

Write your name here

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Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Edexcel GCE**

**History**

**Advanced Subsidiary**

**Unit 2**

**Option A: Early Modern British History: Crown and Authority**

Thursday 19 May 2011 – Morning

**Time: 1 hour 20 minutes**

Paper Reference

**6HI02/A**

**You must have:**

Sources Insert (enclosed)

Total Marks

### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer question part (a) and part (b) of the topic for which you have been prepared. There is a choice of questions in part (b).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (\*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed  
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*

### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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**6HI02/A – Early Modern British History: Crown and Authority**

**Choose EITHER A1 (Question 1) OR A2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.**

**A1 – Henry VIII: Authority, Nation and Religion, 1509–40**

**Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.**

**Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b). There is a choice of questions in part (b).**

**You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.**

**You should start the answer to part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) on page 9.**

**Question 1**

**Answer part (a) and then answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii).**

**(a) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3.**

How far do Sources 1, 2 and 3 suggest that, in his role as Lord Chancellor, Wolsey genuinely tried to achieve justice for all?

Explain your answer, using the evidence of Sources 1, 2 and 3.

**(20)**

**EITHER**

**\*(b) (i) Use Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that Wolsey's fall from power was mainly the result of Anne Boleyn's hostility towards him?

Explain your answer, using Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.

**(40)**

**OR**

**\*(b) (ii) Use Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that, in 1536–37, opposition to religious changes posed a serious threat to Henry VIII's rule?

Explain your answer, using Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.

**(40)**

**(Total for Question 1 = 60 marks)**



**6HI02/A – Early Modern British History: Crown and Authority**

Choose EITHER A1 (Question 1) OR A2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

**A2 – Crown, Parliament and Authority in England, 1588–1629**

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b). There is a choice of questions in part (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) on page 9.

**Question 2**

Answer part (a) and then answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii).

(a) **Study Sources 10, 11 and 12.**

How far do Sources 11 and 12 support the claims made in Source 10 about the Duke of Buckingham?

Explain your answer, using the evidence of Sources 10, 11 and 12.

(20)

**EITHER**

\*(b) (i) **Use Sources 13, 14 and 15 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that in the last years of Elizabeth's reign she handled difficult problems with remarkable skill?

Explain your answer, using Sources 13, 14 and 15 and your own knowledge.

(40)

**OR**

\*(b) (ii) **Use Sources 16, 17 and 18 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that conflicts between the crown and parliament in the years 1603–29 were mainly caused by a growing fear of royal absolutism?

Explain your answer, using Sources 16, 17 and 18 and your own knowledge.

(40)

**(Total for Question 2 = 60 marks)**





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Edexcel GCE

# History

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2

Option A: Early Modern British History: Crown and Authority

?? June 2011 – ?

Sources Insert

Paper Reference

**6HI02/A**

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Choose EITHER A1 (Question 1) OR A2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

**A1 – Henry VIII: Authority, Nation and Religion, 1509–40**

**Sources for use with Question 1 (a)**

**SOURCE 1**

(From written advice given to judges in 1515 by Wolsey as Lord Chancellor)

1 When you tell the King this is the law, you should also tell him that, although it is the law, it may not be justice. The King ought for his royal dignity and prerogative to soften the rigour of the law where it does not serve justice and equity [fairness]. To do that he has appointed a Lord Chancellor to act for him in the Court of  
5 Chancery. And therefore the Court of Chancery has been commonly called the 'court of justice.'

**SOURCE 2**

(From a petition to Wolsey as Lord Chancellor drawn up by the bakers of London in 1526, complaining about the enforced purchase of mouldy wheat)

Lately the Mayor and Aldermen tried to compel us to buy 2,000 quarters of musty wheat at 12s, when sweet wheat could be bought for 7s or 8s. When some bakers refused, the mayor sent them to Newgate gaol for 11 days and shut up their houses  
10 and shops, not allowing their wives and children to visit them or sell their bread. We have in vain asked the Mayors for the last five years for an end to these and other injuries, and have been continually rebuked, imprisoned and wronged. We now ask for some remedy that we may have sufficient living and not be utterly undone.

**SOURCE 3**

(From Edward Hall, *The Union of the Two Noble and Illustrious Houses of Lancaster and York*, published 1548. Hall was a lawyer, and also a London Alderman and MP.)

