

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE UNIT  
HISTORY**

Document Studies 1450–1693

**FRIDAY 12 JANUARY 2007**

**2581**

Afternoon

Time: 1 hour

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (8 pages)



**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.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

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.
- The total number of marks 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 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 document consists of **12** printed pages.

**The Wars of the Roses 1450–85**

Study the four Sources on Political Problems of Edward IV's First Reign, 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 A and C**

Compare these Sources as evidence for the Earl of Warwick's relations with Edward IV from 1461 to 1470. [20]

**(b) Study all the Sources**

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that, in his first reign (1461–70), Edward IV failed to solve the political problems facing the Yorkist monarchy in 1461. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

## Political Problems of Edward IV's First Reign

Source A: The Court of Chancery kept a record of grants of lands and titles by the king. This list records a small selection of the generous grants made by Edward to the Earl of Warwick and his family.

Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick

1461: Great Chamberlain of England; manors and lordships formerly held by Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and Lord Clifford.

1462: King's Lieutenant in the North.

1465: manors in various counties which had been seized by the King.

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John Neville, Lord Montagu (Warwick's brother)

1462: manors in various counties.

1464: Earl of Northumberland and a yearly sum of £20.

William Neville, Lord Fauconberg (Warwick's uncle)

1462: Earl of Kent; various lordships which had been seized by the King.

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Chancery Patent Rolls, 1461–1465

Source B: A chronicler writing towards the end of the reign describes how Edward IV dealt with Lancastrian resistance in the early years of the reign.

In 1462 King Edward's army captured Alnwick Castle. After that Bamburgh Castle was surrendered to the King by the Duke of Somerset. And so King Edward possessed all England except Harlech Castle in North Wales. In 1464 the Duke of Somerset and other lords gathered a rebel army in the north. John Neville, recently made Earl of Northumberland, with 10,000 men advanced upon them and the rebellious lords were captured and beheaded. In 1465 King Henry was captured near an abbey in Lancashire and brought through London to the Tower.

15

Warkworth's Chronicle, written between 1478 and 1483

Source C: The Mayor of Coventry, one of the most important towns in England at the time and only a few miles from Warwick Castle, records events in 1470.

In September the Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick landed at Exmouth. Many people joined them and before they came to Coventry there were 30,000. King Edward was at Nottingham but so few people came to him that he was unable to take the field against them. Then he went to King's Lynn, obtained ships and sailed to the Duke of Burgundy who had married his sister Margaret. Then Clarence, Warwick and others went to the Tower of London, released King Henry from prison and made him king again.

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The Coventry Leet Book for 1470

Source D: A modern historian presents a balanced view of the successes and failures of Edward's first reign.

Edward did not lose.....

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An extract from 'The Wars of the Roses' by Christine Carpenter. ISBN: 978-0521318747

.....not accept Edward's success.

Christine Carpenter, The Wars of the Roses, 1997

**The German Reformation 1517–30**

Study the four Sources on The Impact of Lutheranism in Germany, 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 C**

Compare Sources A and C as evidence for reactions to unrest in the period 1524–25. [20]

**(b) Study all the Sources**

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Luther was **mostly** responsible for the outbreak of disorder in Germany. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

## The Impact of Lutheranism in Germany

**Source A:** A leading German Catholic critic of Luther, who lived during the most important years of the Lutheran Reformation, argues that Luther was directly responsible for social disorder.

In 1524, Luther wrote a book – *On Business and Usury*\* – in German so that he might win over the people and make them hostile to the princes. In it he recorded the grievances of Germans caused by the excessive greed of merchants, so that he might seem more loving towards the people. He sought popular favour eagerly and planned disorder most wickedly. Using the misdeeds of the thieving merchants, he tried to stir up the people against the princes, as if the princes were the merchants' allies and shared in their evil gains. 5

\* ['Usury' = lending money at high rates of interest]

*Johannes Cochlaeus, The Deeds and Writings of Martin Luther, 1549*

**Source B:** Luther criticises the rebels in the Peasants' War (1524–26).

The peasants use violence; they rob and act like mad dogs. Their Twelve Articles\*, which are supposed to be inspired by the Bible, are nothing but lies. Thomas Müntzer is the Arch-Devil and stirs up robbery and murder. The peasants have committed three terrible sins against God, fully deserving the death of their bodies and souls. Firstly, they swore to be obedient to their rulers, as Christ commands, and broke their oaths. Secondly, they were rebellious and plundered castles and monasteries. Thirdly, they cloak these terrible sins with the name of the Bible, calling themselves 'Christian Brethren'. I have never heard of a more hideous sin. 10

