



GCE AS/A LEVEL

2100U10-1



S23-2100U10-1

TUESDAY, 23 MAY 2023 – AFTERNOON

HISTORY – AS unit 2

DEPTH STUDY 1

The mid-Tudor crisis in Wales and England c.1529–1570

Part 1: Problems, threats and challenges c.1529–1553

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 **both** questions.

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
---	---

.

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 approximately 50 minutes on each question.

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.

Answer **both** questions

0	1
---	---

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying faction and its impact during the period from 1540 to 1552.

[30]

Source A Thomas Cromwell, Henry VIII's former chief minister, in a letter to the king that was written while Cromwell was a prisoner in the Tower of London (June 1540)

Prostrate at your Majesty's feet, I have heard that I have been accused of treason. I never in all my life thought to displease your Majesty, much less to do or say anything to offend Your Grace. Your Grace knows my accusers, God forgive them. If it were in my power to make you live forever, God knows I would; or to make you so rich that you should enrich all men, or so powerful that all the world should obey you. For your Majesty has been most bountiful to me, and more like a father than a master. I ask you mercy where I have offended. If I had obeyed your often most gracious counsels I would not be in this position. I have done my best, and no one can justly accuse me of having done wrong. Written with the quaking hand and most sorrowful heart of your most sorrowful subject, and most humble servant and prisoner, this Saturday in the Tower. I plead for mercy, mercy, mercy.

Source B Edward VI, in his diary, records the events surrounding the fall of the Duke of Somerset (28 October 1549)

Sir Philip Hoby, lately come from his embassy in Flanders to see his family, brought on his return a letter to the Protector [Somerset] which he delivered to him, another to me, another to my household, to declare his [Somerset's] faults, ambition, arrogance, entering into impulsive wars, negligence, enriching himself from my treasure, following his own opinions, and doing all by his own authority etc., which letters were openly read, and immediately the lords came to Windsor, took him and brought him through Holborn to the Tower. Afterwards, I came to Hampton Court where they appointed by my consent six lords of the Council to be attendant on me. Afterwards I came through London to Westminster. Lord Warwick [John Dudley] was made admiral of England. Sir Thomas Cheney was sent to the Emperor, Mr Nicholas Wootton was made secretary. The Lord Protector, by his own agreement and submission, lost his protectorship, treasureship, marshalship, all his possessions and nearly £2,000 of lands, by Act of Parliament.

Source C Henry Machyn, a London merchant, records in his private notes the significant tension surrounding the execution of the Duke of Somerset (January 1552). The execution had been ordered by John Dudley, who in 1551 had become the Duke of Northumberland.

On 22 January, soon after 8 o'clock in the morning, the Duke of Somerset was beheaded on Tower Hill. There was as great a company as has been seen, ... the King's guard being there with their halberds [battle-axes], and a thousand more with halberds, and the two sheriffs there present to oversee the execution of my lord, and his head being cut off. Shortly after, his body was put into a coffin and carried into the Tower, and there buried in the chapel of St Peter's in the Tower of London. I beseech God to have mercy on his soul, Amen!

There was a sudden rumbling a little before he died, as if it had been guns shooting and great horses coming, so that a thousand fell to the ground for fear, for they who were at one side thought no other but that one was killing another, so that they fell down to the ground, one upon another with their halberds, some fell into the Tower ditch, and some ran away for fear.

0	2
---	---

Historians have made different interpretations about **the English Reformation**. Analyse and evaluate the two interpretations and use your understanding of the historical debate to answer the following question:

How valid is the view that the English Reformation was carefully planned by Henry VIII?

[30]

Interpretation 1 Cardinal Francis Gasquet, in this extract from his book *The Eve of the Reformation* (1923), provides a conservative Catholic interpretation.

There is little doubt that the Reformation was planned by Henry VIII. Henry found himself disappointed in the expectation that he could manage, one way or another, to obtain from the See of Rome licence for him to be a bigamist [to have more than one wife], so he took matters into his own hands. Self-willed as he was, never before had such self-will led him into such a tremendous and dangerous undertaking as in throwing off the Pope.

Interpretation 2 MD Palmer, in this extract from his textbook *Henry VIII* (1983), provides an interpretation that suggests Henry was reacting to advice and changing circumstances.

Henry did not plan the English Reformation. If there was a planned Reformation in religion then it is difficult to understand why Henry delayed for three years before cutting England's legal ties with Rome. One explanation is that it was Thomas Cromwell who showed Henry how statute could be used to make a final breach with Rome, and that the King had no coherent policy before he was shown the way. Another explanation is that it was not until December 1532 that Anne became pregnant, and it became vital for the heir to be made legitimate.

END OF PAPER