

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4271/01

HISTORY

UNIT 1/UNIT 2: The Elizabethan Age, 1558-1603

P.M. MONDAY, 3 June 2013

1 hour 15 minutes

Question	Mark Awarded
1	25
2	15
3	10
SPaG	3
Total	53

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer ALL the questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are questions 1(e) and 3.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 3.

Answer **all** questions.

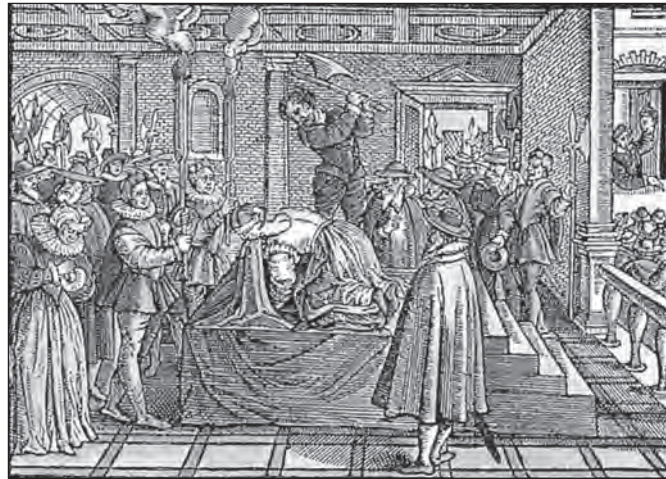
QUESTION 1

This question is an enquiry into foreign and maritime affairs.

[25]

Study the sources below and then answer the questions which follow each source.

Source A



[An illustration of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay Castle in 1587]

(a) What does Source A show you about the execution of Mary Queen of Scots?

[2]

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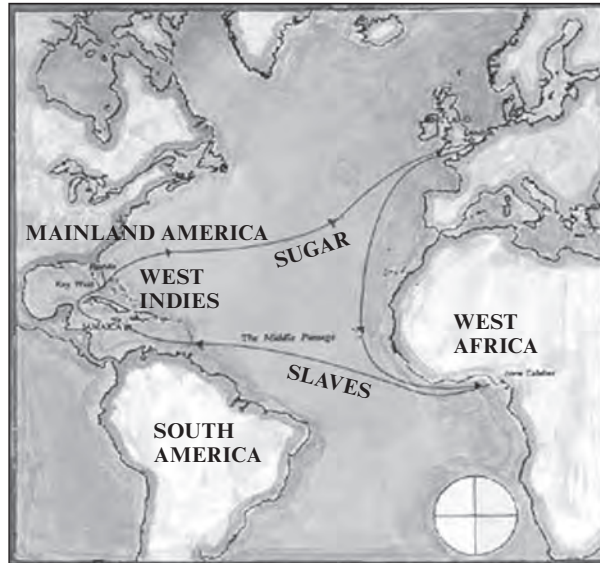
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Source B



[A map showing John Hawkins's voyage of 1562, highlighting the route taken by his slave ships]

(b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why Sir John Hawkins established the slave trade. [4]

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Source C

In 1572 Drake sailed to Central America with two ships and 100 sailors. He knew Spanish ships were loaded with gold from Mexico and silver from Peru. Drake attacked a town and seized silver worth £20,000 [*about £30 million today*]. About 40 of his men were killed. Drake returned to England a rich and famous man and soon he began planning another voyage.

[Andy Harmsworth, an historian, writing in a school textbook, *Elizabethan England* (1999)]

(c) How far does Source C support the view that the desire for wealth was the main reason for Elizabethan voyages? [5]

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Source D

English sailors have done better than all other countries in voyages of exploration. They have opened up trading opportunities for English merchants in all corners of the world – in Russia, Constantinople, the Americas and China – with the result that expensive goods and products are made available in England.

[Richard Hakluyt, an author, writing in his book, *Principal Navigations*, written in 1589. Hakluyt interviewed many sailors for his book and was a supporter of more exploration and trade.]

(d) How useful is Source D to an historian studying the success of Elizabethan sailors? [6]
[*Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge.*]

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These two sources have different views about the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Source E

There were eight English ships drifting towards us in Calais with their sails on fire and burning furiously. I feared they might be packed with explosive material and gunpowder. I then ordered the cables holding our ships to be cut to free them.

[The Duke of Medina Sidonia, Commander in Chief of the Spanish Armada, writing in his report to King Philip II (August 7th 1588)]

Source F

One reason for the defeat of the Armada was that their ships were much slower and less manoeuvrable than the English ships. Since the 1560s John Hawkins had developed a new type of fighting galleon – faster, lower and more able to withstand bad weather than the Spanish ships.

[Roger Lockyer and Dan O’Sullivan, British historians, writing in their textbook, *Tudor Britain* (1997)]

- (e) Why do Sources E and F have different views about the defeat of the Spanish Armada? [8]

[In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors]

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END OF QUESTION 1

QUESTION 2

There were many political and social developments in Elizabethan times.

[15]

Study the source below and answer the questions which follow.



[The illustration shows William Cecil (Lord Burleigh), an important Elizabethan courtier and politician]

(a) Describe the Royal Court in Elizabethan times.

[4]

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(b) Explain why the theatre was popular in Elizabethan times.

[5]

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(c) How important was the Poor Law Act of 1601?

[6]

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END OF QUESTION 2

