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History

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2

Option A: Early Modern British History: Crown and Authority

Wednesday 25 May 2016 – Afternoon

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 on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- 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 (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 the 1512 campaign in France failed because Henry was let down by his ally, Ferdinand, King of Aragon?

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 main reason for Wolsey's fall from power was the failure of his foreign policy?

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 the Reformation of the 1530s was driven by the spread of Protestant ideas within England?

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

(40)

(Total for Question 1 = 60 marks)

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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.

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 James I faced a major challenge to the royal prerogative over impositions?

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 Elizabethan England was a country in crisis in the years 1588–1603?

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 the breakdown of relations between king and parliament by 1629 was chiefly the result of Buckingham's conduct of the wars against France and Spain?

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

(40)

(Total for Question 2 = 60 marks)

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Pearson Edexcel GCE

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2

Option A: Early Modern British History: Crown and Authority

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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 a report by William Knight to Thomas Wolsey, a member of the King's council, 14 June 1512. Knight was frequently sent on diplomatic missions by Henry VIII.)

We began military operations on the 9th. The food is not what we expected; the rain has been continuous, to the annoyance of the soldiers who have to sleep under bushes at night. The rain is very troublesome. They will need constant supplies from England.

SOURCE 2

(From a report by Sir Edward Howard to Thomas Wolsey, 8 July 1512. Howard was a senior military commander.)

For 6 days we have been in considerable peril. The soldiers are lodged in a field where they are dying of sickness. My company are healthy as yet, but if the sickness spreads, it will be hard to keep order. Our King should never have trusted the King of Aragon to provide for the army. The soldiers would not then have been sent to this ungracious country without horsemen and carriage. The army cannot fight in Guienne without horses and provisions. 5 10

SOURCE 3

(From Edward Hall, *The Union of the Two Noble and Illustrious Families of Lancaster and York*, published 1542. Hall was a chronicler.)

Our King and his council, believing the promises of the King of Aragon that he would supply horses and weapons, prepared a noble army. When the army had been in France for 30 days, a bishop was sent by the King of Aragon, but he came with nothing. The army was left idle and the sickness spread. Some troublemakers in the army said every captain was allowed 8d* to pay each common soldier they led, which was untrue for they had only allowed 6d. The beginner of this mischief was put to death to the terror of all the others. 15

*8d = 8 pennies

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Sources for use with Question 1 (b) (i)**SOURCE 4**

(From David Loades, *Henry VIII*, published 2011)

Not only had Wolsey failed to secure the annulment of the King's marriage, his foreign policy was also going nowhere. The French had been defeated at Landriano and Charles signed the treaty of Barcelona. Wolsey had known about the negotiations but had not, apparently, taken them seriously. The final round of talks that began at Cambrai was effectively a humiliation for England. By the end of August, Chapuys, the Imperial ambassador in England, was reporting that the Cardinal was finished. 20

SOURCE 5

(From Peter Gwyn, *The King's Cardinal: The Rise and Fall of Thomas Wolsey*, published 1990)

Surely a man who had risen from 'butcher's cur' to become Lord Chancellor, and in the process amassed a fortune, must have created envy and made dangerous enemies? However, it was Henry who made Wolsey and it was Henry who destroyed him. It is possible to argue that Wolsey was the first victim of a new political climate. Indeed, insofar as this climate was created by Henry's desire to marry Anne, the argument is true. The interpretation that seems to fit best is that Wolsey's downfall was the ruthless act of a strong King determined to get his way. 25 30

SOURCE 6

(From George Cavendish, *The Life of Cardinal Wolsey*, written 1558. George Cavendish was Wolsey's gentleman servant from 1522–29.)

The great lords of the council, bearing a secret grudge against the Cardinal, because he kept them low, and ruled them as if they were ordinary subjects, invented a means to bring him out of the King's high favour and give themselves more authority. Once they saw the great affection that the King had for Mistress Anne, they decided that she should be the instrument to bring their malicious purpose to pass. And she, desiring revenge against the cardinal, agreed to their requests. 35

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

SOURCE 7

(From Colin Pendrill, *The English Reformation, 1485–1558*, published 2000)

While it is clear that Protestant ideas and Lutheran books had reached England by the 1520s, the support for such ideas was minimal. None of the nobility became Lutheran. Meanwhile, there were plenty of men who supported the Church's campaign against heresy. Sir Thomas More's writings remind us that the Catholic Church had plenty of defenders in this period. They felt safe and secure within the longstanding traditions, rituals and ceremonies of the Catholic Church. For the broad mass of people, ideas of reform and change were dangerous and destructive. 40

SOURCE 8

(Simon Fish, *A Supplication for the Beggars*, a pamphlet attacking Catholic clergy, published 1529. Fish was a Lutheran sympathiser.)

