



GCE A LEVEL

1100U10-1



S18-1100U10-1

HISTORY – A2 unit 4

DEPTH STUDY 1

The Mid Tudor Crisis in Wales and England

c.1529-1570

Part 2: Challenges facing Mary and Elizabeth

c.1553-1570

WEDNESDAY, 13 JUNE 2018 – 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 **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or 3**.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

You are advised to spend up to 60 minutes on Question 1 and up to 45 minutes on either Question 2 or 3.

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.

In your answers, you should use knowledge and understanding gained from your study of Unit 2 (AS) where appropriate.

UNIT 4**DEPTH STUDY 1****The Mid Tudor Crisis in Wales and England c.1529-1570****Part 2: Challenges facing Mary and Elizabeth c.1553-1570****Answer question 1 and either question 2 or 3.****QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

Study the following sources and answer the question that follows:

Source A

We lament that His Majesty Edward VI has been taken away from us; for in place of that virtuous prince you have set to rule over us a woman, whom nature has formed to be in subjection unto man, and whom you, by your apostle Paul, commanded to keep silent. Ah, Lord! To take away the country from a man, and to give it to a woman, seems to be an evident token of your anger towards us Englishmen. For by the prophet Isaiah you, being displeased with your people, threaten to set women to rule over them, as people unworthy to have lawful, natural, and fair government to reign over them. And though we find that women sometimes rule among your people, yet do we read that such as ruled and were queens were for the most part wicked, ungodly, superstitious and given to idolatry and to all filthy abominations.

[Thomas Becon, former chaplain to Archbishop Cranmer and a Protestant exile in Strasbourg, writing in a pamphlet, *An Humble Supplication unto God* (1554)]

Source B

If any ever did try this old saying, 'that a King's word was more than another man's oath,' I most humbly beseech your Majesty to prove it to me, and to remember your last promise that I be not condemned without answer and due proof, which it seems that I now am. For without cause proved, I am by your council commanded to go to the Tower, a place more needed for a false traitor than a true subject. I pray to God I deserve to die the shamefullest death that any ever died, if I may mean any such treachery. To this present hour I protest before God (who shall judge my truth), that I never practised, counselled, nor consented to anything that might be prejudicial to your person in any way, or dangerous to the state by any means. And therefore I humbly beseech your Majesty to let me answer before yourself, and not suffer me to trust to your Councillors before I be further condemned. Let conscience move your Highness to pardon this my boldness, which innocence forces me to do, together with hope of your natural kindness, which I trust will not see me cast away to the Tower without cause.

[Princess Elizabeth, writing in a letter to her sister Queen Mary, protesting her innocence of any involvement in the Wyatt rebellion (1554)]

Source C

My Lord and good father: I wish to beg your Majesty's pardon for my boldness in writing to you at this time, and humbly implore you, as you have always been pleased to act as a true father to me and my kingdom, to consider the miserable plight into which this country has now fallen. I have written to the King, my husband Philip, in detail on the subject of the religious tensions here and I assure your Majesty that I am not moved by my personal desire for his presence, although I confess I do long to have him here, but by my care for this kingdom. Unless he comes to remedy the religious problems here, not only I, but also wiser persons than I fear that great danger will follow for the lack of a firm hand. Now I place the matter in the hands of your Majesty and the King, my husband. My desire is that King Philip should be in the place where he may best serve God, and his conscience and mine be at rest.

Therefore I leave the matter to your Majesty and his Highness, my husband Philip, confessing that you two know better than I on how to deal with the religious problems here in England. I understand from the King's letters that your Majesty will not come to England which I greatly regret; for after the King's presence, your Majesty's is that which would give me the greatest consolation, especially now that you are leaving for Spain.

[Mary, Queen of England, in a confidential diplomatic dispatch to her father-in-law, the Emperor Charles V (1556)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the problems facing Mary I in the period 1554-1556. [30]

Answer either question 2 or question 3**Either,**

2. To what extent was the Puritan challenge mainly responsible for the problems facing Elizabeth I in the period 1558-1570? [30]

Or,

3. How far do you agree that enclosures were mainly responsible for the changes in the lives of the people of Wales and England in the period 1553-1570? [30]

END OF PAPER