

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Advanced Subsidiary GCE**

**HISTORY**

**2581**

Document Studies 1450–1693

Wednesday

**7 JUNE 2006**

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 answers 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 **both 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 total mark available for this paper is 60.

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 The Situation in England at Edward IV's Death, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

**1 (a)** Study Sources B and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for attitudes towards the Queen's relatives, the Woodvilles. [20]

**(b)** Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that, on his death in 1483, Edward IV left his son a secure throne. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

## The Situation in England at Edward IV's Death

Source A: A well-informed monastic chronicler describes Edward IV's financial policies in the latter years of his reign.

The King turned all his thoughts to how he might in future collect an amount of treasure worthy of his royal state from his own resources and by his own effort. Accordingly he resumed possession of nearly all the royal estates, without regard to whom they had been granted. Throughout the kingdom he appointed customs officials. The revenues of vacant bishoprics he would only release for a sum fixed by himself. These and other measures, together with the annual tribute of £10,000 from France and frequent tenths from the Church, made him within a few years a very wealthy prince.

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Crowland Chronicle, Second Continuation, 1486

Source B: The same chronicler describes tensions within the Council after the death of Edward IV in 1483.

All who were present at the Council meeting after Edward's death keenly desired that the Prince should succeed his father in all his glory. The more farsighted members, however, thought that guardianship of the young man, until he came of age, ought to be absolutely forbidden to his mother's uncles and brothers. Lord Hastings was afraid that, if the supreme power fell into the hands of the Queen's relations, they would avenge the alleged injuries done to them by him; for much ill-will had long existed between Hastings and them.

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Crowland Chronicle, Second Continuation, 1486

Source C: 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.

At his death Edward left two sons: he bequeathed the kingdom to Edward the eldest, the Prince of Wales. Men say that in his will he appointed as Protector of his children and realm his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who shortly afterwards destroyed Edward's children and then claimed the throne for himself. Yet it seems that in claiming the throne Richard was motivated not only by lust for power, for he also claimed he was harassed by the ignoble family of the Queen. An important factor in this hostility also appears to have been the hostility between William, Lord Hastings, and Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, the Queen's son by her first marriage. Moreover although at the command of King Edward they had been reconciled two days before he died, yet, as events showed, they still mistrusted each other.

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Dominic Mancini, *The Usurpation of Richard III*, 1483

Source D: A modern historian offers a verdict on Edward IV as king.

Edwards IV's most consistent....

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

Details:

An extract from 'The Reign of Edward IV' by C. D. Ross.

.....share of good fortune.

C.D. Ross, *The Reign of Edward IV*, 1995

**The German Reformation 1517–30**

Study the four Sources on Reactions to Luther, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

**2 (a) Study Sources A and B**

How far does the evidence in Source A support the view of Luther as expressed in Source B?  
[20]

**(b) Study all the Sources**

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that hostile reactions to Luther were caused more by his aggressive manner than his teachings.  
[40]

[Total: 60 marks]

## Reactions to Luther

**Source A:** Luther tries to persuade the Pope that he is not a heretic and promises to accept the Pope's authority.

I have heard some bad rumours that I tried to destroy the power of the Pope. I am accused of heresy and am horrified. I was inflamed with a zeal for God or perhaps a youthful enthusiasm. I have come to public attention unwillingly. I am not a great scholar but have a stupid mind and little education. Therefore, I dedicate everything that I am and have to you. Approve my work or reject it as you decide.

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*Luther, introduction to his 'Resolutions', a book dedicated to Pope Leo X, 1518*

**Source B:** A humanist and Lutheran sympathiser assesses the qualities shown by Luther at the debate with Eck at Leipzig in 1519.

Martin Luther is so learned in the Bible that he has almost memorised all of it. He understands enough Greek and Hebrew to judge translations of the Bible. He is civilised and friendly in his daily life and manners. There is nothing superior about him. He makes jokes and always has a happy face, however hard his enemies press him. You would hardly believe that he is such a great man. But people find fault with him because he is too extreme in responding to criticism.

