

473/01

HISTORY – HI3

UNIT 3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 1

WALES AND THE TUDOR STATE, c. 1534-1567

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 7 June 2006

(1 hour 30 minutes)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **one** question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

The time you spend on a question should be in proportion to the marks available.

The sources and quotations used in the unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

You are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

UNIT 3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 1

WALES AND THE TUDOR STATE, c. 1534-1567

Answer **one** question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **one** question.

1. Religious change in Wales, 1534-1567.

Study the source below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon it.

‘Whereas the Queen’s most excellent Majesty, like a most godly and virtuous Princess, having chief respect and regard to the honour and glory of God, and the souls’ health of her subjects, did in the first year of her reign, by the authority of her high court of parliament, set forth a Book of Common Prayer and Order of the Administration of Sacraments in the vulgar tongue, to be used
5 through all her realm of England, Wales and the Marches, that thereby her Highness’ most loving subjects, understanding in their own language the terrible and fearful threatenings rehearsed in the Book of God against the wicked, the pleasant promises made to the chosen flock, with a just order to rule and guide their lives according to the commandments of God, might much better learn to love and fear God, to serve and obey their prince, and to know their duties towards their
10 neighbours; which Book being received as a most precious jewel with an unspeakable joy of all such her subjects as did and do understand the English tongue, the which tongue is not understood by most of her Majesty’s most loving and obedient subjects inhabiting within her Highness dominion and country of Wales, being no small part of this realm, who therefore are utterly destituted to God’s Holy Word, and do remain in the like or rather more darkness and
15 ignorance than they were in the time of Papistry. Be it therefore enacted that the whole Bible, containing the New Testament and the Old, with the Book of Common Prayer to be truly and exactly translated into the British or Welsh tongue.’

[From the Act of Parliament for Translating the Bible into Welsh (1563)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘in the time of Papistry’ (line 15). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about why a Welsh translation of the Bible was needed? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of religious change in Wales, 1534-1567? [20]
(*You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.*)

2. Economic activity and social change in Wales, 1534-1567.

Study the source below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon it.

- ‘And the most mighty Prince King Henry the eighth delivered the Welsh wholly from all servitude and made them in all points equal to the Englishmen. Whereby it cometh to pass that, laying aside their old manners, they who before were wont to live most sparingly are now enriched and do imitate the Englishman in diet and apparel [clothes]. However, they be some deal impatient of
- 5 labour and over much boasting of the nobility of their stock, applying themselves rather to the service of noblemen than giving themselves to the learning of handicrafts and trade. Now you shall find many noblemen in England for whom the greater part of their retinue are Welshmen. For men chiefly brought up with milk and meats, being nimble and well set of body, are very apt to do any kind of business. Besides, these men being somewhat high minded and in extreme poverty,
- 10 acknowledging the nobility of their family, are more given to culture than to riches and being very apt to learn courtlike behaviour, are therefore by the English nobility preferred before Englishmen. However also, of late, they have very commendably begun to inhabit towns and to do all other kinds of public and necessary functions, as well as Englishmen.
- 15 And in one thing there is no man so poor but for some space he sendeth forth his children to school, and such as profit in study sendeth them unto the Universities where, for the most part, they enforce them to study the Civil Law. Whereby, it chanceth that the greater sort of those which profess the Civil or Common Law in this realm are Welshmen.’

[From Humphrey Llwyd, a gentleman-scholar, writing in his book
The Breviary of Britayne (1573)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘courtlike behaviour’ (line 11). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the gentry’s attitude to Welsh culture? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of economic activity and social change in Wales, 1534-1567? [20]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)

SECTION B

Answer one question.

3. Political change in Wales to 1543.

Study the following sources carefully, and then answer the questions based upon them.

Source A

‘The distress of the people is incredible, especially the Welsh, from whom by Act of Parliament the King has just taken away their native laws, customs and privileges.’

[From Eustace Chapuys, the Ambassador of the Holy Roman Empire and a critic of Henry VIII’s Reformation, in a sealed report to his master Charles V (1536)]

Source B

‘Wales was never in better order. Since Christmas I hear of neither stealing, riots, murders nor manslaughter. In Wales all is order and quiet such as is now in England.’

[From Rowland Lee, Lord President of the Council of Wales, in an official report to Thomas Cromwell, Henry VIII’s chief minister (1538)]

Source C

‘King Henry showed excellent wisdom when he decided that there should be no difference in laws and language between his subjects in Wales and his subjects in England.’

