



GCE AS/A level

1232/01

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 1

WALES AND THE TUDOR STATE, c. 1529-1588

P.M. MONDAY, 23 January 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 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 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 anger and distress of the people is incredible, especially the Welsh, from whom by Act of Parliament, the King has just taken away their native laws, customs and privileges.’

[Eustace Chapuys, the Imperial ambassador, writing in a letter to his head of state, Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain (1536)]

Source B

‘Henry VIII did not brutally repress the people but instead used Parliament to unite the dominion of Wales with England and divided it into shires on the English model. The laws and statutes of England were applied to Wales and in a short period the Welsh were ‘Englished’. They were securely and happily settled in perfect peace and lawful obedience.’

[Sir John Davies, 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 C

‘The gentry came to enjoy considerable authority and prestige. They controlled the administration of local justice which gave them power within the county and enabled them to line their own pockets through exploiting their wealth, landholding and authority.’

[J. Graham Jones, an academic historian, writing in a popular booklet, *The Pocket Guide to the History of Wales* (1998)]

Source D

‘You have served as a sheriff and magistrate and, as a worthy squire, you have shown yourself to be a man of reputable status who has conducted the affairs of the shire in a fair and equitable manner.’

[Gruffudd Hiraethog, a well-known bard and tenant of Sir John Salisbury of Rug, praising him in a pamphlet circulated in North Wales (c. 1570s)]

Source E

‘The Welsh people loved their king whom they hailed as one of their own. Henry VIII set the Welsh free from the tyranny of brutal English Marcher Lords. He restored to them their ancient rights and customs, and gave them back the self-respect they had lost after nearly three centuries of conquest.’

[W. Llywelyn Williams, a lawyer, MP and historian, writing in a general history book, *Modern Wales* (1919)]

- (a) Study Source E. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase “Marcher Lords”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and B. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the significance of Tudor laws on Wales. [8]
- (c) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D in explaining the power of the Welsh gentry? [16]
- (d) Study Sources A and E. How far does Source A support or contradict the interpretation of Henry VIII’s policy towards Wales given in Source E? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of Wales and the Tudor State between 1529 and 1588? [32]
(*In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the 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

‘More than one hundred people have been murdered in the Marches of Wales since the Bishop of Exeter (*John Veysey*) was President there and no one has been punished.’

[Thomas Croft, an official employed in Cromwell’s household,
writing in a letter to Thomas Cromwell (1533)]

Source B

‘Veysey did a reasonable job and was an able administrator. His reputation has been damaged not because he failed to cure the largely exaggerated lawlessness and disorder in Wales, but because he stood in the way of Cromwell’s preferred choice as Lord President, Rowland Lee.’

[D.H. Pill, an academic historian, writing in a university publication,
The diocese of Exeter under Bishop Veysey (1963)]

Source C

‘Your Majesty has only to see the effects of the good deeds worked by your late servant Sidney in Wales to understand the importance of the office of Lord President. The President governs by writ of the Crown and has the power to punish those who would seek the ruin of the realm. To appoint a man unfit to hold the post would place the entire kingdom in danger not least from the threat of invasion by our enemy Spain.’

[Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy of Ireland, writing in a letter to the Queen
about the appointment of a successor to Sir Henry Sidney (1586)]

Source D

‘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.’

[Dr. David Powel, a political commentator and author, writing in the first printed book on Welsh history, *History of Cambria* (1584)]

Source E

‘The union of two countries is obviously an event of momentous significance. 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.’

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

- (a) Study Source A. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase “the Marches of Wales”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and C. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the importance of the position of the Lord President of Wales. [8]
- (c) Study Sources D and E. How reliable are Sources D and E in explaining the effects of the Acts of Union on Wales? [16]
- (d) Study Sources A and B. How far does Source A support or contradict the interpretation of John Veysey’s rule in Wales given in Source B? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of Wales and the Tudor State between 1529 and 1588? [32]
(In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions.)