



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2015

History

Assessment Unit AS 1

[AH111]

MONDAY 8 JUNE, MORNING



AH111

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 features of anti-clericalism in pre-Reformation England. [12]

Or

(b) Explain the role played by Cardinal Wolsey in the Royal Divorce. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Threats to the Elizabethan Church Settlement

Source 1

Extract from Puritan demands presented to the Lower House of Convocation, 1563. This was a meeting of the Church of England, representing the ordinary clergy. The demands listed below were rejected by one vote.

1. All Sundays in the year and the principal feasts of Christ must be kept as holidays but all other religious holidays must be removed.
2. In all parish churches the minister in common prayer must turn his face towards the congregation and read the divine service he is instructed to preach.
3. In administering the sacrament of baptism, the tradition of making the sign of the cross on the child's forehead must be removed, as it represents superstition.
4. Communicants who are unable to kneel during communion due to age, sickness or other infirmities should not have to do so. In addition, the order to kneel must be left to the discretion of the minister within the parish.
5. The minister who conducts the service or administers the sacraments must wear a modest garment or vestment.

Source 2

Extract from a report by the Bishop of Peterborough to the Privy Council after a visit to Chichester, 1564.

Travelling doctors and priests who have the freedom to move within the kingdom are inflicting much hurt secretly and in small communities to your Settlement. There are also certain gentlemen of the evil religion who keep schoolmasters in their houses privately. These men are of corrupt judgement and they cause very great damage to your Settlement. There is one travelling priest called Moses, who was a friar in Chichester. He goes from one gentlemen's house to another with news and letters from abroad. These letters bear a Popish, Latin inscription.

Source 3

Extract from I. Dawson, *The Tudor Century 1485–1603*, published in 1993.

As the 1560s progressed fear of a Catholic threat dwindled. Elizabeth's refusal to persecute Catholics paid dividends because no one was forced to put religion before his or her sovereign. With hindsight, the earliest years should have been the most dangerous. However, Elizabeth's moderation, a lack of leadership from the Papacy and Spain, the English people's growing association with Protestantism and their developing national identity ensured that the potential danger did not become a real threat. Elizabeth saw Puritanism as a challenge to her authority. This challenge was both indirect, implicit in Puritan distaste for church government hierarchies, and direct, in the demand for reform of the Settlement of 1559. They demanded change; Elizabeth had no intention of changing. In Elizabeth's eyes, Puritan ideals were dangerous to her rule.

© "The Tudor Century" 1485-1603, by Ian Dawson, Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1993.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the opposition Elizabeth I faced from the Puritan movement? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess whether Catholics posed a greater threat than Puritans to the Elizabethan Church Settlement up to 1570. [35]

Option 2: England 1603–1649

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

1 Either

(a) Explain the features of Charles I's foreign policy in the period 1625–1640. [12]

Or

(b) Explain the steps taken by Parliament to ensure victory in the Civil War between 1642 and 1646. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Impact of Royal Favourites in the Reign of James I

Source 1

Extract from the memoirs of Francis Osborne, published in 1658. Osborne spent much of his youth at James I's court, where he was an assistant to the Earl of Pembroke.

James I's favourites, like magnifying glasses which are used to set fire to paper, came between him and his subjects on a daily basis. The favourites only worsened the suffering of the people, although James believed that they helped to shield him from criticism. His son came to be ruined by the same mistake. James chose his favourites for no other reason than their handsome appearance. His love and desire for them was shown openly as if he mistook them for women. Buckingham and Somerset, with their scandalous looks and gestures, were worse than women. By setting up these golden idols to be worshipped, James cost England more than Queen Elizabeth had spent in all her wars.

Source 2

Extract from a book written by Sir Anthony Weldon, entitled *The Court and Character of James I*, published in 1650. Weldon was a member of the court but was dismissed by James after publishing criticisms of the Scots.

After becoming the King's favourite, Buckingham, swollen with pride, summoned up all his relatives from the country. His mother provided a place for them to learn how to behave like courtiers. However, because his relatives were unable to learn the French dances fashionable at court, these dances were replaced with country dances. Then his female relatives were married to earls, earls' eldest sons, barons or chief gentlemen of the court. The female relatives of the Duke of Buckingham were so numerous that they could have populated a colony.

© "The Court and Character of King James I", by Sir Anthony Weldon, EEBO Editions, ProQuest, 2010

Source 3

Extract from Kevin Sharpe, *Faction at the Early Stuart Court*, published in 1983.

