



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED
General Certificate of Education
2011

History

Assessment Unit A2 2

[AH221]

TUESDAY 31 MAY, MORNING



AH221

TIME

2 hours.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.
Answer **two** questions from your chosen option. Answer question 1 and question 2. There is a choice in question 2.
Indicate clearly on your Answer Booklet which option you have chosen.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 70.
Quality of written communication will be assessed in question 2.
This paper is an historical enquiry.
Candidates are reminded that their answers should demonstrate their understanding of how the past has been interpreted and represented in different ways.

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

Option 1: England 1570–1603

Section A Historical Enquiry: source evaluation and analysis

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

Relations between England and France 1570–1603

Source 1

Extract from a letter from Elizabeth I to Philip II of Spain, 1575. Elizabeth is concerned about how French involvement in the Netherlands will affect England.

If speedy action is not taken, the Netherlands will be at the mercy of the French King who is already sending secret monthly payments to help the Prince of Orange with his wars. Nothing can be so hurtful to you as this; indeed it is dangerous to myself. I beg you to change your policy and allow the Protestant people of the Netherlands to enjoy their ancient rights and privileges and live free from the punishment of the religious Inquisition and worship as they wish.

Source 2

Extract from a letter written from England by a member of the Fugger family in April 1581. The Fuggers were German financiers who corresponded with the royal courts of Europe about current events.

Some distinguished and respected representatives of France are here in England. Many are of noble birth and some are legal experts. What they are here for is, as yet, uncertain. The French say that they are here to negotiate the marriage of Queen Elizabeth to the Duke of Alencon. Others declare that they are here to establish a firm and strong alliance between the two Crowns and acknowledge that the Netherlands should be under the direction of the Duke of Alencon. This is of concern to England as well, as it can only be accomplished with the previous knowledge, goodwill and permission of the Queen. She has promised to lend the French £200,000 if they give her the town of Calais so that she may make use of it in the war between the Netherlands and Spain. The French are also to swear to preserve this alliance between the Queen and the Netherlands.

It is rumoured too that something could be arranged against the King of Spain to help Don Antonio in his quest for control of Portugal.

Source 3

Extract from R.B. Wernham, *The Making of Elizabethan Foreign Policy*, published in 1980.

Elizabeth wanted to retain Spain as a barrier against France. She wanted the Netherlands, though restored to their ancient liberties, to remain Spanish so that they would not become French. Neither Elizabeth nor Cecil was willing to see the French increase their power in the Netherlands or French power spreading eastwards of Calais and the straits of Dover. Neither Elizabeth nor Cecil trusted the policy of the French, very sensibly as events turned out. So they adopted instead the policy of trying to restrain and control the French by co-operating with them in various limited ways.

- 1 (a) **Consult all the sources and your knowledge of this period.** Which of the sources would an historian value most as evidence in a study of the relations between England and France in the period 1570–1603? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that Elizabethan policy towards France in the period 1570–1603 lacked consistency? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

- (a) To what extent would you agree that agricultural change was the most important economic development in England in the period 1570–1603? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) To what extent would you accept that Puritanism posed a serious threat to Elizabeth I in the period 1570–1603? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

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

Option 2: Ireland 1607–1691

Section A Historical Enquiry: source evaluation and analysis

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

The Siege of Derry

Source 1

An anonymous letter, found on the streets of Comber, County Down, on 3 December 1688. It was addressed to a local Protestant nobleman, Lord Mount-Alexander. It became known as the “Comber letter” and within several days of its discovery the gates of Derry were closed.

My good Lord Mount-Alexander

I am writing to let you know that all our Irishmen throughout Ireland have sworn that on the ninth day of this month they are all to attack and kill all Protestant men, women and children. I urge your lordship to take care of yourself, and all others who are judged by our men to be leaders, because any Irishman who kills any of you is to be promoted to the rank of captain. So I advise you to look out for yourself and give other noblemen the same warning. Do not go out at night or in the daytime without a strong guard with you and let no Irishman come near you, whoever he may be. This warning is from someone who was your father’s friend and is, and will continue to be, your friend, though I dare not be known as such for fear of my life.