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*Peter Mosellanus, letter to Julius Pflug, December 1519*

**Source C:** Erasmus, the leading Catholic humanist, writes angrily after Luther had criticised him.

Luther's book about me went well beyond the bounds of fair comment. It was full of sneers, insults, threats and accusations. The book has more libellous remarks in it than all his other books put together. I can tolerate being called stupid, ignorant, a drunk, a moron, retarded, and an idiot. But these were not enough for him. He went on to say that I do not believe in God. He claims that I despise the Bible, and am an enemy of Christianity and a hypocrite. He has no idea how many people have been revolted by his rude words. Are his teasing, his vicious jokes, threats and deceit really appropriate for such an important matter?

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*Erasmus, letter to the Elector of Saxony, March 1526*

**Source D:** A well-informed report of the argument between Luther and other reformers at a meeting called to resolve religious disputes between Protestants. These disputes included disagreements about the Lord's Supper or Eucharist. Zwingli was a leading Swiss religious reformer.

**Zwingli:** You won't give ground because you are prejudiced and have already made up your mind. You won't yield until somebody quotes a passage in the Bible. We agree on the most important points and I beg you in Christ's name not to call somebody a heretic because of other differences. We both agree that it is impossible for God to order us to eat Christ's flesh at the Lord's Supper in a physical sense. Don't be offended by what I say. I disagree with you in a friendly manner. Do not use exaggerated language.

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**Luther:** The only way to settle the argument between us is for you to keep God's word and agree with me.

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*Report on the Debate at Marburg (also known as The Colloquy of Marburg),  
October 1529*

**Mid-Tudor Crises 1540–58**

Study the four Sources on Troubles during the Rule of Protector Somerset, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

**3 (a)** Study Sources B and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for the motivation of the rebels in 1549. [20]

**(b)** Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Protector Somerset's mistaken policies were the **main** cause of the instability in 1549. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

## Troubles during the Rule of Protector Somerset

Source A: A Protestant preacher, who was chaplain to Protector Somerset, writes in 1547 or 1548 to condemn the evils of enclosure.

See how the rich men, and especially the sheep-dealers, oppress the King's subjects by devouring their common pastures with their sheep, so that the poor people are not able to keep a cow, but are likely to starve. Rich men show no pity and compassion towards poor people. Instead they buy up property and allow it to fall into ruin, so that many towns and villages are in decay. And the cause of all this wretchedness and beggary is the greedy gentlemen, who are sheep-dealers and graziers. Neither food nor cloth can be bought at reasonable prices. No wonder, since they have got all things into their hands, that poor men must either buy provisions at their price, or else miserably starve.

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Thomas Becon, *The Jewel of Joy*, published in 1550

Source B: The Venetian ambassador in England reports social and religious unrest, and the government's response.

There is news of major risings against the government in England, and that the King has retreated to a strong castle outside London. The cause of this is the common land, as the great landowners occupy the pastures of the poor people. The rebels also require the return of the Mass, together with the religion as it stood on the death of Henry VIII. The government, wishing to apply a remedy, put upwards of 500 persons to the sword, sparing neither women nor children.

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Matteo Dandolo, letter to the Senate of Venice, 20 July 1549

Source C: Protector Somerset writes to a close advisor expressing his view of the rebels.

Some rebels wish to pull down enclosures and parks; some want to recover their common land; others pretend religion is their motive. A number would want to rule for a time, and do as gentlemen have done, and indeed all have a great hatred of gentlemen and regard them as their enemies. The ruffians among them, and the soldiers, who are the leaders, look for loot. So the rebellions are nothing other than a plague and a fury among the vilest and worst sort of men.

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Protector Somerset, letter to Philip Hoby, 24 August 1549

Source D: A modern historian comments on the fall of Protector Somerset.

Somerset was the victim....

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Details:

An extract from 'Protector Somerset and the 1549 Rebellions' by M. Bush

....than stopped the revolts

M. Bush, *Protector Somerset and the 1549 Rebellions*, published in 2000

### The English Civil War 1637–49

Study the four Sources on Charles I and the Monarchy 1647–49, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

**4 (a)** Study Sources A and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for attitudes to the idea of the supreme power of the people. [20]

**(b)** Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that hostility to monarchy was the **main** reason for the execution of Charles I. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

### Charles I and the Monarchy 1647–49

**Source A:** A Royalist writer attacks the Levellers in simple verse, exaggerating their hostility to monarchy and traditional authority.

No King, the Levellers do cry.  
 Let Charles impeached be;  
 And for his conscience let him die  
 When (hey boys) up we go we.  
 We'll have no ruler, lord, or peer, [5]  
 Over us for to command:  
 We'll level all alike, we swear,  
 And kill those that withstand.

