

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
HISTORY**

Early Modern Document Studies 1450–1693

MONDAY 2 JUNE 2008

2581

Afternoon
Time: 1 hour

Additional materials (enclosed): None

Additional materials (required):
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.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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 The Development of Conflict 1456–61, 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 the ambitions of Richard, Duke of York, in 1460.
[20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the development of conflict from 1456 to 1461 was mainly the consequence of Margaret of Anjou's influence over Henry VI.
[40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Development of Conflict 1456–61

Source A: A well-informed chronicle, written in London, explains events leading up to the battle of Wakefield.

In September Richard, Duke of York, came from Ireland and claimed the crown. On 31 October it was agreed that King Henry should keep the crown during his life, the crown returning to York's heirs after his death. That same night the King was moved from Westminster to London, against his will, and the Duke came to him by torchlight, behaving as if he were king and said 'the crown is ours by right'. The Queen, hearing this, went into Wales and sent messages to her supporters to join her armed for war. On 30 December her forces attacked York's army at Wakefield. This good Duke of York and the lords with him were executed. 5

Gregory's Chronicle for 1460

Source B: In a letter written after the battle of Wakefield to rally support in London, Margaret of Anjou explains her view of Richard, Duke of York.

The late Duke of York, with extreme malice, plotted to destroy King Henry. He falsely claimed a right to the crown, contrary to his allegiance and several solemn oaths freely sworn by him. He would have deposed King Henry, had it not been for the unchangeable loyalty of you and others, his true subjects. Out of pure malice, he proposed to continue in his cruelty to our utter undoing and that of our son the Prince. 10

Margaret of Anjou to the Citizens of London, January 1461

Source C: A piece of Yorkist propaganda, published a year after Edward IV took the throne, presents a critical view of Margaret of Anjou's role in Henry VI's government.

As scripture says, 'Woe be to that region
Where is a king unwise or innocent'.
Moreover it is a great perversion 15
For a woman of a land to be a regent –
Queen Margaret, who always has meant
To govern all England with might and power,
And to destroy the lawful line was her intent.

A Ballad, 1462

Source D: A modern historian discusses Margaret of Anjou's role in the politics of the late 1450s.

The Queen emerged as the focal point of the court party in 1456. The heirs of the victims of the battle of St Albans joined her. They and their allies were soon promoted into the principal offices of state and by the autumn of 1458 were firmly in control of the government. Yorkist propaganda made much of the unnaturalness of female rule, the usurpation by a woman of the role that the King should play. Queen Margaret, it has recently been argued, was all too conscious of the difficulty of her position as a woman trying to exercise political authority in a male-dominated political culture. She wished to present herself as playing the traditional queenly role of peace-maker. Only from the autumn of 1458 did she become, perhaps reluctantly, a determined enemy of York. 20 25

A. J. Pollard, Battle of St Albans 1455, History Today, May 2005

The German Reformation 1517–30

Study the four Sources on The Beginning of the Quarrel Between Luther and the Religious Authorities, 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

Compare Sources A and B as evidence for the reasons for Luther's reaction to Tetzel and his sale of indulgences. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Luther was more responsible than the religious authorities for their quarrel in 1517–18. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Beginning of the Quarrel Between Luther and the Religious Authorities

Source A: A leading German Catholic critic of Luther, who lived during the most important years of the Lutheran Reformation, states that Luther was jealous of Johann Tetzel, who sold the indulgences.

Leo X issued indulgences – a thing that had often been done before him – to help in the holy work of building St Peter’s at Rome. He appointed Tetzel because of the effectiveness of his sermons about indulgences. Luther wrote to Albert, Archbishop of Mainz, criticising the sale of indulgences and he also issued his 95 Theses. Luther did this because he envied Tetzel. He trusted in his own intellect, and also in the power and favour of his protector, Frederick, Elector of Saxony. But Tetzel rejected Luther’s criticisms, since he was famous for his preaching and was supported by the Pope and also by the Inquisition.

5

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

Source B: Luther’s close friend and a leader of the German Reformation attacks indulgences and Tetzel.

Corrupt indulgences were circulated by Tetzel, a most shameless man. Luther, angered by Tetzel’s wicked preaching and burning with piety, published his 95 Theses. Tetzel, hoping that he would gain the favour of the Pope, cried aloud that Luther was a heretic and should be executed by burning. He even publicly hurled the 95 Theses into the flames. These ravings of Tetzel and his henchmen forced Luther to develop his teaching further in order to preserve the truth.

10

Philip Melancthon, History of the Life and Acts of Dr. Martin Luther, 1546

Source C: A reformer who supported Luther condemns Tetzel’s preaching of indulgences in 1517.