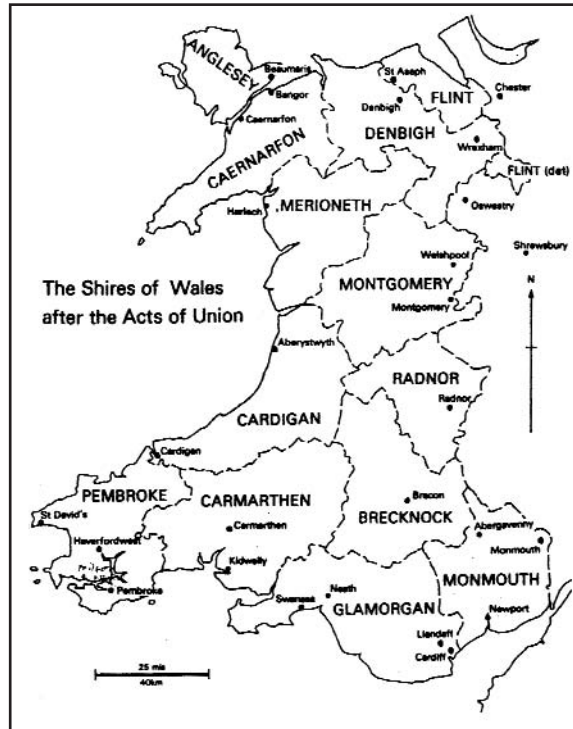
[From William Salesbury, a Welsh Protestant scholar, writing in the preface of his *Dictionary in Englyshe and Welshe* (1547)]

Source D

‘In the late autumn and early winter of 1536-1537 Henry VIII faced the greatest challenge to his power. At a time when there was no other way to register protest, the Pilgrimage of Grace rebellion represents large scale dissatisfaction with the regime.’

[From Nicholas Fellows, an academic historian and specialist in social history, writing in his book *Disorder and Rebellion in Tudor England* (2001)]

Source E



[A modern map showing the shires of Wales after the Acts of Union 1536-1543]

- (a) Compare Sources B and D. How do Sources B and D show differing views of law and order affecting Wales and the Tudor State? [8]
- (b) Study Sources A and C. How reliable are Sources A and C as evidence to an historian studying the Acts of Union? [16]
- (c) How useful are these sources to an understanding of political change in Wales to 1543? [24]
- (You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.)*

4. The Government of Wales, 1543-1567.

Study the following sources carefully, and then answer the questions based upon them.

Source A

‘The supervision of affairs by the Council in the Marches prevented the county gentry from ruling with a completely free hand; and the worst perversions of justice do seem to have been checked.’

[From Penry Williams, an academic historian and specialist in political history, writing in a history textbook, *Tudor Wales* (1988)]

Source B

‘In these three shires called Caernarfon, Anglesey and Merioneth, through the wisdom and careful diligence of Mr. George Bromley, Chief Justice, the people live in much obedience, freedom and quiet.’

[From Nicholas Robinson, Bishop of Bangor, in a private letter to Sir William Cecil, Queen Elizabeth’s principal secretary (1567)]

Source C

‘In the reign of the late lamented Queen, Welshmen stood in fear (and our fears were not in vain) continually, and without rest, of being sued at the courts because the number of clerks, solicitors and other needy lawyers at the Council in the Marches had increased so greatly in numbers.’

[From Sir William Vaughan, landowner and scholar, reviewing the history of the Council of Wales and the Marches in his grandfather’s time, in his general commentary, *The Golden Fleece* (1626)]

Source D

‘The ignorant people of Caernarfonshire were induced by the defendant to help the pirates who use Ynys Enlli as their chief headquarters. The pirates’ booty is carried thence to Chester and sold there in the markets and fairs. The defendant is a man of good appearance, great power, ability and friendship in the county, so that no one will object either against him or his men, and no jury will convict them.’

[From the list of charges against John Wyn ap Hugh, chief captain of the pirates of Ynys Enlli, in the court of Star Chamber (c. 1568)]

Source E

[From a contemporary drawing showing the State opening of Parliament (1563)]

- (a) Compare Sources B and D. How do Sources B and D show differing views of the state of law and order in north Wales? [8]
- (b) Study Sources A and C. How reliable are Sources A and C as evidence to an historian studying the Council in Wales and the Marches? [16]
- (c) How useful are these sources to an understanding of the government of Wales in the period 1543-1567? [24]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.)