

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
HISTORY**

Document Studies 1450–1693

FRIDAY 11 JANUARY 2008

2581

Afternoon
Time: 1 hour

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (8 page)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the Answer Booklet 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.
 - The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
 - The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.
 - 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 1450–1485

Study the four Sources on Richard III, 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 B

Compare these Sources as evidence for Richard's qualities as a ruler. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that by usurping the throne Richard, Duke of Gloucester, destroyed his own position and reputation. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Richard III

Source A: An Italian clergyman, who was in London in 1483, possibly as a member of a diplomatic mission, describes a meeting of the lords on 26 June 1483.

Richard summoned the lords to London and sent the Duke of Buckingham to address them. Buckingham told them it would be wrong to crown this boy [Edward V], who was illegitimate because his father, King Edward IV, when he married Elizabeth, was legally contracted to marry another woman. The only survivor of the royal stock was Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who was legally entitled to the crown and had the ability to bear its responsibilities. His previous career and blameless morals would guarantee good government. On hearing this, the lords, thinking of their own safety and warned by the example of the execution of Lord Hastings, declared Richard their King. 5

Dominic Mancini, The Usurpation of Richard III, 1483

Source B: The Bishop of St David's, who had been appointed to his position by Richard four months earlier, praises Richard in a private letter to a friend.

Wherever he goes, the King pleases the people. Many a poor man that has long been oppressed has been relieved and helped by him during his progress round the country. In many cities and towns great sums of money were offered to him which he has refused. I have never liked the qualities of any prince so much. God has sent him to us for the welfare of us all. 10

Thomas Langton to the Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, September 1483

Source C: A modern historian considers reactions to Richard's usurpation.

Richard aroused no suspicion when he made himself Protector. Even when he shut up the King and his younger brother in the Tower and had them and their sisters declared bastards, thus making himself the legitimate heir to the Crown, there was no opposition. This was partly because men were intimidated, but also because they dreaded a renewal of civil war, and a grown and capable man seemed likely to give the realm firmer government than a child. But, when the new King had his two young nephews murdered in the Tower, there was a general revulsion of feeling against him. 15

A. R. Myers, England in the Late Middle Ages, 1952

Source D: A chronicle, probably the work of a citizen of London at the time, describes the end of Richard's reign.

Henry Tudor claimed the crown as his right, in view of the death of Edward IV's children. King Richard heard at the beginning of August that Henry had landed at Milford Haven. Henry's support at first was small and Richard moved quickly to oppose him. But when they heard Henry had landed, many of the knights joined him and his power hugely increased. On 22 August at Bosworth the two armies met and King Richard was slain. This was the dishonourable end of this man. If he had remained Protector and allowed the children of Edward IV to have prospered according to his allegiance, he would have been praised, whereas now his reputation is destroyed. 20 25

The Great Chronicle of London for 1485, written c. 1500–1510

The German Reformation 1517–30

Study the four Sources on Luther's Meeting with Charles V at the Diet of Worms (1521), 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 B and D

Compare Sources B and D as evidence for the attitudes of the Emperor's officials to Luther at the Diet of Worms. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Luther was **mainly** responsible for the failure to reach a settlement with Charles V and his officials by 1521. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Luther's Meeting with Charles V at the Diet of Worms (1521)

Source A: In this extract from a list of 102 complaints presented to Charles V at the Diet of Worms, Luther criticises the Pope, especially for the sale of indulgences.

The Pope's greed can never be satisfied. Every day he invents new ways to squeeze money out of the Germans.

We think it disgusting that the Pope allows so many indulgences to be sold in Germany. Simple people are cheated out of their money.

The Pope allows indulgence sellers to keep part of the proceeds for their expenses. The local bishops and lords also get a 'cut' for helping to arrange the sales. This money comes from the poor who cannot see through the Papal court's confidence trick. 5

Martin Luther, Complaints to Charles V, April 1521

Source B: The Pope's representative in Germany describes events at the Diet of Worms. He contrasts the patience of Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor, with Luther's unimpressive performance.

