



GCE AS/A level

1232/01

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 1

WALES AND THE TUDOR STATE, c. 1529-1588

P.M. TUESDAY, 22 May 2012

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 square brackets at the end of each part-question.

The time you spend on a part-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 conflict of old between England and Wales caused slaughters, invasions, burnings, poverty and war. But this Union brought friendship, love, alliance, assistance, wealth and quietness. God preserve and increase it.’

[Rhys Meurig Y Cotrel, an historian and a gentleman landowner, writing in a history of Glamorganshire, *Morganiae Archaioграфия* (1578)]

Source B

‘Be it enacted that henceforth all justices, sheriffs, coroners, stewards and all other officers of the law shall keep the Courts of Great Sessions and all other courts in the English tongue. And all oaths are to be given in the English tongue and that henceforward no person or persons that use the Welsh speech or language shall have or enjoy any manner of office within this realm of England and Wales.’

[A clause in the Acts of Union for laws and justice to be administered in Wales as in England (1536)]

Source C

‘During Elizabeth’s reign, the supervision of affairs by the Council of Wales and the Marches prevented the county gentry from ruling with a completely free hand. The worst cases of corruption and injustice 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)]

Source D

‘I am informed that a Welshman, Richard Lloyd esquire of Welshpool, stole cattle from the Marcher lordship of Burford. The lord of Burford ordered Lloyd’s servants to be apprehended and hanged. I also intend to apprehend and hang Lloyd, a gentleman, whose punishment will cause forty men to beware.’

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

Source E

‘In the reign of the late lamented Queen, Welshmen stood in fear of being sued at the courts because the number of corrupt clerks, solicitors and other greedy lawyers at the Council of Wales and the Marches had increased so greatly in numbers.’

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

- (a) Study Source B. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the phrase “Courts of Great Sessions”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and B. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the significance of the union of England and Wales. [8]
- (c) Study Sources D and E. How reliable are these sources in explaining the effects of Tudor punishment in Wales? [16]
- (d) Study Sources C and E. How far does Source E support or contradict the interpretation of the Council of Wales and the Marches given in Source C? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of the developing relationship between Wales and the Tudor State between 1529 and 1588? [32]

(In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the in-depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions.)

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

Source A

‘The Parliamentary election of the Member for Haverfordwest in 1571 was as shambolic as it was corrupt. Alban Stepney won the contest but the sheriff, Edmund Harries, appointed his opponent, John Garnons. Stepney took the sheriff to the Court of Star Chamber and won his case. Harries was fined and imprisoned.’

[Sir John Neale, an academic historian specialising in sixteenth-century political history, writing in a history textbook, *The Elizabethan House of Commons* (1949)]

Source B

‘I write to you as one who sits in the Court of Star Chamber. To have Garnons represent us in Parliament will put us all at risk from the oppressive and corrupt power of his friends at Court. We need your help, for Garnons and Harries serve Sir John Perrot who has the confidence of the Queen and seeks to rule in Pembrokeshire. We must deal him a blow to his pride and power.’

[William Philipps of Picton, a landowner and J.P. in Pembrokeshire, writing in a private letter to Sir Francis Knollys, a judge in the Court of Star Chamber (1571)]

Source C

‘Blessed be the King who hath freed us from the corruption and injustice of the courts and officers of the Lords Marcher. For the first time we shall be served and protected by sheriffs, Justices of the Peace and Members of Parliament who shall ensure the maintenance of justice, law and order.’

[Sir James Price of Monachty, the chief J.P. and sheriff in the new county of Radnorshire, writing in a private letter to Sir Thomas Englefield, chief adviser to Rowland Lee (1536)]

Source D

‘Successive Lord Presidents of Wales used the threat of piracy as a convenient excuse to increase their power and authority by demanding military resources. They also wished to deflect attention away from their inability to control the gentry and govern Wales effectively.’

[Wallace MacCaffrey, an academic historian specialising in the history of Elizabeth’s reign, writing in a history textbook, *Elizabeth I: War and Politics, 1588-1603* (1992)]

Source E

‘The pirates of these parts are ruthless and cunning but I will have the better of them. I require of the Queen and her Council a fleet of ships that may be used to sweep the waters clean of these brigands of the seas. The gentry who provide these criminals with shelter and protection on land will be hunted and prosecuted according to the law.’

[Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and President of the Council of Wales and the Marches, writing in an official letter to the Queen’s chief minister, William Cecil, Lord Burghley (1587)]

- (a) Study Source B. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the phrase “the Court of Star Chamber”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and B. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the significance of political corruption of Wales. [8]
- (c) Study Sources A and C. How reliable are Sources A and C in explaining the system of law and order in Tudor Wales? [16]
- (d) Study Sources D and E. How far does Source E support or contradict the interpretation of the power and authority of the Lord President of Wales given in Source D? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of the developing relationship between Wales and the Tudor State between 1529 and 1588? [32]

(In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the in-depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions.)