Tetzel was the great preacher of indulgences in Germany. His preaching raised enormous amounts of money which were sent to Rome. This was particularly the case in St Annaberg, where I listened to him for over two years. The claims of this uneducated and shameful monk were unbelievable. He said the Pope had power to forgive any sin as long as money was given for indulgences. And if the Pope would forgive, God also had to forgive. He furthermore said if people bought an indulgence, all the mountains near St Annaberg would turn into pure silver. He claimed that in the very moment the coin rang in the coffer, the soul rose up to heaven. The Inquisition banished and burned those who disagreed.

15

20

Friedrich Myconius, an account written in 1519

Source D: The Pope condemns Luther and urges an important German prince not to protect Luther.

I have been told by many people that Martin Luther, a son of evil who has forgotten his vows and duty of humility and obedience, sinfully advances his reputation in the Church of God. He fears the authority of no one, claiming to rely on your protection. I urge your Lordship, for the sake of God’s honour and ours and your own, please to give help to deliver Martin Luther into the power and judgement of Rome.

25

Leo X, letter to the Elector Frederick of Saxony, 1518

Mid-Tudor Crises 1540–58

Study the four Sources on Religious Divisions 1540-58, 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 C

Compare these Sources as evidence for attempts to encourage religious unity. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that no ruler between 1540 and 1558 was successful in imposing their religious views. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Religious Divisions 1540–58

Source A: In his last speech to Parliament, Henry VIII pleads for religious peace in England.

I see and hear daily that you clergymen preach against each other, teach contrary to each other, condemn each other without charity or discretion. Some are too stiff in their old views, others are too busy and curious in their new opinions. Thus all men are religiously divided, and few or none preach the word of God as they should, truly and sincerely. The people look for light from you preachers, and instead you bring them into darkness. Change your ways, I urge you, or I will suppress these divisions through my authority as Supreme Head of the Church. 5

Henry VIII, speech, 24 December 1545

Source B: An Act of Parliament of 1552 condemns the absence of people from church and imposes the Second Book of Common Prayer.

In spite of the introduction of the First Common Prayer Book by Parliament, a great number of people in this realm wilfully and damnably refuse to come to their parish churches on Sundays and holy days. In future those who are absent shall be punished by the Church courts. The First Common Prayer Book has produced doubts about the form of worship, so the King has ordered a Second Book of Common Prayer to replace it. Anyone who uses another form of worship shall be imprisoned for six months. 10

Second Act of Uniformity, 1552

Source C: At the beginning of her reign Mary I sets out her intentions on religion.

Her Majesty will observe the Catholic religion she has professed all her life, and desires that all her subjects would quietly follow suit. However she will not compel any to this until further decisions are made. She commands her subjects to live together in Christian charity, avoiding the new and devilish terms of papist and heretic, and trying to live peaceful Christian lives. Any man who stirs up the people to disorder will be severely punished. Printers have published books and ballads written in English which discuss controversial religious teaching. Let nobody do so in future without the Queen's express permission. 15
20

Proclamation on Religion, 16 August 1553

Source D: A modern historian assesses the support for Catholicism in England during Mary I's reign.

The Marian reconstruction of Catholicism was a success. It was not a total success, for the Protestants could not all be crushed and the uncommitted could not all be made enthusiasts – at least, not in five years. But evidence from the parishes shows considerable and continuing support for traditional services and celebrations. The persecution of Protestants was not a success; nor was it a disaster. If it did not help the Catholic cause, it did not do much to harm it. The burnings were heavily concentrated in the south-east. Protestants were horrified, many committed Catholics approved, and the rest watched curiously as the law took its course. 25

Christopher Haigh, English Reformations, 1993

The English Civil War 1637–49

Study the four Sources on Division and Conflict 1640–2, 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 the content and purpose of the Grand Remonstrance. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** the Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that it was the King, not his opponents in Parliament, who provoked division and conflict in 1640–2. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Division and Conflict 1640–2

Source A: An MP, and future royalist, attacks the Root and Branch Petition which urged that government of the Church by bishops be abolished.

It is very arrogant of the Petitioners to tell a Parliament what to do; and to inform a Parliament what is Church government according to God's word. I do not think a King can abolish bishops without undermining his political authority. Assemblies will replace bishops and will claim the supreme power over the Church which the King now holds. Let us lay aside all thoughts of such dangerous and fundamental alterations. Let us not destroy bishops, but reform them. 5

Lord George Digby, speech, 9 February 1641

Source B: The wife of a parliamentary officer describes the events surrounding the Grand Remonstrance.

