



ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2013

History

Assessment Unit AS 1

[AH111]

MONDAY 3 JUNE, MORNING

MV18

TIME

1 hour 30 minutes, plus your additional time allowance.

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)**.

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(Questions start overleaf)

Option 1: England 1520–1570

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

1 Either

(a) Explain the causes of the Pilgrimage of Grace. [12]

Or

(b) Explain the role played by the Duke of Northumberland in the Edwardian religious reforms of 1550–1553. [12]

- 2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Elizabethan Church Settlement

Source 1

Extract from a letter from Count Feria, the Spanish Ambassador in London, to Philip II, May 1559. He has been instructed to remind Elizabeth I that her position as Queen is due to Philip's protection of her during the reign of Mary I.

There appears to be much concern over the actions of Queen Elizabeth I. It is believed that, when the Pope knows what has happened, he will take action against her. It is necessary to inform the Pope that, in the time of Henry VIII, the whole Parliament agreed with the King's religious changes. Now it is different. Not a single person in the Church agrees with what the Queen has done. In Parliament there is opposition in both the Commons and the Lords. There is news that Church leaders in Winchester have refused the new Church service book, the work of the reforming heretics. The clergy of Winchester are deciding what they should do.

Source 2

Extract from a letter from Giovanni Michieli, the Venetian Ambassador in London, to Philip II, May 1557. He is informing Philip about events in England. He is also commenting on what might happen in England if Mary I were to die without a Catholic heir.

It appears that the Catholic religion in England is in danger. If Lady Elizabeth comes to the throne, she is inclined towards the contrary religion, that of the Protestant reformers. Elizabeth believes that a reversal of policy towards Protestantism would not only increase her popularity but also her revenue. If she does not abolish the ceremonies and the sacraments according to the Catholic ritual, she will at least put the State back to the position it was in during the reign of her father, Henry VIII. Above all, she will withdraw the pledge of obedience to the Pope solely for the sake of ensuring that money will not go out of the kingdom.

Source 3

Extract from G. R. Elton, **England under the Tudors**, published in 1974.

The immediate problem confronting Elizabeth I was religion. The death of Mary I left England technically Catholic and reunited with Rome. As the daughter of Anne Boleyn and therefore the visible symbol of Henry VIII's break with Rome, Elizabeth seemed certain to abandon her sister's religion. The least known element of all was her own religious faith. Perhaps, as we are told, she had none. She had no patience with quarrels over doctrine and wished to keep the peace. Her concern was that men, whatever they believed, should obey her government. Her personal taste was against the mass but in favour of the pomp and splendour of the old religion. She liked candles, ornaments and vestments. The situation was too complicated to permit an indulgence in personal taste.

(a) Study Source 1. How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the opposition Elizabeth I faced to her religious policies in England in the period 1559–1570?

[13]

(b) Using all the sources, and your own knowledge, assess the extent to which the Elizabethan Church Settlement was motivated by a desire for financial and political security. [35]

Option 2: England 1603–1649

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

1 Either

(a) Explain the aims of Charles I's religious policies in the period of his Personal Rule (1629–1640). [12]

Or

(b) Explain why the search for a settlement with King Charles I between 1646 and 1649 was unsuccessful. [12]

- 2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Foreign Policy of James I, 1603–1625

Source 1

Extract from the Treaty of London, signed on 19 August 1604. The Treaty was negotiated and written by Spanish and English delegates who met at Somerset House. The English delegation included Robert Cecil, the Earl of Salisbury, and Thomas Sackville, the Earl of Dorset, as well as leading members of the Howard family.

After a long and most cruel war, in which Christian Europe has been made to suffer miserably, God has looked down from Heaven and has shown mercy to his people. He has extinguished the flame of war and brought about a day of peace. The King of England and the King of Spain now believe that there is no reason why they should be enemies, as they were not enemies when King James was King of Scotland. They believe that no effort should be spared in promoting the peace of Europe and the best interests of their people. And in order that so holy a task might be quickly accomplished, they have appointed special commissioners to draw up this treaty. It will renew trade, which has been neglected for a long time, and will create a firm and lasting friendship between the King of England and the King of Spain.

Source 2

Extract from a report from the Venetian Ambassador in London to the Venetian Government, 7 May 1621.

His Majesty King James I now realises that the whole burden of recovering the Palatinate will rest upon his shoulders alone. As yet he has not made any preparations or obtained any money. In fact, he has done nothing which would enable him to take an adequate army so far into the continent among the strongest forces of the Austrians. He has received no help. He has always had such a hatred of war that, if he was cold before, he is now like ice. If before he merely considered negotiations, now he thinks of nothing else.

