

General Certificate of Secondary Education Specimen for June 2015 examinations

History (Specification A)

91402C

Unit 2 Option C: Elizabethan England, 1558-1603

Sources Booklet

Sources A to E for use in answering Question 1 Source F for use in answering Question 2 Source G for use in answering Question 3

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A view of Sir Francis Drake

Source A A painting of Sir Francis Drake

This painting was done in 1581 by an unknown artist. It hangs in the National Portrait gallery in London.



Source B A Spaniard, Francisco de Zarate, who was captured by Drake, described his leadership as follows:

All of his crew are the right age for fighting and they are all very experienced at war. He treats his crew with affection and they treat him with respect. Drake calls together his junior officers for even the smallest matter, he enjoys hearing what is said and afterwards he issues his orders. I understand that all the men in his crew receive good wages.

A different view of Sir Francis Drake

Source C A poster advertising a film, made in 1961, about Sir Francis Drake

During his circumnavigation voyage, in 1578 Drake beheaded Thomas Doughty, a co-commander and former friend, for mutiny and treason.

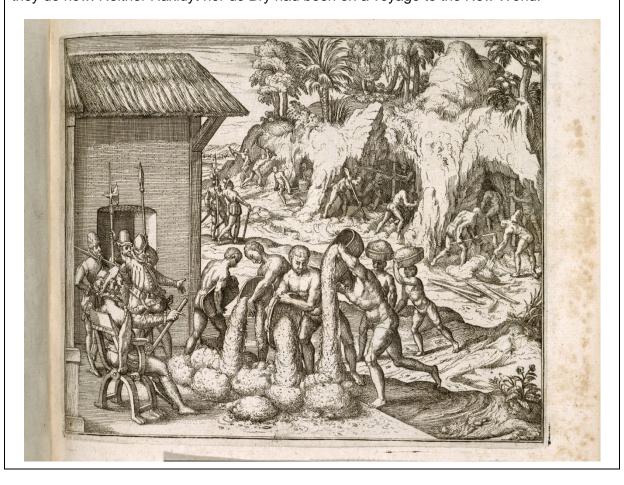
Source C, a poster advertising a film, made in 1961, about Sir Francis Drake, is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints. The full copy of this paper can be obtained from the AQA Subject Team.

Source D A new biography of Drake was published in 1998. Adapted from Harry Kelsey, *Sir Francis Drake, the Queen's Pirate.* The author describes Drake in the book as follows.

The son of a poor family Drake took advantage of war between Spain and England to start daring pirate raids on undefended Spanish ships and ports. The Spanish wanted to punish him. He avoided this by sharing his captured treasure with the Queen and her councillors. Elizabeth liked Drake because he was a charming rogue, but she quickly learned not to trust him with an important command. He could not handle a large fleet, was suspicious to the point of paranoia and had no understanding of personal loyalty. Drake viewed success as gaining great wealth – preferably by taking it from someone else.

Source E A Spanish silver mine in the New World that used natives as slaves

The Protestant, Theodor de Bry, published this picture in 1599. It was one of many pictures in a series of books about the New World written in Latin, English, German and French. De Bry was encouraged to publish these books by the English writer, Richard Hakluyt, the author of Principal Navigations. In 1589 Hakluyt wrote, 'the savages will be grateful to learn about our saviour, Jesus Christ, and to know how to use manure to grow more crops than they do now. Neither Hakluyt nor de Bry had been on a voyage to the New World.



Source F

A view of Queen Elizabeth's religious policy from a letter written to Emperor Ferdinand I by his ambassador in England in March 1559.

From the beginning of her reign she has treated all religious questions with much condition. She seems to protect the Catholic religion and at the same time not entirely condemn Protestantism. This is very wise. She intends to keep control of supporters of both beliefs. The less she annoys them at the start of her reign the more easily she will control them in the end.

Source G

An opinion of the poor taken from a letter sent to Lord Burghley by Edward Hext, a JP in Somerset, 25 September 1596.

I do not see how the country can bear so much theft by wicked, wandering vagabonds. They do not work, but they live idly in the alehouses day and night, eating and drinking excessively.

END OF SOURCES

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