



GCE A level

476/13

HISTORY – HI6

UNIT 6 (Synoptic Assessment)

IN-DEPTH STUDY 1

WALES AND THE TUDOR STATE,

c. 1534-1567

P.M. MONDAY, 16 June 2008

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 developments, c. 1534-1567.

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

Source A

‘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.’

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

Source B

‘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.’

[Penry Williams, an academic historian specialising in the history of early modern Wales, writing in a history textbook, *Tudor Wales* (1988)]

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

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

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

Source A

‘The Welsh have begun of late to lime their land,
And plough the ground where sturdy oaks did stand,
Convert the marshes and wetlands everywhere,
They tear up trees and take the roots away,
They make stony fields smooth fertile ground,
They bring bare pastures to bear good grass for hay,
Wales is this day in a better state than in a hundred years.’

[Thomas Churchyard, a gentleman poet and author, writing in a study of the Welsh economy,
The Worthiness of Wales (1587)]

Source B

‘The majority of peasants in Elizabethan Wales were farmers working holdings so small and unproductive that even in good years they could achieve only a modest level of prosperity. They came under increasing pressure because they lacked the capital, and perhaps the inclination, to adopt improved agricultural techniques. They were exposed to the danger of ruin or near-ruin in times of shortage.’

[Brian Howells, a modern historian and specialist in economic history, writing in a specialist essay on Tudor Wales entitled *The Lower Orders of Society in Tudor Wales* (1989)]

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