



ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE

HISTORY

Early Modern Document Studies 1450–1693

2581

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Tuesday 13 January 2009

Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **both sub-questions** from **one** Option.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.
- This question paper contains questions on the following five Options:
 - The Wars of the Roses 1450–85 (pages 2–3)
 - The German Reformation 1517–30 (pages 4–5)
 - Mid-Tudor Crises 1540–58 (pages 6–7)
 - The English Civil War 1637–49 (pages 8–9)
 - Louis XIV's France 1661–1693 (pages 10–11)
- You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.
- The time permitted allows for reading the Sources in the one Option you have studied.
- In answering these questions, you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you understand and interpret the Sources, as well as to inform your answers.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

The Wars of the Roses 1450–1485

Study the four Sources on Noble Feuds in the early 1450s, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

1 (a) Study Sources A and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for the conduct and motives of Somerset from 1452 to 1455. **[20]**

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the feud between York and Somerset was the **main** cause of the outbreak of civil strife in 1455. **[40]**

[Total: 60 marks]

Noble Feuds in the early 1450s

Source A: An Italian historian, living in England in early Tudor times, comments on the background to the confrontation between the Duke of York and Henry VI at Dartford in 1452.

Soon after Cade's Rebellion, another more dangerous threat arose. Richard Duke of York aspired to the crown, relying on the hereditary claim of the house of York. He began to conspire how to obtain it. Edmund Duke of Somerset, who was the King's only good advisor at that time, desired to free the realm from factions. The Duke of York, certain that Somerset would oppose him, decided to attack him and gathered an army. Because he wished not to seem to act against the King, York stated that he would use force against certain of the King's wicked counsellors, who afflicted daily the poor English people.

5

Polydore Vergil, English History, written between 1507 and 1513

Source B: A Lancastrian propaganda leaflet, written to support the attainder of York at the Coventry Parliament in 1459, attacks the conduct of the Yorkists in 1452 and 1455.

What reasonable answer may be given by the Yorkist lords if they are questioned about why they came against the King, first at Dartford, afterwards at St Albans? That their intention was to overthrow the kingdom may be proved by their behaviour towards the King's supporters. Everyone knows well what extortions, injuries, oppressions, faction-making and division they caused. Even if the public good of this realm has been deficient in any way, what authority had they to reform it without the King's orders?

10

Somnium Vigilantes, 1459

Source C: An unknown chronicler, writing from a Yorkist viewpoint and generally regarded as well-informed, explains events leading to the Battle of St Albans.

In May 1455 there was a deadly quarrel between Richard Duke of York and the Earls of Salisbury and Warwick on the one hand, and Edmund Duke of Somerset on the other. At that time the King was principally guided by the Duke of Somerset, who always kept near the King. Somerset feared the power of the Duke of York and the Earls and constantly stirred the King against them. York and the Earls, realising they might not overcome the malice of Duke Edmund, gathered secretly a large number of men near St Albans. When the King was there, they encircled the town and asked the King to send out to them their deadly enemy, Somerset. If the King would not do so, they would seize Somerset by violence.

15

20

An English Chronicle, written soon after 1461

Source D: A Burgundian chronicler, well-informed about English affairs, comments on Henry VI as a king.

The King was neither intelligent nor experienced enough to manage a kingdom such as England. It is a true proverb which says, 'Very afflicted is the land whose prince is a child or rules like one'. Because King Henry VI was not the sort of man suited to govern such a realm, each person who had influence with him wished to strengthen himself by getting control over the King.

25

Jean de Waurin, Chronicles of Great Britain, written before 1474

The German Reformation 1517–30

Study the four Sources about The Appeal of Lutheranism 1517–21, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

2 (a) Study Sources A and B

Compare these Sources as evidence for Luther's attack on the Roman Catholic Church. **[20]**

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that financial issues were the **main** reason for the appeal of Lutheranism between 1517 and 1521. **[40]**

[Total: 60 marks]

The Appeal of Lutheranism 1517–21

Source A: Martin Luther writes to the Archbishop-Elector of Mainz, criticising him for consenting to the sale of indulgences in his lands.

