

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Edexcel GCE**

# History

**Advanced  
Unit 3**

**Option A: Revolution and Conflict in England**

Friday 10 June 2011 – Afternoon

**Time: 2 hours**

Paper Reference

**6HI03/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.
- There are two sections in this question paper. Answer ONE question from Section A and ONE question from Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

## Information

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The quality of your written communication will be assessed in ALL your responses  
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

## 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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**6HI03/A – Revolution and Conflict in England**

**SECTION A**

**Answer ONE question in Section A on the topic for which you have been prepared.**

**You should start the answer to your chosen question in Section A on page 3.  
Section B begins on page 11.**

**A1 – Protest, Crisis and Rebellion in England, 1536–88**

**Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.**

**EITHER**

- 1** How far did factional rivalry threaten the stability of government in the last eight years of Henry VIII's reign?

**(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)**

**OR**

- 2** To what extent was England dominated by Spain and the serving of Spanish interests during the reign of Mary?

**(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)**

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**A2 – Revolution, Republic and Restoration: England, 1629–67**

**Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.**

**EITHER**

- 3** How far do you agree that Parliament's superior economic resources account for its victory in the First Civil War?

**(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)**

**OR**

- 4** To what extent was the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 the result of popular pressure?

**(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS**

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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**(Section A continued)**

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P 3 6 3 5 5 A 0 9 2 4

**(Section A continued)**

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS**



## SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.

You should start the answer to your chosen question in Section B on page 13.

### A1 – Protest, Crisis and Rebellion in England, 1536–88

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

#### EITHER

#### 5 Use Sources 1, 2 and 3 and your own knowledge.

How far do you agree with the view that in the reign of Edward VI there was strong resistance to religious change?

Explain your answer, using Sources 1, 2 and 3 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

**(Total for Question 5 = 40 marks)**

#### OR

#### 6 Use Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.

'Parliament's main role was as an adviser to the Crown.' How far do you agree with this judgement?

Explain your answer, using Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

**(Total for Question 6 = 40 marks)**



## **A2 – Revolution, Republic and Restoration: England, 1629–67**

**Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.  
Answer EITHER Question 7 OR Question 8.**

### **EITHER**

#### **7 Use Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.**

How far do you accept the view that side-taking in 1642 was determined by religious concerns?

Explain your answer, using Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

**(Total for Question 7 = 40 marks)**

### **OR**

#### **8 Use Sources 10, 11 and 12 and your own knowledge.**

'No matter how he might try to disguise it, Cromwell was essentially a military dictator as Lord Protector.' How far do you agree with this opinion?

Explain your answer, using Sources 10, 11 and 12 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

**(Total for Question 8 = 40 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS**



**SECTION B**

**Put a cross in the box indicating the second question you have chosen to answer .**  
**If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then put a cross in another box .**

Chosen Question Number:

**Question 5**

**Question 6**

**Question 7**

**Question 8**

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Edexcel GCE

# History

Advanced

Unit 3

Option A: Revolution and Conflict in England

?? June 2011 – ?

Sources Insert – Section B

Paper Reference

**6HI03/A**

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**Sources for use with Section B. Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.**

**A1 – Protest, Crisis and Rebellion in England, 1536–88**

**Sources for use with Question 5**

**SOURCE 1**

(From Jennifer Loach, *Edward VI*, published 1999)

1 The events in 1549 suggest that there was strong resistance to religious change in many parts of the Kingdom. They also suggest there existed a large amount of anti-gentry feeling. There was tension between the ruling elite and the men of substance immediately outside that charmed circle: men like Kett. Such tension  
5 helps to explain another feature of the risings: the fact that the forces of repression were not, at the county level, very well organised. But above all, the risings tell us that all was not well with central government.