James I is famous as the King who indulged favourites who undermined the monarchy and political system. The relatives and friends to whom Buckingham gave or sold honours were often insignificant people with no estates or influence in the country. Until 1621, however, James I's favourites did not wield great political power. Nor did they exclude the conversation and advice of other courtiers and factions. Buckingham was, however, ambitious for power and began, after 1621, to construct a group of followers. He blocked the careers of all who were outside this group and, after 1623, who disagreed with his policy of war with Spain. Although Buckingham never quite succeeded in closing the King's ears to the advice and suggestions of others, he was able to remove his rivals by political manoeuvres and, in the case of Cranfield, by parliamentary impeachment.

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- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying attitudes towards James I's favourites between 1603 and 1625? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which royal favourites had an impact on political life in the reign of James I. [35]

Option 3: England 1815–1868

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

1 Either

- (a) Explain how the Tory Governments between 1822 and 1827 reformed the criminal code and the economy. [12]

Or

- (b) Explain the role of the Anti-Corn Law League in the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Rebuilding of the Conservative Party, 1833–1841

Source 1

Extract from a private letter from Robert Peel to Henry Goulburn, 3 January 1833. Goulburn, a Conservative MP who had served as Chancellor of the Exchequer in Wellington's Government of 1828–1830, was a close colleague and friend of Peel.

The main objective of the Conservative Party will be to resist radicalism. However, I recommend a policy of caution at the beginning of the next parliamentary session. We should let the radicals move first because we can act more effectively after their attack has begun. We should also seek the goodwill of the respectable portion of the community, what is referred to as the "middle classes", and thus lay the foundation of our future strength. The best position for the Conservative Party to adopt will be moderation between the extremes of Ultra-Toryism and radicalism. We will also benefit in the long run from defending the Whig Government whenever it supports our principles, as I believe it must do if it intends to maintain authority and order.

Source: <http://www.historyhome.co.uk/peel/politics/toryprin.htm>

Source 2

Extract from the diary of Lord Holland, a member of Melbourne's Whig Government. Although undated, the diary entry is believed to have been written early in 1839.

I notice a lack of ambition in our government, which makes me doubt whether we can survive. I have expressed my concern to Lord Melbourne, especially about the mediocre performance of ministers in the House of Commons. I was startled to find that the Prime Minister did not share my apprehension and fear that he lacks the vigour and conviction of Peel for the Conservatives.

© "Melbourne: A Biography of William Lamb, 2nd Viscount Melbourne", by Philip Ziegler, Collins, 1976.

Source 3

Extract from Robert Blake, *The Conservative Party from Peel to Thatcher*, published in 1985.

Peel's approach to politics after 1832 was similar to his attitude as a member of Liverpool's Government during the 1820s. He supported cautious reform, accepted the new parliamentary system and attempted to win the support of moderate voters who had been alienated by the Tory attitude to the Reform Bill. However, he was determined to resist any move to alter further the constitution which was, in his opinion, threatened by the radicals. The events of 1834–1835 were crucial in the development of the Conservative Party. First, Peel's position as leader of the party became secure when he was offered the premiership. Secondly, the general election compelled the Conservatives to become professionally organised. Thirdly, after gaining a hundred seats, the 100 Days ministry showed that Peel could govern effectively. The Tamworth Manifesto of 1834 also helped to outline the principles of Conservative reform. The Conservatives made further gains in the election of 1837. In 1841, defeated in the House of Commons, Melbourne dissolved parliament. The ensuing election gave Peel an overall majority.

© "The Conservative Part from Peel to Thatcher", by Robert Blake, Fontana, 1976.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the rebuilding of the Conservative Party in the period 1833–1841? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which Peel's moderate policies were responsible for the rebuilding of the Conservative Party in the period 1833–1841. [35]

Option 4: Unification of Italy and Germany 1815–1871

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

1 Either

(a) Explain Mazzini's ideas for the unification of Italy between 1815 and 1848. [12]

Or

(b) Explain the role of France in the unification of Italy in the period 1849–1860. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Bismarck and German Unification

Source 1

Extract from an article by Hermann Baumgarten, published in Prussia in October 1866. Baumgarten was an influential liberal from the Duchy of Brunswick. He had opposed Bismarck during the Constitutional Crisis but had changed his mind by the autumn of 1866.

When Bismarck came to power in September 1862, all the major political forces in Germany opposed him. By the autumn of 1864 the war in Schleswig-Holstein had inflicted a serious defeat on German liberalism but had brought the German nation a victory of great potential importance. Bismarck had obtained the first significant extension of the German frontier for centuries. Only a very prejudiced person could deny Bismarck's huge contribution and that of the Prussian army to this glorious success.

In 1860 many Prussian liberals admitted that liberalism would make no progress until the Prussian sword cut through the net of Austrian intrigues. Now this sword has at last been used and is glittering splendidly in the sunshine of victory. Bismarck, a man of rare power, is guiding it. Is it not time for Prussia to postpone all internal dissent? Liberals have for a long time been longing for a man who would lead Prussia boldly forward. Now he is there, even if he looks different from the liberal image.