Source 3

Extract from Godfrey Davies, **The Early Stuarts, 1603–1660**, published in 1959.

James saw more clearly than his subjects that a war based merely on religious hatred or national prejudice was unlikely to succeed. Similarly, a case can be made that England should have maintained its Elizabethan role of leading the Protestant cause. Unhappily, James followed neither policy consistently. His diplomacy prevented his joining wholeheartedly in the Thirty Years' War on the Protestant side, and he may have served England well by keeping out of the conflict. Nevertheless, he abandoned his own policy when his son-in-law was expelled from the Palatinate. There is no evidence at all that James ever considered whether the true interests of England or Protestantism really demanded that a war be fought to recover the Palatinate.

- (a) Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying English attitudes towards Spain during the reign of James I? [13]
- (b) Using all the sources, and your own knowledge,** assess the extent to which James I's foreign policy was a failure 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 how the Tory Governments between 1815 and 1827 responded to the economic problems England faced. [12]

Or

(b) Explain the impact of the social and economic reforms of Peel's Second Ministry between 1841 and 1846. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832

Source 1

Extract from a speech by Lord John Russell, a leading member of the Whig Government, to Parliament, 1 March 1831. He is introducing the Parliamentary Reform Bill.

A stranger visiting this country would find that, while a small piece of land can send two members to Parliament, there are large flourishing towns in the north of England which have no representatives in the assembly which is said to represent the people. The confidence which people used to have in the House of Commons is gone for ever. Now all the people call loudly for parliamentary reform, pointing to several grievances. One concerns the practice of the nomination of MPs by individuals. Another is the expense of elections. This Parliamentary Reform Bill will allow half a million people to vote. Since they all own property, they have a valuable stake in the country, being deeply interested in its institutions. This Bill will produce another benefit. A man will find that, as a result of his hard work, he can earn the right to vote. As a result, we are providing for the moral, as well as the political, improvement of the country.

Source 2

Extract from a speech by Sir Robert Peel, a leading member of the Tory Party, to the House of Commons, 6 July 1831. He is explaining why he is opposing the Parliamentary Reform Bill.

I have been totally opposed to parliamentary reform on principle, because I am unwilling to open a door which I see no prospect of being able to close. I fail to see the necessity for this reform, doubt if the demand for reform is urgent, and doubt even more if this measure can be a permanent one. This Bill undermines the power of the Crown and fails to secure the happiness and prosperity of the people. I believe that this is the first step, not directly to revolution, but to a series of changes which will transform the character of the constitution of this country.

Source 3

Extract from Derrick Murphy, **Britain 1783–1918**, published in 2004. He is writing about the impact of the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832 on the parliamentary system in England.

The vote was given to the “respectable classes”, which included small-scale businessmen, shopkeepers and skilled workers. Yet there was no immediate influx of middle-class MPs into Parliament, the composition of which remained largely unchanged from what it had been before 1832. The working class felt betrayed by the Act. The aristocracy and landowners still dominated politics. Corruption in elections continued. The abolition of some rotten and pocket boroughs limited the power of the Crown. Perhaps the most important consequence was that the Act prepared the way for further political, social and economic change.

- (a) Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying attitudes towards parliamentary reform in the early 1830s? [13]
- (b) Using all the sources, and your own knowledge,** assess the extent to which the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832 changed the parliamentary system in England. [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 reasons for the failure of the revolutions which broke out in the German states in 1848. [12]

Or

(b) Explain the reasons for the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Expansion of Piedmont in Northern Italy, 1848–1860

Source 1

Extract from a secret telegram from Constantino Nigra to Camillo Cavour, Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia, 9 May 1858. Nigra was Cavour's personal representative in Paris.

This morning I presented your letter to Henri Conneau, the private doctor of Emperor Napoleon III of France. I asked him to read the letter to the Emperor. Later, Conneau gave me the Emperor's response. He said that your proposal for the expansion of Piedmont was extremely important. The Emperor agreed with the three points you made. He supports the proposed marriage between his nephew, Prince Napoleon, and King Victor Emmanuel's daughter, Clotilde. He promises French support for Piedmont in the event of a war against Austria and supports the establishment of a Kingdom of Northern Italy. But he added that it was essential to find a plausible motive for the war because it must be justified in the eyes of the French people. The Emperor did not provide anymore details but stressed that absolute secrecy was essential.

Source 2

Extract from a letter from a member of the Parliament of Piedmont to a parliamentary colleague, 1861.

