



**GCE AS/A level**

1232/01

**HISTORY – HY2**

**UNIT 2**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 1**

**Wales and the Tudor State, c. 1529-1588**

A.M. TUESDAY, 21 January 2014

1 hour 20 minutes

### **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 **either** question 1 **or** question 2.

### **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 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 marking 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 either question 1 or question 2.*

**QUESTION 1**

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

**Source A**

'Rhys's father [*Sir Rhys ap Thomas*] was formerly Governor of Wales, and his grandfather also, and one of those who did great service to Henry VII in the conquest of this kingdom. Rhys's execution has angered the Welsh who stand ready to rise up in rebellion.'

[Eustace Chapuys, the Imperial ambassador, writing in a private letter to his master, Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain (1531)]

**Source B**

'I, like many, am not convinced of Rhys ap Gruffudd's treason and so I think they, the Welsh, will join and take part with the Irish, and invade our realm. If they do so, they shall have much support in England for the King does treat his subjects who oppose his divorce most cruelly.'

[John Hale, an English vicar of Isleworth in Middlesex, and a critic of Crown policy, expressing his opinion in a private letter to a friend (1534)]

**Source C**

'I am afraid that if you knew their behaviour you would not be content with them. Their father, Thomas Stradling, and his friends have always been against those that, like us, are new in the locality, and they have been responsible for disorder and murder there. Within these 12 months they have set upon my Lord and murdered his servant and maimed 2 or 3 more in Cardiff. There are 12 brothers, who have no honest living except by extortion and pillaging of the King's subjects.'

[Elizabeth, Countess of Worcester, wife of the newly appointed Crown Steward of the royal estates in Glamorganshire, writing in a private letter to Thomas Cromwell concerning the Stradling family (1533)]

**Source D**

'Families such as the Mansells, Stradlings and Herberts have been given a bad press. They were not saints but neither were they lawless rogues intent on oppressing their neighbours. There was disorder and murder in Wales but the gentry were mainly victims and not perpetrators. The truth is their success in accumulating wealth and power bred jealousy and resentment particularly in those English families who had only recently arrived in South Wales.'

[O.M. Edwards, an academic historian and specialist in Welsh history, writing in a general history textbook, *A History of Wales* (1906)]

**Source E**

‘There do remain in this realm a great number of ruffians and vagabonds so wasted in mischief and idleness that they give themselves not to labour or honest kind of living. For the reform of these his Majesty is determined to use and employ them for service in his wars in certain galleys and other like vessels.’

[From a Royal Proclamation issued by Henry VIII (without the consent of Parliament) ordering vagabonds to serve in the navy against the French (1545)]

**Source F**

‘Rhys’s execution was an act of judicial murder, based on charges devised to suit the prevailing political and dynastic situation. Not only was Rhys a troublesome relative of the King, but his Howard kinsmen [the Dukes of Norfolk] may have needed to be taught a lesson and brought to heel.’

[Ralph Griffiths, an academic historian and specialist in Welsh political history, writing in a history textbook, *Sir Rhys ap Thomas and his family* (1993)]

- (a) What does the author of Source B mean by the phrase “I, like many, am not convinced of Rhys ap Gruffudd’s treason”? [8]

*In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.*

- (b) How significant was the threat of rebellion in the 1530s? [16]

*Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.*

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that the Welsh gentry were guilty of lawlessness and disorder? [24]

*Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.*

- (d) How useful are Sources A, E and F in understanding Wales and the Tudor State between 1529 and 1588? [32]

*In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.*

**QUESTION 2**

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

**Source A**

‘The sheriff is the chiefest man within the shire and the Prince’s lieutenant. It is to him that the common people look for leadership and it is to his court that they come in search of justice.’

[George Owen of Henllys, a historian and member of the Welsh gentry, writing in his book, *A Description of Pembrokeshire* (1603)]

**Source B**

‘After the Acts of Union the office of sheriff became progressively less important in comparison to the office of Justice of the Peace but it still retained some significant powers. Firstly, the power to arrest, detain and execute criminals and, secondly, the authority to conduct parliamentary elections.’

[J.O. Halliwell, an academic historian and specialist in social history, writing in a history of Anglesey, *A Minute Account of the Social Condition of the People of Anglesey* (1860)]

**Source C**

‘I will not meddle in the affairs of this case now come before the Chief Justice of Chester, Sir John Throckmorton. I trust the judgement will satisfy your husband as to the ownership of the disputed land in Caernarfon but if it turns out badly for him, I will not induce the Chief Justice to change his verdict.’

[Thomas Salusbury of Denbigh, a J.P., writing in a private letter in reply to the wife of his friend, Owain ap Lewis of Caernarfon (1575)]

**Source D**

‘Corruption was rife and law-breaking a daily fact of life. The legal system was slow and cumbersome and it operated at a level where it was whom you knew rather than what you knew that mattered. Wealth, status and social contacts counted more than mere justice. The majority of the gentry were involved in some kind of legal trickery and few judges could resist the pressures brought to bear by gentlemen determined to win their cases in court.’

[M.J. O’Conor, an academic historian and specialist in sixteenth-century English social history, writing in a specialist textbook, *God’s Peace and the Queens 1539-1615* (1934)]

**Source E**

‘Be mindful of the threat of piracy. The pirates do daily haunt the coasts of Wales and Ireland and they are to be dealt with harshly. Be not afraid to punish those who consort with these pirates even if they be men of quality and influence. We send a list of those gentlemen that may be trusted to help you in your task.’

[Sir William Cecil, (Lord Burghley), Lord Treasurer and the Queen’s chief minister, issuing a set of instructions to Sir Henry Sidney, President of the Council of Wales (1581)]

**Source F**

'I, and those on my Council, do marvel at the harsh treatment of Lord President Sidney. Those that complain bitterly to Her Majesty of his conduct in office these past twenty-five years do so not out of conscience but out of contempt for a man of honesty and integrity. He hath done more than most to restore to Wales the law, order and good government it enjoyed in the time of Bishop Lee. Now is the time when we must strike at our enemies and defend the Lord President from dismissal and disgrace.'

[Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy of Ireland, writing in a private letter to the Secretary of State, Sir Francis Walsingham, about Sir Henry Sidney's enemies on the Privy Council (1585)]

- (a) What does the author of Source F mean by the phrase "He hath done more than most to restore to Wales the law, order and good government it enjoyed in the time of Bishop Lee"?

[8]

*In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.*

- (b) How significant was the role of the sheriff in the government of Wales?

[16]

*Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.*

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that the legal system in Wales was inefficient and corrupt?

[24]

*Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.*

- (d) How useful are Sources C, E and F to an understanding of the relationship between Wales and the Tudor State between 1529 and 1588?

[32]

*In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.*

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