



Rewarding Learning
ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2017

History

Assessment Unit AS 1



AH111

[AH111]

WEDNESDAY 17 MAY, AFTERNOON

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 why Henry VIII broke away from the Roman Catholic Church. [12]

Or

(b) Explain why the Northern Earls rebelled against Elizabeth I in 1569. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Rebellions of 1549

Source 1

Extract from a letter written by Protector Somerset on behalf of Edward VI to the rebels of the Western Rebellion, July 1549. This is in response to the grievances they had expressed in a petition.

Here are some of the concerns you have expressed. For baptism, you are fearful that your children should now only be christened on holy days. You say that certain Cornishmen are offended because they do not have their service in Cornish, since they understand no English. You object that religious changes were made without my knowledge or consent but I deny this and affirm that the Prayer Book is according to scripture and the word of God. You require that the tax granted to me by parliament on cloth, sheep and property should be cancelled. You complain about the shortage of food and other things.

Source 2

Extract from a letter written by Protector Somerset to his close adviser, Philip Hoby, August 1549.

Some rebels wish to pull down enclosures; some want to recover their common land; others pretend that religion is their motive. A number want to rule for a time as gentlemen, even though they have a great hatred of gentlemen and regard them as their enemies. The thugs among them, and the soldiers who are their leaders, look for loot. Those leading the rebellion hunger for power, yet they claim that it is in the name of the true religion. So the rebellions are nothing more than a plague and a fury among the vilest and worst sort of men. Like any plague, this must be removed by its root.

Source 3

Extract from R. Turvey and K. Randell, *Henry VIII to Mary I: Government and Religion, 1509–1558*, published in 2008.

It is difficult to judge to what extent underlying opposition to the changes in religion contributed to the rebellions of 1549 and the fall of Somerset. Certainly, only the Western Rebellion was directly linked with religion, and even there underlying economic and social discontent played an important part in causing the uprising. To a certain extent the rebels in the West were complaining about the gentry, whom they accused of making use of the Reformation to seize church land for their own enrichment. Such views were held in other areas during the popular uprisings of 1549, but only in the West Country was direct opposition to the new Act of Uniformity the central issue. Unlike the Western Rebellion, in the Kett Rebellion the major demands were that commons should be kept open and rents should not be increased excessively. The Norfolk rebels appeared to long for the favourable economic conditions which had existed under Henry VII.

© Henry VIII to Mary I: Government and Religion, 1509-1558 by R. Turvey and K. Randell.
Published by Hodder Education, 2008. (ISBN: 9780340965924)

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the demands of the rebels of the Western Rebellion of 1549? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which religion was the cause of the rebellions of 1549. [35]

Option 2: England 1603–1649

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

1 Either

(a) Explain the aims of James I's foreign policy in the period 1603–1625. [12]

Or

(b) Explain the reasons for the opposition to Charles I's Personal Rule in the period 1629–1640. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Financial Policies of James I 1603–1625

Source 1

Extract from a letter from the Privy Council to James I, 16 July 1605. The letter was written by a group of Privy Councillors and approved by the whole Privy Council.

We have clearly seen how anxious Your Majesty is to improve his financial position and that you have a perfect knowledge of your own affairs, as you have already decided to reduce your spending. You have directed us to investigate ways of increasing the royal revenue, but we would also like to present to Your Majesty a way in which you might obtain more benefit from your income. We do not ask you to be mean. We do ask that you stop giving any such gifts to courtiers as this will diminish your resources. Generosity to well-deserving subjects will increase and confirm their loyalty to you. But gifts given to people of no merit or value will only produce contempt for the gifts and ingratitude towards the giver. We also fear that your people may eventually resent the burden of having to support Your Majesty.

Source 2

Extract from a letter sent by James I to Robert Cecil, the Earl of Salisbury, 6 December 1610. The letter was sent after the collapse of the Great Contract.

Well, my little dog! It is now time for you to turn your attention to how best to help my financial position. You can see that there is no more hope of receiving help from this rotten parliament. Your greatest error has been that you ever hoped to draw any honey from such a poisonous body. I think that you were blinded by love of your own wisdom in working with parliament, as everyone else despaired of receiving money from it. May God send me some better help after this misery.

Source 3

Extract from Christopher Durston, *James I*, published in 1993.