Bring forth the King, chop off his head  
 We will not rest satisfied [10]  
 Till we upon his body do tread.

*Marchamont Nedham, The Levellers Levell'd, December 1647*



Source B: The New Model Army explains why it came to demand the trial of Charles I.

After the King's hard heart made him reject all the peace terms made to him by Parliament, including proposals from the army, he engineered a second Civil War by allying with the Scottish against us. Then we became convinced that God's purpose was to deal with the King as a man of blood. We regarded him and the monarchy as one of the ten horns of the Beast\* which caused the shedding of the innocent blood of God's chosen people; so we petitioned our superior officers and Parliament to try the King for these crimes. Which accordingly by God's providence was brought to pass.

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A Declaration of the English Army now in Scotland, 1 August 1650

\*['ten horns of the Beast' = a reference in the Bible to one of the most important servants of the Devil]

Source C: Less than a month before the execution of Charles I, the House of Commons gives itself powers to govern and make laws without reference to the King or the House of Lords.

The Commons of England, in Parliament assembled, do declare:

- (i) that the people are, under God, the basis of all just power;
- (ii) that the Commons of England, in Parliament assembled, being chosen by, and representing the people, have the supreme power in this nation;
- (iii) whatever is declared as law, by the Commons, in Parliament assembled, has the force of law, without needing the agreement of the King or House of Lords.

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Journal of the House of Commons, 4 January 1649

Source D: A modern historian comments on the events leading to the trial and execution of Charles I.

Even during the second....

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Details:

An extract from 'England in Conflict' by D. Hirst ISBN: 0340625015

.....was impossible without him.

D. Hirst, England in Conflict, 1999

**Louis XIV'S France 1661–1693**

Study the four Sources on Louis XIV and Colbert, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

**5 (a)** Study Sources B and C

Compare these Sources as evidence of Louis XIV's attitude to Colbert. [20]

**(b)** Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Colbert had limited influence over Louis XIV. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

## Louis XIV and Colbert

**Source A:** Louis XIV advises his son on the appointment of ministers.

When I took power over my kingdom in 1661, I resolved above all not to have a prime minister, and if you and all your successors take my careful advice, my son, the post of prime minister will forever be abolished in France. There is nothing more shameful to a kingdom than to see officials performing all the tasks of government, and a king having a mere title. It was not in my interests as king to select people of a high social class from great and ancient families to serve me. The priority was to establish my own reputation and to make the public realise, from the backgrounds of the people whom I chose as my ministers, that I would not share my authority with anybody.

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*Memoirs for the Instruction of the Dauphin, written before 1681*

**Source B:** Louis XIV writes to his finance minister, expressing his anger that the minister had continued to argue after the King had made a decision.

Yesterday I concealed from you the distress that I felt in hearing a man whom I have showered with benefits like you speak to me in the manner that you did. Do not dare to anger me again. Once I have heard you and your colleagues speak and then I have decided what to do, I never want you to speak about that matter again. Once I have made a decision, I do not want to hear anything more.

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*Louis XIV, letter to Colbert, 1671*

**Source C:** Louis XIV tells Colbert that he has complete confidence in him. At the time, the King was away from Versailles on a military campaign in the east of France.

I think that making any sensible decision at a distance about a tax is difficult. I trust you completely, and you know better than anyone what is best for my kingdom. I rely on you and so I order you to do what you think will be best for me. I finish as I began this letter, relying totally on you, sure that you will do what is most advantageous to my service. I shall inform you about the Huguenot officials that I want removed. Tell me what you have done about it. Finally, I assure you that I am very satisfied with you.

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*Louis XIV, letter to Colbert written in a camp in the Franche Comté, 1674*

**Source D:** The ambassador at Versailles of Brandenburg-Prussia, a German Protestant state, blames Louis XIV for the death of Colbert in 1683.

Colbert was told that part of the new palace being built at Versailles had collapsed through the faulty work of the builders. The King felt bound to express his annoyance with Colbert, because he was responsible for all such building work in his capacity as Superintendent of Buildings. Colbert, being unused to being scolded by his royal master, felt the criticism very keenly. He went to Versailles immediately and poured his wrath on the builders who had botched their job. As a result, he worried himself into a fever, fell ill and died soon afterwards.

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

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