



Rewarding Learning

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2014**

History

Assessment Unit AS 1

[AH111]

MONDAY 2 JUNE, MORNING



TIME

1 hour 30 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.

Choose **one** option.

Answer question **1(a)** or **1(b)** and question **2** from your **chosen option**.

Indicate clearly on your Answer Booklet which option you have chosen.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 60.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in question **1** and question **2(b)**.

This assessment unit is an historical enquiry and candidates are advised to draw on all the relevant material they have studied when answering question **2(b)**.

Option 1: England 1520–1570

Answer question 1(a) or 1(b) and question 2.

1 Either

- (a) Explain the steps taken by Mary I to restore Roman Catholicism in England between 1553 and 1558. [12]

Or

- (b) Explain the significance of the arrival of Mary, Queen of Scots in England in 1568. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Consequences of the Dissolution of the Monasteries, 1536–1570

Source 1

Extract from the evidence of Robert Aske at his trial in 1537, under cross-examination from Thomas Cromwell. Aske, a lawyer whose father was a landowner in Yorkshire, was the leader of the Pilgrimage of Grace. He was executed for treason on 12 July 1537.

The abbeys in the north of England gave great charity to poor men and, by doing so, gloriously served God. Now they have been dissolved, the divine service of Almighty God is much diminished and a large number of masses are unsaid, causing much distress to the faithful. The temple of God has been pulled down and the ornaments and relics of the Church disrespectfully used. Many of the monasteries and abbeys were in the mountains where people lived in godless conditions. These monasteries gave the people not only charity and food but also spiritual support by their preaching. In areas which were close to the sea, such monasteries also helped the community by building sea walls, bridges and roads.

© An Introduction to Tudor England, 1485-1603 by Angela Anderson and Tony Imperato, published by Hodder & Stoughton Ltd, 2001

Source 2

Extract from a letter from Sir Richard Grenville to Thomas Cromwell, July 1539. Grenville, who had been knighted by Henry VIII, wished to purchase land from the dissolved Buckland Abbey, the last Cistercian foundation in England.

Many men have obtained land from the dissolved monasteries, either by purchasing it or receiving it as a gift from the King. As God knows, I am as glad as any man to witness the suppression of these monasteries which were full of corruption and destroyers of God's word. The monasteries diminished the glory of Christ, stole from the wealth of this kingdom and were spies for the devilish Bishop of Rome. And because my heirs will be of the same mind and wish to profit, I will gladly buy certain parcels of this suppressed land. I will send the King assurances about the payment for this land and will sell part of my inheritance to pay him some of the money immediately.

© *The English Reformation* by Peter Servini, published by Hodder & Stoughton, 1997

Source 3

Extract from A. Anderson and T. Imperato, *Introduction to Tudor England 1485–1603*, published in 2001.

For some historians, the rise of the gentry up to 1570 is the most important effect of the dissolution of the monasteries because it illustrates the important change in society from the traditional ruling elite to a more widely based ruling class. Another group who benefited were the Protestants. For them, the closure of these strongholds of Catholic ritual seemed to remove the possibility of a return to Roman Catholicism in England. The main losers up to 1570 were the ordinary people who lived close to the monasteries because these institutions, for all their failings, offered services to people living nearby which were not entirely taken over by other establishments after they closed.

© *An Introduction to Tudor England, 1485-1603* by Angela Anderson and Tony Imperato, published by Hodder & Stoughton Ltd, 2001

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the consequences of the dissolution of the monasteries between 1536 and 1539? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess whether the most important consequence of the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII was its economic and social impact up to 1570. [35]

Option 2: England 1603–1649

Answer question 1(a) or 1(b) and question 2.

1 Either

(a) Explain how the royal court changed after the accession of Charles I in 1625. [12]

Or

(b) Explain the short-term consequences of the decision to put Charles I on trial in 1649. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

James I and the Puritans, 1603–1625

Source 1

Extract from an official report by Edmund Troutbecke on the Reverend William Clough, 7 March 1620. Clough, a Puritan clergyman of the Church of England, was the vicar of Bramham in Yorkshire. Troutbecke's report, which was presented to the Court of High Commission, contained allegations against Clough by members of his parish.

On 1 August 1619, William Clough preached in the parish church of Bramham on the text "Thou shalt keep the Sabbath Day holy". In his sermon he uttered the following words: "Now the King of Heaven commands you to respect the Sabbath Day and attend worship. The King of England, however, is a mortal man and he commands you to break the Sabbath Day. Choose which of them you will follow. I will tell you why the King of England makes laws which contradict the laws of God. The reason is that he is afraid of opposition".

With such outrageous statements, William Clough ended his sermon. Another witness reported that he also said the following: "The King goes beyond his rightful power when he makes laws which contradict the laws of God. Let me tell you, in earlier times, kings obeyed the laws of the Church; the Church was not made to obey the laws of kings".

