



GCE AS/A level

1232/01



S15-1232-01

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 1

Wales and the Tudor State, c. 1529-1588

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 20 May 2015

1 hour 20 minutes

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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 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 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

The Justice of the Peace is an honourable office held by men of learning and quality who do much good by enforcing the laws of this kingdom. I implore your honour to ensure that I, as Lord President, have a voice in the choice of those who are to be appointed to this important office here in Wales or else chaos must reign.

[Bishop Richard Sampson, Lord President of Wales, writing in a letter to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Richard Rich (1548)]

Source B

The Justice of the Peace was the work horse of the Tudor administration. Established in 1536 as part of the so-called Union legislation, the Justices grew in power and by the reign of Edward VI they had become the vital cog in the machinery of local government and law enforcement. However, it was becoming clear that the increase in power was, in some notable cases, accompanied by an increase in corruption.

[Thomas Lewis, an academic historian, writing in a specialist article published in an historical journal, *The Justice of the Peace in Wales* (1943)]

Source C

The discord of old between England and Wales caused slaughters, invasions, burnings, poverty and such like fruits of war. But this Union, enacted in the time of King Henry of blessed memory, brought friendship, love, alliance, assistance, wealth and quietness. God preserve and increase it.

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

Source D

The Tudors betrayed their countrymen, for in their policies lay the destruction of the nation. The relationship between England and Wales before the Union was that of a master and servant but after the Union it changed into one between an owner and a slave.

[Owen Morgan Edwards, an academic historian and specialist in Welsh history, writing in a history textbook, *A Short History of Wales* (1906)]

Source E

As to the people of Wales I understand that they are very angry at what is done to Queen Catherine and it is said that they only wait for a chief to take the field to lead them against King Henry. The country is ripe for rebellion and lawlessness does increase daily. I hear that Bishop Lee is sent to quell the masses but he shall surely fail.

[Ambassador Eustace Chapuys, writing in a confidential report to the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V (1534)]

Source F

All the thieves of Wales quake with fear. There is but one thief named Hugh Durant who is yet outstanding but trusting to have him shortly. So now we may boldly affirm that Wales is a more peaceful place where one thief readily informs on another as the statutes earlier enacted intended that they should.

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

- (a) What does the author of Source E mean by the phrase "they are very angry at what is done to Queen Catherine"? [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 Justice of the Peace in the government of Wales? [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 Act of Union did the Welsh people more harm than good? [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 B, E and F to an understanding of 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

There are vagabonds that be so wasted in mischief and idleness that they seek no honest kind of living. To remedy this His Majesty is determined to employ all such vagabonds and evil disposed persons to serve in the wars in galleys and other like warships which His Majesty intends to send against his enemies. It is the duty of the sheriff in each county to apprehend and deliver these criminals to the navy.

[Royal Proclamation ordering sheriffs to force vagabonds to serve in the navy (1545)]

Source B

The King has ordered that all who break the law in Denbighshire be brought before his Justices of the Peace there where they shall be dealt with according to the terms of these instructions. They shall feel the sharpness of royal justice and be punished without delay according to their just deserts. Justices who fail in their duty to enforce the laws and statutes of the realm will be removed from the commission of the peace.

[Bishop Sampson, Lord President of Wales, issuing instructions ordering Justices of the Peace in Denbighshire to be more diligent in enforcing the King's laws (1544)]

Source C

Wales is a happy country that is governed by such good laws and magistrates, and a blessed prince that provided so much for his loving subjects. We were happy indeed with so careful and gracious a prince as His Majesty King Henry.

[George Owen, a landowner who served in the government of Pembrokeshire as a deputy Lord Lieutenant, Justice of the Peace and Sheriff, writing in his book, *Description of Pembrokeshire* (1603)]

Source D

By the end of Henry VIII's reign the government in Wales was strong, efficient and, for the most part, effective but this only applied to the counties of the Principality. As far as the majority of the Marcher Lordships were concerned they were badly governed, riddled with corruption and lawless.

[Caroline Skeel, an academic historian and specialist in Welsh history, writing in a specialist textbook, *The Council in the Marches of Wales* (1904)]

Source E

They, the local administrators, walk after the pleasure and riches of this life and it is to that end that they apply their power, for what is an office to a man but a hook with which to oppress his neighbours. This they do now ever much as they did before the time of our Sovereign Lady, Queen Elizabeth.

[Bishop Richard Davies of St. David's, a member of the Council of Wales and the House of Lords, delivering a sermon at the funeral of the Earl of Essex (1577)]

Source F

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. The Lord President has to be replaced by one strong enough to quell the rebellious Welsh or else they will rise up and overthrow the laws of this kingdom.

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

- (a) What does the author of Source F mean by the phrase "The Lord President has to be replaced by one strong enough to quell the rebellious Welsh"? [8]

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

- (b) How important was the role of royal officials in dealing with lawlessness and disorder in Wales? [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 Wales was well governed by 1547? [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 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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