



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

9769/53

Paper 5c Special Subject: The Reign of Henry VIII, 1509–1547

May/June 2018

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer Question 1 in Section A.

Answer **one** question from Section B.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

Section A

Nominated topic: The politics of the 'Divorce', the break from Rome, the role of Parliament, faction and politics, 1529–1536

- 1 Study all the following documents and answer the questions which follow. In evaluating and commenting on the documents, it is essential to set them alongside, and to make use of, your own contextual knowledge.

- A** *Charles V's Imperial Ambassador offers sarcastic comments to the Emperor on claims made by the Duke of Norfolk about Henry's historic right not to be subject to the Pope's authority.*

The Duke said to me that he had recently shown the King of France the seal on the tomb of King Arthur (I did not know of whom he spoke) in which there was a writing with the words 'Patricius Arcturus, Britanniae, Galliae, Germaniae, Daciae Imperator' (Arthur, Emperor of Britain, Gaul, Germany and Dacia). I said I was sorry that he was not also called Emperor of Asia.

The Duke said that the Popes in former times had tried to usurp authority and that the people would not put up with it; that the King had the right of Empire and recognised no superior; that there had been an Englishman who had conquered Rome, namely Brennus*; that Constantine had reigned in Rome and the mother of Constantine was English**. The Pope had no jurisdiction, except in matters of heresy.

Eustace Chapuys, Letter, January 1531.

**Brennius (not Brennus) was mentioned as a Gallic chieftain in the twelfth-century 'The History of the Kings of Britain' by Geoffrey of Monmouth but there is no historical evidence for any conquest of Rome.*

***Constantine's mother, Helena, came from modern day Turkey.*

- B** *An act of Parliament explains the reasons for reform of payments to Rome.*

It is well known that great sums of money have been daily taken out of England, and by this means the realm is impoverished. The most notable example is Annates or First Fruits which for a long time Popes and the Court of Rome have imposed on churchmen when they become archbishops and bishops.

These payments have removed much treasure from the realm. Moreover, often newly elected archbishops or bishops have died just two or three years after their promotion, so that their friends, who lent them money to pay the Annates, have faced financial ruin. These Annates have steadily increased, for no good reason and against all justice. It is therefore ordered by the authority of this Parliament that these unlawful payments should utterly cease.

From *The Act in Conditional Restraint of Annates*, 1532.

C *A leading English churchman argues for the power of the King.*

In his limitless goodness towards mankind, God has appointed rulers over us to ensure that we should become good Christians. He has established princes, his representatives, whom we must obey. The same princes rule with God's authority. As Scripture says, 'By me, saith God, Kings reign'. Paul says: 'Whoever resisteth power, resisteth the authority of God'.

The same people who belong to the Church of England also belong to the Kingdom of England, of whom the King is called the head. Shall he not be also the head of the same people who are in the Church of England?

From *The Oration of True Obedience*, Bishop Stephen Gardiner, 1535.

D *The government explains its reasons for the suppression of the smaller religious houses.*

Much sinful behaviour daily occurs in small abbeys and priories. The governors of these monasteries waste and destroy the resources of their churches and the farms and lands belonging to them, to the displeasure of God and to the embarrassment of the King. His Majesty wishes to increase true doctrine and virtuous living in the Church, to the honour of God. Therefore, he has decided that the possessions of these religious houses, which at present only support sinful conduct, should be put to better uses.

From the *Act for the Suppression of the Lesser Monasteries*, 1535.

E *The Archbishop of Canterbury reports to the King on his preaching against Rome.*

Your Majesty commanded all the leading churchmen that, with all speed, they should persuade your people that the Bishop of Rome's authority was false and unjust and that Your Majesty is by true right and God's law the Supreme Head of this Church of England. I preached two sermons. First, I declared that the Bishop of Rome was not God's Vicar on earth. He compelled men to preach this contrary to God's word. Secondly, that the Bishop of Rome falsely claimed that Rome should be called 'The Holy Roman See' and the Bishop should be called 'The Most Holy Father'. I showed the people that this was only a holiness in name, for indeed there was no such holiness in Rome. Thirdly, I spoke against the Bishop of Rome's laws and I declared that many of them were contrary to God's laws. I spoke as well of ceremonies of the Church; that they ought neither to be rejected nor despised; but they should not be observed in the opinion that they, of themselves, make men holy or take away sin. In the past, I have daily prayed to God to see the power of Rome destroyed, and I thank God I have now seen it in this realm.

From a letter by Thomas Cranmer, 26 August 1536.

- (a) To what extent does Document E corroborate the view of the rights of the King expressed in Document C? [10]
- (b) How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that the break with Rome, 1529–1536, was determined more by secular rather than religious considerations? In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

Section B

Answer **one** of the following questions. Where appropriate, your essay should make use of any relevant documents you have studied as well as contextual knowledge.

- 2 How effectively did Henry VIII establish his authority in the years 1509–1513? [30]
- 3 How important was preparation for the succession in the politics of the period 1540 to 1547? [30]
- 4 ‘Its costs vastly outweighed its benefits.’ Discuss this view of Henry VIII’s foreign policy in the 1540s. [30]

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 (UCLES) 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.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations 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.