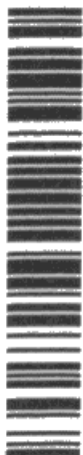


ND047530079



# History

**Advanced Subsidiary**

**Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations**

**Option 1B: England, 1509-1603: authority, nation and religion**

Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Afternoon

**Time: 2 hours 15 minutes**

Paper Reference

**8HI0/1B**

**You must have:**

Extracts Booklet (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 three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- 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.*

## Advice

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

Turn over ►

**P49956A**

©2016 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/e2



**PEARSON**

## SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

### EITHER

- 1 Were economic factors the main cause of popular risings in the years 1536–69?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

### OR

- 2 Cardinal Wolsey and Thomas Cromwell were Henry VIII's chief ministers.

Was the influence of Henry VIII's ministers the main reason the English Church was reformed in the years 1529–40?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



## SECTION A

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

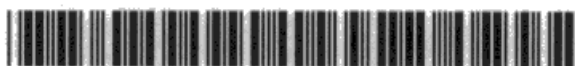
Chosen question number:

Question 1 ☒

Question 2 ☒

The influence of Henry VIII's ministers was the most significant reason for the religious reforms to the English church in the years 1529 to 1540 as they had a high level of involvement in much of the religious legislation that was passed during this time which changed the whole religious landscape of the country. However, we must consider other ~~also~~ factors that contributed to the reforms such as the role of Henry VIII, the state of the Catholic Church and the evangelical influence of Anne Boleyn.

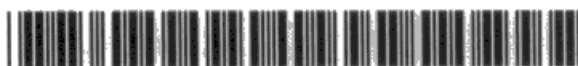
Cromwell was the most significant minister that had an effect on the reforms to the English church in this time period as Wolsey had fallen from power in 1529. Although, some of his achievements still remained while Cromwell was in power. Thomas Cromwell masterminded much of the religious legislation during this period which transferred England's original very Catholic position to be more Protestant. Cromwell had significant involvement in the dissolution



P 4 9 9 5 6 A 0 3 2 8

(Section A continued) of the Catholic monasteries from 1536 to 1540 which entailed 'Valor Ecclesiasticus' in 1535 which was the visitation and valuation of the monasteries, which he used to entice Henry VIII to the idea of dissolution as he was very money driven, to the actual destruction of over 600 monasteries which completely changed the religious landscape of the country and structure of religion. Cromwell was also the person who came up with the solution to Henry's "Great Matter" of breaking with Rome which is what accelerated the rest of the reforms made to the Church and enabled Cromwell to make these changes without foreign powers such as the Pope, being able to step in. This then led to Cranmer being able to pass the Act of Supremacy in 1534, which made Henry the head of state and the church, and the Act in Restraint of Appeals to Rome in 1533 which stopped people like Catherine of Aragon appealing to Rome as a higher authority than the king, which is what enabled Henry to get his annulment.

Furthermore, other Protestant radicals, such as John Lambert, were executed once Cromwell had fallen from power in 1540 which demonstrates that it was Cromwell steering the reformation, rather than other Protestants. Cromwell, as Henry's



(Section A continued) most influential minister, was the most important reason for the religious reforms to the English Church as he had significant involvement in ~~the~~ most of the religious legislation passed during this time and it was his idea to break with Rome which is what enabled other reforms to take place.

Henry VIII himself was another important reason for the reforms that took place from 1529 to 1540. He was the one who had the "Great Matter" in the first place which gave Cromwell the chance to suggest a break with Rome in 1533. The "Great Matter" was the issue that Henry had as he desired an annulment from his wife, Catherine of Aragon, due to the fact that she was no longer producing children and had only had 1 child who was female, Mary. Henry wanted the annulment because there was a lot of people who had a ~~strong~~ strong claim to the throne and he felt that he needed a male heir to secure the Tudor dynasty. ~~xxxx~~ This problem was taken to Cromwell, who then came up with the solution of breaking with Rome, which was the catalyst for other reforms. The fact that Henry had been trying to get an annulment since the mid-1520s suggests that, without Cromwell, he would never have thought of breaking with



(Section A continued) Rome as a solution to his problem.