© "Germany in the Age of Bismarck", by W.M Simon, George Allen and Unwin Ltd, 1973.

Source 2

Extract from a private conversation between Otto von Bismarck and Benjamin Disraeli in London, June 1862.

Bismarck said: "I shall soon be compelled to take over the conduct of the Prussian Government. My first aim will be to reform the army with or without the help of the Prussian Parliament. As soon as the army has been brought into such a condition as to inspire respect, I will take the first opportunity to declare war against Austria, dissolve the German Confederation, subdue the medium-sized and smaller German states and give national unity to Germany under Prussian leadership".

© "The Unification of Germany", by Michael Gorman, Cambridge University Press, 1989.

Source 3

Extract from Alan Farmer and Andrina Stiles, *The Unification of Germany 1815–1919*, published in 2008.

German unification came about largely as a result of Bismarck's actions. It was the result of three short wars – against Denmark (1864), Austria (1866) and France (1870–1871). The Prussian army thus made Germany a reality. The economic and financial strength of Prussia provided the military resources it needed to challenge first Austria and then France. Popular nationalism, strongest in the Protestant north, was a force that Bismarck could not ignore. Meanwhile, Austria was a power in decline after the events of 1848–1849. The fact that Prussia was regarded as a second-rate power in 1862 helped Bismarck because he was able to achieve Prussian supremacy in Germany without arousing the hostility of its neighbours.

© "The Unification of Germany 1815–1919", by Alan Farmer & Andrina Stiles, Hodder, 2008.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the attitude of the liberals to Bismarck in the period 1862–1871? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which Bismarck was responsible for 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 how the Nazi Party developed in the period 1924–1929. [12]

Or

(b) Explain the impact of Nazi policies on women in the period 1933–1939. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

German Opposition and Resistance towards the Nazi Regime, 1933–1945

Source 1

Extract from a sermon preached by Clemens von Galen, the Catholic Bishop of Münster, 3 August 1941. He is condemning Hitler's euthanasia programme which began in October 1939. Thousands of copies of Galen's sermon were circulated in Germany.

Lately we have been hearing reports that, on the order of the Nazi authorities in Berlin, some patients from mental asylums in the diocese of Münster are being compulsorily removed. There is a general suspicion that the unexpected deaths of these mentally ill people do not occur naturally after their removal but are deliberately brought about. Such action is contrary to the moral laws of God. Fellow Christians, I request you to provide immediate protection for our national comrades threatened in this way by taking action against those agencies which are intending their removal and murder. Woe to our German nation, if God's Holy Commandment "Thou shall not kill", which God our Creator inscribed in the conscience of mankind, is not only broken, but permitted to go unpunished.

© *Nazism 1919-45 Vol.3: Foreign Policy, War and Racial Extermination*,
Jeremy Noakes & Geoffrey Pridham, Exeter University Press, 1988

Source 2

Extract from the memoirs of Albert Speer, published in 1970. Speer was Hitler's personal architect. In this extract he is recalling the arrest of Pastor Martin Niemöller, who played an important role in the formation of the Protestant Confessional Church in 1934. Niemöller was imprisoned by the Nazi regime from 1937 to 1945.

Hitler had a fit of rage at Pastor Niemöller in 1937. Niemöller had once again delivered a rebellious sermon criticising the arrest of members of the Protestant Confessional Church. Hitler ordered that the Pastor should be put in a concentration camp and kept there for life.

© *"Nazism 1919-45 Vol.2: State, Economy and Society 1933-39: A Documentary Reader"*,
by Jeremy Noakes & Geoffrey Pridham, Exeter University Press, 1984

Source 3

Extract from D.G. Williamson, *The Third Reich*, published in 2002.

At first, Hitler's fiercest opponents were the Social Democrats and the Communists. The Nazi destruction of the political parties and trade unions deprived them of their power bases and forced them to operate from underground or abroad. The breakaway Confessional Church defeated attempts to absorb it into a state church but this major victory by no means implied political opposition. Although the temporary halt to euthanasia in response to Galen's criticism was a considerable victory for Christianity, it was a protest over a single issue. The potentially most effective resistance to Hitler was to be found in the Conservative and military opposition. The failure in 1943 of the White Rose group of students at Munich University emphasised that the only effective way to bring down the Nazi regime was to employ the army against it. In 1944 plans to assassinate Hitler and stage a *coup d'état* were given firm shape by Colonel von Stauffenberg, who became the key figure in planning "Operation Valkyrie".

© "The Third Reich", by D.G Williamson, Pearson Education, 1984

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying opposition and resistance to the Nazis from the Christian Churches in Germany in the period 1933–1945?

[13]

- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess whether the Christian Churches mounted the most effective opposition and resistance towards the Nazi regime in Germany in the period 1933–1945.

[35]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER
