GCE A LEVEL

1100U10-1

S24-1100U10-1

FRIDAY, 7 JUNE 2024 – 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** | .

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.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

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

Question 1 (compulsory)

0 1 Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the challenges facing Mary I in the period from 1554 to 1555. [30]

Source A The Doge [ruler] and the Senate of Venice in an open letter to the Venetian Ambassador to Constantinople (March 1554)

The four ambassadors from the Emperor [Charles V] went to England to the Queen, and agreed her marriage with the Prince of Spain, his Imperial Majesty's son. In Cornwall and Kent, the people, wishing for a native Sovereign and not a foreigner, resented this, taking up arms and rebelling. Thus the four ambassadors quitted London. Their last London letters inform us that the rebels in Kent, under their commander Sir Thomas Wyatt, were approaching London, hoping for support from the Londoners, but the Queen's infantry and cavalry marched against them and fought a battle near London, in which her Majesty's forces were victorious, capturing Wyatt and five other men of quality, who have been taken to London and committed to the Tower. The Emperor, on hearing of this victory, sent orders to Spain for the Prince to come for the consummation of the marriage, and has provided a number of ships for his passage. Some other chiefs of the rebellion were also arrested; and the Lady Jane Grey, who had previously been proclaimed Queen, and her husband were beheaded.

Source B Simon Renard, the Spanish ambassador to England, in a private letter to Charles V (August 1554)

Public and private affairs here are not in as settled a condition as they ought to be, and the question of the Pope's authority is a much more troublesome one than the re-establishment of the true and straightforward observance of religion. Cardinal Pole has advisers, and perhaps carries on correspondence with people here which we know nothing about. The English are still unsettled and divided in their minds; and for a number of reasons that promptly occurred to their Highnesses, they and we agreed that the Cardinal's journey had better be put off. Further, that the execution [carrying out] of the Cardinal's commission must depend on what Parliament decides in the next session, otherwise it risks damaging his Highness's prospects and endangering his person. The object in view is not to give up the mission as hopeless, but to make the Pope and Legate see that the present juncture will not permit it. At the same time, every effort shall be made to prove to the Pope, the Consistory and all Christendom that their Highnesses' foremost and greatest desire is to lead England back to a dutiful attitude, thoroughly re-establish religion and once more set up the service of God.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

Source C An anonymous eyewitness account (October/November 1555). This was later published in John Foxe's *The Book of Martyrs*, 1563.

Flames were lit at Dr Ridley's feet, which caused Mr Latimer to say, "Be of good cheer, Ridley, and be a man. We shall this day, by God's grace, light up such a candle in England, as, I trust, will never be put out." When Dr Ridley saw the flame approaching him, he exclaimed, "Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit!" and repeated often "Lord receive my spirit!" Mr Latimer, too, said "O Father of heaven receive my soul!" Embracing the flame, he bathed his hands in it, and soon died, apparently with little pain. Every eye shed tears at the sight of these sufferers, who were among the most distinguished persons of their time in dignity and piety.

The following month, Stephen Gardiner – the Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor of England – died. This papistical monster, partly educated at Cambridge, was ambitious and cruel. He served any cause: he first supported the King's part in the affair of Anne Boleyn; upon the establishment of the Reformation, he declared the supremacy of the Pope a disgusting belief; when Queen Mary came to the crown, he entered into all her papistical bigoted views, and became a second time Bishop of Winchester; he argued for the sacrifice of Lady Elizabeth, but before this could occur it pleased God to remove him.

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

0 2 "Between 1553 and 1570, price rises had the most significant impact on the society and economy of Wales and England." Discuss. [30]

0 3 Examine the nature and extent of the Catholic threat to Elizabeth I up to 1570. [30]

END OF PAPER

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

BLANK PAGE