This further demonstrates how Cromwell was the main reason for the reform as, without him, the break with Rome probably wouldn't have happened.

\* Henry's conscience could also have contributed to his "Great Matter" as he had needed the Pope to grant papal dispensation for him to marry Catherine in the first place as she had previously been married to his brother Arthur who had since died. An extract from Leviticus in the Bible suggested that this was the reason Catherine had so much trouble with producing children, "thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy brother's wife or he shall remain childless".

A lesser, but still important factor, that contributed to the reforms was the state of the Catholic Church. From 1529, anticlericalism towards the Catholic Church had been building, especially in the South-East of England, which led to decreased enthusiasm towards the powers of the Pope, pilgrimages and images. This meant that a significant amount of people were open to an alternative to the Catholic church, which enabled



(Section A continued) Cromwell's reforms to take place without extreme opposition. However, there was still a significant amount of support for the Catholic Church as demonstrated by the Pilgrimage of Grace rebellion in 1536 which gathered the support of around 40,000 in response to the Act for the Dissolution of Smaller Monasteries in 1535. This suggests that the reforms couldn't have solely been down to the state of the Catholic Church as there was still a lot of support but rather that it enabled Cromwell to pass his reforms without too much opposition and a significant amount of support for him.

Another lesser factor was the influence of Anne Boleyn who had connections with some evangelical reformers such as Edward Foxe and Hugh Latimer. She gave them financial aid which helped spread their ideas and gain a following which also made Cromwell's reforms easier as they were less of a surprise. Anne was also close to Henry so could have imposed some of her evangelical sympathies onto him which is evident by the fact that he liked and used  
✓ reformer Tyndale's idea that the king's subjects owe allegiance to him only and not foreign



(Section A continued) powers such as the Pope. Although Anne was influential, she was not directly involved in the reforms which made her influence of less importance than Cromwell who masterminded many reforms himself.

~~Polen~~ It could be argued that Henry's "Great Matter" was the main reason for the reforms to the English Church in the years 1529 to 1540 as without his issue, Cromwell would never have had the opportunity to suggest a break with Rome which enabled all the other reforms to take place. However, it is a much stronger argument to say that Cromwell's influence was the main reason for the reforms as without him, Henry would never have thought to break with Rome and he was the one who masterminded most of the reforming religious legislation in this period. Therefore, there is no doubt that Cromwell was the main reason for the reforms to the English Church in the years 1529 to 1540.





(Section A continued)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



P 4 9 9 5 6 A 0 9 2 8

(Section A continued)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



## SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

### EITHER

- 3 To what extent did the role of parliament change in the years 1558–88, during the reign of Elizabeth I?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

### OR

- 4 The Marcher Council was reconstituted in 1534 and the Council of the North was restored in 1537.

How significant were the Marcher Council and the Council of the North in maintaining regional control in the years 1534–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

1538 - Council.

4) - Councils - ~~peace~~ + order

(

- Lord Lieutenants - supervise JPs + communication.
- Justices of Peace - give Welsh - hear criminal + civic cases.
- Nobles - give status to gov
- control local on behalf of crown



P 4 9 9 5 6 A 0 1 1 2 8

## SECTION B

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

Chosen question number:

Question 3 ☒

Question 4 ☒

The Marcher Council and the Council in the North were highly significant in maintaining regional control in the years 1534 to 1588 as they brought law and order to the regions, making rebellion less likely, giving central government more stable control over the regions. However, we must balance this against other regimes put in place to help control the regions such as ~~the~~ giving the nobles control over regions on behalf of the crown, the role of Lord Lieutenants and the role of Justices of the Peace, which had a more specific impact on gaining control in the regions.