Source 2

Extract from a letter from Captain Maltis to James II, 19 April 1689. Maltis is responding on behalf of the Londonderry Council of War to a letter from James II inviting a delegation from the city to discuss surrender terms.

We intend to maintain for ever the cause to which we have committed ourselves and do not doubt that God, who up to now has been our guardian, will protect us against all your threats and give us military success. We must let you know that King William is as capable of rewarding our loyalty as King James; and an English Parliament can be just as generous in recognition of our courage and suffering as an Irish one. In time we do not doubt that your lands will be taken rather than ours and given to us as compensation for our significant service to the Crown of England.

Source 3

Extract from Thomas Babington Macaulay, *The History of England*, Volume 3, published in 1855. He is commenting on how Derry was defended during the siege.

The progress of the Catholic forces of King James caused some 30 000 Ulster Protestants to flee to the walled city of Derry where they took refuge for their lives. Baker and Walker were elected as governors of Derry. Walker's special business was to preserve calm in the city and to distribute supplies. Preaching and praying occupied a large part of every day. Eighteen clergymen of the Established Church and seven or eight Nonconformist ministers were within the walls. They constantly encouraged the people to have faith and hope. Outside the walls to the south, Lord Galmoy and his horsemen were encamped along the left bank of the Foyle. Of all the Irish captains, Galmoy was the most dreaded and most hated by the Protestants. Many frightful stories were told of his great cruelty and cunning, and he had disciplined his men with rare skill and care.

- 1 (a) **Consult all the sources and your knowledge of this period.** Which of the sources would an historian value most as evidence in a study of the causes of the Siege of Derry? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that sectarian fear caused and sustained the Siege of Derry? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

- (a) "An economic success but a failure in all other respects." How far would you agree with this assessment of the impact of the Plantation on Ulster up to 1636? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) "The Glorious Revolution of 1688–1689 came about solely due to the political policies of James II." How far would you accept this verdict? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

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

Option 3: Ireland 1775–1800

Section A Historical Enquiry: source evaluation and analysis

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

The Rise of the Volunteers

Source 1

Extract from a letter from Patrick Morgan of Hilltown, County Down, to Lord Hillsborough, 1 June 1779. Morgan was a tenant of Lord Hillsborough. He is criticising and mocking the activities of the local Volunteers.

So fond are people of the word “Volunteer” that no fewer than sixty have assembled under its banners in the poor town of Rathfriland. What makes this still more damaging to the local economy is that they are all men of commerce who spend at least half their time learning the use of firearms instead of attending to their business. Mr Barber, the local Presbyterian minister, marches in front of them with a long pole. When he is learning his military drills I suppose he can convert this pole into a musket. They spent all last Saturday hearing sermons, praying and drilling with firearms. Next Saturday they are to march to Hilltown, and they will perform their manoeuvres in the area in front of the church.

Source 2

Extract from the resolutions passed at a Volunteer review held in Newry, County Down, on 21 and 22 August 1780.

We have heard with concern and astonishment that the House of Commons of Ireland has been required to adopt an alteration made by the Privy Council of England in the Bill for the Regulation of the Army in this kingdom. This alteration is most alarming. It removes from both Houses of the Irish Parliament the power of exercising effective control over the Army. We consider this control to be absolutely necessary for the preservation of freedom.

We are firmly convinced that the influence of the Crown has increased, is continuing to increase, and should be diminished. The freedom of this country can only be preserved by the spirit of the people and the virtue and independence of the Irish House of Commons.

Source 3

Extract from R.B. McDowell, *Ireland in the Age of Imperialism and Revolution 1760–1801*, published in 1979.