**SOURCE 2**

(From Peter Marshall, *Reformation England 1480–1642*, published 2003)

We should hesitate before dismissing the South West Rising as substantial evidence for the unpopularity of the Edwardian reforms. The main reason why resentment  
10 took a violently activist form here is probably less to do with the supposed cultural backwardness of Devon and Cornwall, than with the political structure of the region. The area was bereft of strong noble leadership after Henry VIII's purge of Cardinal Pole's relatives in 1538, the execution of the Marquis of Exeter and imprisonment of his heir. Elsewhere, in the summer of 1549, potentially serious disorder was nipped  
15 in the bud by prompt and decisive aristocratic action (for example in Sussex by the Earl of Arundel).

**SOURCE 3**

(From Diarmaid MacCulloch, *Reformation*, published 2003)

Cranmer was generally cautious in orchestrating the pace of change to the annoyance of many less politically minded evangelical English clergy, and his caution was justified when a major uprising in western England in summer 1549 specifically  
20 targeted religious innovation, notably his first Prayer Book. Yet simultaneous popular commotions in eastern England, far from showing unhappiness with the government's religious agenda, displayed positive support for it, and indeed their demonstrations seemed fuelled by enthusiasm for the reformation in Church and Commonwealth that the Duke of Somerset's official pronouncements proclaimed.  
25 The result of this sudden eruption of violence was Somerset's removal in October 1549 by his colleagues, to be replaced by the reassuringly less colourful John Dudley, Earl of Warwick (from 1551, Duke of Northumberland).

## A1 – Protest, Crisis and Rebellion in England, 1536–88

### Sources for use with Question 6

#### SOURCE 4

(From Michael A. R. Graves, *The Tudor Parliaments*, published 1985)

In 1571 Parliament was summoned to strengthen national security after the northern rebellion and Bull of excommunication. In the following year it met for one reason  
30 only: to advise the queen and consider legislative action against Mary Stuart. As  
the Catholic threat grew, the council resorted to Parliaments, in 1581 and 1584–85,  
for new harsh laws to combat it. These were all Parliaments called for advice and  
new laws rather than for money. However, the council rarely missed the opportunity  
to seek financial assistance too. Only in 1572, when its exclusive concern was  
35 the ‘great cause’ – Mary Queen of Scots – did it neglect to make such a request.  
When fifteen years later, Parliament was once again called for advice on Mary’s  
fate, Lord Chancellor Bromley explained in his opening address that it was  
summoned ‘not for Fifteenths and Subsidies, although there was some cause’. This  
was not a request but it was certainly a broad hint which was duly taken. Even in  
40 peace-time, money could be the sole reason for summoning a parliament, as in  
1576.

#### SOURCE 5

(From David Loades, *Power in Tudor England*, published 1997)

Peter Wentworth’s notorious speech of 1576 and his questions of 1587 were not  
so much demanding an unprecedented freedom of speech as endeavouring to  
insist that the queen should pay heed to the voices of private members when  
45 they attempted to counsel her on affairs of state. This was an opinion for which  
the House was not yet ready, because it went far beyond an issue of privilege and  
impinged directly upon the monarch’s prerogative to seek counsel wherever he or  
she chose.

#### SOURCE 6

(From an essay by John Guy in *Tudor and Stuart Britain*, edited by John Morill, published 1996)

The Privy Council consolidated its position, but there were a few important issues  
50 upon which Elizabeth attempted to forbid discussion or at any rate she did not  
take her Privy Councillors’ advice when it was offered. Accordingly, her frustrated  
Councillors turned to Parliament, where they orchestrated debates and persuaded  
their clients to deliver planted speeches to mobilise public (and Protestant) opinion  
in their favour.

**Sources for use with Section B. Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.**

**A2 – Revolution, Republic and Restoration: England, 1629–67**

**Sources for use with Question 7**

**SOURCE 7**

(From Blair Worden, *The English Civil Wars 1640–1660*, published 2009)

- 1 The nearest thing to a clear division between the two sides is a religious one. Although religion reflected the sociological colourings of its followers, nevertheless the appeal of both Puritanism and Anglicanism extended across a wide social range. While not everyone on either side was devout, or concerned by religious
- 5 issues, the King's firm supporters were in general committed to the practices of the Prayer Book, while the majority of Parliament's supporters wanted reform at the Prayer Book's expense.

