



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED
General Certificate of Education
2014

History

Assessment Unit A2 2

[AH221]

THURSDAY 22 MAY, AFTERNOON



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 Elizabeth I and the Puritans 1570–1603

Source 1

Extract from John Field, *View of Popish Abuses yet remaining in the English Church*, 1572. Field was a Puritan who was forbidden to preach from 1571 to 1579 as he refused to wear the surplice. He was eventually imprisoned in the Tower of London.

We must protest that this Book of Common Prayer is a flawed book, based on that popish dunghill, the mass book, which is full of everything hateful and detestable. By the word of God, a minister is responsible for preaching and reading God's word. Christ said go and preach, yet the Book of Common Prayer makes a mockery of the Bible. According to this book, we receive the Communion kneeling, which is a show of popish idolatry. The public baptism is full of childish and superstitious practices and marks the child's forehead with a cross.

Source 2

Extract from a letter from Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Elizabeth I, 1576. Grindal is responding to Elizabeth's concerns about the teaching of the Bible through prophesying.

The speeches you have kindly delivered to me, demanding a reduction in the number of preachers and the complete suppression of all learned exercises such as prophesying, have dismayed and discomfited me greatly. Whatever reports you have received about these exercises are false, because they have benefited the Church and spread the word of God. Consequently, ministers are more skilful and better equipped to teach their flock. Although some ministers have abused this good and necessary exercise, there is no reason why all ministers should be punished for the wrongdoings of a few.

I will now draw to an end, most humbly praying that you consider the following. You should refer all ecclesiastical matters to the Bishops of your realm for these are issues to be judged by the Church or a synod but not in a royal palace. Remember, dear Madam, that you are a mortal creature. Look not upon the purple and princely attire for it is mere dust and ashes.

Source 3

Extract from Nicholas Fellows, *Elizabeth I*, published in 2004.

In the last years of Elizabeth I's reign, the death of many influential Puritans, such as Leicester and Warwick, further weakened the cause of Puritanism. These men had given Puritanism a mouthpiece at court, but without them its influence declined. Perhaps it was Elizabeth herself who, by her refusal to make any further reforms after the Elizabethan Church Settlement, had created the Puritan danger and made it a greater threat than it need have been. However, before dismissing the threat it posed, it must not be forgotten that Puritanism had not been wiped out.

© Extract from *Elizabeth 1*, by Nicholas Fellows, HarperCollins (2004) ISBN-978-0007173167

- 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 Puritan opposition to the Elizabethan Church 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 the Puritans posed a threat to Elizabeth I in the period 1570–1603? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

- (a) How effectively did Elizabeth I control her Parliaments between 1570 and 1603? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) “Economic developments in England between 1570 and 1603 were characterised by continuity rather than change.” To what extent 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 2: Ireland 1607–1691

Section A Historical Enquiry: source evaluation and analysis

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

The Battle of the Boyne

Source 1

Extract from an eyewitness account of the Battle of the Boyne by Captain John Stevens. It was published after the Williamite Wars. Stevens, a Jacobite officer, is commenting on the Irish forces serving in James II's army.

Whether treason, cowardice or misconduct was the main reason for the losses suffered by King James's army in the battle today, remains a matter of dispute. What I do know is that the ordinary soldiers blamed the officers, while the officers blamed the generals. Some of our men were accused of being traitors, others of being unskilful in their duty, but the main charge was that the rank and file lacked courage. From what I saw of the battle, there was certainly mismanagement of our forces, but there was also evidence of cowardice and, in the end, this was to cost us dear.

Source 2

Extract from a letter from General Desgrigny, one of the French commanders at the Battle of the Boyne, to the Marquis de Louvois, the French Secretary of State for War, July 1690. Desgrigny is describing the battle, at which he was present.

I admit that it would have been no easy matter for the Jacobites to win the battle, but it is also true that the Irish in our army did not put up any resistance and gave in to the Williamites too easily. The flight of the Irish from the field of battle was a disaster and marks them out as a people not to be relied upon at all. It is astonishing that an army of 25 000 men, who seemed to have the best will in the world and who uttered cries of joy at the sight of the enemy, should be completely defeated without having drawn a sword or fired a single shot. An entire regiment abandoned its uniforms, weapons and flag on the battlefield, and ran to the hills with its officers.

Source 3

Extract from Edward Vallance, *The Glorious Revolution*, published in 2007.

Historians remain divided over whether the site James II chose to engage William could be defended. What does appear clear is that James mistook a move to cross the Boyne from the west by the Williamite cavalry, led by Schomberg's son Meinhard, as the main assault, and directed the majority of his forces to the left of the battlefield to meet them. This left a minority of his army open to a frontal attack on Oldbridge village by the main Williamite force. The Irish who were fighting for James, in particular the cavalry, fought bravely for some three hours before the greater strength in numbers of the enemy, as well as the morale boost of William's personal presence at the forefront of the attack, began to tell. The French were in no doubt either that William's troops were far better equipped and disciplined than the Irish they faced.

© Extract from *The Glorious Revolution* by Edward Vallance, Abacus (2007) ISBN- 97803491173

- 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 outcome of the Battle of the Boyne? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that the Jacobites' low morale was responsible for the Williamite victory at the Battle of the Boyne? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

- (a) "The most important reason for the success of the Ulster Plantation up to 1636 was the part played by the London Companies." To what extent would you agree with this statement? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) How far were the political and religious policies of James II in Ireland and England in the period 1685–1688 a reaction to the rebellions of Argyll and Monmouth in 1685? 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 Decline of the Volunteers

Source 1

Extract from a letter from Lord Harberton, a member of the Irish House of Lords, to the Earl of Abercorn, one of the greatest landowners in Ulster, 1 December 1783. Harberton is describing the rejection by the Irish House of Commons of the Volunteer Convention's plan for reform of Parliament.

