



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED

General Certificate of Education

2015

History

Assessment Unit A2 2



AH221

[AH221]

WEDNESDAY 20 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 England and Spain 1570–1603

Source 1

Extract from a letter from the Governor of Flushing, Holland, to Elizabeth I, 1572. In that year, towns in the province of Holland, led by William of Orange, rebelled against the government of Spain in the Netherlands.

It is clear that the Duke of Alva wishes the ruin and desolation of the Netherlands and, because of this, our people have refused entry to the Spaniards. In fact, the people of Flushing have taken up arms against the King of Spain for the preservation of their town. Neighbouring towns have also joined the struggle against the Spaniards. The inhabitants of these towns have not committed a violent act against anyone and only regard Spain as their enemy because the Duke and the Spaniards are seen as disturbers of the public peace. However, the local people are being threatened by the violence of their enemies, the Spaniards, and it is impossible for them to maintain their sea forces, feed their soldiers and supply munitions of war and defences. They therefore beg the Queen to lend them money to preserve their town and country.

Source 2

Extract from a report by Giovanni Scaramelli, the Venetian ambassador in England, to the Venetian Government, 1603. He is reporting on events at the Royal Court.

The ships of Queen Elizabeth I do not amount to more than fifteen or sixteen, as her revenue cannot afford a greater number. Therefore, the whole strength and reputation of the nation depends on the vast number of small privateers. The Queen does not sanction their actions but her ministers receive from the privateers a small share of the profits without having to risk much money in the venture.

Source 3

Extract from B. Mervyn, *The Reign of Elizabeth: England 1558–1603*, published in 2001.

There is no doubt that events in the Netherlands were crucial to the decline in relations between England and Spain. It was a vital area because of its economic significance and strategic proximity to England and it can be argued that the Netherlands was the cause of the war between England and Spain. The threat to national security posed by a large Spanish army across the Channel was very real, as was the desire of Elizabeth's councillors to support the international struggle between the Papacy and Calvinism. The fall of the Antwerp cloth market raised other considerations. The English Government's attempts to build up alternative markets elsewhere sowed the seeds for future prosperity, but did not reduce the tension with Spain. English explorers gained in confidence and expertise and quickly realised that the most lucrative area of maritime enterprise lay in the New World.

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 relations between England and Spain 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 Netherlands was the most important cause of the deterioration in the relations between England and Spain between 1570 and 1603? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

(a) “The effectiveness of Elizabeth I’s government of England in the period 1570–1603 depended solely on the loyalty of her advisers at the Royal Court.” 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) “Puritans within Parliament posed a greater threat to Elizabeth I than Puritans within the Church of England between 1570 and 1603.” 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 Plantation of Ulster

Source 1

Extract from a book by Sir John Davies, entitled *A Discovery of the True Causes why Ireland was Never Entirely Subdued*, 1612. Davies, who served as Attorney General for Ireland from 1606 to 1619, is explaining the reasons for the Plantation of Ulster.

The lands of the Irish in Ulster were the most uncivilised part of Ireland, and the centre of the last great rebellion. They are now better organised and established than any of the lands in the other provinces. The organisation of these lands happened with the special will of God, who cast out those wicked and ungrateful traitors, the enemies of the Protestant Reformation in Ireland. His Majesty did not totally exclude the natives from this plantation, but made a mixed plantation of British and Irish, so that they might grow up together in one nation. When this plantation has taken root, with the favour and blessing of God, it will secure the peace of Ireland, assure it to the Crown of England for ever, and make it a civil, rich, mighty and flourishing kingdom.

Source 2

Extract from a pamphlet by Thomas Blenerhasset, entitled *A Direction for the Plantation of Ulster*, 1610. Blenerhasset, a native of Norfolk, had become a planter in Fermanagh. He is urging his fellow Englishmen to join the Plantation.