15 The poor men perceived that he [Wolsey] punished the rich. Then they complained without number, and brought many an honest man to trouble and vexation.

**Sources for use with Question 1 (b) (i)**

**SOURCE 4**

(From a letter written by Anne Boleyn to Wolsey after the divorce hearing was recalled to Rome in 1529)

I cannot comprehend, and the King still less, that after all your fine promises about divorce you have changed your purpose and prevented it being completed. The wrong you have done me has caused me much sorrow, but I feel infinitely more in  
20 seeing myself betrayed by a man who pretended to support my interests in order to discover the secrets of my heart.

**SOURCE 5**

(From letters written by Thomas Cromwell to Wolsey during 1529–30, the year following his dismissal as Lord Chancellor. At this point Wolsey hoped to be reinstated, especially if Cromwell could persuade Anne Boleyn to plead for him.)

July 1529: Your letter has been received and delivered as directed unto my lady Anne. There is yet no answer. She gave kind words, but will not promise to speak to the King for you.

25 October 1529: None dares speak to the King on your behalf for fear of Madame Anne's displeasure.

**SOURCE 6**

(From A. Anderson and A. Imperato, *Tudor England, 1485–1603*, published 2001)

Wolsey maintained his power and position because he served Henry VIII well. When he ceased to do so, he fell from power. His two great failures were the collapse of his anti-Habsburg strategy in Europe, forced on him by Charles V's success in Italy  
30 after 1525, and his inability to obtain a divorce for the King. In the summer of 1529 he was stripped of his powers and possessions and exiled to his diocese in York. Twice in the months that followed he received tokens of friendship from the King that raised his hopes of reinstatement. Wolsey blamed the Boleyn faction when his hopes collapsed, but more simply, it seems, Henry had lost faith in his former  
35 servant.

**Sources for use with Question 1 (b) (ii)**

**SOURCE 7**

(From a letter written in November 1536 to Charles V by Eustace Chapuys, the Imperial Ambassador in England. Here he is reporting the Pilgrimage of Grace.)

All the nobility of the Duchy of York have risen. Their army numbers 40,000 combatants and amongst them 10,000 horsemen. They are in good order. Norfolk and his colleagues avoid battle, showing that the petitions of the rebels are lawful. The men of the North are able to defend themselves and their numbers will  
40 probably grow, but they have little money and the Pope ought to help them.

**SOURCE 8**

(From K. Randell, *Henry VIII and the Government of England*, published 1991)

In 1536, opposition to Henry's changes in Church and State might have cost him his throne. The Pilgrimage of Grace could well have led to Henry's deposition and replacement by his daughter Mary. This view is based on both the relative military strength of the king and the rebels, and potential foreign intervention. Less  
45 convincing are claims that, had the rebels ventured south, large numbers from the districts through which they travelled would have joined them. By 1536 religious opposition in the south was broken, its leaders dead, and they died professing loyalty to the king.

**SOURCE 9**

(From A. Armstrong, *Henry VIII: Authority, Nation and Religion, 1509–1540*, published 2008)

The Pilgrimage of Grace was numerically the largest uprising of the Tudor period.  
50 The Pilgrims were far from being an unorganised rabble. Had they engaged the royal forces in battle, it is likely that they would have won. The rebellion failed because, like most of those who opposed the changes of the 1530s, its leaders wanted to change the King's mind, not remove him from the throne. There was little option but to trust Henry's word, but Henry never intended concessions to be  
55 anything other than temporary.



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Choose EITHER A1 (Question 1) OR A2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

**A2 – Crown, Parliament and Authority in England, 1588–1629**

**Sources for use with Question 2 (a)**

**SOURCE 10**

(From a speech, made in the House of Commons by John Turner MP, in March 1626, after the failure of the expedition to Cadiz organised by Buckingham as Lord Admiral)

1 Has the Duke guarded the seas against pirates? Did he not, by appointing unworthy officers, cause the failure at Cadiz? He has taken Crown lands for himself, his friends and relations, sold places and titles of honour. Is it fit that he should, in his own person, enjoy so many great offices? The cause of all our troubles is that great man,  
5 the Duke of Buckingham.

