



## ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE HISTORY

Early Modern Document Studies 1450–1693

# 2581

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

### OCR Supplied Materials:

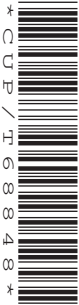
- 8 page Answer Booklet

### Other Materials Required:

None

**Tuesday 2 June 2009  
Morning**

**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 The Rift Between Edward IV and Warwick, 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 B

Compare these Sources as evidence for Warwick's reaction to the rise of Elizabeth Woodville and her family. **[20]**

**(b)** Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Edward IV had only himself to blame for the breakdown of relations with Warwick in the later 1460s. **[40]**

**[Total: 60 marks]**

### The Rift Between Edward IV and Warwick

**Source A:** An Italian historian, living in England in early Tudor times, comments on Edward IV's marriage to Elizabeth Woodville in 1464.

Edward IV sent Richard Earl of Warwick as ambassador to France to ask in marriage Bona, the Queen of France's sister. But while the Earl was negotiating with King Louis, King Edward suddenly changed his mind and married Elizabeth, daughter of Earl Rivers and widow of Sir John Grey. He kept this marriage secret from the nobility. When it became known, they found much fault with him and said that he had acted out of passion rather than reason. This was either the cause of the rift between King Edward and the Earl of Warwick, or, as some think, the opportunity to bring existing hostility out into the open.

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*Polydore Vergil, English History, written between 1507 and 1513*

**Source B:** An anonymous narrative of events describes the advancement of Queen Elizabeth's family after her marriage to the King.

In 1466 the King caused Henry Duke of Buckingham to marry Catherine, sister of Queen Elizabeth, to the secret displeasure of the Earl of Warwick. The sons of the Earls of Essex and Kent married other sisters of the Queen. In March 1466 the King replaced Lord Mountjoy as Treasurer by Lord Rivers, to the secret displeasure of the Earl of Warwick. In October the King arranged a wedding between Sir Thomas Grey, the Queen's son, and Anne, heiress of the Duke of Exeter, to the great displeasure of the Earl of Warwick, for a marriage was previously arranged between Anne and the Earl of Warwick's nephew.

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*Annals of English Affairs, written by 1468*

**Source C:** Another anonymous writer, who was personally acquainted with Edward IV, writes about the character and conduct of Warwick.

The Earl of Warwick was never satisfied and yet there was nobody in England with half the possessions that he had. He had the earldoms of Warwick and Salisbury. He was Great Chamberlain of England, Captain of Calais and Lieutenant of Ireland. These possessions produced 20,000 marks, and yet he wanted more. He enticed the Duke of Clarence to marry Isabel, his eldest daughter, without the consent of King Edward. As a result the King was greatly displeased with both Warwick and Clarence.

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*Anonymous Chronicle, written between 1516 and 1522*

**Source D:** A modern historian assesses the relationship between Edward and Warwick.

Unlike Henry VI, Edward IV was far from 'undermighty', as Warwick found to his cost. This is not to say that Edward drove Warwick to rebellion. The King's marriage and the promotion of the Woodvilles were grave errors but they were not intended to alienate Warwick. He wanted the Earl's friendship and advice but in the final analysis he was his own master. In no sense was he going to allow Warwick to dominate government. Warwick was just not prepared to accept this state of affairs.

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*D. R. Cook, Lancastrians and Yorkists: The Wars of the Roses, 1984*

**The German Reformation 1517–30**

Study the four Sources on Luther and the Peasants' War, 1524–26, 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 C**

Compare these Sources as evidence for peasant grievances in 1525. **[20]**

**(b) Study all the Sources**

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Luther changed his attitude towards the peasants during 1525 **mainly** for religious reasons. **[40]**

**[Total: 60 marks]**

### Luther and the Peasants' War, 1524–26

**Source A:** This set of demands was drawn up by the more moderate peasants assembled at Memmingen during the Peasants' War.

1. We humbly beg that the whole community should have power to elect its own minister to preach the holy gospel.
3. Noblemen own us as their property. But Christ saved us all with his precious blood. Thus the Bible proves we are free.
4. At present no commoner may catch wild game, birds or fish, which seems selfish and contrary to God's Word. 5
6. Noblemen continually increase our heavy burden of unpaid labour.
8. Our rents are higher than our income. Rents should be fair, and peasants should not work unpaid.
12. We will abandon any of these articles which contradict the Scriptures. 10

*From: The Twelve Articles of the German Peasants, February 1525*

**Source B:** Martin Luther's reply to the Twelve Articles, in which he blames both princes and peasants for the continuing unrest.

**To the princes and noblemen:** You take full blame for the current unrest – especially churchmen who continually rant and rave against the holy gospel. You tax your subjects so heavily for your own splendour that the poor common man can no longer pay. Among the peasants' twelve articles are some so valid that they shame you. You cannot refuse their first article.