Are you a tradesman, blacksmith, weaver, mason or carpenter? Go to Ulster, where you will be of value, and soon enriched by your labour. Are you a farmer, whose income is not more than ten or twenty pounds? Go to Ulster, where you can feed your whole family for six pence per day. Are you a gentleman who enjoys hunting? The fox and the wolf await your arrival, while the stag will provide a feast for you. Are you a minister of God's word? Make speed: the harvest is great, but the labourers are few. You will see the poor, ignorant, untaught people worship stones and sticks. By carrying millions to heaven, you may be made an archangel.

Source 3

Extract from an article by Alan Ford, entitled *The Plantation of Ulster: Religious Legacy*, 2009.

The Ulster Plantation was designed to reshape the political, economic and social landscape of Ulster, and, in many respects, it did just that, by changing the pattern of settlement and landholding in the province. But the Plantation was not purely a secular enterprise – it also had a closely linked religious purpose. Just as the settlers were supposed to introduce what King James and his advisers saw as the superior British habits of loyalty and civility, so too they were meant to bring over with them the equally superior Protestant religion and serve as examples and even missionaries to the “backward” Catholic population. The settlement of the province and the creation of a Protestant Church thus went hand in hand. The Church of Ireland had previously had little or no presence in Ulster. But after the Flight of the Earls in 1607 and the subsequent Plantation, the King appointed Protestant bishops to all the Ulster sees.

© BBC History <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/plantation/religious/r103.shtml>

- 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 Plantation of Ulster? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that the main objective of the Plantation of Ulster was the replacement of Catholicism by Protestantism? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

(a) “The promotion of Catholics in the army was James II’s most important political misjudgement in the period 1685–1688.” 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) “The Siege of Derry determined the outcome of the Williamite Wars.” 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 3: Ireland 1775–1800

Section A Historical Enquiry: source evaluation and analysis

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

The 1798 Rebellion

Source 1

Extract from the diary of Elizabeth Richards, 30–31 May 1798. She was the 20-year-old daughter of Thomas and Martha Richards, a Protestant family who lived in Rathaspeck, near Wexford town.

At four o'clock in the morning my mother called us. During the night the rebels had assembled in great numbers at the Three Rocks, a local landmark. We could see them through the telescope fighting against the local Crown forces, who were soon forced to retreat. Some people who had fled from Wexford to Clonard told us that a massacre of the Protestants was intended and would undoubtedly take place. A Protestant servant of Mrs Hatton overheard some Papists say that they would first murder the Orangemen and then the Protestants too, although it might be five years later. William Hatton, one of the original members of the United Irishmen, assured us there would not be a massacre, but, if we were worried, he would try to obtain a boat to take us to Wales.

Source 2

Extract from a letter from Mrs Maria H, an unidentified Protestant from Dublin, to Mrs Helen Clarke, a friend in London, 31 May 1798. The letter is describing the early stages of the 1798 Rebellion in counties Kildare, Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford.

Although the county of Kildare is now to some extent quiet, what does this matter in relation to the scenes that are taking place in the county of Wexford? Do you remember Enniscorthy, the town where I met all the Quakers? It is fifteen miles from Wexford. The rebels have taken possession of this town and it is reported that they have hardly left a Protestant alive. This exceeds all the horrors we have so far experienced. The North is still quiet and, it is thought, will support the government. This business is now so widely considered to be a Popish plot, that the northern Presbyterians reject it altogether. Yet, if it is a Popish plot, what can have tempted all those Protestant leaders to be in it?

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Source 3

Extract from Robert Kee, *The Most Distressful Country*, published in 1989.

The insurrection in the South had revealed from the start an almost exclusively Catholic character. Worse than that, it had revealed a distinctly anti-Protestant bias. News of some of the massacres of Protestants on Vinegar Hill and the murders in the barn at Scullabogue had reached the North before either McCracken's or Monro's forces took to arms in Antrim and Down. Many of those old radical Volunteer corps who had shocked Neilson and Tone in the early days with their "Peep o' Day Boy" principles, but who had eventually been persuaded to sink these in the new principles of the United Irishmen, must now have felt that, if Vinegar Hill and Scullabogue were what the United Irishmen stood for, they were on the wrong side after all.