With your Electoral Highness's consent, the Papal Indulgence for rebuilding St Peter's in Rome is on sale. I regret the false meaning which the simple folk attach to it, the poor souls believing the purchase of such indulgences secures their salvation. They believe that souls are delivered from purgatory, the moment the money jingles in the box. They believe a letter of Indulgence forgives all sins and frees them from all punishments. Ah, dear God! Those souls placed in your care, dear Father, are being led to damnation, and you will be held responsible. For the only route to heaven is to earn salvation by the grace of God.

5

Martin Luther, Letter to Albert of Brandenburg, Archbishop of Mainz, 31 October 1517

Source B: Martin Luther appeals to the Emperor and the princes by listing Germany's grievances.

If 99 per cent of the Pope's Court were abolished and one per cent remained, it would still be too large. In Rome the Pope has more than 3000 secretaries alone and they are like a swarm of rats. I think Germany now pays more to the Pope than it used to pay the emperors. Some estimate that Germany sends more than 300 000 guilders* to Rome every year, and gets nothing back but scorn and humiliation. The popes have exploited the simple piety of the Germans and taken this money for over a century. It is not surprising that princes, noblemen, cities, towns, convents and people grow poor. We should be surprised that we have anything left to eat.

10

Martin Luther, An Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation, 1520

*guilders: unit of currency

Source C: An imperial knight, a well-known humanist writer, encourages German national feeling.

Men of Germany, Leo X's Bull to you attempts to stamp out Christian truth, which he attacks and opposes, while we seek our freedom after long repression. It is not just Luther who is involved, it affects us all. The Roman Catholic Church does not wish to be deposed from its tyranny or have its frauds detected. My advice to you is to remember you are Germans.

15

Ulrich von Hutten, Introduction to his translation of the Papal Bull, Exsurge Domine, 1520

Source D: The churchman sent to Germany to enforce the Bull of Excommunication against Luther reports to Rome on the atmosphere of unrest in early 1521.

The whole of Germany is in full revolt; nine-tenths raise the war-cry 'Luther!', while the rest cry 'Death to the Roman Court!' Money should be sent for my expenses and for secretaries and agents. Though the Germans have lost patience with us, yet a handful of gold will make them do as we say. Recently in Augsburg they were selling pictures of Luther with a halo holding a book and Hutten with a sword, but they sold so quickly I could not get one. The Germans blindly adore these two scoundrels.

20

Jerome Aleander, Letter to a Roman Cardinal, written from Worms, 8 February 1521

Mid-Tudor Crises 1540–58

Study the four Sources on The Religious Policies of Mary I's Reign and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

3 (a) Study Sources B and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for the importance of former Church property in 1554.
[20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the religious policies of Mary's reign were based **mainly** upon reconciliation.
[40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Religious Policies of Mary I's Reign

Source A: Early in her reign, Mary seeks to reassure her subjects as to her intentions for reconciliation in religious policy.

The Queen, being by the goodness of God settled in her just possession of the crown of this realm, cannot hide that religion which God and the world knows she has always professed. The Queen desires the same religion to be quietly and charitably embraced by all her subjects. And yet she intends not to compel any of her subjects to attend Catholic services until such time as further decision, by common consent, may be taken. She therefore wills and commands all her good loving subjects to live together in Christian charity.

5

Royal Proclamation, 1553

Source B: The Spanish ambassadors in England report to the Emperor Charles V on the controversial subject of the ownership of former Church lands by lay people.

We decided that we should write to your Majesty that Cardinal Pole had better be persuaded to be patient for a little longer until we see how matters are going to turn out here. Above all, before coming to England, he must clear up this business of the position of the holders of Church property. The present possessors must be reassured that they will not have to hand back these lands. Otherwise we shall never achieve the desired result. Unless he takes this advice he will run great risks himself and make the whole religious question much more difficult.

10

Letter, 8 August 1554

Source C: The Imperial ambassador writes to the Emperor Charles V to update him on events in London after the arrival of Cardinal Pole from abroad.

Last Sunday the Dean of St. Paul's cathedral preached a sermon about the return of lands to the Church. It was disliked since he argued that the lay owners of former Church lands should now return them, even though they had obtained permission to own them. There was a general opinion that Cardinal Pole had put the Dean up to this, but as the Dean has been sent for and reprimanded by the Council, it seems that he must have acted without the knowledge of the Council or of the Cardinal. The Cardinal has behaved well so far and followed your Majesty's advice.

