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**HISTORY - HI6**

**UNIT 6 (Synoptic Assessment)**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 1**

**WALES AND THE TUDOR STATE, c. 1534 - 1567**

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 20 June 2007

50 minutes (of a 1 hour 40 minutes examination)

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

In addition to this examination paper, you will need an 8 page answer book.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer **one** question.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

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

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

**Candidates are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in their answers.**

## UNIT 6

## IN-DEPTH STUDY 1

## WALES AND THE TUDOR STATE, c. 1534 - 1567

Answer **one** question.

Candidates are reminded that their answers should demonstrate a synoptic approach to the question and should draw together, where appropriate, the political, social, economic, religious and cultural aspects of the topic.

**1. Political and administrative change and development, c. 1534 - 1567.**

Study the two sources below and answer the question which follows.

**Source A**

“The Council in Wales, in the time of Bishop Lee, brought Wales to that civility and quietness that you now see. Some think it an unnecessary court and fitter to be dissolved than continued, but considering the obedience that Wales is now in, they are far mistaken unless there were some other court of like authority erected for the punishment of offenders and for the correcting of wrongs.”

[George Owen, a scholar and member of the gentry, writing in his book reviewing the history of the Council of Wales, *Dialogue of the Government of Wales* (1594)]

**Source B**

“By Elizabeth’s reign the Council [in Wales] was reprimanded and criticized, exploited and defied. The reprimands came from the Privy Council for its failure to ensure that the Queen’s orders were carried out efficiently. The criticisms came from the Council’s own members, from dissatisfied clients and impartial commentators.”

[Hugh Thomas, an academic historian specialising in the history of early modern Wales, writing in a general textbook, *A History of Wales* (1972)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting political and administrative change and development in Wales in the period 1534-1567? [80]

**2. Change and development in the economy, c. 1534-1567.**

*Study the two sources below and answer the question which follows.*

**Source A**

“A band of men destroyed the hedges and then, with great and loud voices, they said that they would continue to wreak havoc as long as one hedge or mound was still standing on the commons.”

[From John Price, a landowner in Neath, in a writ of complaint addressed to the Star Chamber Court (1560s)]

**Source B**

“After 1550, wasteland and common including lowland marsh, became prey to encroachment and enclosure by all classes in society. The cause was land hunger, whether that of the displaced poor looking for a few acres to settle or that of the rich eager to maximise profits from the cattle trade.”

[From Mathew Griffiths, a modern historian, in an article entitled ‘Country and Town: Agrarian Change and Urban Fortunes’, published in a book of essays, *Tudor Wales* (1988)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting change and development in the economy in Wales in the period 1534-1567? [80]