**To the peasants:** Dear friends, Christian laws teach us to love our enemies and not to avenge ourselves against injustice. False prophets have led you astray. I do not defend your unjust rulers, but both sides must accept advice and refrain from killing if they deserve to be called Christian. 15

*Martin Luther, Admonition to Peace, March 1525*

**Source C:** Using a number of insulting names for Luther, an outspoken radical preacher taunts him for enjoying princely support.

The princes extort money from the people and claim ownership of the fish in the stream, the bird in the air, and the grass of the field. But Dr. Liar says, 'Fine!' What courage has he, Dr. Pussyfoot, the new pope of Wittenberg, Dr. Easychair? He says 'Do not rebel, because God has given rulers the power of the sword'. But the power of the sword belongs to the whole community. The rulers have perverted justice. They shall be cast down. The birds of the heavens are gathering to devour their carcasses. 20

*Thomas Müntzer, Comments on Luther's Admonition to Peace, March 1525*

**Source D:** Martin Luther condemns the rebels in the Peasants' War.

In my *Admonition to Peace* I did not judge the peasants, since they had offered to be corrected and instructed. But they ignore my offer, and use violence, robbing and raging like mad dogs. It is clear that, in *The Twelve Articles*, their claims to be inspired by the Bible were nothing but lies. They are doing the devil's work. So noblemen and princes, stab, slay whoever you can. If you die in doing it, good for you! A more blessed death cannot be found. 25

*Martin Luther, Against the Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants, May 1525*

**Mid-Tudor Crises 1540–58**

Study the four Sources on Popular Protest and Rebellion in 1549 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 A and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for Somerset's handling of unrest and rebellion. **[20]**

**(b)** Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the disorder in 1549 was **mainly** the result of class conflict between the gentry and the common people. **[40]**

**[Total: 60 marks]**

## Popular Protest and Rebellion in 1549

**Source A:** A member of the Council and a close adviser to Protector Somerset writes to express his fears about the unrest in summer 1549.

The king's subjects are out of all discipline. And what is the cause? It is your softness and desire to be good to the poor. It is a pity that your excessive gentleness should be the cause of so great an evil as has now happened in England by these rebels. Consider carefully whether the law or religion is now observed, and I fear it is not. The foot takes upon itself the part of the head and the common people have become king, making conditions and laws to the governors. I know that every man in the Council opposes the way you have treated the common people.

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*Sir William Paget, Letter to Somerset, 7 July 1549*

**Source B:** A member of the gentry gives his version of an event during Ket's rebellion.

The rebels took the gentlemen to a place called 'the tree of Reformation' to be seen by the people and to demand what they would do with them. Some cried 'Hang them!' and some 'Kill them!'. And, indeed, they did threaten with their weapons to kill some of those gentlemen. They imprisoned the rest of the gentlemen and put them in chains and locks.

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*Nicholas Sotherton, The Commotion in Norfolk, 1549*

**Source C:** Protector Somerset writes to a member of the Council with information about the suppression of the rebellions in summer 1549.

In the end, all places were well pacified except Devon and Cornwall and Norfolk where the rebels continued their rebellion stubbornly. Therefore Lord Russell was sent to Devon and Cornwall and the Earl of Warwick into Norfolk. Lord Russell caused the slaughter of more than one thousand rebels and the execution of some ringleaders. In Norfolk the wisdom and manliness of my Lord of Warwick has also brought the rebels to heel. Ket and three of his companions and other chief captains, all vile persons, were also captured.

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*Somerset, Letter to Sir Philip Hoby, 1 September 1549*

**Source D:** The author, a lawyer, diplomat and politician, invents a dialogue between members of different social classes, in order to explain the economic and social problems of the day.

**Knight:** Since you have plenty of all things such as corn and cattle, as you say, then it should not seem that this price rise should be caused by enclosures. Corn is plentiful and has been for three years and, so, this price rise is not due to scarcity of corn. Yet, I confess, all things are at a high price. And all men of my rank have no goods to sell or occupation to live by but only our lands.

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**Small Farmer:** Yes, you raise the rents of your lands, and you also take farms and pastures into your hands which poor men like me used to rent.

*Sir Thomas Smith, A Discourse of the Common Weal of this Realm of England, 1549*

**The English Civil War 1637–1649**

Study the four Sources on The Origins of the Second Civil War and then answer **both** sub-questions.

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

**4 (a)** Study Sources A and B

Compare these Sources as evidence for the aims of the Army for political and constitutional reform. **[20]**

**(b)** Study all the Sources.

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the Second Civil War was made possible only because of the divisions among those who had fought against the King in the First Civil War. **[40]**

**[Total: 60 marks]**



## The Origins of the Second Civil War

**Source A:** The Army, assembled at St. Albans under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, presents a list of grievances in a petition to Parliament.

