



GCE AS/A LEVEL – NEW

2100U10-1



S17-2100U10-1

**HISTORY – AS unit 2
DEPTH STUDY 1**

**The mid-Tudor crisis in Wales and England c. 1529-1570
Part 1: Problems, Threats and Challenges c. 1529-1553**

TUESDAY, 23 MAY 2017 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **both** questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question.

You are advised to spend around 50 minutes on answering each question.

The sources and extracts used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

UNIT 2**DEPTH STUDY 1****The mid-Tudor crisis in Wales and England c. 1529-1570****Part 1: Problems, Threats and Challenges c. 1529-1553**

Answer both questions.

QUESTION 1

Study the sources below and answer the question that follows.

Source A

The abbeys in the north gave great alms to the poor men and have properly served God. Now that they have been suppressed, the divine service of Almighty God is much diminished and a great number of masses are unsaid, much to the distress of the faith. The temples of God have been pulled down and the ornaments and relics of the churches irreverently used. Many of the abbeys were in places where people were in ungodly conditions and they gave people not only refreshment to their bodies but also spiritual refuge by their teaching and preaching. And such abbeys were maintainers and builders of bridges and highways and other such things for the common good. Also what is to be done about the monks made destitute by order of the King's secretary?

[Robert Aske, giving evidence under interrogation, following his arrest for leading the Pilgrimage of Grace (1537)]

Source B

Within a few days there will be seen in this country a great change. Cromwell's position is under threat, his reform of the Church has gone too far. The royal injunctions lately issued by the Crown ordering the cessation of superstitious worship and rituals and the destruction of shrines have caused great upset across the kingdom. The King has received complaints regarding the destruction of the shrine of Thomas Becket at Canterbury which was instigated on the personal orders of Cromwell. The bishops murmur against the King's principal secretary because he has ordered them to purchase and place a copy of the newly printed English Bible in every church in their diocese. I hear Pope Paul intends shortly to excommunicate King Henry for showing much favour to the Lutheran heresy.

[Charles de Marrillac, the French ambassador to England, writing in a confidential diplomatic dispatch to Francis I, King of France (1538)]

Source C

On the last day of August, Stephen Caston did preach at St. Paul's Cross. He preached in favour of the religious reforms enacted by His Majesty the King, Edward VI, especially regarding the destruction of the chantries and the confiscation of popish relics and ornaments. The preacher spoke in much admiration of the Book of Common Prayer which was the work of that ungodly man the Archbishop. He did speak against the Lady Mary as much as he might. He did not name her but said that there was a powerful woman within the realm who was a great supporter and maintainer of popery and superstition. And also he spoke about the late King Henry the VIII whom he did charge with being a papist and described him with many rude words. He preached in favour of persecuting Romish priests and called for the destruction of all those who maintain their allegiance to the Bishop of Rome.

[An extract from the *Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London*. The identity of the author is not known but he is thought to have been a former monk (1550)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying religious change 1536-1550. [30]

QUESTION 2

Study the extracts below and answer the question that follows.

Interpretation 1

There is no doubt that the 1530s and 1540s witnessed significant change in Wales. The Acts of Union were part of Cromwell's master plan for the complete reorganisation of law and government in Wales. When Rowland Lee became Lord President of Wales in 1534, lawlessness and injustice prevailed but by the time of his death in 1543, Wales and the Marches were transformed into the most peaceful and lawful part of Henry VIII's kingdom. The list of changes is impressive: Justices of the Peace, Courts of Quarter Sessions and Great Sessions, membership of Parliament, thirteen counties based on the English model, English law and customs. Even the language had changed: henceforth English only would be heard in the courts of law, in the transaction of business in the county towns and in the election of MPs. Such was the scale and extent of change that the 1530s and 1540s may be said to mark the transition from medieval to modern Wales. If there was a 'revolution in government' during the 1530s, as has been claimed, then it happened here in Wales.

[W. Ogwen Williams, an academic historian and specialist in Welsh Tudor political history, writing in an introduction to a specialist book, *Calendar of the Caernarvonshire Quarter Sessions Records, 1541-1558* (1956)]

Interpretation 2

The Wales of Henry VIII in 1530 was no different to the Wales of Edward VI in 1549. The passing of the Acts of Union has often been regarded as a game changer, supposedly the legislation that transformed Wales from a lawless land governed by rapacious barons into a lawful haven of royal peace and justice. The truth is that Wales was as lawless after the passing of the Acts in 1536 and 1543 as it had been before. There was no 'revolution in government' in Wales either: the Marcher Lords may have gone but the administration of the Principality carried on much as before. In fact, the Welsh gentry who ruled in the name of the Marcher Lords remained in place and continued to govern but now in the name of the King. Nor was there any major change in the law. Marcher and Welsh law had all but been replaced by English common law long before the Acts of Union made it so. Therefore, it is fair to say that the extent of change in Wales in the 1530s and 1540s has been overestimated if not exaggerated. If anything, historians should be debating the extent of continuity rather than change in Wales in the 1530s and 1540s.

[Glyn Roberts, an academic historian and specialist in Welsh social history, writing in a general history book, *Aspects of Welsh History* (1969)]

Historians have made different interpretations about the extent of change in Wales during the 1530s and 1540s. Analyse, evaluate and use the two extracts above and your understanding of the historical debate to answer the following question:

How valid is the view that Wales experienced substantial change in the 1530s and 1540s? [30]

END OF PAPER