James I inherited a substantial debt and a more serious problem of underfunding. The revenue system, close to the point of breakdown, was inherited by a man who was not capable of controlling his own spending. The sums on offer from parliament were never sufficient to provide an effective remedy. Robert Cecil concentrated on increasing income and had impressive achievements, although both James and parliament rejected his Great Contract. Lionel Cranfield also achieved some success. However, while Cecil and Cranfield ensured that James avoided financial ruin, neither man was able to restore the monarchy to permanent financial health. Nor were they able to gather the resources which would have allowed their master to fight a major war.

© *James I* by Christopher Durston. Published by Routledge, 1993. (ISBN: 9780415077798)

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying James I's handling of royal finances between 1603 and 1625? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which James I's financial policies were a failure in the period 1603–1625. [35]

Option 3: England 1815–1868

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

1 Either

(a) Explain the problems faced by the Tory Governments in the period 1827–1830. [12]

Or

(b) Explain why the Chartist movement failed in the period 1838–1846. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Whig Reforms 1833–1841

Source 1

Extract from evidence given by Langham Rokesby, Chairman of the Market Harborough Poor Law Union. It was published in the Second Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, 1836.

Persons who could never be made to work before have become good labourers, and do not express any dissatisfaction with the new Poor Law. In most parishes the moral character of the poor is improving. There is a willingness to be more orderly and well behaved. I believe that the Poor Law is working very satisfactorily, based on enquiries I have made and conversations I have had with respectable farmers and others. The great majority of the labouring poor throughout this area have reluctantly accepted it. Since the workhouse is held in great dread, there is a greater readiness to seek employment and there are very few complaints about misbehaviour.

Source 2

Extract from the *Northern Star*, 10 March 1838, on the forthcoming elections for Poor Law Guardians in Huddersfield.

Fellow Rate Payers

The time has come for you to give a practical demonstration of your hatred of the new Poor Law – or “Starvation Law” – with the election of new Poor Law Guardians for the coming year. It will depend upon your efforts, whether you allow men to be elected as Guardians who are the mere tools of the political establishment. Be wary of helping them to carry out their evil schemes for starving the poor, reducing the wages of labourers and robbing ratepayers of that valued control you have previously had over your own money and your town’s affairs.

Source 3

Extract from David Weigall and Michael Murphy, *Guide to A Level British History*, published in 1993.

The governments of Grey and Melbourne proceeded to tackle the problems posed by the new industrial society. A series of acts were passed which in the event only appeared to sharpen class divisions and emphasise class consciousness. Consequently, reforms dried up after 1836 as the Whigs tired of attempting to satisfy the parliamentary radicals and their working-class allies. Nevertheless, by then they had many important reforms to their credit. Slavery in the colonies was abolished in 1833 and local government was reformed by the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835. Arguably, the most important of the Whig reforms was the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834. The new Act was based on Bentham’s idea of the greatest happiness of the greatest number and aimed to make life in the workhouse as unattractive as possible. The choice for the poor now seemed to be work, live in the workhouse or starve.

© A-Level British History by David Weigall and Michael Murphy.
Published by BPP Letts Education, 1993. (ISBN: 9781857582260)

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the Whig reforms in the period 1833–1841? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess whether the Whig reforms in the period 1833–1841 created more problems than they solved. [35]

Option 4: Unification of Italy and Germany 1815–1871

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

1 Either

- (a) Explain the attitude of the Southern German states to the unification of Germany in the period 1862–1871. [12]

Or

- (b) Explain the reasons for Prussia's success in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1871. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

The Causes of the Revolutions in the Italian States in 1848

Source 1

Extract from a pamphlet by Luigi Settembrini, entitled *Protest of the People of the Two Sicilies*. It was published anonymously in 1847. Settembrini held strong republican views and was a fierce critic of Ferdinand II, King of the Two Sicilies from 1830 to 1859.

Agricultural land in the Two Sicilies is as fertile as almost anywhere in Italy but it is cultivated by weary, wretched peasants. There is often a bread shortage and people can be found dead of starvation. The government treats landowners as sponges to be squeezed dry and oppressed by taxes. The condition of the peasants is appalling. They dig all day to earn just enough to obtain bread, oil and make a soup of wild herbs. The peasants rage against the landowners but fail to see that it is the government which is to blame. Two railways have been built from Naples but nothing is done for the countryside and nothing for the luckless Sicily. The King has signed commercial treaties but when producers are downtrodden, industries are few and backward and commerce is handicapped by a thousand obstacles, what is the use of treaties? Beggars pour into Naples from the countryside but the government does nothing to find work for the vast number of unemployed.