Count Cavour has the talent to assess a situation and the possibilities of exploiting it. It is this wonderful ability which has contributed to the unification of most of Italy today. He has mastered the complexities of European politics. He managed to defeat Austria and win the support of France and England. The expeditionary force he sent to the Crimea, his behaviour at the Congress of Paris and his invasion of the Papal States in 1860 all show the excellence of his mind. As a diplomat he is a giant.

Source 3

Extract from John Gooch, **The Unification of Italy**, published in 1986.

War broke out between Piedmont, supported by France, and Austria on 29 April 1859. Cavour's diplomatic skill and appetite for the expansion of Piedmont would have counted for little if it had not been for the favourable international climate. Russia, angry at Austria's neutrality during the Crimean War, agreed not to intervene in the war of 1859. Prussia was also unsympathetic towards Austria. France was prepared to see an expanded Piedmont in Northern Italy as a check on Austria. And Britain was willing to give active diplomatic support to Piedmont's ambitions. In fact, Garibaldi was hero-worshipped by the working classes in Britain. There is no doubt that international circumstances favoured Piedmont in 1859.

- (a) Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the attitude of France in 1858 to Cavour's plans for the expansion of Piedmont in Northern Italy? [13]
- (b) Using all the sources, and your own knowledge,** assess the extent to which the unification of most of Italy by 1860 was due to the assistance Piedmont received from France. [35]

Option 5: Germany 1918–1945

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

1 Either

(a) Explain why the Weimar Republic experienced political instability between 1919 and 1923. [12]

Or

(b) Explain how the Nazi regime used the arts and the media as a means of control in Germany in the period 1933–1939. [12]

- 2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The “Night of Broken Glass” of November 1938

Source 1

Extract from a Gestapo report by Gustav vom Felde, the Police Commissioner in Bielefeld, 26 November 1938. Vom Felde was reporting to the Gestapo headquarters in Berlin about the consequences of the events of 9–10 November 1938, known as the “Night of Broken Glass,” in the city of Bielefeld.

Thirty-seven synagogues were destroyed during the protest action against the Jews on 9–10 November 1938. Over 100 businesses and 110 private houses were demolished. During the violence two Jews lost their lives. Of the 406 Jews sent from here to Buchenwald concentration camp, four have so far died. All Jews have the firm intention to emigrate.

The events of 10 November 1938 have quite unfavourably affected the mood of the population in general. Only Church leaders, whether Protestant or Catholic, disapproved of the destruction of the synagogues. The smashing of the windows of the homes of Jewish people did not generally cause offence. On the other hand, the destruction of commercial property was openly criticised among all sections of the population. The reputation of the Nazis was damaged because most Germans knew that the protest action against Jews was carried out by the Nazi Party.

Source 2

Extract from the personal diary of Ulrich von Hassell, 25 November 1938. Hassell was a German diplomat who, after his dismissal in 1938, became an opponent of the Nazis. In this extract he is describing his reaction to the “Night of Broken Glass”.

I am emotionally overwhelmed by the evil persecution of the Jews in Germany which occurred after the murder of Ernst vom Rath, a German diplomat in Paris, by Herschel Grünspar, a Jew, on 7 November 1938. Goebbels has seldom seemed so hard to believe as when he claimed that a spontaneous outburst of anger among the people had caused the outrages. There is no doubt that we are dealing with an officially authorised anti-Jewish pogrom [organised attack] which broke out at the same hour of the night all over Germany.

Source 3

Extract from Richard J. Evans, **The Third Reich in Power 1933–1939**, published in 2005.

The Nuremberg Laws of 1935 provided a legal basis for further discrimination against Jews. However, the “Night of Broken Glass” also marked a turning point in the Nazi persecution of the Jews. It let loose a massive outbreak of uncontrolled destructive fury against them without encountering any meaningful opposition. It may have been that the feelings of the German people had been dulled by five years of constant anti-Semitic propaganda. Or, it may have been that their natural human instincts were restricted by the clear threat of violence to themselves if they openly condemned the pogrom. However, the result was the same: the Nazis knew that they could take whatever further steps against the Jews they liked, and nobody was going to try to stop them. The war launched against Poland on 1 September 1939 was from the very beginning a war of racial conquest and extermination.

- (a) Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the impact of the “Night of Broken Glass” of November 1938 in Germany? [13]
- (b)** Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess whether the “Night of Broken Glass” of November 1938 was the most important turning point in the development of Nazi policies towards the Jews in Germany in the period 1933–1939. [35]

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