**SOURCE 11**

(From a speech made by Sir John Eliot, Vice-Admiral of Devon, during the Commons debates in March 1626. Eliot had been promoted by Buckingham, but had become disillusioned by Buckingham's Arminian links and by the failure at Cadiz.)

Our honour is ruined, our ships are sunk, our men perished; not by the sword, not by the enemy, not by chance, but by those we trust. Enterprise after enterprise, at home and abroad, meets with disaster. They were all undertaken by that great lord, the Duke of Buckingham, who has exhausted and consumed the treasures of both  
10 King and subjects.

**SOURCE 12**

(From Charles I's speech to Parliament in March 1626, in response to attacks on Buckingham)

Some make inquiry into the proceedings of one that is most near unto me. When he was to the fore in challenging Spain, you considered him worthy of all the honour bestowed upon him by the late King, my father. Since then he has done nothing but what arose out of that policy, and has used his own resources in  
15 pursuit of it. I would not have the House to question my servants, much less one that is so near me.

**Sources for use with Question 2 (b) (i)**

**SOURCE 13**

(From William Lambarde, *On Local Government*, published in 1594)

The poor multiply exceedingly and the children of the poor follow their idle steps. As they are born, so they live, most shameless rogues and beggars. And to increase these problems a new poor is now amongst us – I mean poor soldiers. To fight our  
20 wars our gaols are scoured, and when they return, they either lead their lives in begging or end them by hanging. Nevertheless, we are bound to help them. Have they not fought for the truth of God and defence of their country?

**SOURCE 14**

(From Elizabeth's 'Golden Speech' of 1601, in which she agreed to the reduction of monopolies. The Commons had complained about them in 1597, and threatened to withhold subsidies unless Elizabeth reduced them.)

Of myself I must say this: I never was a greedy, scraping grasper, nor yet a waster. My heart was never set on worldly goods. What you bestow on me, I receive to  
25 bestow on you again. I was never attracted by the name and authority of Queen but only wished to be God's instrument to maintain His glory and to defend this kingdom from peril, dishonour, tyranny and oppression.

**SOURCE 15**

(From Alan Smith, *The Emergence of a Nation State*, published 1997)

The outbreak of war with Spain was a defeat for Elizabeth, who always sought peace. It imposed very heavy burdens on the country just when the Queen was  
30 growing old. There was a general slackening of her grip, partly as a result of her weariness with the war and its associated problems. She could only wage war by limiting rewards to her servants and courtiers, and through extra taxation such as monopolies. 1601 saw the breakdown of patronage with the Essex rebellion and the parliamentary crisis over monopolies.

**Sources for use with Question 2 (b) (ii)**

**SOURCE 16**

(From the *Apology* published by the House of Commons in 1604. It asserted the right of the Commons, not the king, to deal with disputed elections.)

35 All experience shows that the prerogatives of princes may easily, and do daily, grow [but] the privileges of the subject are, for the most part, at an everlasting stand. They may be preserved by good providence and care, but if lost, are not recovered without great difficulty.

**SOURCE 17**

(From the private papers of Thomas Scott, an MP in the parliaments of the 1620s. He is commenting on a sermon preached by the Arminian, Richard Sibthorpe, about the Forced Loan of 1627. Sibthorpe had argued that Kings were entitled to expect absolute obedience, even if their commands were unjust.)

40 Subjects may disobey and refuse an unworthy king's command if it goes beyond the duty we owe to him. Indeed, subjects ought to challenge and oppose graceless tyrants who will not punish evil advisers but defend them by falling out with Parliament. With loans and impositions and exalted claims, these tyrants deny right and liberty and oppress and exhaust the people.

**SOURCE 18**

(From Katherine Brice, *The Early Stuarts*, published 1994)

45 James I did not directly attack the privileges of parliament, he was tolerant in religion, and he never allowed Buckingham to achieve total power. His speeches sounded absolutist, but his actions were not. Charles was less careful. The Commons identified Buckingham as the source of all its concern, and refused to work with Charles while the Duke was in office. The government was kept short of necessary finance and Charles felt compelled to take prerogative measures to  
50 raise money. Buckingham's death did not solve any problems. Hurt by the ecstatic scenes of joy that greeted the news of his murder, Charles withdrew and became even more remote.

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