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Edexcel GCE

History
Advanced Subsidiary
Unit 2
Option A: Early Modern British History: Crown and Authority

Wednesday 22 May 2013 – Afternoon Time: 1 hour 20 minutes	Paper Reference 6HI02/A
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You must have: Sources Insert (enclosed)	Total Marks
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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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PEARSON

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 the sources suggest that Thomas Cromwell's downfall came about as a result of his religious beliefs?

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 the Henrician Reformation greatly increased royal authority?

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 domestic policy, Wolsey was successful as the king's chief minister?

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 the sources suggest that the Earl of Essex caused his own downfall?

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 Parliament was responsible for the failure to solve the problems of finance during the reign of James I?

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, in the years 1625–29, Charles I was responsible for the worsening relationship between Crown and Parliament?

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

(40)

(Total for Question 2 = 60 marks)



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1

Question 2

(a)

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(a) continued

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((a) continued)

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Answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) of your chosen question.

*(b)

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(b) continued

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(b) continued

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(b) continued

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TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS





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History

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2

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Sources Insert

Paper Reference

6HI02/A

Do not return the insert with the question paper.

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PEARSON

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 a letter written to Francis I of France by his ambassador in England, 10 June 1540)

1 King Henry, wishing to lead religion back to the way of truth, was recently warned
by some of his principal advisors that Cromwell was working against the intention
of the King and of the Acts of Parliament. Cromwell had said he hoped to suppress
the old preachers and have only the new, adding that soon it would be so that the
5 King with all his power could not prevent it.

SOURCE 2

(From a letter written by Francis I of France to Henry VIII, after the arrest of Cromwell in
June 1540)

Your Highness will be able to remember very well that what was said when the
Duke of Norfolk came lately to visit has proved true. Cromwell alone had been the
cause of so much ill-feeling. After having put aside such a naughty and ill-fated an
assistant, you will bring much rest, peace and tranquillity for the common wellbeing
10 of the church, the nobility and generally all the people of England.

SOURCE 3

(From the charges against Cromwell, from the Parliament Roll of 1540)

Thomas Cromwell, contrary to the trust and confidence that Your Majesty had in
him, caused many of your faithful subjects to be greatly influenced by heresies.
In March 1539, when Robert Barnes was committed to the Tower for preaching
against the King's proclamations, Cromwell confirmed the preacher to be good.
15 And moreover, the said Thomas Cromwell, being a man of very low and base
degree, has held the nobles of your realm in great disdain, derision and detestation.

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

SOURCE 4

(From Derrick Murphy, *England 1485–1603*, published 1999)

That the changes in the relationship between state and church were all passed through Parliament was of crucial significance, as it showed public support for Henry's action and gave the break from Rome more authority. Parliamentary involvement made the changes harder to reverse and meant Parliament was on the path to increased influence. The Acts changed the status of the King, making him master of his own house – subject, it appeared, to the support of Parliament. There was little reference to religion in the Acts of 1533 and 1534 themselves, although there were religious implications; there was now a Church of England as opposed to a Church in England.

SOURCE 5

(From John Guy, *Thomas Cromwell and the Intellectual Origins of the Henrician Revolution*, published 1986)

Henry VIII did not regard the break with Rome as a revolution. The ingenuity of writings by Cranmer and Foxe in 1530 demonstrated that throughout history, kings of England had no superiors on earth. The Dispensations Act of 1534 affirmed England's commitment to the Catholic faith. Thus, England's political theory until 1536, when the last of the pope's authority was cast off, was that where there was conflict between state and church law, the Crown held jurisdiction, except where this was directly contrary to divine law.

SOURCE 6

(From evidence given at the trial of Thomas More by the Solicitor-General, Richard Rich, in 1535. Here he reports More's views given while imprisoned after his resignation as Lord Chancellor.)

A king may be made by Parliament and a king deprived by Parliament. But in the case of the Act of Supremacy, a subject cannot be bound by it because Parliament has not the power. The king may have been accepted as supreme head of the Church in England, but this is not accepted in most foreign parts.

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

SOURCE 7

(From Geoffrey Elton's introduction to A. F. Pollard's *Wolsey*, published 1965)

Wolsey was amateurish and uncreative in the government of the realm committed to his care, and only moderately successful in ruling its church. Wolsey had tried to do the impossible, to rule as king when he was not king, to ignore the legal and constitutional traditions of England and substitute for them his own self-confident judgement. He had lasted so long because he knew how to promote himself, and for most of the time he knew how to keep Henry satisfied.

SOURCE 8

(From John Guy, *Tudor England*, published 1988)

Wolsey had no guiding political principles. He was flexible and opportunist; he thought on a grand scale; and he was the consummate politician. His policies had the effect of centralising English politics: the firm rule of Henry VII was continued by different means, and political attention was focused on Westminster and the king's court rather than on the territorial feuds of nobles. But Wolsey's vision and his originality in Star Chamber were limited by his personality; his management of parliament in 1523 was ham-handed and his success in realising the Henrician financial potential was seriously reduced by the resistance to the Amicable Grant. His lasting achievement, the centralisation of the English Church, was unintentional.