Volunteering not only had a most stimulating effect on the Irish political mind, it also provided the framework for political education and agitation. A Volunteer company was not only a military unit; it was a social club which could easily turn into a political association. The Volunteers themselves would have resented being called rebels, though they thoroughly appreciated the influence that armed and organised citizens could exercise over government and Parliament. By supplying political self-confidence, organisation and comradeship to the respectable sections of Irish society, the Volunteers anticipated change in Ireland.

- 1 (a) **Consult all the sources and your knowledge of this period.** Which of the sources would an historian value most as evidence in a study of the rise of the Volunteers? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that the rise of the Volunteers was primarily due to their involvement in politics? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

- (a) “The Constitution of 1782 had little impact on how Ireland was governed.” How far would you agree with this assessment? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) “The Rebellion of 1798 came about solely because of the impact of the French Revolution on Ireland.” How far would you agree with this assessment? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

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

Option 4: Partition of Ireland 1900–1925

Section A Historical Enquiry: source evaluation and analysis

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

The Opposition to Home Rule

Source 1

Extract from a speech by Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Conservative Party, at Blenheim Palace, 27 July 1912. He is commenting on the response of the Conservative Party to the Third Home Rule Bill.

Our opposition to this Bill shall not be guided by the normal constitutional rules. There are stronger things than parliamentary majorities. If an attempt were made to deprive Ulster Unionists of their birthright – as part of a corrupt parliamentary bargain – they would be justified in resisting such an attempt by all means in their power, including force. If such an attempt is made, I can imagine no length of resistance to which Ulster can go in which I should not be prepared to support them, and in which, in my belief, they would not be supported by the overwhelming majority of the British people.

Source 2

Extract from a speech by Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Unionists, to the House of Commons, 11 February 1914. He is speaking about the Third Home Rule Bill.

Ulster features prominently in this controversy, simply because Ulster has a strong right arm. However, there are Unionists in the south and west of Ireland who hate this Bill as much as we do, and who would willingly fight, as Ulster would fight, if they had the numbers. We can never support a Bill which allows these people to be ruled by those who are their bitterest enemies. We must oppose Home Rule to the end. However, I want to refer specifically to the exclusion of Ulster. I believe that the exclusion of Ulster does not go against the fundamental principles of the Bill. However, if the government attempts to force Ulster Unionists to come into a Dublin parliament, I shall support these people to the end with their policy of resistance.

Source 3

Extract from R. Rees, *Ireland 1905–1923*, published in 1998. Rees is commenting on the outcome of the Home Rule crisis at the outbreak of the First World War in August 1914.

Carson had abandoned his original aim to use Ulster opposition to kill Home Rule in favour of exclusion of six counties of Ulster. Carson's view was that violence should only be considered as a last resort. It was possible that a more extreme leader with fewer reservations about using violence to save Ulster from Home Rule could have replaced Carson. This would have placed Bonar Law in an awkward position, for while he would have supported armed resistance, he may not have carried his party with him. The Curragh Mutiny and divisions in the cabinet made it unlikely that the Liberals would use force against the Ulster Unionists. While Bonar Law wanted to save six Ulster counties from Home Rule, many senior Conservatives were reluctant to abandon the Southern Unionists. Yet, unlike the Liberals who had been weakened by the crisis, the Conservatives had gained politically by supporting Ulster Unionist resistance.

- 1 (a) **Consult all the sources and your knowledge of this period.** Which of the sources would an historian value most as evidence in a study of the opposition to Home Rule in the period 1912–1914? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that Ulster itself was the main priority of all those who opposed Home Rule up to September 1914? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations**2 Either**

- (a) “The impact of the First World War on Irish politics was the most important cause of the outbreak of the Easter Rising of 1916.” How far would you agree with this statement? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) “The Government of Ireland Act of 1920 achieved the objectives of the British Government yet failed to satisfy any political group in Ireland.” How far would you agree with this verdict? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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