GCE A LEVEL

1100U10-1

Z22-1100U10-1

FRIDAY, 10 JUNE 2022 – MORNING

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

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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 problems facing Mary I and Elizabeth I during the period from 1556 to 1567. [30]

Source A An anonymous eyewitness account, written in 1556 and later published in John Foxe's *The Book of Martyrs* (1563)

On 18 July 1556, when these three good servants and holy saints of God – the innocent mother with her two daughters – should suffer, in the place where they should consummate their martyrdom were three stakes set up. At the middle post was the mother, the eldest daughter on the right hand, the youngest on the other. They were first strangled, but the rope broke before they were dead, and so the poor women fell in the fire. Perotine [one of the daughters], who was then great with child, did fall on her side…

[They died as martyrs,] leaving behind a spectacle wherein the whole world may see the cruelty of these Catholic tormentors.

Source B Nicholas Heath, the pro-Catholic Archbishop of York, in a speech to the House of Lords (1559)

My Lords, with humble submission I intend to speak to you about the Supremacy. Firstly, by this Act of Supremacy we must forsake the Pope and flee the See of Rome, which is a thing contrary to the Word of God. Secondly, by this same Act we must accept the authority and rule of her Majesty as Supreme Head of this Church. Her Highness, being a woman by birth and nature, is not qualified by God's words to feed the flock of Christ. Therefore, it appears that your honours have not His authority to give her Highness this second point of spiritual government, to feed the flock of Christ, so by Saint Paul's doctrines her Highness may not intermeddle herself with the same. A woman may not preach or minister the holy sacraments, and so it follows that neither may she be Supreme Head of Christ's Church here in this realm of England. This House has not the authority to invest her Highness with the power to lead and guide this Church and its clergy; so I call upon her Majesty to continue the late Queen's covenant with the Holy See and to govern the Church on his behalf and continue the good work done in the suppression of heresy.

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Source C Thomas Harman, landowner and Justice of the Peace in Kent, writing in a pamphlet, *A Caveat or Warning for Common Cursetors vulgarly called Vagabonds* (1567)

Of these ranging rabblement of rascals, some be serving men, tradesmen and labouring men, many of them not minding to get their living with the sweat of their face, but casting off all pain, will wander after their wicked manner through the shires of this realm that offer the best hopes of relief. For they be without punishments of stocks, whipping and imprisonment in most of those counties. Thus, they have a good liking of these places because they can indulge their lewd, lecherous loitering. These unruly rascals disperse themselves into several companies where they go to the householders and stoutly demand their charity. If they are offered any meat and drink, they will refuse scornfully, and will have nothing but money. And if they espy [see] young pigs or poultry, they will note the place and then, the next night or shortly after, they will be sure to have some of them. If any search be made, or they suspected of pilfering clothes off hedges, or the breaking into houses—which they commonly do when the owners be either at the market, church, or otherways occupied about their business—or rob some silly man or woman by the highway, nothing will be found for they do hide away their spoil in woods and other such secret places. Truly they are a menace to society and must be suppressed.

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3

Either,

0 2 To what extent was Mary I responsible for the challenges she faced during her reign (1553–1558)? [30]

Or,

0 3 "The rise of the gentry was the main development in the society and economy of Wales and England during the period from 1553 to 1570." Discuss. [30]

END OF PAPER

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