



**GCE AS/A LEVEL**

2100U10-1



Z22-2100U10-1

**MONDAY, 6 JUNE 2022 – MORNING**

**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 the response to protest and disorder in the period from 1537 to 1549. [30]

**Source A** Thomas Cromwell's written instructions to the commander of the royal army in the north, Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk (1537)

The rebels are to be drawn upon a hurdle to the place of execution, and there to be hanged by the neck and, being alive, cut down, and their privy-members to be cut off, and their bowels to be taken out of their bellies and burned. They being alive, their heads to be cut off, and their bodies to be divided into four quarters, and their heads and quarters to be disposed of where His Majesty shall think fit. The King's Highness also desires your lordship to make search of such lands, offices, fees and all other things as were in the hands and possession of the Lord Darcy, Sir Robert Constable, Sir Francis Bigod, Sir John Bulmer, Sir Thomas Percy, Nicholas Tempest, and all the persons of those parts lately executed. You are to prepare a perfect inventory of their goods, lands, and possessions to be made and sent up with convenient speed to my office at Court.

**Source B** Extracts from a chronicle written by an anonymous Welsh Catholic priest (1549)

When the year of Christ was 1548, it was commanded to throw the images down in every church; and it was made lawful for priests to marry, through Act of Parliament. When the year of Christ was 1549, there arose against the King Devonshire and Cornwall, about the middle of the year; and their captains were taken and put in prison in the Tower in London and after that, they were drawn and quartered and hanged. These be the complaints and points which the men of Cornwall and Devonshire asked: Firstly, we will have the law in general as our ancestors had and the law of the Church especially. Also we will have the law and Acts of King Henry the Eighth about the 6 Articles and their use as they were given in his time. Also the Mass in Latin, as before in the time of our ancestors. Also we will have none of the new English Service.

**Source C** Nicholas Sotherton, a member of a wealthy Norwich merchant family, in an eyewitness account of the battle of Dussindale written in an unpublished manuscript *Commoyson [Commotion] in Norfolk* (1549)

[Kett] was a bold leader in wickedness and a cowardly commander on the battle field. [When] he saw everything going against him – the ranks broken, his men driven apart, our forces bearing down upon them – [with] no hope of either safety or aid, being perplexed in mind, and agitated by his exceeding villainy, he secretly fled from the [battle] field...

The spirit of the rebels was broken. They murmured and secretly complained [and] they began to run away on every side. Our horsemen followed [making] a great slaughter, for there were slain about three thousand and many wounded. The rebels, believing all hope of pardon to be utterly taken away, [intended] to die boldly. With courage they recovered themselves from their flight and showed they intended to renew the battle, affirming “that they would rather die fighting than [be] slain like sheep”.

0	2
---	---

Historians have made different interpretations about **the extent of change in Wales during the 1530s and 1540s**. 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 Wales experienced significant change in the 1530s and 1540s?

[30]

**Interpretation 1:** Howell Lloyd, in this extract from his book *The Gentry of South-West Wales 1540–1640* (1968), presents a revisionist interpretation.

It is safe to say that the extent of change in Wales in the 1530s and 1540s has been exaggerated. It has been argued that the period produced a social redistribution of the main sources of economic power, with significant political effects. In the last quarter of a century, several distinguished modern historians have arrived at conflicting interpretations of these developments. The years 1536 and 1543 saw the passing of the Acts of Union with England and the emancipation of Welshmen. However, one reservation must be made. Political decisions taken at the centre of government do not immediately transform society. The gentry were unable sufficiently to abandon old ways for new opportunities.

**Interpretation 2:** Nia Powell, in this extract from her essay 'Crime and the Community in Denbighshire' from the collection of essays *Class, Community and Culture in Tudor Wales* (1989), presents a post-revisionist interpretation.

There is little doubt that Wales experienced significant change in the latter half of Henry VIII's reign. It was, after all, an area where new methods of administering a new law by a central government, through the justices of the peace and Assize Courts, had been introduced in the 1530s; it was an area where individual estate-holding was in the process of consolidation in the sixteenth century, and where trade and industrial enterprise was developing. Indeed, it can be argued that the period witnessed the most significant change of all, namely, the transition from a feudal to a capitalist economy.

**END OF PAPER**