**SOURCE 8**

(From A. M. Everitt, *The Local Community and the Great Rebellion*, published 1969)

- In Leicestershire leadership was divided between two evenly-balanced rivals: on the King's side, Henry Hastings, a younger son but the most forceful member of
- 10 the ancient Leicestershire dynasty seated at Castle Donnington and Ashby de la Zouch; and on the other hand Lord Grey of Groby, the Puritan heir of the old Earl of Stamford at Bradgate Park. This division was much more than a rivalry between Puritan and Cavalier, however. Traditionally, indeed almost until the outbreak of the Civil War, the Hastings family had been as strongly Puritan as the Greys, though
- 15 Henry Hastings himself was no Puritan. But the division between the two families went back to personal feuds of far longer standing than the Civil War, in fact to their rivalry for the control of the county since the mid-sixteenth century. For these two families the Rebellion was, at one level, simply a further stage in the long-drawn out battle for local dominion.

**SOURCE 9**

(From Lawrence Stone, *The Causes of the English Revolution*, published 1972)

- 20 In the towns, leadership was in the hands of a limited group of families who dominated both the local government and the main trading companies, and who owed their hereditary grip on political power and economic privilege to royal charter and royal support. They were therefore normally either openly Royalist or cautiously neutral.
- 25 But other important merchant elements can now be identified: men interested especially in the American trades, in New England colonisation, and in breaking the monopoly of the East India and Levant Companies. They were new men in new fields of enterprise who chafed at the political and economic stranglehold of the older established monopolies. They were usually Puritan in their religious opinions,
- 30 they wanted to change English foreign policy and commercial policy to a more aggressive and dynamic thrust towards the Americas, and they wanted to open up the Mediterranean and Indian trade to newcomers.

## A2 – Revolution, Republic and Restoration: England, 1629–67

### Sources for use with Question 8

#### SOURCE 10

(From Frank Kitson, *Old Ironsides*, published 2004)

Cromwell was now in a position to fulfil his ambition of leading the English into the paths of godliness. Unfortunately the majority of his countrymen did not want  
35 to embrace his brand of godliness, which might not have mattered had he been content to coerce them into religious conformity. But to start with at least, he wanted to do it by consent, which caused him to set up a nominated 'Parliament of Saints', soon dissolved. It was followed by two more Parliaments, each of which had to be dismissed because in various ways it was undermining the army. This was  
40 something Cromwell could not permit, because in the last resort only the army could protect the power of the Independents, who underpinned his rule. Eventually he was forced back onto ruling through the army, dividing the country up into eleven major generals' commands. An advantage of this system was that the taxes that he needed to maintain the army and to support his foreign policy were collected  
45 promptly. And Cromwell wrung more money out of the long-suffering people of England than any previous monarch had succeeded in doing.

#### SOURCE 11

(From Ernest Barker, *Oliver Cromwell*, published 1937)

After all (we must always remember) the cause of Independency was also the cause of the army – a drilled and disciplined army, ready to impose drill and discipline on others as well as itself. This was the paradox or dualism always inherent in  
50 Independency and in the mind of 'the great Independent' who led its cause. On the one hand freedom, and no compulsion in things of the mind. On the other hand an Old Testament passion for reformation – and behind this passion an army.

#### SOURCE 12

(From an essay by Ivan Roots, *Swordsmen and Decimators*, published 1970)

The energy and the potential of armed men sent from Whitehall [the Major Generals] made them the natural enemies of the natural rulers of the countryside. When  
55 elections were fought for the second Protectorate parliament the Major Generals failed to fulfil their promises to determine its composition, though they did manage to thrust themselves on a few hapless constituencies. At Westminster there was no friendliness for them among the country members and when 'the Court' and the Lord Protector abandoned them in their ill-timed bid for permanency, their 'system'  
60 collapsed, unlamented and unsung.

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