The Marcher Council and the Council in the North were altered in the way they were run by Cromwell in 1525 which increased their importance which helped control the regions better. In 1534, Cromwell made Rowland Lee Lord President of the Council in the Marches and he had a number of ideas and implemented functions of the council which all helped increase government control over the regions. For example, he thought that it



(Section B continued) Should be the councils job to introduce law ~~peace~~ and order to the regions in which this had been scarce before as well as punishment for when these laws were broken. This ~~was~~ was significant as it served the purpose of making rebellions against the crown less likely to occur as the situation in the regions was less alive ~~with~~ as there was much less criminality. The decreased likelihood of rebellion was advantageous as it meant that the central government was more stable thus could maintain its control of the regions effectively.

The <sup>effective</sup> running of the councils is also linked to the role of the nobility in helping to maintain control. This is because the central government gave the nobility high ranked jobs in these councils which was for a number of reasons. One reason was to have their help in running the council and enforcing law and order among the regions giving more control to the government. However, a more important reason is that the nobility would be very powerful if recruited to lead a rebellion against the Tudor rule as they had a lot of networks of people to join and money to keep the rebellion alive. Instead, by giving them a job in local government, this gave them something



(Section B continued) to lose if they ever did decide to rebel which made the likelihood of a powerful rebellion with the support of the nobility less likely to occur which in turn increased control over the regions.

The ~~use~~<sup>use</sup> of Justices of the Peace also aided the central government's attempt to exert control over the regions, although in some ways it did the opposite, especially before Elizabeth's reign. The role of the Justices of the Peace was to hear civic and criminal cases that could not be heard in London for various reasons. This meant that the people who populated the regions were kept happy as they were not being ignored and their cases were being ~~heard~~ heard. This also contributed to minimising the likelihood of rebellion which would have had a significantly negative impact on the regional control of the central Tudor government if it was ever successful. Another responsibility of the Justices of the Peace was to enforce laws put through by Parliament, although this was not done consistently as they tended to prioritise the needs of the people in their region over the needs and desires of central government. For example, they refused to enforce the recusancy laws under Elizabeth which entailed harsh punishments



(Section B continued) for Catholics worshipping in secret in extreme ways. In this case, the Justices of the Peace actually hindered the aims of governmental control of the regions as they couldn't be sure if the Justices of the Peace were doing their job correctly which could have meant that there were many recusants operating in the regions which would have decreased the control central government had, especially as they wouldn't have necessarily even known that this was happening.

The introduction of the position of Lord Lieutenant, which was made permanent under Elizabeth, helped this issue as they were located in the regions and one of their jobs was to supervise the Justices of the Peace and make sure they were doing their job correctly which lowered the ~~number~~ number who flouted the rules and didn't enforce key laws passed through Parliament. The Lord Lieutenants had other roles too such as acting as a communication platform between the local government and central government which enabled smoother running of the regions and informed central government of anyone who wasn't doing their job correctly. They also forced taxes and trained men for the militia which further increased control.



(Section B continued) over the regions as they were finding more loyal workers and implementing governmental policy.

To conclude, the Councils in the Marches and in the North was highly significant in maintaining control over the regions as it brought about law and order of which there hadn't really been before which decreased likelihood of rebellion and increased control. However, other areas implemented in the regions with a purpose to increase the control of the regions had a more significant impact such as the Lord Lieutenants who supervised the runnings of others as well as enforcing laws passed through Parliament and bettering the communication between local government and central government which all increased <sup>the</sup> control of the regions in a more specific and significant way than the Councils.







(Section B continued)



(Section B continued)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



P 4 9 9 5 6 A 0 1 9 2 8

## SECTION C

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5 Historians have different views about whether there was a general crisis of government in the last years of Elizabeth I's reign. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that, in the years 1589–1603, war undermined the stability of England?

(20)

The view that war undermined the stability of England from 1589 to 1603 is something that has been disputed by historians for many years. Extract 1 supports the interpretation that war did in fact cause significant instability in England due to the amount of money spent on it and amount of men invested in it, 'costly in financial terms', 'expense of their people for foreign services'. Extract 2 on the other hand argues that a ~~significant~~ substantial amount of England actually benefited from war, 'prospered in wartime', obviously highly contrasting the view of Somerset in Extract 1. Personally, I agree with the view presented in Extract 1 as I think that it provides a more truthful interpretation of what life was like for ~~the~~ most people in society from 1589.