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 1798 Rebellion? [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 failure of the 1798 Rebellion was the sectarian nature of the rising in the South of Ireland? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

(a) "The winning of Free Trade in December 1779 was the main impact the Volunteers had on Irish political life." 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) "The birth of the United Irishmen was the product of the Presbyterian radicalism of Belfast." 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 4: Partition of Ireland 1900–1925

Section A Historical Enquiry: source evaluation and analysis

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

The Northern Ireland Government 1921-1925

Source 1

Extract from the Craig-Collins Pact, 30 March 1922. This was an agreement signed in London by Sir James Craig, Prime Minister of the Government of Northern Ireland, and Michael Collins, representing the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State. The Pact attempted to deal with the problems the Government of Northern Ireland faced following the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty in December 1921.

1. From today the two Governments undertake to co-operate in every way in their power to restore peace in the unsettled areas.
2. The police in Belfast will operate under new conditions. An Advisory Committee composed of Catholics will assist in the selection of Catholic recruits for the Special Constabulary. Searches for arms will be carried out by police forces composed half of Catholics and half of Protestants.
3. IRA activity will cease in Northern Ireland.
4. The two Governments will meet to discuss the unity of Ireland. Failing this, they will examine whether an agreement can be reached over the Boundary Commission question by means other than reference to the Boundary Commission outlined in Article 12 of the Anglo-Irish Treaty.
5. The British Government will grant £500,000 for relief work, of which one-third will be for the benefit of Catholics and two-thirds for the benefit of Protestants.

Source 2

Extract from a letter from Stephen Tallents, a British civil servant, to Sir James Masterson-Smith, Permanent Secretary at the Colonial Office, 4 July 1922. Tallents wrote this confidential report on the Craig-Collins Pact at the request of the British Government.

The Craig-Collins Pact failed mainly because it dealt with minor issues before the major issues were settled. The future of the Provisional Government was uncertain. The Government of Northern Ireland was not recognised by the Catholic minority. The Boundary Commission added to the sense of crisis, while there was an increase in IRA activity. Craig's supporters received him very coldly when he returned to Belfast, since the Pact invited Collins to act as the representative of the Catholic minority in the territory of another government. The B Specials, introduced by Craig, have aroused the same bitterness among Catholics as the Black and Tans did. General Solly-Flood, a soldier without police experience, has been appointed by Craig as a "Military Adviser". The Minister of Home Affairs, Dawson Bates, appears incapable of rising to the occasion. He should be removed, yet Craig strongly supports him.

Source 3

Extract from Patrick Buckland, *James Craig*, published in 1980. Buckland is assessing the response of Sir James Craig to the problems which Northern Ireland faced between 1921 and 1925.

Craig made no sustained effort to overcome the problems Northern Ireland faced and even made some of them worse. He faced problems of violence, a weak economy and a divided society. Catholic acceptance of Northern Ireland was essential for Craig's wish for a united and contented North. Yet this task was made more difficult by the sectarianism of the North and the actions of the Southern Government which reinforced Catholic hostility to the Northern Government. Sectarian feeling meant that any concession to the minority on key issues such as education could easily alienate Craig's Unionist supporters.

1 (a) Consult all the sources and your knowledge of the period. Which of the sources would an historian value most as evidence in a study of the Northern Ireland Government in the period 1921–1925? [15]

(b) Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied. How far do the sources support the view that Sir James Craig was responsible for the problems which the Northern Ireland Government faced in the period 1921–1925? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

(a) “The main aim of the opponents of the Third Home Rule Bill was not to prevent Home Rule for Ireland but to preserve the interests of the Ulster Unionists.” How far would you accept this verdict on the Home Rule Crisis in the period up to September 1914? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

(b) “Sinn Féin's success in the General Election of December 1918 was solely due to its ability to exploit the mistakes made by the British Government after 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]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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