We present to you our grievances which have prevented our disbanding. First, that Parliament may be speedily purged of members who for their wrongdoing and corruption ought not to sit there. Second, that this and future Parliaments should sit for a fixed period of time. Third, that provision be made for the continuance of future Parliaments so that they may not be adjourned or dissolved by the king. We desire the right and freedom of the people to present their grievances to Parliament, by way of petition.

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*Declaration of the Army, 14 June 1647*

**Source B:** Under Cromwell's chairmanship, an assembly of the Army Council, Army Agitators and Leveller representatives meet to debate the Agreement of the People.

**Thomas Rainborough** [a Leveller sympathiser]: I desire that those who have engaged in the war might vote. For I think that the poorest man that is in England has a life to live, as the greatest man. I think that the poorest man in England is not at all bound to that government that he has not himself chosen.

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**General Ireton:** For my part I think this is not right at all. No person has a right to share in deciding on the affairs of the kingdom, and in choosing those that shall determine by what rules we shall be governed that has not a permanent, propertied interest in this kingdom.

**Edward Saxby** [an Agitator]: Is it not sad that we have fought all this time for nothing? All here, both great and small, do think we have fought for something.

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*The Putney Debates, 28-29 October 1647*

**Source C:** In an agreement with a powerful group of Scots, the King secures their intervention in England on his behalf in return for concessions on religion.

His Majesty will confirm by Act of Parliament, the Presbyterian Church government, the Directory of Worship and an Assembly of Divines at Westminster, for three years. And that a policy shall be made for suppressing all blasphemy and heresy. And an army shall be sent from Scotland into England, for the preservation of religion, for the defence of his Majesty's person and restoring him to his government and just rights of the Crown.

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*The Engagement, December 1647*

**Source D:** The wife of a Parliamentary officer and politician gives an account of the dealings in late December 1647 between the King and a group of negotiators representing Parliament.

At last a treaty was sent to the King, by commissioners who went from both Houses, to the Isle of Wight. Although there were some honourable persons in this commission, it cannot be denied that they were carried away by the others and concluded, upon most dangerous terms, an agreement with the King. The terms upon which the King was to be restored were such that he was able to get his own way.

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*Lucy Hutchinson, Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, written about 1664–71*

**Louis XIV's France 1661–1693**

Study the four Sources on The French Economy: Prosperity and Poverty 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 C and D**

Compare these Sources as evidence for the development of Paris and Versailles in the reign of Louis XIV. **[20]**

**(b) Study all the Sources**

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Louis XIV was responsible for inflicting poverty and suffering upon his subjects rather than promoting their prosperity. **[40]**

**[Total: 60 marks]**

## The French Economy: Prosperity and Poverty

**Source A:** A foreign observer praises Colbert and admires the prosperity of France.

Monsieur Colbert aims at making the country superior to every other in wealth, so it will need nothing and distribute everything to other states. He has imported into the kingdom the special manufactures of England. He has taken over from Holland the Dutch method of weaving. From Germany he has imported the manufacture of tin-plate and many other industries. Tapestry work has been taken from Persia. All the finest products of the world are being manufactured in Paris.

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*The Venetian Ambassador, Report, 1680*

**Source B:** An aristocratic churchman, and tutor to Louis XIV's grandson, writes to the King to point out the sufferings of the French people.

Your ministers have undermined all the ancient principles of the State in order to stretch your authority beyond all limit. They have increased your revenue and your expenditure to an extraordinary degree. They have impoverished the whole of France in establishing a grossly extravagant court. They have caused over twenty years of bloody wars. Meanwhile your people are dying of hunger. The cultivation of the soil is almost completely abandoned. All industry is stagnant; it no longer offers workmen employment. All commerce has been seriously damaged. The whole of France is nothing but a great poor house.

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*François de la Mothe-Fénelon, Letter to the King, 1694*

**Source C:** An English visitor to France in the 1690s describes the marvels of the capital city.

I viewed the city of Paris and I must confess it to be one of the most beautiful and magnificent in Europe. This city is more populous than any part of London. All the houses of persons of distinction are built with wide gates to drive in a coach. The interiors of the houses are richly furnished with hangings of fine tapestry and velvet beds. Paris, in a manner of speaking, has become a new city in the last forty years. Since this king came to the crown it is so much altered for the better. This magnificence is the best result of absolutism.

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*Dr. Martin Lister, A Journey to Paris, published in 1698*

**Source D:** A French nobleman, who was a courtier at Versailles in the later years of Louis XIV's reign, comments unfavourably upon the King's building programme.

Who could count Louis XIV's buildings? He abandoned St. Germain and built nothing in Paris except Port Royal. Paris is inferior to many cities all over Europe. Versailles is the dullest and most unworthy of places, without views, woods, water or soil. The water supply was constantly defective and the King conceived the idea of diverting the River Eure and redirecting it to Versailles. Who could say what gold and men this cost over the years? It was forbidden to speak of the sick and the dead which the hard labour had caused.

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*Duc de Saint-Simon, Memoirs, 1723*

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