\* ['Twelve Articles' = The Twelve Articles of Memmingen]

*Martin Luther, Against the Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants, 1525*

**Source C:** An account of violence in southern Germany during the Peasants' War.

A baker drove away the Catholic priest from mass. The peasants gathered in a field outside the town. Some millers attacked a church and threw pictures and images into the river. Catholics protested but were forced to join the majority. The peasants attacked the castle of Würzburg but all were killed. Others tried to seize the castle of Rothenburg. Afterwards, the citizens of Rothenburg were ordered by the authorities to go to the market place and they were surrounded by pikemen. They were all accused of deserting the Empire and joining the peasants. They were threatened with vengeance. The names of some were read out and they were beheaded. 15  
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*An anonymous contemporary chronicle, March-April 1525*

**Source D:** At the First Diet of Speyer, the independent Imperial Cities present a problem to the Emperor because, in spite of a promise to be loyal, they do not support the enforcement of the Edict of Worms (1521) that condemned Luther.

We, the representatives of the Empire's Free Cities, freely obey His Majesty as our only Lord. We declare that we will obey him in everything that will secure the peace of the Empire. However, the Princes and Electors are well aware how badly religious disputes have increased in recent years. It has been impossible to enforce the Edict of Worms. We are certain that His Imperial Majesty will realise that it will be damaging to try to enforce the Edict of Worms. 25

*Declaration of the Free Cities, 1526*

**Mid-Tudor Crises 1540–58**

Study the four Sources on Religious Change 1547–53, 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 A and B**

Compare these Sources as evidence for the problems facing Edward VI's government in introducing religious change. [20]

**(b) Study all the Sources**

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the religious changes of Edward VI's reign amounted to a complete Protestant Reformation. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

## Religious Change 1547–53

Source A: The Western Rebels attack Protestant teachings and practice.

We will have the mass in Latin, as it was before.

We will have the sacrament hang over the high altar, as it used to be, and those who will not consent to this, should die like heretics against the holy Catholic faith.

We will not accept the new service because it is like a Christmas game. We will have our old services in Latin; and we Cornishmen utterly refuse this new English, and some of us do not understand it. 5

We will have preachers and priests pray for the souls of the dead.

We will have the Bible in English suppressed, for otherwise the clergy will not quickly defeat the heretics.

The Articles of the Commoners of Devonshire and Cornwall, 1549

Source B: Bishop Hooper orders the clergy in Gloucester diocese to teach the official Protestant faith and to condemn both Catholic and more radical Protestant ideas.

You must condemn the doctrines of the Anabaptists, who deny the christening of infants, who believe that goods should be held in common, and who state that lay rulers have no power in the Church of God. 10

You must teach that the salvation of people results from faith in Jesus Christ, not by the merit of good works.

You must condemn the idea of prayers for the dead and worshipping of saints and images.

You must teach that at communion there is no changing of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ. 15

John Hooper, Injunctions, 1552

Source C: In a letter to a Swiss protestant reformer, Edward VI's former tutor praises the King's religious reforms.

The King has accomplished more in his youth than many have done in their adult life. He has repealed the Act of the Six Articles. He has removed images from churches. He has overthrown image worship. He has abolished the mass, and destroyed almost every kind of superstition. He has published good and pious homilies to lessen the ignorance of uneducated ministers. Each of these achievements would be considered a great action in other men, but as nothing to him, given the very great amount he has accomplished. 20

Sir John Cheke, letter to Henry Bullinger, 1553

Source D: A modern historian assesses the limited achievements of the Edwardian Reformation.

By 1553 Edward VI's.....

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An extract from 'English Reformations' by Christopher Haigh. ISBN: 978-0198221623

.....majority obey very grudgingly'.

Christopher Haigh, English Reformations, 1993

**The English Civil War 1637–49**

Study the four Sources on The Coming of Civil War 1641–42, 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 B and C**

Compare these Sources as evidence for divisions between King and Parliament in January 1642. [20]

**(b) Study all the Sources**

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the Irish Rebellion was the **main** cause of Civil War in 1642. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]



## The Coming of Civil War 1641–42

**Source A:** The House of Commons discusses how to react to the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion.

During the debate, John Pym stood up and said that no man was more ready than himself to give his property and life to suppress the rebellion in Ireland. But he feared that as long as the King listened to his evil counsellors, MPs would not achieve anything. Therefore he proposed that the House of Commons offer money to crush the rebellion, provided that the King would remove his evil counsellors and appoint other counsellors who would be approved by Parliament.