While the King was in Scotland, that cursed rebellion in Ireland broke out, when over 200,000 were massacred. Parliament got to work helping the victims. But then the King returned from Scotland and blocked its proceedings for relieving Ireland. Parliament, facing so many difficulties, were forced to justify themselves by presenting the King with a Remonstrance on the state of the kingdom. They spared him as much as truth would allow, and complained only of his evil counsellors and ministers. This, instead of checking the King, made him angry. 10

Lucy Hutchinson, The Memoirs of Colonel John Hutchinson, written in the 1670s

Source C: The debate over the Grand Remonstrance, as recorded by an MP, revealed serious divisions within the House of Commons.

Mr Hyde attacked the Grand Remonstrance and was supported by many others. He objected that there was no precedent for the House of Commons to write a Remonstrance to the people, and to do so without the agreement of the House of Lords. The Remonstrance uses many harsh expressions, and declarations of what we intend to do, such as to request the King to choose Councillors with the advice of Parliament. It is not right to do this now, since there is trouble in Ireland and many disturbances in England. Mr Pym and others answered most of these objections. When put to the vote, 159 MPs supported it, 148 opposed it. Some MPs urged that it be printed. 15

Sir Simonds D'Ewes, Journal, 22–23 November 1641

Source D: Two modern historians assess Charles I's role in the crisis of 1640–2.

The King was active in the drift towards Civil War. It was Charles who originally introduced an army into the British Isles in order to fight the Scottish Covenanters. It was Charles who, in the Army Plot of April and May 1641, first threatened to use armed force to resolve the deadlock at Westminster. It was Charles who brought armed guards to arrest the 5 MPs in January 1642. But in all these instances, the King was provoked by the hostile actions of his opponents. Specifically, in the case of the 5 MPs, Charles was moved to action by the rumour that the Commons intended to impeach the Queen. 25

H. Tomlinson and D. Gregg, Politics, Religion and Society in Revolutionary England, 1640–60, published in 1989

Louis XIV's France 1661–1693

Study the four Sources on Louis XIV and His Ministers, 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 D

Compare Sources B and D as evidence for the nature of the advice given to Louis XIV by his ministers. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the claim that, in domestic affairs from 1661 to 1693, Louis XIV depended entirely on his ministers. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Louis XIV and His Ministers

Source A: The writer had a career in government service and was admired by Louis XIV. He describes how Colbert intended to use his appointment as Superintendent of Royal Buildings to glorify Louis XIV.

When, in 1662, Colbert anticipated that he would be appointed Superintendent of the Royal Buildings, he began to prepare himself. The responsibility would be more important than previously. He would have to complete the Louvre palace in Paris and also erect numerous monuments to the glory of Louis XIV, such as triumphal arches. He only planned what was grand or magnificent. He realised that he would need to have countless medals struck to record for the future the memory of the great deeds that the King had already done and which would be followed by other deeds even greater and more worthy of fame. To all this would be added celebrations and entertainments fit for a King. 5

Charles Perrault, Memoirs of My Life, published just before his death in 1703

Source B: Colbert was also Controller-General of Finances. He presents a gloomy financial report to Louis XIV and encourages the King to give more attention to financial affairs.

The condition of Your Majesty's finances has obliged me to study them in detail in order that, through your wisdom and understanding, you might provide those remedies that you believe necessary. Your Majesty, who is the greatest of all Kings who has ever sat on the throne, has a preference for war over all things. You believe that financial administration and everything to do with it is not the usual and natural concern of Kings. Your Majesty thinks of war ten times more than you think of finances. You think of finances only when extreme need obliges you to do so. It is certain that the attention which your Majesty is willing to give to such an important matter should make you clearly understand that important decisions must be taken. 10 15

Colbert to Louis XIV, 1670

Source C: The writer attended the French court and commented on a wide variety of issues and personalities in France, often critically. Here he gives his view of the role of ministers.

People who fill the highest offices under such a very great King do not have difficult duties to perform. They can work without any trouble. Everything goes on easily. The authority and genius of the King rids them of all difficulties and makes everything work better than they expect. Their duty consists in being loyal servants. 20

Jean de la Bruyère, The Sovereign and the State, 1688

Source D: The writer was an important clergyman who became a leading critic of Louis XIV's government of France and fell out of favour with the King. Here he condemns both the royal ministers and Louis XIV.

Your ministers have increased your authority beyond all bounds. They have raised you as high as heaven and have impoverished all France in order to introduce a monstrous extravagance into the court. They have been harsh, haughty, unjust, violent and dishonest. They have praised you to an extent that has approached false worship, which you should have rejected indignantly. This proves that you have spent your entire life denying truth, justice and God's will. 25

Fénelon, letter to Louis XIV, written about 1693

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