



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
January 2014

History

Assessment Unit AS 1

[AH111]

MONDAY 13 JANUARY, AFTERNOON



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 economic and social effects of the dissolution of the monasteries in England. [12]

Or

- (b) Explain the attitudes of the Puritans to the Elizabethan Church Settlement up to 1570. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.**Henry VIII and the English Reformation****Source 1**

Extract from a letter from Henry VIII to Anne Boleyn, 1528. Although married to Catherine of Aragon, Henry had become strongly attracted to Anne since her arrival at the Royal Court in 1522. By 1528 the Court was aware of his obsession. Anne would not commit herself to him.

I beg you with all my heart to let me know definitely your whole mind concerning the love between us both. I must obtain this answer from you as I have been smitten with the dart of love for more than a year now. I am uncertain whether to expect failure or find a place in your heart. If it pleases you to play the part of a true, loyal mistress and friend, giving yourself completely to me, I promise you that I will exclude all others from my thoughts and affections. I will serve you and you alone.

Source 2

Extract from the Act in Restraint of Appeals of 1533 which began England's break with Rome and the English Reformation.

Several old and true histories declare that this kingdom of England is an independent empire governed by one supreme Head and King. In spite of good laws made in the past by the King's ancestors, who preserved the authority of this imperial crown, several difficulties have arisen recently as a result of legal appeals to the Pope by some English citizens. These appeals concerned wills, marriages, divorces, tithes and church offerings. This has caused great delay to the settlement of such cases and most citizens who appeal to Rome do so solely in order to delay justice. As Rome is so far from this kingdom, evidence and witnesses cannot be so well examined as in England itself.

Source 3

Extract from A. F. Pollard, *Henry VIII*, published in 1902.

The key issue was one of power. The Church would not allow Henry VIII to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon and this gave him the opportunity to rid himself of the Church's restrictive influence. The divorce, in fact, was the occasion and not the cause of the Reformation. The cause was Henry VIII's determination to exercise supreme power in England. Ultimately, the wonder is not that the break took place when it did, but that it was deferred for so long. The success of Henry VIII's mission was confirmed by a rising tide of nationalism felt by the English people and voiced by Parliament. The allegiance owed to the Pope could no longer be accepted. The Church in England had to become the Church of England. The lion was to become truly master of his own jungle.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the role of Anne Boleyn in Henry VIII's divorce from Catherine of Aragon? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which the English Reformation was caused by Henry VIII's desire to obtain a divorce from Catherine of Aragon. [35]

Option 2: England 1603–1649

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

1 Either

- (a) Explain how James I attempted to overcome his financial difficulties in the period 1603–1625. [12]

Or

- (b) Explain the changes in the size of England's population in the period 1603–1649. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Civil War, 1642–1646

Source 1

Extract from a letter from the Marquess of Newcastle to Charles I, 13 February 1644. Newcastle was a senior Royalist commander, who later fought to defend Royalist control of Northern England at the Battle of Marston Moor.

We have spent the greatest part of this winter putting down the Parliamentary rebellion in Derbyshire, which would otherwise have become overwhelming. However, the disorders in Yorkshire, together with the rumour of the Scottish invasion, have forced us to return to York weary and worn-out. We hoped that we would be able to refresh and clothe our men, but were disappointed by the lack of clothes and money. The Scottish invasion has placed us in great danger. Also, Lord Fairfax has set out from Hull with 2000 infantry and 500 cavalry, all threatening to march towards us. While we were promised great numbers of men for Your Majesty's service against the Scots, all these false promises have come to nothing. All possible efforts have been made to buy arms abroad, but we have received almost nothing, so that our condition is now desperate. Your Majesty might also remember my request for the Royalist cavalry in Oxfordshire to be sent to join us. But Your Majesty had other advisors who proved more persuasive; but that is in the past. We humbly desire your direct orders.

Source 2

Extract from an anonymous Parliamentary pamphlet, published in 1643. It describes the Royalist attack on Birmingham on Easter Monday, 1643. Birmingham was a staunchly Parliamentary town.

Having taken possession of the town, Prince Rupert's men ran into every house cursing and damning, threatening and terrifying the poor women most terribly. Like beasts, they assaulted many women and gloried in the shame. That night, few of the soldiers went to bed, but sat up celebrating, robbing and terrorising the poor. Nor did their rage end there, for on the following day they took great care to set fire to every street with gunpowder, match, straw and coal.

