

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

HISTORY

2581

Document Studies 1450–1693

Wednesday

8 JUNE 2005

Afternoon

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 answer in 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 question or 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 the 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.

This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.

The Wars of the Roses 1450–85

Study the four Sources on Civil Strife 1450–60, 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 A

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to ‘The end of foreign war in 1453’ (line 1). [20]

(b) Study Sources B and D

Compare these Sources as evidence for attitudes to Richard of York’s claim to the throne. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the restless ambition of Richard of York was the **main** reason for civil strife from 1450 to 1460. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

Civil Strife 1450–60

Source A: An Italian historian, living in England in early Tudor times, comments on the origins of the civil strife of the 1450s.

The end of foreign war in 1453 was followed by civil strife. When the fear of a foreign enemy was gone from the nobility, there was such contention among them for glory that even then the people were apparently divided into two factions. These two factions, one led by King Henry VI, who derived his right to the throne from the house of Lancaster, and the other by Richard Duke of York, who was descended on his mother's side from Lionel, son of Edward III, contended for the kingdom. The two factions soon grew so great that the whole realm was brought to ruin and decay. But the source of all this stir was Richard Duke of York. He had conceived an outrageous lust for the crown, and never ceased to plan how he might accomplish it. He thought nothing better suited to his purpose than to stir up hatred against the Duke of Somerset.

Polydore Vergil, English History, written between 1507 and 1513

Source B: The Lancastrian-dominated Coventry Parliament in November 1459 (the 'Parliament of Devils') draws up treason charges against Richard of York and suggests to Henry VI that York was linked to Cade's Rebellion.

When Richard was in Ireland, as your lieutenant there, Jack Cade, your great traitor, led a large insurrection in Kent in 1450. Some of his supporters, when on the point of death, confessed their true intentions and on whose behalf they had acted. They intended to have raised the Duke of York, against all reason, law and truth, to the crown of England, which God has ordained that you and your successors should bear.

Indictment of Richard of York, 1459

Source C: A monastic chronicler based at St. Albans comments on the outbreak of civil war in 1459.

The Duke of York, the Earl of Warwick and the Earl of Salisbury conspired together in 1459 against the King. Some people claimed that they had risen against the King because the more powerful members of his Council had removed them from their rightful places. Another group said that they had risen mainly for a different reason: so that the Duke of York might sit on the King's throne and rule over his kingdom, and that possession of the throne should be enjoyed by York and his heirs by hereditary succession.

Whethamsted's Register, compiled by 1461

Source D: An unknown chronicler, writing from a Yorkist viewpoint and generally regarded as well informed, explains York's behaviour in 1460.

Richard of York remembered the great wrongs he had suffered at the hands of King Henry VI. He had been unjustly deprived of his rightful inheritance of the crown of England by the violent intrusion of King Henry IV, who had wrongfully usurped the crown from King Richard II in 1399. In the autumn of 1460, York claimed the realm of England for himself as rightful heir of King Richard II by true hereditary descent.

An English Chronicle, written soon after 1461

The German Reformation 1517–30

Study the four Sources on Luther and his Critics, 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 B

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to ‘He has many powerful supporters among the princes’ (lines 11–12). [20]

(b) Study Sources A and C

Compare Sources A and C as evidence of Luther’s willingness to make peace with his critics in the Catholic Church. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Luther’s critics in the Catholic Church were **mostly** responsible for the failure to reach a settlement by 1521. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

Luther and his Critics

Source A: In a book dedicated to Pope Leo X, Luther claims that Cardinal Cajetan was responsible for the failure of their meeting at Augsburg in October 1518 to resolve Luther's problems with the Catholic Church.

Suffer me, most excellent Leo, both to plead my cause and to accuse your true enemies. You know in what way Cajetan, your unwise and disastrous representative, acted towards me. When, on account of my reverence for you, I placed myself in his hands, he did not try to make peace between us, which he could easily have done by one little word. I promised to be silent and to make an end of my case, if he would command my enemies to do the same. But Cajetan, that man of pride, not content with this agreement, began to justify and even encourage my enemies, and ordered me to withdraw my writings, a thing which was certainly not in his orders from you. Thus the quarrel became worse. Therefore whatsoever followed is not my fault, but entirely Cajetan's, since he did not allow me to be silent and remain quiet, which at that time I wanted with all my might. 5 10

Martin Luther, Of the Liberty of a Christian Man, November 1520

Source B: The Venetian Ambassador reports to his government from the Diet of Worms on the popularity of Luther in Germany.

Luther will not give ground on an opinion even in the face of argument or threats. He has many powerful supporters among the princes who encourage and protect him. Nobody dares attack them. Although his books have been banned by the Pope and the Emperor – who is actually here! – they are openly available here in Worms.

Gasparo Contarini, report to the Venetian government, written between 16 and 20 April 1521

Source C: Two days after he left the Diet of Worms, Luther offers to accept the Emperor's authority and judgement, but only on certain conditions.