15

Simon Renard, Letter, 30 November 1554

Source D: A Protestant clergyman, writing in the reign of Elizabeth I, gives an account of the execution of Dr. Rowland Taylor, vicar of Hadleigh, in Suffolk. The execution took place in February 1555.

The streets of Hadleigh were crowded on both sides. Dr. Taylor's hair had been clipped, on the orders of Bishop Bonner. Holmes, yeoman of the guard, gave Dr. Taylor a heavy blow on the head. Then the doctor knelt down and prayed and when he had prayed he went to the stake and kissed it. Then they bound him with chains. At last they kindled the fire. So he stood still until the man Soyce, with a weapon, struck him on the head and the corpse fell down into the fire.

20

John Foxe, The Book of Martyrs, published in 1563

The English Civil War 1637–49

Study the four Sources on Charles I and the Outbreak of Civil War in 1642, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

4 (a) Study Sources B and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for Charles I's religious policies. **[20]**

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the outbreak of the Civil War was the result **mainly** of Charles I's uncompromising attitude. **[40]**

[Total: 60 marks]

Charles I and the Outbreak of Civil War in 1642

Source A: In the House of Lords, one of the King's principal legal officers announces a list of charges against a group of MPs.

The Attorney-General said that the King had commanded him to tell their lordships that a number of treasonable plots against him have come to his Majesty's knowledge. Therefore, the King has given command to accuse certain named persons of high treason. They have traitorously attempted to undermine the fundamental laws and government of the kingdom. They have traitorously invited a foreign power to invade his Majesty's kingdom. They have traitorously attempted to undermine the rights of parliament.

5

The Impeachment of the Five Members, 3 January 1642

Source B: In the form of a petition, Parliament publishes a set of demands for the King's acceptance.

The great affairs of the kingdom should not be conducted by the advice of private men or by any unknown councillor but should be debated and conducted only in Parliament.

Both houses of Parliament should approve of those in charge of the education of the King's children.

10

No marriage shall be arranged for any of the King's children with any foreign prince, or other person, at home or abroad, without the consent of Parliament.

The laws against Jesuits, priests and *Popish recusants, should be strictly enforced.

Your Majesty should agree to reform Church government and **liturgy as Parliament shall advise.

15

Your Majesty should consent to laws to abolish innovations and superstitions.

The forts and castles of this kingdom should be put under the command of persons approved by Parliament.

From: The Nineteen Propositions, 1 June 1642

* Popish recusants = Catholics who did not attend Church of England services.

** liturgy = the language and form of church services.

Source C: Three days after raising his standard at Nottingham, the King appears to be seeking a last-minute settlement.

We have, with unspeakable grief, seen the divisions of our kingdom which are about to overwhelm this nation with civil war. We shall do all we can to advance the true Protestant religion, oppose Popery and superstition, secure the law of the land and confirm all just power and privileges of Parliament.

20

Declaration from Nottingham, 25 August 1642

Source D: A modern historian comments upon the personality of Charles I and his kingship.

Charles Stuart is a man of contradictions and controversy. He came to the throne with considerable reserves of good will, and he squandered them. His were the politics of confrontation, not discussion. He was not as vocal as his father about the Divine Right of Kings but he believed in it more firmly. Charles's resources were still so thin that on 1 June 1642 Parliament sent him the Nineteen Propositions, terms of unconditional surrender. Terms as harsh as this produced a new-look Charles, preaching moderation, public order and the preservation of the right order of society, but how far he was sincere is still a teasing problem.

25

J.P.Kenyon, Stuart England, 1985

Louis XIV's France 1661–1693

Study the four Sources on Louis XIV and Personal Monarchy and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**

5 (a) Study Sources B and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for Louis XIV's style of kingship. **[20]**

(b) Study all the Sources

Using all these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which absolutism in France was strengthened between 1661 and 1693. **[40]**

[Total: 60 marks]

Louis XIV and Personal Monarchy

Source A: On the day after the death of Cardinal Mazarin, Louis XIV outlines to his ministers an ambitious plan for personal control.

