

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

HISTORY

2581

Document Studies 1450–1693

Thursday

12 JANUARY 2006

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 maximum mark for the paper is 120.

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.

This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.

The Wars of the Roses 1450-85

Study the four Sources on The Origins and Course of the Political Crisis of 1469-70, 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 C

From this Source **and** your knowledge, explain the reference to 'the favourites of the King and Queen' (line 17). [20]

(b) Study Sources A and D

Compare these Sources as evidence for French influence in English affairs in the period from 1467 to 1470. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Edward IV himself was **mainly** responsible for the crisis he faced in 1469-70. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

The Origins and Course of the Political Crisis of 1469-70

Source A: Italian agents from Milan report on developments in England and France.

Bruges, 5 October 1464: There is news that the marriage of King Edward will be celebrated shortly. He has decided to marry the daughter of Lord Rivers, a widow with two children. The greater part of the lords and the people in general seem very much dissatisfied at this.

Blois, 18 April 1467: King Louis has a secret understanding with King Edward of England, brought to him by the Earl of Warwick. They have agreed to become brothers in arms. 5

Chartres, 9 May 1467: It is asserted that the Earl of Warwick will come here soon. The King of France will go to Rouen to meet him. The Duke of Burgundy has again opened secret negotiations to marry King Edward's sister, confirming the old alliance with the English. If this takes place, the King of France has talked of negotiating with the Earl of Warwick to restore King Henry to England, and the ambassador of the old Queen of England is already here. 10

Newsletters from Burgundy and France in the Milanese State Papers

Source B: An anonymous narrative of events in the 1460s records one of several Woodville marriages which followed Edward IV's own marriage to Elizabeth Woodville.

In October 1466 the King arranged a wedding between Sir Thomas Grey, the Queen's son, and Lady Anne, heiress of the Duke of Exeter, the King's niece. This was to the great and secret displeasure of the Earl of Warwick, for a marriage was previously arranged between Lady Anne and the son of the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Warwick's brother.

Annals of English Affairs, 1466

Source C: A monastic chronicler describes the northern rebellion of 1469, which led to the temporary imprisonment of Edward IV.

In the summer a whirlwind came down from the north in the form of a mighty rebellion of the common people. They complained that they were grievously oppressed with taxes imposed on the advice of the favourites of the King and Queen and, having appointed Robin of Redesdale as their captain, they proceeded to march, about 60000 in number, to join with the Earl of Warwick. 15

Crowland Chronicle, First Continuation, completed by 1470

Source D: In 1470, Warwick made an alliance with the Lancastrian Queen Margaret of Anjou, shortly before he returned to England and restored Henry VI to the throne. This document was produced by Warwick and the Duke of Clarence to justify their behaviour.

First, with the help of the King of France, the Earl of Warwick obtained a pardon from Queen Margaret and her son. The Queen was very reluctant, since the Earl had been the greatest cause of the fall of King Henry, of her and of their son. The Earl now begged the Queen and the Prince to forgive him. And so Queen Margaret, after many urgent requests, pardoned the Earl. Secondly, a marriage was arranged between the Queen's son and the Earl of Warwick's second daughter. Thirdly, it was agreed that if King Louis would help him with men, ships and money, Warwick would cross to England immediately. 20 25

The Manner and Guiding of the Earl of Warwick at Angers, 1470

The German Reformation 1517-30

Study the four Sources on Luther, Indulgences and the Popularity of His Teaching, and then answer **all** the sub-questions.

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

2 (a) Study Source A

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to 'the building of St. Peter's at Rome' (lines 1–2). [20]

(b) Study Sources B and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for attitudes to indulgences. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Luther's opposition to indulgences was the **main** reason for the rapid spread of his ideas. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

Luther, Indulgences and the Popularity of His Teaching

Source A: On the day that he posted the 95 Theses, Martin Luther writes to an important church official, who was also a secular ruler, to persuade him to suppress the indulgences offered by Tetzel in his lands.

An indulgence from Pope Leo is sold under the protection of your illustrious name for the building of St. Peter's at Rome. I am greatly concerned at the false ideas the common people have. They believe their salvation is certain as soon as they buy this indulgence. How is it possible that indulgence sellers give security to the people through such false promises? A new church may be needed to keep safe the bones of St Peter, but I earnestly request you to cancel your permission to the indulgence sellers and order them to preach differently. Otherwise your reputation might suffer.

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Martin Luther, letter to Albert, Elector and Archbishop of Mainz, 31 October 1517

Source B: A reformer and early supporter of Luther describes the popularity of the indulgences preached by Johann Tetzel in 1517.

