



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED

General Certificate of Education

2016

History

Assessment Unit A2 2



AH221

[AH221]

WEDNESDAY 25 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 her Parliaments 1570–1603

Source 1

Extract from a speech by Peter Wentworth, a Puritan Member of Parliament, to the House of Commons, 8 February 1576.

Mr Speaker, I must speak to you about two things which do great hurt to this House. The first is a rumour which runs through the House that the Queen is unhappy with some of our discussions. Members have been warned to be wary of discussing matters which do not concern them since this offends her Majesty. The other hurt concerns messages sometimes brought to this House from her Majesty which restrict freedom of speech. I would to God, Mr Speaker, that these two hurts be buried in Hell. Mr Speaker, none of us is without fault, not even our noble Queen. Her Majesty has committed great faults, including faults damaging to herself and the state. It is a dangerous thing for a monarch to abuse his or her nobility and people.

© *The Reign of Elizabeth I, 1558-1603* by Stephen J. Lee. Published by Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2007.

Source 2

Extract from a speech delivered by the Lord Keeper to the House of Commons, 22 February 1593. He is speaking on behalf of Queen Elizabeth I.

Her Majesty has granted you liberal but not unlimited freedom of speech; you have liberty but with some limitations. Just as there can be no good consultation where freedom of speech is not allowed, there can also be no good consultation where every man may speak as he pleases. With regard to liberty of speech, her Majesty commands me to tell you that you are to say yes or no to Bills as you wish. God forbid that you should be restrained, or indeed afraid, to answer according to your own conscience for you have been given a free voice and the liberty of the House. However, this is not, as some suppose, an excuse to discuss any form of religion or state of government which has developed in your idle brain. The Queen hopes that no member would be foolish enough to suggest anything which would lead to his ruin.

© *The Reign of Elizabeth I, 1558-1603* by Stephen J. Lee. Published by Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2007.

Source 3

Extract from Michael Graves, *Elizabethan Parliaments 1559–1601*, published in 1987.

To the very end Elizabethan Parliaments remained private gatherings of the Queen and her loyal governing class; these gatherings were characterised by an essential unity of mutual self-interest and devotion to the Crown. Within this framework, friction and squabbles posed no threat to political stability. Queen, Council, Lords and Commons managed to work through political crises together. However, for the most part, the main concerns of Elizabethan Parliaments were legislative business and the efficient administration of the country.

© *Elizabethan Parliaments 1559-1601* by Michael A.R. Graves. Published by Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 1987.

- 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 Elizabeth I and her Parliaments 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 there was tension between Elizabeth I and her Parliaments between 1570 and 1603? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

- (a) How far would you agree that Elizabeth I's policy towards France between 1570 and 1603 was inconsistent? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) To what extent would you agree that the arrival of Jesuit priests in England posed the greatest Catholic 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 Policies of James II in England 1685–1688

Source 1

Extract from James II's Second Declaration of Indulgence, issued on 27 April 1688. The King ordered that it should be read out in every church in England.

Ever since the first Declaration of Indulgence was issued, it has been my principal objective to ensure that it was applied without prejudice, and this has been supported by numerous speeches and presentations from my subjects of all religious denominations. I have no doubt that the next Parliament will demonstrate its support for the principle of establishing liberty of conscience for all people and the free exercise of their religion. This will be for the general good of the whole kingdom. Men should also have the freedom to be appointed or promoted in the service of the Crown according to their ability and merit. I act as a father to my people and present this Declaration as an act that will foster harmony in this kingdom.

© Declaration of Indulgence of King James II, April 27, 1688. The Jacobite Heritage.

Source 2

Extract from the Petition of the Seven Bishops, issued on 16 May 1688. The Petition was a response to the order that James II's Second Declaration of Indulgence be read out in all churches.

Our opposition to the distribution and announcement in all churches of Your Majesty's recent Declaration of Indulgence is not due to a lack of obedience or loyalty to your Majesty, or the Church of England. Neither is our opposition due to a lack of sympathy for Dissenters, whose situation we are happy to let Parliament consider. Rather, our opposition to this Declaration is based on the fact that it has been issued using a dispensing power that has been declared illegal in Parliament in the years 1662, 1672 and at the beginning of Your Majesty's reign. This is such a serious matter for both the Church and State that we cannot with honour or in conscience agree to publicise such a document.

© Petition of the Seven Bishops. May 18, 1688. The Jacobite Heritage.

Source 3

Extract from a recent article by David Cody, entitled *James II*.

James II was an able soldier and seaman, but, unfortunately for him, an incompetent politician. Upon his accession to the throne he promised to protect the Church of England and maintain the political and religious status quo, but in the event he could not resist the temptation to reintroduce Roman Catholicism in England. James proceeded, ill-advisedly, to enlarge the standing army and to place Catholics within it in positions of command: after doing so, he stationed it where it threatened Protestant London. In 1688 his order to all Anglican bishops to read his Declaration of Indulgence from their pulpits – a declaration which, in practice, meant that Dissenters would still be persecuted, while Catholicism would not only be tolerated but favoured – was met with resistance by seven bishops, including the Archbishop of Canterbury. Those who refused to read it were thrown into the Tower of London, and immediately became national heroes. Freed after trial, they further inflamed public sentiment against him.

© *James II* by David Cody. Published by The Victorian Web.