Extract 1 by Somerset suggests that war had a harsh financial impact on the stability of the country, 'costly in financial terms' which would have obviously



(Section C continued) decreased the stability of the country as we know that they were spending ~~more than~~ a tremendous amount of money on the Anglo-Spanish and Irish wars from 1585 to 1601. ~~They spent~~ England spent over £1.9 million on the Irish wars alone which was significantly more than the annual income of the crown which was around £300,000. This meant that they had to introduce harsh tax which would have contributed to the 'discontent' mentioned in Extract 1. However, the main reason the interpretation by Somerset gives for the undermining of the stability of the country is the ~~extensive~~ loss of extremely high numbers of men in the wars, 'men were also killed at an alarming rate', and the hardships they suffered after being discharged from their position, 'hard to find employment on coming home'. The fact that so many were killed adds to the instability of the country as it meant there were less men trained for the military to defend the country if any other enemies tried to attack. This is demonstrated by the fact that Essex took at least 170,000 men in each Irish campaign with only half of these coming home alive to continue serving the Queen's army. Somerset also notes the increased sedition towards the Queen and her subjects as a result of the number of men killed or forced to go to war, ~~because~~ ~~in fact~~ 'most slanderous speeches of those in her



(Section C continued) Highness's service', which shows how people were turning against those in central government which could have led to a rebellion which would have further negatively impacted the stability of England due to the consequences of war. In contrast, Extract 2 doesn't even mention the suffering of the men in the army or the extreme financial burden it placed on the ordinary people. Extract 1 is the most convincing argument to me as it includes dates as key evidence to support its interpretation and quotes from people in power at the time such as 'Burgheley'. Also, the information included can be corroborated and elaborated on by contextual knowledge. Furthermore, the Extract includes other factors such as 'poor harvests in the mid-1590s' which would have contributed to the hardship felt by the soldiers which further explains why there was a decrease in stability which makes it a highly comprehensive source.

On the other hand, Extract 2 by MacGurk supports the interpretation that war actually helped increase the stability of England in this time period which is a highly contrasting view to that presented by Somerset in Extract 1, who held the view that war had a



(Section C continued) detrimental effect on the English stability. Extract 2 suggests that a substantial sector of the English population actually benefited financially from war, 'many parts of the community prospered in wartime', whereas Extract 1 supported the view that war actually costed more than England had to spend on it. McGurk suggests that during wartime, there was a 'significant growth in domestic luxuries' which made the 'gentry and wealthy yeomanry' even wealthier as well as the 'opening up of new industries' etc. This could be supported by the introduction of the draperies trade, although this was introduced in the 1560s so the idea that war had an impact on this is unlikely as the trade would have been steady by this point. Although Extract 2 does acknowledge the suffering of the common people in society, 'lower orders suffered economic hardships', I don't think it takes this fact into enough account considering the common people made up over 90% of the population. McGurk focusses too much on how the wealthy minority benefited rather than how the poor majority suffered due to the negative economic consequences of war and other factors contributing to their social distress as Extract 1 does, for example when she mentions the 'poor harvests' and



(Section C continued) 'shortage of corn'. For this reason, Extract 2 provides a less convincing argument as it is not comprehensive as it only really includes 1 perspective from the rich in society and how they were affected. Also, it does not include a substantial amount of supporting evidence in the same way that Extract 1 does.

To conclude, there is no doubt that Extract 1 by Somerset provides the most convincing argument in my eyes for a number of reasons. She backs up her interpretation with a substantial amount of evidence in the form of dates and quotes which can be corroborated by my own contextual knowledge. She also takes into account the wider social context by suggesting how 'poor harvests' also contributed to the decrease of stability in England at the time. On the other hand, Extract 2 simply provides us with a very one-sided and closed minded view on how the 'rich became richer' which I cannot corroborate with contextual knowledge and it does not include the wealth of evidence that Extract 1 used to convince me of their interpretation.





(Section C continued)



(Section C continued)



(Section C continued)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS**



P 4 9 9 5 6 A 0 2 7 2 8

**BLANK PAGE**