© James I by Robert Ashton, published by Hutchinson, 2008

Source 2

Extract from a proclamation issued by James I to the clergy, 16 July 1604.

I wish, once again, to give notice to all my subjects that there is no good reason why the ceremonies of the Church should be changed. As a result, I command all clergy to respect and conform to these ceremonies and not to listen to the voices of troublesome people who are never content, either in religious or political matters. Such people are obsessed by their own fantasies. This is especially true of certain ministers who, while pretending to reform the Church, are the main cause of division among my people. They will be given until November to conform or else they must leave the Church.

© *James VI and I King of Great Britain* by Irene Carrier, published by Cambridge University Press, 1998

Source 3

Extract from Diana Newton, *Papists, Protestants and Puritans, 1559–1714*, published in 1998.

The broad-based church achieved by James I was one of the principal achievements of his reign. Although it received a slight set-back with the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War, it nevertheless survived intact into Charles I's reign. Both Catholic and Puritan moderates had been accommodated into the English church. James was managing Arminian and Calvinist pressure groups with considerable skill. Even though his policy towards the Puritans was undermined in the last years of the reign, moderate and conforming Calvinists continued to enjoy relative freedom of activity at the parish level.

© *Papists, Protestants and Puritans, 1559-1714* by Diana Newton, published by Cambridge University Press, 1998

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying attitudes towards James I's religious policy between 1603 and 1625? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which the Puritans supported James I's religious policy in the period 1603–1625. [35]

Option 3: England 1815–1868

Answer question 1(a) or 1(b) and question 2.

1 Either

(a) Explain the reasons for the discontent in England between 1815 and 1822. [12]

Or

(b) Explain why the Tory Party was divided in the period 1827–1830. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Peel's Second Ministry, 1841–1846

Source 1

Extract from a letter from the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, to his cabinet colleagues, 1 November 1845.

The disastrous outbreak of famine in Ireland forces us to re-examine the operation of the Corn Laws. We cannot deal with the shortage of food in Ireland if we maintain the Corn Laws, because they prevent the free import of grain. We should consider summoning Parliament to discuss these issues, even though this may bring about a great crisis. It will be dangerous for us to recall Parliament and firmly resist any changes to the Corn Laws. We therefore need to decide, before we summon Parliament, whether to allow the Corn Laws to remain as they are, make some limited changes or recommend that they are suspended altogether. These comments are made without any reference to our own position as the Party which introduced the Corn Laws and I am fully aware of the serious situation in which we find ourselves.

© Peel and the Conservative Party by Paul Adelman, published by Longman, 1989

Source 2

Extract from a letter from Henry Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Sir Robert Peel, 30 November 1845. Goulburn was a close friend and colleague of Peel.

I am alarmed at your intention to suspend the Corn Laws. Such a change of policy would have a fatal impact on the best interests of the country. Our enemies will accuse us of treachery in our attitude towards the Corn Laws and claim that we always wanted to make such a change. The Conservative Party, of which you are head, remains the only safeguard against the revolutionary effects of the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832. As long as the Conservative Party remains united, it has the means of doing much good, or at least preventing much radical change. But if it is to be broken up in pieces as a result of abandoning the Corn Laws, I predict a period of great social and political upheaval.

© *The Age of Peel*, edited by Norman Gash, published by Edward Arnold, 1968.

Source 3

Extract from Paul Adelman, *Peel and the Conservative Party 1830–1850*, published in 1992.

In 1841, there was a severe economic depression and social distress. The working classes faced high food prices, wage cuts, high unemployment and desperate living conditions. Peel faced a revival of the Chartist movement and the Anti-Corn Law League, which was converting the middle class to its case for the repeal of the Corn Laws. Peel believed that the causes of social distress could only be tackled by drastic economic reform to improve industry and make England a cheaper country in which to live.

© *Peel and the Conservative Party* by Paul Adelman, published by Longman, 1989

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the problems which Peel faced during his Second Ministry of 1841–1846? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess whether the Corn Laws represented the greatest problem Peel faced during his Second Ministry of 1841–1846. [35]

Option 4: Unification of Italy and Germany 1815–1871

Answer question 1(a) or 1(b) and question 2.

1 Either

- (a) Explain the aims of those who took part in the revolutions in the German states in 1848. [12]

Or

- (b) Explain the reasons for Prussia's economic strength in the period 1849–1871. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Nationalist Ideas and the Unification of Italy, 1815–1870

Source 1

Extract from a letter from Giorgio Pallavicino to Daniele Manin, 4 September 1856. Both Pallavicino, an aristocrat from the state of Lombardy, and Manin, one of the leaders of the revolution in Venice in 1848, were leading Italian nationalists. They were also co-founders of the National Society, an organisation established to promote nationalist ideas.