Source 3

Extract from Angela Anderson, *The Civil Wars*, published in 1995.

One factor in Parliament's success was its underlying superiority in resources, but time was required to access these resources fully, and so the initial advantage lay with the King. However, the rivalries among the Royalist commanders helped to destroy this advantage. The continuing disputes between Prince Rupert and Lord Digby meant that strategic decisions were often influenced by personal considerations. Ultimately, responsibility for this failure of leadership must rest with the King. Finally, after the establishment of the New Model Army in 1644, it is difficult to see that a Royalist victory could have been possible.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the morale of the Royalist armies in the Civil War? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which poor Royalist leadership explained the King's failure to win the Civil War of 1642–1646. [35]

Option 3: England 1815–1868

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

1 Either

- (a) Explain how Lord Liverpool's Government responded to the unrest in England between 1815 and 1822. [12]

Or

- (b) Explain the achievements of Sir Robert Peel in his political career between 1834 and 1841. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Response of the British Government to the Chartist Movement, 1839–1848

Source 1

Extract from the diary of General Napier, 1839. Napier was commander of the British Army in the north of England. He is describing the activities of the Chartists.

It is said that the Chartists are arming for revolt. This is the result of bad government, which has produced much hardship, and the people who support the Chartists are to be pitied rather than blamed. In April, I informed the Home Office of Chartist plans to obtain weapons, attack soldiers and cut railway communications. I have no doubt that we can deal with any such unrest, because the Chartists are lacking the funds, leaders and discipline needed to move large numbers of people. The people of this country should have universal suffrage, as it is their right. The Poor Law should also be reformed. In August the Duke of Portland told me that there would be a general uprising. I feel sorry for the supporters of Chartism. Unlike them, we have physical force. They talk of their many thousands of men. How can they move when I am dancing around them with cavalry and pelting them with my cannon-shot?

Source 2

Extract from a report in *The Charter*, 17 November 1839. It is describing the failed Chartist revolt which had taken place in the Welsh town of Newport two weeks earlier. *The Charter* was a newspaper produced by the Chartists.

Local Chartist leaders told the men of Newport that thousands were coming to help them attack the soldiers based in the town. The Chartist supporters were told to collect gunpowder at warehouses, but there was none to be found. Some 8000 men, many of whom were armed, took part in the Newport revolt. They marched to the Westgate Hotel, where the magistrates and about 40 soldiers were assembled. The magistrates read the Riot Act to the crowd and the soldiers shot at the people who had fired shots through the windows. About 30 people are known to have been killed, and several were wounded.

Source 3

Extract from Eric Evans, *The Birth of Modern Britain 1780–1914*, published in 2000.

The British Government had powerful weapons against Chartism, and could use the railways to transport troops speedily to places where there were disturbances. The government also had the support of almost all local magistrates in wanting to put an end to disorder. After 1839, the emergence of urban police forces gave local authorities more effective powers than before to break up demonstrations and head off trouble. The basis of an alliance between the middle classes and the working classes was much weaker after the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the problems which faced the Chartist movement in the period 1839–1848? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which the failure of Chartism by 1848 was due to the response of the British Government. [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 Italian states in 1848. [12]

Or

- (b) Explain the role of Garibaldi in achieving the unification of Italy. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Bismarck and the Southern German States

Source 1

Extract from a letter from Adelbert Ladenberg, Prussian Ambassador in Bavaria, to Alexander Schleinitz, Prussian Foreign Minister, 9 November 1861. Bavaria was the largest and most influential state in Southern Germany.

Bavaria is hostile to the unification of Germany under the leadership of Prussia. It is trying to gather the medium-sized German states around itself to establish a third independent force on an equal footing with Prussia and Austria. No description can do justice to the hatred of Prussia which exists in Bavaria. This hostility is evident among both the upper and, to an even greater extent, lower classes. This is largely due to the damaging influence of Bavarian newspapers. But, while Prussia is not liked in Bavaria, it is respected thanks to the organisation of its army. Despite Bavaria's extremely strong regional loyalties and its hatred of Prussia, it would willingly allow itself to be protected by Prussia and trust fully in Prussia's leadership if a war with France seemed likely.

Source 2

Extract from a letter from Otto von Bismarck to Albert Flemming, Prussian Ambassador in Baden, 3 December 1867.