SOURCE 9

(From George Cavendish's biography of Cardinal Wolsey, written between 1556 and 1558. Cavendish had been Wolsey's gentleman-usher.)

In my judgement I never saw this kingdom in better order, quietness and obedience than it was in the time of Wolsey's authority and rule, nor justice better administered.

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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 letter written by Elizabeth I to the Earl of Essex, 1594)

1 Accept this £4,000 to clear your debt. Look to yourself, good Essex, and be wise to help yourself, without giving your enemies advantage; and my hand shall be readier to help you than any other.

SOURCE 11

(From Sir Robert Naunton, *Royal Fragments*. He was at Court during Elizabeth's last years and published his recollections in 1641.)

The young Lord Essex both won the Queen and greatly encouraged the people to
5 gaze on the new adopted son of her favour. The Queen's indulgence was a result of her old age and led her to excessive attention towards this great Lord. It was also a fault in Essex himself. Had there been a more proper conduct in either of these two people, their affection would have been more permanent and not so hot and cold. The greater error of the two I must place with Lord Essex, and on his youth,
10 and also his followers.

SOURCE 12

(From the Earl of Essex's response to having been found guilty of treason, February 1601)

Since I have committed that which has brought me within the power of the law, I am willing to die, and I am not so desperate as to speak falsely. But to satisfy your Lordships, I declare that however I may have been misled to break the law, I never had any treacherous or disloyal intentions towards Her Majesty. If I had ever
15 suspected that any of my followers harboured an evil thought against Her Majesty, I would have been the first to be his executioner.

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

SOURCE 13

(From Kevin Sharpe, *Faction & Parliament*, published 1978)

What is striking about the early years of James' reign is the great generosity of parliament in voting subsidies in peacetime. Grants received in 1606 were greater than those of Elizabeth in peacetime and the 1624 Commons granted generous aid.

20 None of these grants, however, was adequate. Rising costs lessened the real value of the subsidy and an increasing problem of collecting what was voted lowered the amount received by the Exchequer. Even without James' extravagance, there was a fundamental problem in government finance.

SOURCE 14

(From A. R. G. Smith, *The Emergence of a Nation State*, published 1992)

Salisbury's success in increasing customs duties had to be set against the failure of his Great Contract of 1610. Royal debt had risen to over £700,000 in 1606 but by

25 1610, by using the parliamentary subsidies granted in 1606 and by selling Crown land, Salisbury had reduced it to under £300,000. The Great Contract looked at first as if it might succeed in changing the whole basis of the royal finances. It aimed to abolish the Crown's rights of wardship and purveyance in return for an annual

30 sum of £200,000. However, both King and Commons had second thoughts and its failure marked the last attempt at a radical reorganisation of the financial system. In itself, Salisbury's success at increasing customs revenue by £100,000 would only have closed the gap between revenue and expenditure if James had been willing to substantially reduce his spending.

SOURCE 15

(From a statement by the Speaker of the Commons, opening the business of the Parliament, 13 April 1604)

35 King James states his needs are infinite and much beyond those of his predecessors; and therefore that in his first Parliament we should not take from him that which we had granted to other monarchs.

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

SOURCE 16

(From David Sharp, *The Coming of the Civil War, 1603–49*, published 2000)

Like his father, Charles was a believer in the divine right of kings. Unlike his father, he actually tried to put this into practice. Charles saw all criticism and discussion as potentially treacherous. Charles was also a poor communicator, whose speeches in Parliament were often mere statements of his views, with which he would allow no argument. In some ways Charles was shy, with only a small circle of courtiers. In religion, he favoured the Arminian group within the Church of England as they stressed the divine nature of the monarch.

SOURCE 17

(From Conrad Russell, *The Crisis of Parliaments*, published 1971)

45 When Charles I succeeded his father in March 1625, he became the focus for many contradictory hopes. The Arminian clergy had been more securely in James' favour for the last years of his life, but with Charles, they could hope for more consistent favour. On the other hand, Parliamentary Puritans believed they now had a king who was 'bred in Parliaments' and might be better able to trust their good
50 intentions than his father had been. For those who wanted an aggressive foreign policy, Charles also inherited the throne already committed to war in the Palatinate.

SOURCE 18

(From the Commons Declaration and Impeachment against the Duke of Buckingham, May 1626)

The Offices of this Kingdom, which previously provided work enough for many great favourites and wise counsellors, have been bought and sold. Many of the greatest of them are in the Duke's own hands. What strange abuses, what
55 infinite neglects have followed? The seas have been unguarded, trade disturbed, merchants oppressed and ships delivered over into foreign hands; and contrary to our good King's intention, used against friends of our own religion almost to their ruin.

Acknowledgements

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