Johann Tetzel, a preacher of indulgences in Germany, raised enormous amounts of money – German money which was then sent to Rome. His indulgences were so highly prized that, when he entered a town, the papal authorisation for the indulgence was carried on gold cloth. All the priests, monks, members of the town council, men, women and children met him in a solemn procession. All the bells were rung and all the organs played. Even God himself could not have been welcomed and entertained with more honour. We Germans are fools to be robbed in this way.

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Friedrich Myconius, an account written in 1519

Source C: A German Catholic humanist writes a balanced account of the controversy over indulgences to a leading Swiss religious reformer.

There is much in Luther that should be praised and defended. But there is also much that seems offensive. He thinks that the Pope does not have universal authority by the will of God. I cannot emphasise enough how much this claim displeases me. It contradicts the teaching of the church. Luther criticises popes and almost spits on them as if they are irrelevant, and does so without law or reason. I have my own thoughts about indulgences but do not want to express them; I have no desire to get into trouble. People have debated indulgences for years and we need a decision by a Church Council to settle this, but reform of many other abuses that trouble the church is more urgent. Luther has tried boldly but with little success to resolve the problem of indulgences, even though his many little pamphlets seem to be everywhere.

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Ulrich Zasius, letter to Zwingli, 1519

Source D: The leading humanist, who sympathised with some of Luther's views but who remained Catholic, complains about the condition of the Church.

Alas! Christianity has sunk so low that few men even know what it means to pray to God. As head of the Church the Pope deserves honour. But he overstretched his authority. Monks and commissioners sold indulgences – acceptable within limits – but they did it everywhere just to get rich. Bishops need to root out the corruptions among the clergy; and monasteries are in an even worse state.

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Erasmus, letter to Botzheim, another humanist, August 1529

Mid-Tudor Crises 1540-58

Study the four Sources on The Reign of Mary Tudor, 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 'the coup in favour of Lady Jane Grey' (lines 20-21). [20]

(b) Study Sources A and B

Compare these Sources as evidence for English attitudes towards the Spanish in 1554. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Mary Tudor achieved her major objectives in the face of strong opposition. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

The Reign of Mary Tudor

Source A: A Spanish courtier who accompanied Prince Philip to England in 1554 records his impressions.

The English hate us Spaniards worse than they hate the devil, and treat us accordingly. The Queen's councillors say publicly that Parliament will prevent Prince Philip from leaving the kingdom without the Queen's and their consent; for they think this realm good enough for Philip without having any other. The English are so bad and fear God so little that they handle the Spanish friars shamefully, so that the poor men do not dare to leave their lodgings.

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A Spanish courtier, letter, 17 August 1554

Source B: The Imperial ambassador writes to the Emperor about English politics in 1554.

No attention is paid to the law; the Queen and her Council are neither respected nor obeyed nor feared. The people say that King Philip is not going to employ Englishmen, though he agreed to do so in the marriage treaty. They say he is sending for 10,000 Germans and 10,000 Spaniards to land in this country. They also say that monasteries will be set up again and that the Pope will control religious affairs. They proclaim that they are to be enslaved, for the Queen is a Spanish woman at heart and thinks nothing of Englishmen.

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Simon Renard, letter to Charles V, 18 September 1554

Source C: The Venetian ambassador gives a broad assessment of developments in England in Mary's reign.

Knowing of the divisions among her councillors, the Queen, in order not to be deceived, ordered that Cardinal Pole should have everything referred to him, since she trusts him and distrusts almost all the others. The Catholic religion seems daily to increase and take root, through the Queen's authority and the Cardinal's diligence. Monasteries are being built, churches are full, the ancient rites and ceremonies are again performed. But except for a few, most pretend to reject protestantism and on the first opportunity would return to it. The Queen is greatly grieved by the conspiracies and plots formed against her daily. When she punishes the ringleaders, she provokes hatred since the offenders are excused by almost everyone.

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Giovanni Michiel, letter to the Senate of Venice, 13 May 1557

Source D: A modern historian assesses Mary's rule as Queen of England.

At the beginning of...

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract taken from 'Female Monarchy under Philip and Mary' by G. Redworth

... politically the dominant partner

The English Civil War 1637-49

Study the four Sources on The End of Personal Rule in 1640, 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 D

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to 'We do not fear the dissolving of this Parliament' (lines 24–25). [20]

(b) Study Sources B and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for the priorities of MPs in the Short Parliament. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the **main** reason for all Charles I's political difficulties in 1640 was his lack of money. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

The End of Personal Rule in 1640

Source A: A modern historian gives an account of the Short Parliament.
Charles summoned Parliament for...