The Convention has continued its sittings regularly and last Saturday it finally agreed on the plan for reform. It directed Mr Flood and Mr Brownlow to propose and second in the House of Commons a bill for the better representation of the people in Parliament. The presentation of the bill was opposed on the grounds that it had originated from an armed assembly, which was seen as unconstitutional. After a heated debate, the bill was defeated by 157 votes to 77. I am pretty confident that calm will now be restored to our country, and I hear that the Convention is to break up tomorrow without doing anything more.

Source 2

Extract from a letter from Dr William Drennan, the Belfast-born radical, to Reverend William Bruce, early December 1783. Drennan is commenting on the tactics employed by Henry Flood in presenting the Volunteer plan for reform of Parliament to the Irish House of Commons. Bruce was a Presbyterian minister and a member of the Volunteers.

The Volunteer Convention has considered and drafted these reform proposals most carefully, but I fear that all its good work will be undone by the excessive caution of Henry Flood. It was on his advice and direction that the Bill for Reform of Parliament was presented as if it originated from within the Irish House of Commons itself, being formally sponsored by Flood himself and William Brownlow, the MP for Lurgan. This polite fiction deceived no one and only undermined the cause of parliamentary reform by failing to honestly acknowledge that the bill was in fact the voice of the people speaking through the Volunteer Convention.

Source 3

Extract from Jonathon Bardon, *A History of Ulster*, published in 1992.

After their recent victories, northern Volunteers pressed strongly for parliamentary reform in 1783. A Volunteer Convention met in Dungannon on 8 September and agreed to hold a national convention in Dublin in November. The Government and even most of the Patriots were alarmed – were the Volunteers about to intimidate parliament by force? There was no need for anxiety: Charlemont was deeply embarrassed to have to chair the proceedings; there was disagreement about what was meant by “a more equal representation of the people”; and, above all, there were deep divisions about whether Catholics should be given the vote. When a programme was agreed, Henry Flood and William Brownlow, still in Volunteer uniform, presented their demands to the Commons in College Green and were heavily defeated. The Volunteers had no intention of resorting to arms and drifted home; in any case, the American War was over, a militia had been formed and regular troops returned in force to Ireland. The Volunteer movement began a rapid decline.

© Extract from *A History of Ulster* by Jonathon Bardon, Blackstaff Press Ltd (1992) ISBN- 978085640

- 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 decline 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 main reason for the decline of the Volunteers was the dispute over reform of the Irish Parliament? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

- (a) “The Irish Parliament established as a result of the Constitution of 1782 failed to meet the expectations of its supporters.” How far would you accept this verdict? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) “The failure of the United Irishmen to achieve their objectives up to April 1798 was due to the shortcomings of Wolfe Tone as their leader.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? 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 Easter Rising of 1916

Source 1

Extract from an article by Patrick Pearse, entitled *The Coming Revolution*, published in November 1913. Pearse became a leading member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, an organisation pledged to the establishment of an Irish Republic by force of arms.

The Gaelic League is a spent force, and I am glad. The vital work to be carried out in the new Ireland will be done not so much by the Gaelic League itself but by those it has inspired. The Gaelic League began the Irish Revolution. Let our generation fulfil its duty, which is to accomplish the revolution. I am glad that the Orangemen in the North of Ireland have armed, for it is a good thing to see arms in Irish hands. We must become accustomed to the thought of arms, the sight of arms and the use of arms. We may make mistakes in the beginning and shoot the wrong people, but bloodshed is a cleansing and sanctifying thing, and a nation which regards it as the final horror has lost its manhood. There are many things more horrible than bloodshed, and slavery is one of them.

Source 2

Extract from the Proclamation of the Irish Republic, 24 April 1916. This was issued by the leaders of the Irish Republican Brotherhood on Easter Monday, the first day of the Easter Rising.

Having organised our manhood through the Irish Republican Brotherhood, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, we have waited for the right moment. Supported by her exiled children in America and gallant allies in Europe, Ireland strikes in full confidence of victory. Six times in the past three hundred years the Irish people have claimed their right to freedom by force of arms. Based on that fundamental right, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a sovereign independent state. The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. It guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens.

Source 3

Extract from Russell Rees, *Ireland 1900–1925*, published in 1998.

The Easter Rising was caused by the impact of Ulster resistance to Home Rule. Sir Edward Carson's actions inspired the formation of the Irish Volunteers, who were infiltrated by the Irish Republican Brotherhood for the purposes of its plans for a rising. The Gaelic League brought a generation of young men like Patrick Pearse to nationalism, and helped to develop the romantic revolutionary spirit which was so prominent among the leaders of the Rising. The outbreak of the First World War saw the creation in May 1915 of a coalition government which contained Bonar Law and Carson, whose presence in the cabinet made Home Rule less likely. The war also gave the Irish Republican Brotherhood the opportunity to stage a rising at a time when Britain was experiencing one of the greatest crises in its history.

© Extract from *Ireland, 1900-1925, Vol. 1* by Russell Rees, Colourpoint Books (1998) ISBN-9781898392194

- 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 Easter Rising of 1916? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that the Easter Rising of 1916 was caused by the impact of the First World War on Ireland? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

- (a) “The Liberal Government under Asquith was primarily responsible for the crisis over the Third Home Rule Bill in the period up to September 1914.” 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) “Divisions in Sinn Féin were the most important reason for the outbreak of the Irish Civil War in 1922.” 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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