed by the low-born family of the Queen. At Edward's death, Richard was living on his estates, two hundred miles from London. The Queen was in London with her second son, the Duke of York, and the rest of her family. The problem of the government during the royal minority was referred to the consideration of the barons. Two opinions were advanced. One was that the Duke of Gloucester should govern as Lord Protector, because Edward in his will had so directed. But this was not accepted. The winning proposal was that the government should be carried on by many councillors, of whom the Duke should be the chief. All who favoured the Queen's family voted for this.

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Dominic Mancini, The Usurpation of Richard III, 1483

Source C: On 30 April, 1483, Richard took charge of Edward V and arrested Elizabeth Woodville's brother, Earl Rivers, and her son by her first marriage, Sir Richard Grey. A well-informed chronicler comments on these events.

The Duke of Gloucester, leader of this conspiracy, did not refuse to offer due reverence to his nephew the young King. He said he was only taking precautions to safeguard his own person because he knew for certain that there were men close to the King who had sworn to destroy his honour and his life.

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The Crowland Chronicle, Second Continuation, written in 1486

Source D: A chronicle, probably the work of a merchant living in London in 1483, describes the events leading to Richard's seizure of the throne.

On the Sunday after the execution of Lord Hastings, the Lord Protector, Richard Duke of Gloucester, together with the Duke of Buckingham and a huge crowd of barons and bishops, went to St. Paul's Cathedral. In their presence, the Reverend Ralph Shaw declared in a sermon that the children of King Edward were not rightful inheritors of the crown. By this declaration, Shaw alleged that the Lord Protector was most worthy to be King and no other. The following Thursday the Lord Protector took possession of the throne at Westminster.

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The Great Chronicle of London, written c.1500-1510

**The German Reformation 1517-30**

Study the four Sources on Luther and the Papacy, and then answer **all** the sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend one half of your time answering part **(c)**.

**2 (a) Study Source D**

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to 'the threat of a Church council' (line 25). [20]

**(b) Study Sources A and B**

Compare these Sources as evidence for Luther's attitude to the Papacy. [40]

**(c) Study all the Sources**

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the claim that the Roman authorities were more responsible than Luther for his break with Rome by 1520. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

## Luther and the Papacy

**Source A:** Luther denies that his 95 Theses of 1517 had criticised the Pope and requests his friend and superior in the Augustinian Order to send his explanation to Rome to clear his name.

I published my Theses in order to begin a moderate debate but I brought upon my head all the curses which these lovers of money could put on me. They now pretend that I have spoken against the power of His Holiness the Pope in my Theses.

I ask you to take my explanation and forward it to the most Excellent Pope, Leo X, and plead my cause against those who hate me. I await judgement from Rome as God's word. 5

*Martin Luther, letter to Johann Staupitz, 1518*

**Source B:** A leading opponent of Luther, who acted on behalf of the Papacy at the Leipzig Debate (also called the Leipzig Dispute), gives a hostile account of Luther.

Luther and I debated before an audience of the most learned people from all places. His views have been discredited even among the common people. The most learned virtually ignore them. You should have heard his boldness! He is blind in his wickedness. He denies that St. Peter was the chief of Christ's apostles. He denies that the Church was built on St. Peter. He denies that religious obedience is justified from God's law but believes that it was created by humans. When I quoted so many Church authorities from the earliest times, he rejected all of them without a blush. He declared that he would stand alone against a thousand authorities because only Christ is the foundation of the Most Holy Church. 10

*Johann Eck's account of the debate with Martin Luther at Leipzig, 1519*

**Source C:** A German humanist writes a balanced account of Luther to a leading Swiss religious reformer.

There is much to praise in Martin Luther but other aspects that are offensive. I agree with his views on good works and faith and admire him for them. But I cannot say strongly enough how much it displeases me when he denies that the Pope has universal authority by divine right. It denies the official statements of Pope Leo X and other popes before him. But Luther despises popes and almost spits on them as though they were completely irrelevant, and he does so without law or reason. 15

*Ulrich Zassius, letter to Ulrich Zwingli, 1519*

**Source D:** Luther attacks Rome, that is the Papacy, in one of his most important pamphlets.

Rome has very cleverly built three walls around itself for protection so that nobody can reform it. The result of this is that all of Christendom has suffered terribly. The first wall is that Rome claims that secular princes have no power over it but that, on the contrary, spiritual power is superior to the secular power. The second wall is that, if Rome is criticised through the evidence of the Bible, it objects that no one can interpret the Bible but the Pope himself alone. The third wall is that, if there is the threat of a Church council, Rome pretends that no one may call such a holy council of the whole Church but the Pope alone. 20

*Martin Luther, An Appeal to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation, 1520*

**Mid-Tudor Crises 1540-58**

Study the four Sources on The Restoration of Catholicism under Mary I, and then answer **all** the sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend one half of your time in answering part **(c)**.

