

473/01

HISTORY – HI3

UNIT 3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 1

WALES AND THE TUDOR STATE, c. 1534-1567

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 6 June 2007

(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.

‘It is hardly to be wondered at that the monasteries and their occupants were falling far short of the standard set by their founders and failing abysmally to fulfil their obligations. The religious services were not, indeed could not, be properly conducted; good works in many cases took second place to good living - there was, for instance, a marked imbalance between monastic expenditure on food and entertainment on the one hand and charity on the other. Monasteries employed servants and labourers to perform the onerous physical work while the monks were in receipt of wages. In the case of most houses their poverty made it impossible to maintain the fabric of the building in a reasonable state of repair, while indifference caused them to neglect their responsibilities for the maintenance of the parish churches under their control. The bards praise some houses for their lavish entertainment and for the patronage which they offered to scholars and writers but the records reveal much indiscipline and disregard of monastic vows.’

[From Hugh Thomas, an historian and specialist in sixteenth century Welsh history, writing in *A History of Wales 1485-1660* (1972)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘The bards’ (line 9). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about monasticism in Tudor Wales? [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.

‘Every person between the age of 12 years and the age of 60 years not being lawfully retained nor apprenticed, nor having a father or mother then living or other ancestor whose heir apparent he is, having lands of the yearly value of £10 or above, or goods or chattels of the value of £40, nor being a necessary or convenient officer or servant lawfully retained as is aforesaid, nor having a convenient farm or holding shall by virtue of this statute be compelled to be retained to serve in husbandry by the year with any person that keeps husbandry and will require any such person so to serve. Two justices of the peace, the mayor of any city and two aldermen may appoint any such woman as is of the age of 12 years and under the age of 40 years and unmarried to be retained or serve by the year or by the week or day for such wages and in such reasonable sort as they shall think meet. And for the better advancement of husbandry and tillage those that are fit to be made apprentices may be made to serve any person being a house-holder and having half a ploughland.’

[From the Statute of Artificers passed by Parliament in 1563]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘justices of the peace’ (line 7). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the lives of the poor? [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

‘Wales is far out of order and there have been many murders in Oswestry and Powys. No punishment has followed, because the chiefs of the Council are spiritual men, and cannot administer punishment of death for felony and murder.’

[From Sir Edward Croft, member of the Council of Wales,
in a private letter to Thomas Cromwell (1533)]

Source B

‘The Council then provided for the better government of Wales so that the common sort are more desirous to have Justice than to remedy their wrongs by revenge. And this was about the 27th year of King Henry the eighth (1536) as the people found a place to resort unto to have their complaints and wrongs heard and remedied, the country growing to more civility.’

[From Sir William Gerard, vice-president of the Council in Wales,
Second Discourse on Government (1576)]

Source C

‘There was never anything so beneficial to the common people of Wales as the uniting of that country to the Crown and Kingdom of England.’

[From Dr. David Powel, a sixteenth century political commentator and antiquarian, writing in his *History of Cambria* (1584)]

Source D

‘The union of two countries is obviously an event of momentous significance. But it was no partnership between equals. Wales was very much a minor partner, the conquered nation still suffering, at least by the letter of the law, from penal legislation which made the Welsh second-class citizens.’

[From Gareth E. Jones, an historian and specialist in Tudor social history,
writing in a general history textbook, *Tudor Wales* (1988)]

Source E

[From a contemporary print showing Ludlow Castle,
in which the Council of Wales and the Marches was located]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B show contrasting views of the Council of Wales and the Marches? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying the impact of 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

‘You have served as a sheriff, and as a worthy squire and a man of reputable status you conduct the affairs of the shire and govern all.’

[From Morus Dwyfech, a bard, writing in praise of John Salusbury of Rug, a local landowner (c.1560-61)]

Source B

‘My country is so far out of order at this time that it does require severe remedy. In my country, this medicine has been tried in Bishop Rowland Lee’s and Mr. Englefield’s time, and seeing experience is counted the best mistress, in my opinion, she is to be followed.’

[From Dr. David Lewis, a high court judge from Monmouthshire, in a letter to Sir Francis Walsingham (1576)]

Source C

‘They, the local administrators, walk after the pleasure and riches of this life and it is to that end that they apply their power, for what is an office to a man but a hook with which to oppress his neighbours.’

[From Richard Davies, Bishop of St. David’s, in a funeral sermon delivered in Carmarthen on the death of the Earl of Essex (1577)]

Source D

‘Order followed law and peace followed anarchy for which the Welsh people had Bishop Lee and Master Cromwell to thank. By the reign of Elizabeth crime in Wales was virtually unknown.’

[From J.M. Treharne, an historian and author, writing in the preface to his edition of the *Stradling Correspondence* (1840). The Stradling family were heavily involved in law enforcement in the Tudor period.]

Source E

[From a contemporary drawing showing a Tudor law court in session (undated)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and C. How do Sources A and C show differing views of local government administrators? [8]
- (b) Study Sources B and D. How reliable are Sources B and D as evidence to an historian studying the state of law and order in Tudor Wales? [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.)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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