I am an obedient subject. Trusting in your Majesty, I am fully prepared to be set right by your Majesty or anybody else who can do so. I am ready to submit my books freely for examination by all, and to accept their judgement, with the sole condition that it should be by the plain and clear word of the Bible, which is superior to all else and remains the judge of all men. 15

Martin Luther, letter to the Emperor Charles V, 28 April 1521

Source D: The leading Catholic humanist regrets the papal condemnations of Luther and his writings in 1520–21.

If we really want the truth, everyone should be able to say what he thinks without fear. The truth will not be heard if those on one side get promoted to Church offices and others are executed. Along came those horrible papal Bulls calling for Luther's works to be burned and declaring him an outlaw. Nothing could have been less wise. The Bulls were out of character for Leo X and those who published them throughout Europe only made the matter worse. Better to leave things as they are than to start a revolution that may end up who knows where. 20

Erasmus, Religious Liberty, written by 1524

Mid-Tudor Crises 1540–58

Study the four Sources on Political Instability 1547–53, 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 D

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to ‘a notable victory outside Norwich in 1549 against the peasants’ (lines 21–22). [20]

(b) Study Sources A and B

Compare the attacks on Somerset in these two Sources. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the boundless ambition of first Somerset and then Northumberland was the **main** reason for political instability in 1547–53. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

Political Instability 1547–53

Source A: A close adviser to Somerset warns him of the dangers of his policies.

The King's subjects are out of all discipline and all obedience, and care neither for you nor the King. What is the cause? Your softness, your wish to be good to the poor. It is a pity that your gentle approach should cause such evil as these rebels now threaten. A society is maintained by religion and law. Look carefully to see whether you have either law or religion, and I fear you shall find neither. I know that in the matter of your treatment of the common people every man in the Council dislikes your proceedings and wishes it were otherwise. 5

William Paget, letter to Protector Somerset, 7 July 1549

Source B: A contemporary relates the early stages of the successful plot against Protector Somerset in October 1549. The 'Earl of Warwick' mentioned here is the future Duke of Northumberland.

After these revolts were pacified, many lords and councillors, disliking the government of the Lord Protector, started to plot to replace him. They assembled at the house of the Earl of Warwick. Then they published a proclamation against him, as follows:
The Lord Protector by his malicious and evil government was the occasion of all the recent uprisings that so disturbed the realm. 10
He was ambitious and sought his own glory, as appeared by his lavish buildings.
He did not value the wise advice of the other councillors.
He sowed sedition between the nobles, gentlemen and commons.

Richard Grafton, Chronicle, entry for 1549

Source C: A contemporary, based in London, relates the events leading to the execution of the Duke of Somerset in January 1552.

Somerset was the head of a conspiracy against the whole Council, and more particularly against the Duke of Northumberland, whom Somerset pursued with a deadly hatred, since Northumberland had been foremost among those who deprived him of the rank of Lord Protector. Somerset obtained some supporters from among the Council itself. They agreed that Northumberland should be murdered and they should take over the government of the kingdom. Somerset should lead the government, or even be restored to the office of Protector. 15 20

Francis Bourgoyne, letter to John Calvin, 22 January 1552

Source D: The writer, a Suffolk gentleman and Catholic supporter of Queen Mary, assesses Northumberland and his role in the attempt to change the succession in 1553.

The Duke of Northumberland was an ambitious man. After a notable victory outside Norwich in 1549 against the peasants, who had been stirred up against the better sort by idle men, Northumberland sought to control both the King and the kingdom. In 1553 the King showed signs of imminent death. He dared not make any protests, but fell in with the Duke's wishes to alter the succession. The dying King spoke to the nobles and lawyers: 'It is our resolve, with the agreement of our noblemen, to appoint as our heir our dear cousin Jane. For if our sister Mary were to be queen, all would be over for the religion we have established.' 25

Robert Wingfield, The Life of Mary Queen of England, 1553

The English Civil War 1637–49

Study the four Sources on Negotiations and Divisions 1646–47, 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 B

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to ‘the House of Commons should declare and publish King Charles’s wickedness and so proclaim him an enemy’ (lines 7–8). [20]

(b) Study Sources A and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for Charles I’s outlook and tactics in 1646–47. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that religious division was the **main** reason for the failure to achieve a political settlement in 1646–47. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

Negotiations and Divisions 1646–47

Source A: On receiving a copy of the Newcastle Propositions from Parliament, Charles I sets out his approach to negotiations.

I now have a copy of the Propositions, and do assure you I cannot accept them without loss of my conscience, crown and honour. As I cannot consent to them, I must delay as long as possible a complete rejection of them, and the problem is how to devise a convincing refusal of them. I intend to delay answering by asking to go to London (on condition I may be free and safe there), where I will be better informed about the thinking behind the Propositions and how to make my own counter-proposals. 5

Charles I, letter to his wife, Queen Henrietta Maria, July 1646

Source B: One of the Leveller leaders presents demands for far-reaching reform to the House of Commons.

