

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced

Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

**Option 31: Rebellion and disorder under
the Tudors, 1485–1603**

Sample assessment materials for first teaching
September 2015
Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

9HI0/31

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Source for use with Section A.

From the examination of Robert Aske, taken in the Tower of London in April and May 1537, following his imprisonment after the failure of the Pilgrimage of Grace and before his trial.

First to the statute of suppressions, Aske said that he did strongly oppose it and so did the whole [north] country. This was because the abbeys in the northern parts gave great alms to poor men and served God. But in recent days the people had only small comfort given by spiritual teaching. Because of the suppression, the divine service of almighty God is much diminished; great numbers of masses are unsaid, and the blessed consecration of the sacrament is now not used and shown in those places. This damages the faith and removes the spiritual comfort to man's soul. The temple of God is pulled down, the ornaments and relics of the church of God misused; the tombs of honourable and noble men pulled down and sold.

Hospitality in those places was not now offered. The farmers, for the most part, let and lease out the farms of the religious houses for money and advantage to themselves. The profits of these abbeys yearly goeth out of the north of England to the King's Highness, so that little money, in the form of rents and taxes, is left in the north of England.

Many of the abbeys were in the mountains and remote places, where the people lived simply and were not well taught the law of God. When the abbeys stood, the people not only had worldly refreshment for their bodies, but also spiritual refuge by preaching. Many of the abbeys' tenants were fed there, and serving men well looked after in time of need. And now these tenants and servants receive neither meat, cloth, nor wages, and nor do they know how they will get a living. Also travellers and carriers of corn betwixt Yorkshire, Lancashire and the bishopric of Durham benefitted from the monasteries. The abbeys cared for horses and men for no-one in these parts was denied, so that the people were well looked after by the said abbeys.

Also all gentlemen were much provided for, with their young sons cared for, and in nunneries their daughters brought up in virtue.

Such abbeys as were near the danger of sea banks were great maintainers of sea walls and dykes, maintainers and builders of bridges and highways for the common good.

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