



**A LEVEL HISTORY**

**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**

**SPECIMEN PAPER**

**1 hour 45 minutes**

### **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**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**

The Queen's Majesty has been lately informed that some of those persons in Commission of the Peace in the county of Pembroke, whose office and duty is to set forth and see maintained Her Highness' laws, ordinances and proceedings, do nevertheless condemn certain points concerning the state of religion established by the realm and set forth by Her Highness, by not resorting to the Common Prayer and Divine Service, and not receiving the Holy Sacraments according to the order prescribed by law, thereby seeking to breed and bring forth such sects and factions as be the very seeds and roots of sedition amongst Her Majesty's people and leaving full of danger to the common quiet and peace of the country. Her Majesty hath presently charged and commanded her Council in the Marches of Wales to inform the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace in the county of Pembroke and to send the letter annexed to them to the intent the same may be returned and subscribed by the hand of so many of them as should allow and agree to the content thereof. It is therefore ordered by Her Majesty's said Council in the Marches of Wales that a letter be directed unto the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of the said county of Pembroke requiring them forthwith upon receipt to assemble themselves together at some one place or more as shall seem proper for this purpose and there communicate Her Majesty's order and proceed to the subscription of the said order.

[An instruction from the Council of Wales and the Marches to officials of Pembrokeshire concerning subscription to the Act of Uniformity (1569)]

**Source B**

May it please your Lordships to understand that we, the persons underwritten have subscribed the draft of the letters here enclosed. It refers to Sir Thomas Stradling, Knight, who hath been a Justice of this county, being at this present impotent and unable to travel or to stir out of his bed by reason of the gout, hath not only by mouth to Thomas Carne, Esquire, one of us but also by writing answered us as here forthwith.

First, as regards the coming to church and hearing of divine service and receiving of the blessed sacrament, he says that when he is able to come out of his house there is no layman in this shire that cometh oftener to church to hear divine service than he doth, and also that he doth yearly receive the blessed sacrament and says that his whole family doth the same. And when he cannot come abroad he hath divine service said in his chamber,

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Sundays, holidays, Wednesdays and Fridays as it is set forth in the Book of Common Prayer. He trusts that both the Lords of the privy Council and your Lordships will consider that he, being now of age above threescore and eleven and most oftentimes impotent of hands and feet, that it is not requisite so to bind him. And moreover he hopes that his behaviour from his childhood hitherto may be a sufficient testimony that it needs not whose conformity in every point (as we believe) to be true by him declared. So by credible report do we understand that he, when being in health, fails not to observe the times of divine service in his parish church with good devotion and reverence, and in all other things doth further the Queen's Majesty's proceedings. And thus we humbly take our leave this xxi of December 1569.

Your Lordship to command,

Thomas Carne, Robert Gamage, Peyson Price, William Jenkin, Christopher Turbervill, Edward Mansell.

[A letter written to the Council in the Marches of Wales concerning Sir Thomas Stradling and the Act of Uniformity, 21 December 1569]

### Source C

The number of the ungodly hath gotten such power, that there is now no place in the whole world left which they have not essayed to corrupt with their most wicked doctrines; and amongst others, Elizabeth, the pretended queen of England, the servant of wickedness, lends thereunto her helping hand, with whom, as in a sanctuary, the most pernicious persons have found a refuge. This very woman, having seized on the kingdom, and monstrously usurped the place of supreme head of the church in all England, and the chief authority and jurisdiction thereof, hath again reduced the said kingdom into a miserable and ruinous condition, which was so lately reclaimed to the Catholic faith and a thriving condition. We seeing that impieties and wicked actions are multiplied one upon the other, as also that the persecution of the faithful and affliction of religion grows every day heavier and heavier, through the instigation and by the means of the said Elizabeth, and since we understand her heart to be so hardened and obdurate are constrained of necessity to betake ourselves to the weapons of justice against her. We do, out of the fullness of our apostolic power, declare the aforesaid Elizabeth, as being an heretic and favourer of heretics, and her adherents in the matters aforesaid, to have incurred the sentence of excommunication, and to be cut off from the unity of the body of Christ. And moreover we do declare her to be deprived of her pretended title to the kingdom aforesaid, and of all dominion, dignity, and privilege whatsoever. And we do command and charge all noblemen, subjects, people, and others aforesaid, that they presume not to obey her, or her orders, mandates and laws.

[Extracts from the Papal Bull excommunicating Elizabeth and releasing her Catholic servants from any requirement of obedience to her (1570)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying reaction to the Elizabethan Church Settlement. [30]

**ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 2 OR QUESTION 3**

2. Compare and contrast the causes of the Wyatt Rebellion of 1554 with the Northern Rebellion of 1569. [30]
  
3. 'The most significant development for people in Wales between 1553 and 1570 was greater opportunity for social advancement.' Discuss. [30]