

**Paper Reference(s) 9HI0/31**  
**Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

# **History**

**Advanced**

**PAPER 3: Themes in breadth with aspects  
in depth**

**Option 31: Rebellion and disorder under the  
Tudors, 1485–1603**

**Tuesday 11 June 2024 – Morning**

**Time: 2 hours 15 minutes**

## **Source Booklet**

**DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET  
WITH THE QUESTION PAPER.**

## Source for use with Section A.

**\*last Armada – a failed attempt by Spain in 1597 to seize ports in England or Wales as bases for a possible conquest of England; the fleet was scattered by a storm**

**From a letter written by Marin Cavalli, the Venetian Ambassador in France, to the government of Venice, 10 November 1601. Here he is reporting information on the landing of Spanish troops in Ireland, which he had learned at the court of the King of France.**

**The landing in Ireland of about five thousand Spanish troops took place early last month. They landed at Kinsale, where they seized the small town of that name. It is reported that the Bishop of Cork is supporting them.**

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**(continued on the next page)**

**Source for use with Section A  
continued.**

**The King of Spain's aim is to secure a  
foothold in Ireland, then to push forward  
gradually. The distance from Spain to  
Ireland is not great, and navigation in the 10  
open sea is easier than in the English  
Channel, where the last Armada\* went.**

**There are other reasons for the  
invasion. The Queen of England is  
sixty-eight years old, and, in the natural 15  
course of events, she cannot continue  
much longer. Should she die soon, this  
foothold would allow the King of Spain  
either to acquire Ireland or to assist  
the Catholics there. The King could 20  
also use his position to make England  
dependent on himself.**

**(continued on the next page)**

**Source for use with Section A  
continued.**

Queen Elizabeth either did not believe the warnings she was given about this invasion, or her troops failed to locate the enemy, for the Spanish landed without meeting any of the armed opposition they were expecting. However, on hearing the news, Lord Deputy Mountjoy, who resides at Dublin, withdrew six thousand of the sixteen thousand infantry that he had positioned in the north against the Earl of Tyrone. These soldiers were sent to combat the Spanish at Kinsale. In addition, the Queen has sent Mountjoy some reinforcements and has given orders to raise six thousand more men for his service. She has already sent some of her ships, which, as a rule, are admirably equipped. They are ordered to blockade the port of Kinsale, also to patrol the seas and stop any further support that may be sent from Spain.

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**Turn over**

**Source for use with Section A  
continued.**

**The opinion here in France is that all the  
troops sent from Spain will be of little use. 45  
They are not used to the climate, and lack  
supplies. Also, it will be hard for them to  
make contact with the Earl of Tyrone. He  
is at the opposite end of the island, while  
the Lord Deputy holds all the country 50  
between them with well-provisioned  
forts. The strength of the Earl of Tyrone  
depends on one or two very important  
strongholds in Ulster. If he abandons  
these to join up with the Spanish, he will 55  
expose himself to the obvious chance  
of ruin.**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:**

**SOURCE FROM: Venice: November 1601', in Calendar of State Papers Relating To English Affairs in the Archives of Venice, Volume 9, 1592–1603, ed. Horatio F Brown (London, 1897), pp. 477–481.**