- 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 policies of James II in England in the period 1685–1688? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that James II's conflict with the Church of England was the main reason for the failure of his policies in England in the period 1685–1688? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

- (a) To what extent did the unofficial plantation of Antrim and Down influence the planning and execution of the official Plantation of Ulster by the Crown? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) "The Battle of Aughrim was the only military engagement that mattered in 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 Passing of the Act of Union

Source 1

Extract from a speech by Henry Dundas, Secretary of State for War, to the British House of Commons, 22 January 1799. He is referring to George III's proposal for a parliamentary union between Britain and Ireland.

His Majesty is of the opinion that the determination with which our enemies persist in their objective of securing the separation of Ireland from this kingdom must be of the greatest concern to Parliament. He therefore recommends to this House that it consider the most effective means of counteracting, and finally defeating, this plan. He trusts that a review of all the events which have recently occurred (as well as the common interests of the two kingdoms) will dispose the Parliaments of both kingdoms to make the necessary constitutional arrangements to secure and maintain the connection between Britain and Ireland. This is essential not only for their common security, but also to consolidate the strength, power and resources of the British Empire.

© George III, *Debate in the Commons on the Kings Message relative to a Union with Ireland. Act of Union*, Queens University of Belfast.

Source 2

Extract from a speech by George Canning, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the British House of Commons, 23 January 1799. The House was debating the proposed Union between Britain and Ireland.

It is still the declared intention of France to attempt an invasion of Ireland and bring about its separation from Great Britain. Will this House wait until France has prepared another fleet, and sent another army to Ireland, before it takes action? Ireland is obviously not in a condition to defend itself against the threatened attacks of a foreign power. Consequently, it needs the assistance of Great Britain, and it is for this House to consider whether that assistance might not be most effectively provided by a Union of the two countries. Such a Union, by bringing together under this paternal government the presently disjointed members of this Empire, will result in a state that is likely to become invincible.

© *The Act of Union by Jonathan Bardon. Published by Act of Union*, Queens University of Belfast.

Source 3

Extract from a recent article by Jonathan Bardon, entitled *The Act of Union*.

Pitt had been convinced of the need for a union long before 1798 but the rebellion provided him with the opportunity to make union the policy of the government. He had the enthusiastic support of the King, who advised him on 13 July 1798 that the rebellion should be used “for frightening the supporters of the Castle into a Union”. The key members of the cabinet who helped Pitt put the union proposals into shape were Henry Dundas, the Secretary of State for War, and Lord Grenville, the Foreign Secretary. Lord Cornwallis, one of most distinguished soldiers and diplomats in the land, agreed to serve as Irish Viceroy, in the knowledge that his main political task would be to convince leading interest groups in Ireland of the benefits of union. The Protestant Ascendancy, in the view of these men, had proved unequal to the task of governing Ireland and they were convinced that a corrupt, dangerous and inefficient system had to be swept away.

© *The Act of Union* by Jonathan Bardon. Published by *Act of Union*, Queens University of Belfast.

- 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 passing of the Act of Union? [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 passing of the Act of Union was the possibility of further French intervention in Ireland? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

- (a) To what extent were the achievements of the Volunteers between 1778 and 1783 due to their alliance with the Patriots in the Irish Parliament? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) How far did the involvement of the Defenders contribute to the failure of the United Irishmen in the 1798 Rebellion? 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:

Ulster Unionist Resistance to Home Rule 1911–1914

Source 1

Extract from an anti-Home Rule Declaration adopted at a meeting in Belfast of the Ulster Unionist Council (UUC), Unionist Clubs and Orange Lodges, 25 September 1911.

Source 2

Extract from a memorandum by Colonel Hackett Pain, Chief Staff Officer of the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF), to local UVF commanders, 14 May 1914. On 24–25 April 1914 the UVF had smuggled into Larne 35,000 rifles and 5 million rounds of ammunition from Germany. Hackett Pain is outlining how the UVF should respond to any attempt by the authorities to seize these arms.

Source 3

Extract from Patrick Buckland, *Irish Unionism, 1885–1923: A Documentary History*, published in 1973.

Elaborate demonstrations were held, and in January 1912 some Ulster Unionists began to openly drill in military fashion. The Ulster Unionist Council organised these volunteers into a single body known as the Ulster Volunteer Force, which was supported by medical, motor car, nursing and despatch rider units. The scheme to establish a Provisional Government in Ulster was approved on 24 September 1913 by the UUC. This Provisional Government met for the first time on 19 July 1914. It was, if necessary, to be defended by an armed UVF, which was backed by a fund of over one million pounds. The UUC formed a committee of businessmen to advise on the commercial problems involved in resistance to Home Rule, especially in relation to the non-payment of taxes. The UUC established a Sir Edward Carson Unionist Defence Fund to finance anti-Home Rule propaganda in Britain.

© *Irish Unionism 1885-1923: A Documentary History*. Published by HMSO, Belfast, 1973.

- 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 Ulster Unionist resistance to Home Rule in the period 1911–1914? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that the most significant feature of Ulster Unionist resistance to Home Rule in the period 1911–1914 was a willingness to use force? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

- (a) “The downfall of the Irish Parliamentary Party in the period 1914–1918 was primarily due to circumstances beyond its control.” How far would you agree with this verdict? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) “A realistic response by the British Government to Ireland’s problems, but unpopular with all in Ireland who were affected by it.” How far would you agree with this assessment of the Government of Ireland Act of 1920? 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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