



GCE A LEVEL

1100U10-1



S19-1100U10-1

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

WEDNESDAY, 5 JUNE 2019 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

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

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

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

The sources and quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

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

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

Answer question 1 and either question 2 or 3.

QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)

Study the following sources and answer the question that follows:

Source A

To allow a woman such as this to bear rule, superiority, dominion or empire above any realm, nation or city is repugnant to nature, God and the subversion of good order of all equity and justice. It is a thing most repugnant to nature, that women rule and govern over men. Woman in her greatest perfection was made to serve and obey man, not to rule and command him. Woman was made subject to man by the irrevocable sentence of God, in which sentence there are two parts:

- (a) Anguish and pain as oft as ever she shall be a mother.
- (b) A subjection of herself, her appetites and will to her husband and his will.

Neither art, nobility, policy nor law made by man can deliver women: but ignorance of God, ambition and tyranny have conspired to abolish and destroy God's instructions. Therefore, the empire of a woman is a thing repugnant to justice and the destruction of every commonwealth where it is found.

[John Knox, a Protestant minister exiled in Geneva, writing in his pamphlet, *The First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women* (1558)]

Source B

I send news from England of the discovery of a new sect called Puritans, which has become so numerous that it will not be long before it gives trouble to the Queen. I hear they do find offensive the following forms of worship, namely: the wearing of clerical vestments, kneeling to receive communion and even the making of the cross in baptism. Some of the more dangerous sort even oppose the sharing and wearing of wedding rings in the service of marriage and also the pealing of church bells. These Puritans are the enemy of the True Religion and they do call on that Queen to make war on our brethren who do remain faithful to our Holy Father. She has, as yet, refused to listen or to yield to their earnest entreaties, but they do grow stronger by the day sustained in their mischief and evil beliefs by the influence of powerful men at Court, who we dare not name for fear. They do use their power to bend the Queen to their will. I hear that upwards of thirty priests refused to obey Archbishop Parker's order that every minister saying any public prayers, or ministering the sacraments or other rites of the Church, shall wear a linen vestment with sleeves, to be provided at the charge of the parish.

[An anonymous Papal agent, reporting on events in England, in a letter sent to the Papacy (1567)]

Source C

We—seeing the persecution of the faithful, and afflictions of religion daily growing more severe under the guidance and by the activity of the said Elizabeth, and recognising that her mind is so fixed that she has not only despised the pious prayers and admonitions with which Catholic Princes have tried to cure and convert her but has not even permitted the Papal ambassadors sent to her in this matter to cross into England—are compelled by necessity to take up against her the weapons of justice, though we regret that we should be forced to turn upon one whose ancestors have so well deserved of the Christian community. Since that guilty woman of England rules over two such noble kingdoms of Christendom – England and Ireland – and is the cause of so much injury to the Catholic faith and loss of so many million souls, there is little doubt that whosoever sends her out of this world, not only does not sin but gains merit and a guaranteed place in heaven. And so, if any English gentlemen decide to undertake so glorious a work, we can assure them that they do not commit any sin. We trust in God also that they will escape danger or capture.

[Extracted from the Papal Bull of excommunication, *Regnans in Excelsis*, issued against Elizabeth by Pope Pius V (1570)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the challenges facing Elizabeth I in the period from 1558 to 1570. [30]

Answer either question 2 or question 3

Either,

2. How far do you agree that Mary I's marriage to Philip of Spain was mainly responsible for the challenges she faced during her reign (1553-1558)? [30]

Or,

3. To what extent was the growth of towns the main development in the society and economy of Wales and England in the period from 1553 to 1570? [30]

END OF PAPER