Charles V's spokesman said that Luther had been ordered to appear and had been given reasons for the summons. The Emperor's officials were naturally surprised that he did not have his answer ready on his arrival. They were not obliged to grant Luther a delay to reply. Nevertheless, because of the merciful attitude of the Emperor, a delay was granted until the next afternoon. On behalf of the Emperor, the spokesman said to Luther that he should think carefully about what he had written about the Pope and the Papacy, and that Luther had uttered many heresies. Luther, the fool, had entered smiling. But when he left he did not seem so cheerful. Even many of his supporters said that he was foolish. Others said that he was possessed by the Devil. Many others thought that he was a pious man. In any case, he has lost much of his reputation in the eyes of everybody. 10 15

Aleander, letter to an important Church official at Rome, 17 April 1521

Source C: The Venetian Ambassador believes that Luther should have been more moderate at the Diet of Worms.

25 April: If Luther had been more careful, restricting himself to his earlier complaints and not getting himself involved in glaring errors about Christianity, he would have been favoured, even adored, by the whole of Germany. 20

26 April: Luther is a man who will not change his opinions, either through argument, fear or persuasion. He has many powerful supporters who encourage him and against whom nobody dares to proceed. His books are sold publicly here at Worms, although the Pope and the Emperor, who is on the spot, have banned them.

Contarini, report to the Venetian government, April 1521

Source D: A sympathetic account of Luther's last appearance before Charles V contrasts Luther's modest manner with the harshness of the Emperor's spokesman.

Luther spoke humbly, and modestly, without raising his voice. After his speech, Charles V's spokesman said in a scornful voice that Luther's answer was not to the point. It was not for Luther to question things that had been condemned or decided by Church councils. He therefore demanded a simple answer with no strings attached: would Luther withdraw his teachings or not? 25

A newsletter, printed soon after the Diet of Worms, 1521

Mid-Tudor Crises 1540–58

Study the four Sources on Rebellions 1549–56, 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 way in which local and central government handled the rebellions of 1549. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the most serious uprising of the period 1549–56 was Wyatt's rebellion. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Rebellions 1549–56

Source A: Edward VI records the widespread rebellions of 1549.

The people rebelled in Sussex, Hampshire and Kent, where by fair persuasions, partly from honest men among the rebels, and partly by local governors, they were satisfied and went home.

After that, the people rose in Oxfordshire, the West Country and Norfolk. The Marquis of Northampton was sent to Norwich, with 1060 horsemen, but lost 100 men in battle and retreated. The Earl of Warwick replaced him, with 7500 men, and fought the rebels for three days in Norwich before overcoming them outside the city, killing 2000 of them. Then the Council gathered in London, to charge Protector Somerset with allowing these rebellions to occur. 5

Edward VI's Journal for 1549

Source B: The Privy Council, in the name of Edward VI, writes to the rebels in Norfolk.

We have been informed that you have assembled in large companies in a very disordered fashion. You have forgotten the Bible which teaches obedience to the King. We have always been ready to address your grievances, and have sent commissioners to reform enclosures. You make humble petition to us for further reform and we will ensure that rents are returned to their old levels. Other reforms will be discussed in the next Parliament. We urge you now to return quietly to your homes. 10
15

Edward VI, letter to the Commons assembled in Norfolk, 18 July 1549

Source C: A well-informed contemporary outlines the major events of Wyatt's rebellion in 1554.

On 29 January the Duke of Norfolk tried to attack Rochester Castle, where the traitor Wyatt and his rebels lay, but he was forced to flee and the rebels captured his artillery. On 1 February Queen Mary went to the city of London, and denounced Wyatt's attempt to take her crown and sack the city. On 3 February Wyatt's army reached London Bridge. On 7 February the Earl of Pembroke gathered the royal army at Charing Cross near the city, but Wyatt and some rebels avoided them and got close to the city, where they were captured. 20

Charles Wriothesley, Chronicle of England, for 1554

Source D: A modern historian assesses the rebellions of 1549–56.