**3 (a) Study Source C**

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to 'the bishops, who were imprisoned in Oxford and later martyred' (lines 18-19). [20]

**(b) Study Sources A and B**

Compare these Sources as evidence for the restoration of Catholicism in Mary I's reign. [40]

**(c) Study all the Sources**

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the restoration of Catholicism in 1553-58 enjoyed little popular support. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

## The Restoration of Catholicism under Mary I

**Source A:** A Yorkshire priest and firm supporter of Roman Catholicism notes the restoration of Catholic services in 1553-54.

From August 1553 in many places in Yorkshire, priests were very glad to say mass in Latin, according to the fervent zeal and love they had unto God and his laws. Holy bread and water was given, altars were rebuilt, pictures and images set up once more. The English service was voluntarily laid aside and the Latin taken up again, and all without compulsion of any act or law, but merely on the wish of Queen Mary. And all the old ceremonies were used regularly, once the Lord Cardinal Pole arrived in this realm in November 1554.

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*Robert Parkyn, Narrative of the Reformation, 1532-54*

**Source B:** The accounts kept by the churchwardens of a Berkshire parish record the impact of the Marian restoration in the south of England.

1553 Payment to the stonemason for setting up again the high altar.  
 1554 Payment to Henry Snodman to remove a table which served in the church for the communion in the wicked time of schism.  
 1555 Payment to Edward Whayne for mending the clergyman's robes.  
 1556 Payment to attend the church inspection of my Lord Cardinal Pole. Payment in Abingdon for buying images. Payment for writing an answer to certain questions concerning Religion circulated by my Lord Cardinal Pole to certain of the clergy and the Justices of the Peace.

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*Churchwardens' Accounts, Stanford-in-the-Vale*

**Source C:** A committed and wealthy Protestant records her experience in Mary's reign.

When Queen Mary came to the crown, the idolatrous mass was set up and cruel persecution began of those good Christians who refused to accept popery. In our house in London we sheltered many godly Christians. My husband smuggled beyond the seas some of these good Christians, giving them money to help them. I went to the bishops, who were imprisoned in Oxford and later martyred, to ask if my child should be baptised by the popish ceremony. They said that he might, but it was best that I be gone out of England. Afterwards I went overseas to Antwerp.

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*Rose Hickman, Memoir of Protestant Life under Mary I,  
 written in Elizabeth I's reign*

**Source D:** The Imperial ambassador in England writes to King Philip, who was abroad, warning him that the persecution of Protestants is causing unrest.

The people of London are murmuring about the cruel enforcement of the recent Acts of Parliament against heresy which has now begun, as shown publicly when a certain Rogers was burnt yesterday. Some of the onlookers wept; others prayed to God to give him strength and patience to bear the pain and not convert back to Catholicism. The haste with which the bishops have proceeded in this matter may well cause a revolt. If the people got the upper hand, not only would the cause of religion be again threatened, but the persons of your Majesty and the Queen might be in peril.

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*Simon Renard, letter to King Philip, London, February 1555*

**The English Civil War 1637-49**

Study the four Sources on The Royalist Defeat in the First Civil War, and then answer **all** the sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend one half of your time in answering part **(c)**.

**4 (a) Study Source A**

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to 'the Scottish army in England' (line 2). [20]

**(b) Study Sources C and D**

Compare these Sources as evidence for the character and conduct of the New Model Army. [40]

**(c) Study all the Sources**

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Charles I's failure in 1645 'to devise a clear military strategy' (Source A, line 5) was the **main** reason for the royalist defeat in the First Civil War. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]



## The Royalist Defeat in the First Civil War

Source A: A modern historian reviews the military situation in 1645.  
By June 1645 Fairfax...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

Title: The Civil Wars in England  
Author: Ian Gentles

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...half as large again

Ian Gentles, *The Civil Wars in England*, 1998

Source B: One of Charles I's councillors notes that the royalist campaign of 1645 begins with the successful siege of Leicester that May.

The capture of Leicester, purely by an act of great courage, gave the King's army a great reputation, and terrified Parliament. MPs began to curse the New Model Army, and wished for peace. Leicester was a stronghold where the King might have remained, with military advantage, until his army had recovered and its numbers expanded. But councillors advised him to return to Oxford, with an army too small to fight a battle for the crown.

