



GCE AS/A level

1232/01

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 1

WALES AND THE TUDOR STATE, c. 1529-1588

A.M. THURSDAY, 19 May 2011

1½ hours

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **one** question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

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

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

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

UNIT 2
IN-DEPTH STUDY 1
WALES AND THE TUDOR STATE, c. 1529-1588

Answer one question.

1. *Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.*

Source A

‘The claim that the Acts of Union transformed Wales is made redundant when one looks at the effects of Lee’s series of laws enacted in the eighteen months in 1534-35 before the passing of Cromwell’s much praised Union legislation. Lee’s pre-Union legislation totally reformed the law, administration and government of Wales.’

[Joan Thirsk, an academic historian and specialist in early modern social history, writing in an academic journal, *The Bulletin of Manchester Library* (1967)]

Source B

‘Lee’s legislation tinkered while Cromwell’s reformed. Cromwell’s vision of a post-Union Wales differed from that of his subordinate Lee who was so blinkered that he could not see the wider picture. Lee’s laws concentrated on eliminating crime while Cromwell re-structured the political geography and administration of Wales. Lee’s success was minor in comparison to that enjoyed by Cromwell.’

[W.P.M. Kennedy, an academic historian and specialist in early modern political history, writing in a general history book, *Studies in Tudor History* (1998)]

Source C

‘Wales is far out of order and there have been many murders in Oswestry and Powys. No punishment has followed because the chief of the Council is a spiritual man and cannot administer punishment of death for felony and murder. This has been taken as a sign by the naturally rebellious Welshmen to commit crime unhindered by the law.’

[Sir Edward Croft, a landowner and member of the Council of Wales, writing in a private letter to the King’s chief minister Thomas Cromwell (1533)]

Source D

‘The reformation of the laws and government of Wales was due in no small measure to the work undertaken by the King’s principal secretary. Master Secretary Cromwell was a man of no mean intelligence that was thought by many to be fit for the task of bringing the Welshry into obedience by the authority of the Crown and by the power of parliament.’

[Sir John Davies, a lawyer and the King’s chief law officer in Ireland, discussing the history of Wales in his book, *A Discovery of the True Causes Why Ireland Was Never Entirely Subdued* (1612)]

Source E

‘The Welsh were no less and no more criminal than their English neighbours. The reason why Wales was painted in such unflattering terms was that the authorities did not understand that the main cause of lawlessness and disorder was poverty, hunger and resentment at the harsh laws imposed by Tudor administrators.’

[E.V. Evans, an academic historian, writing in a Welsh academic journal, *Y Cymmrodor* (1919)]

- (a) Study Source A. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase ‘Pre-Union legislation’. [4]
- (b) Study Sources B and D. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the importance of Cromwell’s contribution to the reform of Wales. [8]
- (c) Study Sources C and E. How reliable are Sources C and E in explaining the causes of lawlessness and disorder in Wales? [16]
- (d) Study Sources A and D. How far does Source D support or contradict the interpretation of Rowland Lee’s reforms given in Source A? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of the relationship between Wales and the Tudor state between 1529 and 1588? [32]
(*In your answer you are advised to evaluate the sources for their utility and provide appropriate background knowledge.*)

2. Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

‘We, the freeholders of the county of Pembroke, do again petition your worship to remove the said sheriff, Henry Adams of Paterchurch, for his corruption, bribery and general misdemeanours. His behaviour encourages the thief, the pirate and the vagrant to think that the county of Pembroke is a place safe to ply their vile trades.’

[Sir John Wogan, writing in a petition presented to the Lord President of Wales, Henry Herbert. The petition was signed by many of the landowners in Pembrokeshire (1588)]

Source B

‘Rowland Lee’s much reported success as Lord President of Wales has the whiff of exaggeration and contemporary propaganda about it. He was a brutal bully with but one aim, to terrorise the Welsh into submission. This policy was short-term, limited and ultimately unsuccessful. When he died his terror died with him and the criminality and lawlessness he promised to eradicate returned worse than before.’

[D. Llewelyn Thomas, an academic historian and specialist in legal history, writing in an academic journal, *The Transactions of the Liverpool Welsh National Society* (1900)]

Source C

‘Within two days after the receiving of the said thieves, were brought to us four other outlaws whom we have caused to be hanged upon the gallows here for a sign. I wish to God that you had seen the effect. All the thieves in Wales quake with fear.’

[Bishop Rowland Lee, Lord President of Wales, writing in a letter to the King’s chief minister, Thomas Cromwell (1536)]

Source D

‘The county sheriff was a key office in local government and law enforcement. Burdened with the many and sometimes conflicting instructions sent down both by the Council in Wales and the Privy Council in London, the majority of office holders discharged their duties honestly and effectively. Their role in organizing the elections to Parliament is often overlooked.’

[Dillwyn Miles, an academic historian writing in a specialist textbook, *The Sheriffs of the County of Pembroke, 1541-1574* (1976)]

Source E

‘I cannot praise enough the rule of that most wise and temperate servant of God and the King, Bishop Lee, who governs the land and people of Wales with such firmness and fairness. Through him the criminal and masterless men who roamed about these parts (*Breconshire and Monmouthshire*) without fear of the law have been banished forever.’

[John Vaughan, a Crown agent connected with the closure of the monasteries in south east Wales, writing in a private letter to Thomas Cromwell (1536)]

- (a) Study Source D. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase ‘the Privy Council’. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and D. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the importance of local government. [8]
- (c) Study Sources A and C. How reliable are Sources A and C in explaining the state of law and order in Wales? [16]
- (d) Study Sources B and E. How far does Source E support or contradict the interpretation of Rowland Lee’s presidency of Wales given in Source B? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of the relationship between Wales and the Tudor state between 1529 and 1588? [32]
(In your answer you are advised to evaluate the sources for their utility and provide appropriate background knowledge.)