We must remain focused on the aim of the unification of Germany. For that very reason we must ensure that, when we negotiate a new step forward, we do not endanger what has already been achieved. If we move too quickly, this might drive Bavaria, with its political Catholicism, into an alliance with Austria. We must not run that risk if it can be avoided. When the Customs Parliament meets shortly, we must hope that it adopts the laws which are already in force in the North German Confederation.

Source 3

Extract from Michael Gorman, *The Unification of Germany*, published in 2004.

Bismarck's greatest achievements in the unification of Germany by 1871 included Prussia's victories in the Danish War of 1864, the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 and the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1871. He was a great opportunist and constantly sought to exploit situations to his advantage. For example, he resolved the constitutional crisis in Prussia by claiming that there was a "gap" in the constitution. By 1865 Bismarck was looking for the opportunity to completely exclude Austria from German affairs and, in the war which followed in the summer of 1866, Prussia defeated Austria within six weeks. One of the greatest challenges Bismarck faced was the problem of the Southern German states – Baden, Württemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt and Bavaria – which did not want to become part of a unified Germany. Bismarck's strategy was to tie the Southern German states to Prussia by a series of military agreements and he knew that a successful war against France would stir up patriotic enthusiasm in Southern Germany.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the attitude of the Southern German states to the unification of Germany? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess whether the inclusion of the Southern German states was Bismarck's greatest achievement in the unification of Germany by 1871. [35]

Option 5: Germany 1918–1945

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

1 Either

(a) Explain the features of the Weimar Constitution of 1919. [12]

Or

(b) Explain how the Nazis created a dictatorship in Germany between 30 January 1933 and 2 August 1934. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Rise of the Nazi Party, 1924–January 1933

Source 1

Extract from the memoirs of Kurt Ludecke, a former close associate of Hitler. The memoirs were published in 1937, while Ludecke was in exile after fleeing Germany in 1934. He is recalling a conversation conducted with Hitler in 1924. At that time Hitler was serving a prison sentence in Landsberg Castle.

During my conversation with Hitler, he made a statement which I can still recall.

Hitler said: "From now on we must follow a new line of action. No major reorganisation should be attempted until I have been freed. I am not going to stay here much longer. When I resume active work, it will be necessary to pursue a new policy. Instead of working to achieve power by an armed putsch, we shall adopt a legal approach and use the parliamentary route by participating in Reichstag elections. Any lawful process is slow. But, as you know, this new strategy has already achieved success through the election of 32 Nazi deputies to the Reichstag in May 1924. Sooner or later we shall have a majority. I am convinced that this is our best line of action, now that the economic conditions in the country have improved so fundamentally."

I was surprised to hear the *Führer* talking in this way. Only a few weeks earlier he had expressed his strong opposition to any participation in the election of May 1924 and was furious with Party members who had participated in the election despite his ban. The unexpected success in the election had undoubtedly changed his mind.

Source 2

Extract from an article written by Josef Goebbels in the Nazi newspaper, *The Attack*, 30 April 1928. The Nazi Party won 12 seats in the Reichstag election of May 1928.

We go into the Reichstag in order to obtain the weapons of democracy from its arsenal. We become Reichstag deputies in order to paralyse the Weimar democracy with its own help. We will take any legal means to fundamentally change the existing political situation. We come as enemies, like a wolf tearing into a flock of sheep.

Source 3

Extract from Frank McDonough, *Hitler and the Rise of the Nazi Party*, published in 2003.

It was during the period from 1930 to 1933 that electoral support for the Nazi Party grew remarkably. Once the depression hit Germany, Hitler's careful construction of an efficient party machine, as well as effective propaganda and his own charismatic leadership, started to pay off. The Reichstag election in September 1930 provided Hitler with an ideal opportunity to play on the anxiety of middle-class and rural voters. The Nazi Party increased its number of seats from 12 to 107 to become the second largest political party. In one election, the Nazi Party had advanced from insignificance to national importance. Hitler was passionately committed to destroying Weimar democracy, and the growth of support for the Nazi Party from 1930 onwards destabilised democracy more than any other single factor.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the political strategy of Hitler and the Nazis in their rise to power between 1924 and 30 January 1933? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which the rise to power of the Nazi Party from 1924 until 30 January 1933 was due to Hitler's leadership. [35]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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