In 1549 Protector Somerset faced more determined and widespread popular opposition than any other Tudor government. The harmony of Tudor society collapsed and class hostility flared up. The disorders did not end with the fall of Somerset. There were commotions in 1550 in the West Country, Nottinghamshire and Kent. When in 1554 Mary I was challenged by Wyatt, she was saved only by the loyalty of a section of the nobility and their retainers. Thereafter even minor rebellions, such as that at Diss in Norfolk in 1556, were treated with the utmost seriousness. This was an inefficient attempt by a local schoolmaster to proclaim Mary's death and the joint accession of Elizabeth and Courtenay. 25

A. Fletcher, Tudor Rebellions, 1983

The English Civil War 1637–49

Study the four Sources on The Road to Execution, 1646-9, 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 D

Compare these Sources as evidence for Charles I's willingness to negotiate with his enemies. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the Second Civil War was the **main** cause of the execution of Charles I in 1649. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Road to Execution, 1646–9

Source A: Charles I, a prisoner of the Scottish army at Newcastle, writes to his wife about the Newcastle Propositions submitted to him by Parliament.

1 July 1646. I have a true copy of the Newcastle Propositions and now assure you that I cannot accept them without loss of my conscience, crown and honour. However a flat denial is to be delayed as long as possible.

31 August 1646. It is now rumoured that Parliament means to do their work without taking any more notice of me. If we can use this time to persuade France and my other friends to support my restoration to power, then all is not lost. I wish to go to London, to study the Propositions and to make my own counter-proposals.

5

Charles I to Henrietta Maria, letters, 1646

Source B: Two modern historians examine attitudes towards Charles I during and after the Putney Debates of October–November 1647. Wildman was a prominent Leveller.

Personal hostility to Charles was present from the beginning of the debates. Wildman argued on 1 November that the King needed to be called to account and measures agreed to prevent future abuse of royal power. Cromwell himself admitted ‘we all expect danger from the person of the King’. From this time on Cromwell had a growing belief that God intended Charles I to be struck down, but also an uncertainty of how and by whom. His anger against the King, who was deceitful and who willed the nation back to war, mounted steadily from November 1647 to January 1649.

10

J. Morrill and P. Baker, Oliver Cromwell and the Regicide, 2001

Source C: A soldier recalls the meeting of the New Model Army at Windsor at the beginning of the Second Civil War.

We came to a clear agreement that we had to go out and fight our enemies...

15

An extract has been removed due to third part copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from *The English Civil War and Revolution* by Keith Lindley

...The King was taken to prison and then to execution.

20

William Allen, A Faithful Memorial of that Remarkable Meeting of Many Officers of the Army in England, at Windsor Castle, in the Year 1648, published in 1659

Source D: A republican MP, who had signed the death warrant of Charles I, claims in Parliament in 1659 that there had been no alternative but to execute the King.

It was agreed to kill the King if he would not preserve religion and liberty. It is impossible that anyone should support a man of so much blood as the King was. He was seven or eight times sent Propositions, and would not yield. So long as he was obstinate, there were daily revolts in the Army, and risings in all places. He caused trouble for us all, and it was impossible to allow him to live. Execution was the last resort.

25

Thomas Scot, speech, 7 February 1659

Louis XIV's France 1661–1693

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

Compare Sources A and D as evidence for the effects on France of Louis XIV's absolute monarchy. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the claim that Louis XIV's subjects **mostly** supported the King's absolute government from 1661 to 1693. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Absolute Monarchy of Louis XIV

Source A: One of Louis XIV's advisers writes to a leading minister, expressing his view that the King's policies will threaten his absolute authority.

The King is doubtless the world's greatest prince. Therefore, I cannot understand why he wants to endanger this happiness and risk future troubles by waging war, which might show off his courage, but will doubtless be the ruin of his subjects. If we think seriously about the domestic affairs of France, we must recognise that funds are short. Taxes cannot be raised without dangerous violence. The absolute authority of the King will be weakened by war.

5

Honoré Courtin, letter to Louvois, 1673

Source B: A leading French bishop defends absolute monarchy as based on God's will and necessary to maintain order.

All power comes from God. Consequently, the King's throne is not the throne of a man, but the throne of God himself. To attack the King in any way is a sin against God. But Kings, although their power comes from God, should not regard themselves as masters of that power, to use it at their pleasure. They must employ it with self-restraint, as a thing of which God will demand an account from them. Royal power is absolute. Without this absolute authority the King could neither do good nor suppress evil. It is the only protection for the King's subjects.