I have called you together to tell you that up to this moment I have entrusted the government of my affairs to the late Cardinal. It is now time that I govern them myself. You will assist me with your advice when I ask for it. Gentlemen, my secretaries of state, I order you not to sign anything, not even a passport, without my command and report to me personally each day.

The King's first Act of State, 10 March 1661

Source B: At the height of his powers, Louis XIV presents his ideas on the responsibilities of kingship.

Kings are often compelled to act contrary to their natural inclinations. They ought to give pleasure, but they often have to punish and condemn people. The interests of the State must come first. Some important matters could have been done better had not personal interests been put before regard for the welfare and power of the State. The mistakes I have committed and which have caused me pain have happened because I listened too easily to the advice of others. When one has the State in view, one is also working for oneself. The welfare of the one enhances the glory of the other. 5
10

Reflections on the Profession of Kingship, 1679

Source C: A French nobleman, who was a courtier at Versailles in the later years of Louis XIV's reign, delivers his verdict on the King.

Louis XIV's vanity was without limit or restraint; it convinced him that no one even approached him in military talents and in government. One might have thought that the King would have liked an influential nobility. Far from this; his over reliance on his ministers gave him an aversion to noble birth. His ministers, his generals, his mistresses, his courtiers competed with each other in praising him. Hence came also the desire for glory, hence the ease with which Louis involved himself in long and ruinous wars. 15

Duc de Saint-Simon, Memoirs, 1723

Source D: A modern historian comments upon the limitations of Louis XIV's government.

To all outward appearances the will of the French Crown was becoming supreme; no class or institution could offer any effective check. However, in practice Louis XIV's kingdom was full of privileges and rights. He was less of a free agent than he seemed. Provinces differed in their weights and measures, their laws and taxation systems. There were independent areas of territory, private courts and even private armies. In fact, the monarchy was never able to break the resistance of the traditional customs and institutions which stood in the way of change. The unlimited and stable monarchy of France was not really absolute. It could command the largest armies and revenues in Europe but the limitations on its powers were very real. 20
25

G.R.R. Treasure, Seventeenth Century France, 1966



Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Q. 1. Source A Adapted from Polydore Vergil, *English History*, 1507–1513.
 Q. 1. Source B Adapted from © K Dockray, *Somnium Vigilantes, 1459, Henry VI and the War of the Roses: A Source Book (Sutton History Paperbacks)*, published by Sutton Publishing Ltd Mar 2000.
 Q. 1. Source C Adapted from An English Chronicle, 1461.
 Q. 1. Source D Adapted from © K Dockray, *1459, Henry VI and the War of the Roses: A Source Book (Sutton History Paperbacks)*, published by Sutton Publishing Ltd Mar 2000.
 Q. 2. Source A Adapted from E G Rupp and Benjamin Drewery, Martin Luther (Documents of Modern History), Letter to Albert of Brandenburg, Archbishop of Mainz, 31 October 1517. Hodder Arnold, E G Rupp and Benjamin Drewery 1970, Reprinted by permission of Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd
 Q. 2. Source B Adapted from E G Rupp and Benjamin Drewery, Martin Luther (Documents of Modern History), An Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation, 1520, Hodder Arnold © E G Rupp and Benjamin Drewery 1970. Reprinted by permission of Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd.
 Q. 2. Source C Adapted from M Jones, *Clash of Empires Europe 1498-1560*, Cambridge University Press, 2000
 Q. 2. Source D Adapted from E G Rupp and Benjamin Drewery, Martin Luther (Documents of Modern History), Hodder Arnold © E G Rupp and Benjamin Drewery 1970. Reprinted by permission of Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd.
 Q. 3. Sources A-D John Foxe, *The Book of Martyrs*, published in 1563
 Q. 4. Sources A-D Extract from J P Kenyon, *Stuart England (Pelican History of England)*. Published by Penguin Books Ltd (Dec 1985). ISBN 01 40 225 528.
 Q. 5. Sources A-D Extract from G R R Treasure, *Seventeenth Century France*, B0007E7RTG, Published by Rivingtons.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (OCR) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.