



**GCE A LEVEL**

1100U10-1



S23-1100U10-1

**FRIDAY, 9 JUNE 2023 – AFTERNOON**

**HISTORY – A2 unit 4**

**DEPTH STUDY 1**

**The mid-Tudor crisis in Wales and England**

**c.1529–1570**

**Part 2: Challenges facing Mary and Elizabeth**

**c.1553–1570**

1 hour 45 minutes

### **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or Question 3**.

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided, following the instructions on the front of the answer booklet.

Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the booklet.

Write the question number in the two boxes in the left-hand margin at the start of each answer,

for example 

0	1
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Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.

### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

You are advised to spend 60 minutes on Question 1 and 45 minutes on either Question 2 or Question 3.

The sources used in this examination paper may have been amended, adapted or abridged from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

The sources may include words that are no longer in common use and are now regarded as derogatory terminology. Their inclusion reflects the time and place of the original version of these sources.

In your answers, you should use knowledge and understanding gained from your study of Unit 2 (AS) where appropriate.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or Question 3**

**Question 1 (compulsory)**

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the problems facing Elizabeth I between 1562 and 1569.

[30]

**Source A** Edmund Grindal, the Bishop of London, and Richard Cox, the Bishop of Ely, two of the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes, in a report to the Privy Council (1562)

We have laboured for much of this month to examine the sayer [speaker] and hearers of the mass at Lady Carew's house but can come to no further information. The reason being that neither the priest nor any of his auditors [congregation], not even the kitchen maid, will receive any oath before them but stoutly say they will not swear, and that they will accuse neither themselves nor any other. This we find has grown to be a rule among them. Great trouble may follow if some remedy be not found. Some think that if this priest, Haverd, might be put to some torment and so driven to confess what he knows, he might gain for the Queen's Majesty a good amount of money by the masses that he hath said. This we refer to their Lordships' wisdom.

**Source B** *A Petition on Marriage and the Succession* presented to the Queen by Thomas Williams, Speaker of the House of Commons (1563)

Your Majesty, we [your] most humble subjects, knowing the preservation of ourselves, and all our posterity, does depend upon the safety of your Majesty's most Royal Person, have most carefully and diligently considered, how the want of Heirs of your body, and certain limitation of succession after you, is most perilous to your Highness, whom God long preserve amongst us. We have witnessed the great malice of your foreign enemies, which even in your lifetime have sought to transfer the dignity and right of your Crown to a stranger. We have noted their daily most dangerous practices against your Life and reign. We have heard of some subjects of this land, most unnaturally confederated [allied] with your enemies, to attempt the destruction of your Majesty, and us all that live by you. We fear a faction of heretics in your Realm – argumentative and malicious Papists, who plot most unnaturally against their country, most madly against their own safety, and most treacherously against your Highness – not only hope for the woeful day of your death, but also lay in wait to advance some title, under which they may revive their unspeakable cruelty, to the destruction of goods, possessions, and bodies, and of the souls and consciences of your faithful and Christian subjects; We see nothing to withstand their desire, but [the preservation of] your life.

**Source C** A Bill of Complaint submitted to the Court of Star Chamber, which was held in London, by Morgan ap John, a yeoman, against John Wyn ap Hugh, a gentleman (1569)

The ignorant [uninformed] people of Caernarfonshire were induced by the defendant, John Wyn ap Hugh, to help the pirates and they should be indicted [charged] for doing so. The defendant is commonly known to be the chief captain of the pirates and he uses Ynys Enlli as his chief headquarters for storage purposes and has a factor [manager] there who ensures that the pirates' booty is carried to Chester and sold in the city's markets and fairs. The defendant is a man of good countenance, great power, ability and friendship in the county, so that no-one will object ought [anything] against him or his men. The Sheriff fears him and will not pursue or apprehend him and it is said some of the Justices are in league with him. It is said that were he to be brought to trial then no jury will convict him. I appeal to the court to ensure that the law be no longer flouted and that the peace of the county be no longer disturbed.

**Answer either Question 2 or Question 3**

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“The factional conflict between Paget and Gardiner was the most significant challenge faced by Mary I during her reign.” Discuss.

[30]

0	3
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How significant was the translation of the Scriptures into Welsh to the success of Elizabeth I's religious policies in Wales and England in the period up to 1570?

[30]

**END OF PAPER**