10

Bishop Bossuet, Political Treatise, written by 1681

Source C: A prominent French lawyer, who was awarded a pension by Louis XIV, emphasises the duties of an absolute monarch.

Government is necessary for the public good, and God Himself has established it. Therefore, it is necessary for people to be obedient. Otherwise they resist God Himself. The people's first duty is to obey Kings, who are the heads of society. The duty of the King is to observe laws that apply to him, although his power seems to place him above the law. He should do this to set a good example to his subjects and make them love their duty. His power does not free him from his own duty. His position requires him to prefer the general good of the state to his personal interests.

15

Jean Domat, Civil Laws in Their Natural Order, 1689

Source D: A Huguenot exile criticises Louis XIV's absolute monarchy.

The cause of all the troubles of France is the despotic power, absolute and endless, which Louis XIV has exercised. He does not think himself limited by any laws. He judges what is good and right. He thinks that he does not need to give an account of his conduct to anyone except God. He persuades himself that he is the absolute master of the lives, liberty, possessions and religion of his subjects. This is something that horrifies everybody. This despotic power is so opposite to reason that it may be called madness. It is so opposite to the spirit of Christianity that it is anti-Christian.

25

Pierre Jurieu, The Sighs of Enslaved France, 1690

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Q.1 Source A Adapted from © Editor K Dockray, 1997; *Richard III: A Source Book*, pp. 60-61, published by Sutton Publishing Ltd., 1997.
 Source B Adapted from © Editor K Dockray, 1997; *Richard III: A Source Book*, p. 71, published by Sutton Publishing Ltd., 1997.
 Source C Adapted from © A R Myers, *England in the Late Middle Ages*, pp. 184-185, published by Penguin Books, 1952.
 Source D Adapted from © Editor K Dockray, 1997; *Richard III: A Source Book*, pp. 12, 80, 125-6, published by Sutton Publishing Ltd., 1997.
- Q.2 Source A Adapted from © W Naphy, *Documents on the Continental Reformation*, pp. 12-13, published by Macmillan, 1996.
 Source B Adapted from © E Rupp & B Drewery, *Martin Luther*, pp. 56-57, published by Edward Arnold Publishers, 1970.
 Source C Adapted from © Editor R Williams, *Documents on the Protestant Reformation, 1517-1563*, p. 12, UCLES.
 Source D Adapted from © E Rupp & B Drewery, *Martin Luther*, pp. 58, 60, published by Edward Arnold Publishers, 1970.
- Q.3 Source A © OCR.
 Source B Adapted from © Oxford University Press, 1999, Editor E Shagan, *The English Historical Review*, vol. CXIV, No. 455, pp. 53-55, published by Oxford University Press, 1999; www.oup.com.
 Source C © OCR.
 Source D Adapted from © Longman Group Limited, 1968, 1973, 1983, by A Fletcher, *Tudor Rebellions*, pp. 98-99, published by Longman Group Ltd., 1968.
- Q.4 Source B Adapted from © J Morrill and P Baker, Editor J Peacey, *The Regicides and the Execution of Charles I*, Chapter 1, pp. 19-20, published by Palgrave, 2001.
 Source C Adapted from © 1998 K Lindley, *The English Civil War and Revolution*, Chapter 6, pp. 167-168, published by Routledge, 1998.
- Q.5 Source A Adapted from © Longman Group Limited, 1993, by P Campbell, *Louis XIV*, p. 149, published by Longman Group Ltd., 1998.
 Source B Source: www.history.hanover.edu, scanned from © Editor J Robinson, *Readings in European History 2* vols, published by Boston: Ginn and Company.
 Source C Source: www.fordham.edu, taken from Jean Domat: *Le droit public, suite des lois civiles dans leur ordre naturel*, vol. 3; translated by Ruth Kleinman.
 Source D Adapted from © H Judge, 1965, *Louis XIV*, pamphlet 18, pp. 43-44, published by Longman Group Ltd., 1965.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (OCR) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.