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*Journal of Simonds D'Ewes, 5 November 1641*

**Source B:** Charles I outlines the reasons why he intends to arrest one member of the House of Lords and five MPs.

Articles of high treason against Lord Kimbolton and five MPs:

1. They have traitorously attempted to undermine the fundamental laws and government of the kingdom of England, to deprive the King of his regal power, and create an arbitrary and tyrannical power over the lives and liberties of his Majesty's subjects.
2. They have traitorously attempted to undermine people's loyalty to the King by circulating damaging rumours against him.
3. They have traitorously attempted to undermine the rights and very existence of Parliament.

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*Journal of the House of Lords, 3 January 1642*

**Source C:** An MP relates a hostile account of Charles I's attempt on 4 January 1642 to arrest five MPs. His views were shared by other critics of the King.

On 3 January the papers of five MPs were seized on the orders of the King, which is against the privileges of Parliament and the liberty of every subject. The next day the King came to the House of Commons with armed men, to the great terror of MPs sitting there. The King demanded that the five MPs be handed over, which was against the rights and liberties of Parliament. Later, the King issued arrest warrants for the five MPs, although there was no charge against them. This was against the fundamental liberties of the subject and rights of Parliament.

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*John Glyn, Speech in the House of Commons, 6 January 1642*

**Source D:** A Puritan clergyman and supporter of Parliament recalls some key events leading to Civil War.

The great distrust Parliament had of the King hastened the coming of war. MPs were sure that he was unchanging in his views, so that whatever concessions he made, he intended to reverse them when the opportunity arose and punish MPs. But the chief cause of war was the Irish massacre and rebellion. It filled all England with a fear of Irish Catholics and English Catholics. People were appalled when they saw English Catholics join the King against the Parliament. The King wished to lead an army to crush the Irish Rebellion, but Parliament feared that evil counsellors would persuade him to use it against Parliament rather than against the Irish.

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*Richard Baxter, Autobiography, written before 1691*

**Louis XIV's France 1661–1693**

Study the four Sources on Louis XIV and the Economy, 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**

How far does Source C challenge Source B as evidence for royal taxation policy in France?  
[20]

**(b) Study all the Sources**

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that, from 1664 to 1692, Louis XIV's policies were disastrous for the French economy.  
[40]

[Total: 60 marks]

## Louis XIV and the Economy

**Source A:** Louis XIV announces that his policies will strengthen the French economy.

Because it would be beneficial to France to strengthen its foreign and domestic commerce, I have decided to establish a council particularly devoted to commerce. It will act in all the interests of merchants. It will consider the means by which commerce shall be revived as well as all that concerns manufactures. I am setting aside a million livres each year in government expenses for the encouragement of manufactures and the increase of trade, to say nothing of the considerable sums which shall be raised to support the East and West Indies Companies.

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*Letter to the Town Officers and People of Marseilles, 1664*

**Source B:** Colbert reports that tax revenues have risen although tax rates have been reduced.

The tax rates have been reduced but, in spite of this, the income from taxes has been increased, thanks to the King's immense authority and the respect that the people have for his authority. When 56 million livres were levied through the *taille*, only 16 million was collected for the King, whereas when 32 livres were levied, 24 million were actually collected. This will increase the grandeur, prosperity and power of the state and the magnificence of the King because of the expenses that great revenues will enable him to pay for.

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*Financial report by Colbert to Louis XIV, 1670*

**Source C:** An English traveller in France writes about the harsh effects of taxes on the peasantry.

A country gentleman pays nothing unless he owns a lot of land. However, the burden is shifted onto the peasant from whom the tax farmers raise as much as they can. A merchant or tradesman who lives in a town, if he owns land in the countryside, pays no taxes. If a peasant rents the same land, he pays tax on it. People who live in a village must pay tax but not somebody who owns land in the village but lives elsewhere. This is what grinds down the French peasant. The tax farmers usually set their rates very unfairly. There is the possibility of an appeal for the overtaxed but this remedy is seldom used.

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*John Locke, Travels in France 1675–79*

**Source D:** An anonymous English writer describes the weakness of the French economy.

Even during peacetime when things were flourishing, the tax farmers had too much freedom. It is even worse now when the best cities of France are ruined and the nation has lost all foreign trade. The revenues of France are only a half of what the King would like the world to believe. In 1690, it was impossible to collect taxes at a reasonable rate because of the poverty of the people, the decay of trade, the emigration of the Protestants, the bad harvests and the waste of manpower in the wars.

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*Anonymous, The Present Condition of France, Her Revenues Compared with her Infinite Expenses, 1692*

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