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The Earl of Clarendon, *The History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars*, 1702

Source C: In October 1645 Basing House, the home of the Catholic royalist the Marquis of Winchester, was captured, after a long siege, by the New Model Army. Its storming was a very violent and bloody affair. The writer was a chaplain to the New Model Army.

In and outside the house I saw seventy five bodies. But there were 500 people in the house, and we took less than 200 prisoners. Major Harrison (that godly gentleman) killed Major Cuffle, a man of great importance among the Royalists, and a notorious Catholic. Seven or eight women of rank were treated roughly by the common soldiers, who plundered the house for several nights. One soldier took gold, others jewels, while others sold household goods. And thus the Lord God by this victory showed us how just and righteous are the ways of God, who protects his godly people.

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Mr Peters' Report to the House of Commons about the fall of Basing House, 1645

Source D: Another chaplain in the New Model Army describes its character and strengths in 1645.

The officers and soldiers prayed much and read the Bible, and thus went on and prospered: men conquer better when they are holy, rather than just soldiers. The army was kept in good order, both internally and towards others. By soberness and discipline they showed up the vanity and disorder of the Royalists. Many fought on principle as well as for pay, and were merciful in battle, by which they won the love of their enemies. The army also prospered because of regular pay and the support of Parliament, which gave ammunition, weapons and clothes.

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Joshua Sprigge, *England's Resurrection*, 1647

**Louis XIV's France 1661-93**

Study the four Sources on Louis XIV's Absolutism, and then answer **all** the sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend one half of your time in answering part **(c)**.

**5 (a) Study Source C**

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference 'He is a patron of the fine arts' (lines 18-19). [20]

**(b) Study Sources A and D**

Compare these Sources as evidence of Louis XIV's absolutism. [40]

**(c) Study all the Sources**

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the claim in Source D (line 23) that 'Louis' rule is a tyranny'. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

## Louis XIV's Absolutism

**Source A:** Louis XIV explains the responsibilities of a king.

Kings are often compelled to act against their natural wishes. They ought to please their subjects but they often have to punish and condemn people to whom they are naturally friendly. The interests of the State must always come first. One has to overcome one's own preferences. Nothing is as dangerous to a state as weakness in its sovereign. One must rise above other people in order to command them. One must decide what must be done having first heard all sides, always keeping in mind the grandeur of the State. The role of a king is great, noble and extremely pleasant but it is not free of pain, hard work and anxieties.

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*Louis XIV, Reflections on the Profession of a King, 1679*

**Source B:** A German philosopher, writing in Germany, comments on Louis XIV's absolutism. He emphasises the unlimited power of kings.

Although laws limit ordinary men, there is a Law, superior to all others, which exempts a king from the normal laws. King Louis has received his power from God but it must be admitted that he has used his power with moderation, since he can do anything that he wishes, provided that it adds to his grandeur. No good Frenchman would advise their King to neglect the possibility of securing any advantage to his crown. The grandeur of the King is above all other rights and laws, whatever their nature may be.

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*Gottfried Leibniz, Defence of the Most Christian King, 1684*

**Source C:** The ambassador at Versailles from the German Protestant state of Brandenburg-Prussia gives a balanced view of Louis XIV's good qualities and his weaknesses.

Although Louis does not have a brilliant mind and is not very penetrating in his judgements, he does have enough good qualities to fulfil the duties of a great king. He is in good health. He rewards merit when he finds it. He is neither surly nor quick-tempered and he does not joke at other people's expense. This is a rare quality in kings. He has good taste. He is a patron of the fine arts. He judges people and things fairly. However, the idea of grandeur preoccupies him, as everything to do with Versailles makes clear. He is very jealous of his authority and very sensitive about anything that concerns it. Advisors easily influence him. Above all, he prefers that his subjects regard him as a master rather than as a father.

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*Ezechiel Spanheim, Account of France, written about 1690*

**Source D:** An English traveller in France writes a very critical account of Louis XIV's monarchy.

Louis' rule is a tyranny and everything is swallowed up in the absolute and despotic power of the King. The ministers are all his creatures. The Parlements and officers of justice all depend on him. I respect monarchy as much as any man but I respect the best sort of monarchy, not its excesses which, as we see in the kingdom of France, are the worst sort of government.

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*John Northleigh, Observations made on Journeys through Europe in the 1680s, published in 1702*

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