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details: An extract from 'The Stuart Parliaments 1603-1689' by D. L. Smith about Charles summoning parliament for a grant and then subsequently dissolving parliament

... and ill-affected MPs'

Source B: On the fourth day of the Short Parliament, an MP urges the House of Commons to proceed carefully and not to provoke confrontation with the King.

In the past, troubles have divided the Commons and the King, but now the happy success of this Parliament rests with all MPs. Therefore we would be wise to proceed cautiously and moderately. A successful Parliament can reconcile King and people, so we should lay aside all anger. I am sure the King's revenues can be settled so he may live plentifully at home and abroad, and we desire that the King would redress our grievances. Laws have been violated, liberties have been invaded, and to set all right now is our task; but let us beware of causing Parliament to be shut down for ever. 10

Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, speech to the House of Commons, 16 April 1640 15

Source C: Another MP writes an account of developments in the first week of the Short Parliament.

On 17 April Mr Rous made a good speech, declaring the grievances of the people. He was followed by Mr Pym, who presented the first full list of complaints. He left nothing untouched: Ship Money, forest and knighthood fines, monopolies, the present inclination of our Church to popery. He ended up asking the Commons and Lords to petition the King for redress of all these grievances. These proceedings have produced a rumour that Parliament will be dissolved, but we hope not. 20

Sir Thomas Peyton, letter to Henry Oxinden, 20 April 1640

Source D: A newly-elected MP describes the political situation at the opening of the Long Parliament.

There is expectation of a happy Parliament where, unlike that one in April-May, we may have total redress of our grievances. Parliament will punish monopolists and those who levied Ship Money, and ministers including the archbishop and Strafford. We do not fear the dissolving of this Parliament, for the Scottish army is in Newcastle and money must be found. This will not happen until Parliament has passed laws abolishing High Commission and Star Chamber and guaranteeing Parliaments once every three years. 25

Diary of Sir Henry Slingsby, November 1640

Louis XIV's France 1661-1693

Study the four Sources on The Absolute Monarchy of Louis XIV, 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 A

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to 'he does not shrink from work' (lines 6–7). [20]

(b) Study Sources B and D

How far does Source D support Source B as evidence for the reputation of Louis XIV among his subjects? [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that, to 1693, Louis XIV used his absolute power within France for the benefit of his subjects. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

The Absolute Monarchy of Louis XIV

Source A: A foreign ambassador at the French court describes Louis XIV's routine.

In spite of the entertainments at court, the King does not depart for a moment from his schedule for official business. He works regularly for three hours every morning and an equal amount in many afternoons. Council meetings are held every day of the week and business is efficiently organised. The King has no morning free and his afternoons are only free on Sundays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. After five o'clock he does not do any work, except under extraordinary circumstances. He spends the evening gambling or with the ladies. Thus he does not shrink from work. He loves it and his hours are completely regulated, even the hours for religious services, meals, going to bed and getting up.

5

*The Marquis of Saint Maurice, ambassador of Savoy,
report to the Duke of Savoy, 1668*

Source B: A report by a courtier of a protest by an ordinary woman against Louis XIV and his government.

A woman who had lost her son when he fell from scaffolding while working at Versailles was nevertheless sent a tax demand. She was overwhelmed with grief and requested not to pay the tax. Officials dismissed her claim with a laugh and she started to hurl abuse at the King, calling him a womaniser, knave, tyrant and a thousand other scandalous names, so that the King was astonished and demanded if she was referring to him. She replied 'Yes' and continued her outburst. She was seized and condemned on the spot to be whipped. Many condemned so severe a punishment and as a result there was a general outbreak of anger and indignation.

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Lefèvre d'Ormesson, writing in his journal, 1688

Source C: An English traveller reports on the popularity of Louis XIV in the 1680s.

No people have a higher opinion of their King than the French. This is mostly because of the influence of the clergy. His reputation and great actions are praised in every sermon. The people are told that, although taxes are heavy, they are well spent because the King destroys heresies and they ought to support the King's policies.

*Ellis Veryard, An Account of a Journey Through France and Other Countries,
published in 1701*

Source D: A Huguenot exile emphasises the suffering in France that resulted from Louis XIV's absolute government.

France ought to rise up and feel the weight of the dismal slavery it groans under, especially compared with the liberty other neighbouring countries enjoy under their rulers. All freedom is lost, even that of speaking and complaining. I deplore the desolation of France's cities, the death of its citizens and the losses caused by the tyranny of its government. I want to show the oppression under which all classes in France groan and the misery that they all suffer under a despotic power. I want to show how the court of France maintains its absolute power and abuses it.

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Pierre Jurieu, The Sighs of Enslaved France, 1690

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