My view is that the 100 000 men in the Piedmontese army are essential for any war of independence. We want to persuade King Victor Emmanuel to support us by offering him the crown of Italy; if he refuses, we can force him to accept by threatening a republican revolution which would deprive him of the crown of Piedmont-Sardinia. I absolutely disagree with your wish that we should not commit ourselves to the monarchy. I disagree not out of love for the King but because I do not trust him. I do not want him to abandon us halfway through by exploiting our revolution so that he can fight Austria and then use diplomacy to fight against us. So, my friend, sacrifice your republican views for the sake of our country. It is not enough to promise "unification". If "unification" is to be understood by the masses, it must be translated into something more solid. My formula "Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy" is therefore a necessity. If we don't adopt it, there will be no uprising.

© *Nationalist Ideas and the Unification of Italy, 1815 -1870* edited by Denis Mack Smith, published by Macmillan, 1968

Source 2

Extract from the diary of Giuseppe Massari, 25 August 1858. Massari is recalling the comments made by Count Camillo Cavour, the Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia, about the National Society. Massari was Cavour's Chief Press Officer.

Cavour said: "I do not know the people who are leading the National Society but it is against the Mazzinians and that, at least, is good. I am convinced that all this talk about "unification" will go up in smoke with the first cannon shot. All you need to tell people is that Count Cavour prefers the National Society to the Mazzinians".

© *Nationalist Ideas and the Unification of Italy, 1815 -1870* edited by Denis Mack Smith, published by Macmillan, 1968

Source 3

Extract from Lucy Riall, *The Italian Risorgimento: State, Society and National Unification*, published in 2002.

Nationalist ideas began to dominate the political agenda in Italy after the 1848 revolutions. The National Society gave the nationalist cause in Italy a base among the educated middle class. It was largely responsible for organising the plebiscites in Central Italy which voted for union with the North. Moreover, Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily was made possible, at least in part, by money raised by the National Society in Piedmont, Lombardy and the Central Italian Duchies. Cavour, on the other hand, saw nationalism as a means of emphasising Northern Italy's separate political interests against those of Austria. Apart from a brief moment in 1860, national unity did not capture the imagination of ordinary Italians. Rome only became part of Italy in 1870 when Napoleon III withdrew the French garrison from the city. United Italy was the creation of kings, not of the people.

© *The Italian Risorgimento: State Society and National Unification* by Lucy Riall, published by Taylor & Francis, 2002

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the strength of nationalist ideas in the Italian states between 1815 and 1870? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which nationalist ideas brought about the unification of Italy in the period 1815–1870. [35]

Option 5: Germany 1918–1945

Answer question 1(a) or 1(b) and question 2.

1 Either

- (a) Explain how the political leaders of the Weimar Republic from 1930 to January 1933 contributed to its decline. [12]

Or

- (b) Explain the impact of Nazi policies on young people in Germany between 1933 and 1939. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Nazi Economic Policies, 1933–1939

Source 1

Extract from a speech by Hitler to the German Reichstag, 21 May 1935.

When President Hindenburg asked me to form a new government on 30 January 1933, many people doubted whether we would succeed. The economic catastrophe due to the depression overshadowed everything else. It required great courage to tackle at once the task of bringing about a revival of the German nation. Six million people were registered as unemployed. Our task could only be accomplished by a planned economy. What we have achieved in two and a half years in the areas of planned job creation and planned control of prices and wages was considered impossible a few years ago. In order to stabilise prices and wages, it was necessary to destroy the trade unions, as well as employers' organisations. We only succeeded because of the vigour and energy of the whole of the German nation.

© Weimar and Nazi Germany by John Hite with Chris Hinton, published by John Murray, 2000

Source 2

Extract from a newspaper article by John Gunther, published in the United States in 1938. Gunther was an American journalist based in Europe.

Superficially, it seemed that by 1937 the Nazi regime had brought about an economic recovery. This was mainly caused by the stimulus war preparations gave to industry. In 1937 unemployment had fallen to 1.8 million, only about 600 000 more than in 1929, and the volume of industrial production was almost back to the 1929–1930 level. Despite this not very substantial boom, the economic state of the country remained fragile.

© *Years of Weimar, the Third Reich and post-war Germany* by David Evans and Jane Jenkins, published by Hodder Murray, 2008

Source 3

Extract from Stephen J. Lee, *The European Dictatorships 1918–1945*, published in 1987.

In 1936 Hitler opted for military rearmament stimulated by economic rearmament. The second economic phase from 1936 opened with the introduction of the Four Year Plan under the direction of Göring. The basic purpose of the Four Year Plan was to achieve self-sufficiency or autarky in both industry and agriculture through increased productivity and the development of substitutes for oil and other key items. The Plan was not entirely effective. Although some progress was made in the manufacture of substitutes, targets were not met for the production of rubber and synthetic fuels; in fact, synthetic petrol covered only 18% of Germany's needs and it was still necessary to import a third of all the raw materials needed by industry in 1939.

© *The European Dictatorships 1918-1945* by Stephen J Lee, published by Routledge, 1987.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying Germany's economic recovery under the Nazis by 1936? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which the Nazis achieved their economic aims in Germany in the period 1933–1939. [35]

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