Set these parasites abroad in the world to get their living with their labour, according to the commandment of God. Tie these holy idle thieves to the carts to be whipped naked around every market town till they get work. Stop the persistent begging that takes away the alms that the good Christian people would give to poor people. 45

SOURCE 9

(From David Starkey, *Crown and Country. A History of England through the Monarchy*, published 2010)

Before he fell, Wolsey warned the Pope that, if the divorce was blocked, Henry would be forced 'to adopt those remedies which are injurious to the Pope'. This was a reference to the Lutheran heresy, which was creeping into England, despite government repression of heretics and the public burning of heretical books. And there was no secret as to who had instilled such radical ideas in Henry's mind. Blocked in Rome, Anne Boleyn, who was a Lutheran sympathiser, encouraged Henry to turn to Rome's English opponents. 50

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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 Chief Baron Fleming, summing up Bates' Case, July 1606. Bates, a merchant, had refused to pay impositions levied on currants.)

All customs, be they old or new, are made by the absolute power of the King. It is said that an imposition may not be put upon a subject without Parliament. However, all the laws prove expressly that the King has the power to increase the tax, and that he continually used this power despite all criticisms in Parliament. Therefore I judge in favour of the King.

5

SOURCE 11

(From James Whitelocke's speech to Parliament on impositions, 29 June 1610. Whitelocke was a lawyer and newly-elected MP.)

Where does the sovereign power lie in this kingdom? There is undoubtedly the right to levy impositions. The King has sovereign power: but the King's powers are two-fold – the one in Parliament, where he is assisted with the consent of the whole State; the other out of Parliament, where he is guided merely by his own will. And if one of these two powers in the King is greater than the other, it will then be easily proved that the power of the King in Parliament is greater than his power out of Parliament.

10

SOURCE 12

(From the Commons' Petition of Grievances, 7 July 1610)

We, your Majesty's most humble Commons, out of a duty to those whom we serve, finding your Majesty, without advice or consent of parliament, has lately set both greater impositions, and far more in number than any of your noble ancestors did ever, do with all humility present this most just and necessary petition, that all impositions set without the assent of Parliament may be quite abolished.

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Sources for use with Question 2 (b) (i)**SOURCE 13**

(From Graham Seel and David L. Smith, *The Early Stuart Kings 1603–1642*, published 2001)

By 1603, England had been strained by the impact of 18 years of war against Spain. During the 1590s, the levies of men and equipment for overseas service were costing each county up to £2,000 each year, added to which were the demands of prerogative taxation. A forced loan was demanded in each of the years 1588, 1590, 1597 and 1601. 20

Coupled with periodic outbreaks of plague and disastrous harvests in each year from 1594 to 1597, the pressures of war seem to have caused a malfunctioning of the relationship between the centre and the localities. By the time of the Queen's death, wide-scale passive resistance to the demands of the Privy Council was commonplace. 25

SOURCE 14

(From a funeral oration for Queen Elizabeth, by Infelice Acedemico Ignoto, 1603)

She bestowed the peace to which all kingdoms aspired and which her greatest foes envied. Her country was the sanctuary of the distressed. She was the enricher of her allies and the bane of her enemies. The world had nothing more praise-worthy in it than that it knew her. 30

SOURCE 15

(From Peter Ackroyd, *The History of England Volume II: Tudors*, published 2012)

The queen had been raised to new heights of glory and prestige, but the defeat of the Armada brought other wonderful consequences. The myth of English sea power now became a more striking aspect of national consciousness, linked as it was to the defeat of Catholicism and the defence of true religion. Elizabeth herself wrote to the duke of Florence that 'it is as clear as daylight that God's blessing rests upon us, upon our people and upon our realm, with the plainest signs of prosperity, peace, obedience, riches, power and increase of our subjects'. 35

Sources for use with Question 2 (b) (ii)**SOURCE 16**

(From Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, *History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England*, written in the 1670s. Hyde was an historian and statesman, who was originally a critic of Charles I but supported him from 1641 onwards.)

King James died at the end of March 1625, leaving His Majesty King Charles engaged in a war with Spain. However, he had not the money to manage it, though it was undertaken with the consent and advice of Parliament. The people, enraged against the Spanish, supported the war but quickly tired of it. Therefore, after a ruinous attack on Spain by sea, and an unsuccessful and even more unfortunate attack upon France, a general peace was made with both kingdoms. 40

SOURCE 17

(From Dale Scarborough, *England 1625–1660*, published 2005)

Charles's first Parliament in 1625 began and ended with military failures – the Mansfeld and Cadiz expeditions. Parliament blamed Buckingham for these and expected the King to remove him. The subsidies that Parliament had voted in 1624 for a war against Spain appear to have been misappropriated and wasted on a foolhardy enterprise, but no proper accounting was being offered. 45

SOURCE 18

(From Angela Anderson, *Charles I*, published 1998)

The Spanish War had been the policy of Charles and Buckingham rather than an increasingly tired James I. The war was popular, and parliament had demonstrated its support by voting three subsidies to fund it. Nevertheless, problems were already mounting beneath the surface, and to a considerable degree they were the responsibility of Charles himself. Charles pursued his objectives with determination. Arminians were promoted in the church, the forced loan was collected and savings were made by billeting soldiers on the civilian population, without payment. Meanwhile the foreign policy disasters multiplied. By 1627, Buckingham's diplomatic blunders had led to war with France. 50
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