We expect that you, the House of Commons, should declare and publish King Charles's wickedness and so proclaim him an enemy. You should transfer the revenues of the crown to the public treasury. You are chosen by us the people and therefore you alone have the power to bind the whole nation by making, altering or abolishing laws. We expect you to free us from all unreasonable laws. The laws that have been made by Parliament in times past have in many ways made our government oppressive and intolerable. As we watch your actions, we shall contact you again, and guide you. 10

Richard Overton, A Remonstrance of Many Thousand Citizens, July 1646

Source C: Charles I responds for the third time to the Newcastle Propositions of 1646.

In answer to all the Propositions concerning religion, His Majesty proposed that he will confirm the Presbyterian government, the Westminster Assembly, and the Directory of Public Worship for three years. But His Majesty wishes to worship as he has always done, and wishes that he and Parliament may determine how the Church shall be governed after the said three years. As for taking the Covenant, His Majesty is still undecided since it is a matter of conscience, and reserves his answer until he comes to London. 15

As touching the militia, His Majesty cannot consent to losing control of the militia for twenty years. 20

Charles I's Third Answer to the Newcastle Propositions, May 1647

Source D: The New Model Army explains its involvement in politics after winning the First Civil War.

In 1646 we saw under the pretence of the Covenant a corrupt party in Parliament trying to set up the King on his own terms. This would establish a national Church government, not in all things agreeable to the word of God, but hostile to the true spiritual word of Christ. After much prayer, we convinced ourselves that it was not only lawful but our duty to remain in arms. So we refused to disband, and marched to London to propose to Parliament a way to establish religion and spiritual liberty. 25

A Declaration of the English Army now in Scotland, August 1650

Louis XIV's France 1661–1693

Study the four Sources on Versailles, 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 to 'The King imagines that he is pious' (line 16). [20]

(b) Study Sources A and B

How far does Source B contradict Source A as evidence of life at Versailles? [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the claim that Versailles failed to reflect Louis XIV's sense of his own glory. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

Versailles

Source A: A noblewoman who was often at court writes an enthusiastic letter to a friend praising the delights of Versailles.

This story will appeal to you as much as to the rest of the world. I went to the palace at Versailles on Saturday. The royal apartments were lavishly furnished and there was plenty of room so one did not feel the heat unduly. I bowed to the King, who bowed back so graciously as if I were young and lovely. After gambling and then riding in carriages, the guests were rowed in gondolas to the sound of music – the effect was magical; returning about ten, a play was then staged. There was food at midnight. Thus Saturday drew to its delightful close. 5

Madame de Sévigné, letter to her friend Madame de Grignan, 1676

Source B: An Italian nobleman who was at Louis XIV's court from 1673 to 1683 criticises Versailles severely. His descriptions are usually regarded as reliable.

The Dauphine [wife of Louis XIV's eldest son and heir] dislikes Versailles greatly. There is constant construction work going on there and therefore the air is bad. The waters of the canals and lakes are foul and they infest the air so completely that everybody fell ill in August – the Dauphin, the Dauphine, the courtiers – everyone who was there except the King and me. Still, the King insists on living there. No one dares talk of leaving the place because he loves it as his own handiwork. The whole landscape is unpleasant. There is nothing but sand and smelly swamps. The King has spent a million francs so far, yet not even a tenth of the palace is completed. 10

Primi Visconti, Memoirs of the Court of Louis XIV, 1676

Source C: Liselotte was a German princess who married Louis XIV's brother. She was brought up as a Calvinist but had to convert to Roman Catholicism on her marriage. She is very critical of religious life at Versailles.

Court life is becoming so dull that one can hardly stand it any longer. Religion is everywhere. The Court revolves around its endless ceremonies. The King imagines that he is pious, but everyone is bored by the grand scale of court religion. It is a wretched thing when the King does not follow his own reason and, instead, lets himself be guided by calculating priests and old women. But what is the use of complaining: nothing can be done about it. Those of us who are caught in this tyranny can see that the thing is ridiculous, yet we do not feel like laughing at all. 15 20

Letter of Liselotte to her German relatives, 1687

Source D: The writer attended the French court. He often praised Louis XIV, but he was also willing to point out the extreme flattery at Versailles.

The great nobles gather every day in the royal chapel at Versailles. They form an enormous circle before the altar but they turn their backs on the priest and the holy sacraments. They lift their faces to the King, who is seen kneeling in a gallery, and focus everything on him. One cannot avoid seeing in this custom a kind of blasphemy. The nobles appear to be worshipping their mighty prince, while the prince in turn worships Almighty God. 25

La Bruyère, Characters and Manners of this Century, 1688

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