Source 2

Extract from a notice circulating in Palermo, the capital of Sicily, in January 1848.

Sicilians! The time for prayers has passed. Peaceful protests and demonstrations have been useless. King Ferdinand has treated all of them with contempt. We, who were born as free people, are restrained by chains and reduced to misery. Shall we further delay claiming our lawful rights? To arms, sons of Sicily! Our united force will be unbeatable. Heaven will support our just undertaking. Sicilians to arms!

Source 3

Extract from Andrina Stiles, *The Unification of Italy 1815–1870*, published in 1999.

In 1848 there was general discontent in Italy. The liberals demanded constitutions and political freedoms in the individual states, while the nationalists demanded Italian unity and independence from Austria. But there was also a wider economic crisis in 1848. Almost 90 per cent of the population of Italy worked on the land and the economy was based almost entirely on agriculture. There was very little industry anywhere, and in the south almost none at all. Harvest failures in 1846 and 1847 were disastrous, especially for the peasants who could not afford to feed their families. People in the towns, where food was scarce and expensive, also suffered and revolutions broke out in 1848 in rural, and especially urban, areas.

© *The Unification of Italy, 1815-1870* by Andrina Stiles. Published by Hodder & Stoughton.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the causes of the revolutions in the Italian states in 1848? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess the extent to which economic factors were responsible for the revolutions which broke out in the Italian states in 1848. [35]

Option 5: Germany 1918–1945

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

1 Either

- (a) Explain the changes the Weimar economy experienced between 1919 and the Wall Street Crash of October 1929. [12]

Or

- (b) Explain how the Nazi regime used the arts and the media as a means of control in Germany between 1933 and 1939. [12]

2 Read the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Nazi Policies towards the Jews 1933–1945

Source 1

Extract from the diary of Joseph Goebbels, 1 April 1933. Goebbels was the Nazi propaganda chief.

The boycott of Jewish shops, Jewish goods, Jewish doctors and Jewish lawyers burst forth in full force in Berlin and the whole Reich. I drove through the streets of Berlin in order to observe the situation. All Jewish businesses were closed. SA men were posted outside their entrances. The public everywhere proclaimed their support for the boycott. The discipline was perfect and it was a peaceful protest. In the afternoon 150 000 workers marched through the streets of Berlin to show their support for the protest. The boycott was a great moral victory for Germany. We have shown the world that we can call up the entire nation without causing any disturbances. At midnight the boycott will cease by our own decision.

Source 2

Extract from the minutes of the Wannsee Conference, 20 January 1942. Reinhard Heydrich, the SS police and security chief, met with a number of Nazi officials at a villa in the Berlin suburb of Wannsee.

The meeting opened with Heydrich's announcement that he had been given responsibility for the preparation of the "Final Solution" of the European Jewish question. With the appropriate prior authorisation by the *Führer*, it would involve the evacuation of the Jews to the East.

Source 3

Extract from an article by Lisa Pine entitled "The Persecution of the Jews", published in 2000.

Once the Second World War began with the German invasion of Poland in September 1939, the process of the radicalisation of the Nazis' anti-Semitic policy gathered pace. The war itself and the conquest of Poland led to a transformation of the Jewish question. The Nazis now had a further three million Polish Jews under their rule. Jewish ghettos were set up and forced labour was introduced in Poland. When the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941, the Jewish question entered another new dimension. This took the form of an order to the *Einsatzgruppen* (mobile killing units of the SS), which followed the German army as it invaded the Soviet Union, to liquidate Russian Jews on a mass scale. In January 1942, the Wannsee Conference was held. It should be noted that this conference did not mark the beginning of the genocide of the Jewish people. Instead, its purpose was to co-ordinate the extermination policy that was already under way and to maximise the efficiency with which the "Final Solution" was carried out.

© *The Persecution of the Jews* by Lisa Pine. Published in 2000.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is it as evidence for an historian studying the Nazi anti-Jewish boycott in Germany on 1 April 1933? [13]
- (b) Using **all** the sources, **and** your own knowledge, assess whether the outbreak of war in 1939 was the most important turning point in the development of Nazi policies towards the Jews in the period 1933–1945. [35]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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