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ADVANCED

General Certificate of Education

2017

History

Assessment Unit A2 2



AH221

[AH221]

FRIDAY 16 JUNE, MORNING

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:

Elizabeth I and The Dutch Revolt 1570–1603

Source 1

Extract from a letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to Elizabeth I, August 1581. Walsingham was Elizabeth I's Principal Secretary and English Ambassador to France.

As far as I am concerned, the main reason why I was sent to France was, as I am sure your Majesty will recall, to develop a closer relationship between the king of France and yourself and discuss matters in the Netherlands. As I declared before my departure, I firmly believe that, if your Majesty is willing to marry the Duke of Anjou, the king can be persuaded to support you in the Netherlands against Spain. Do not be dismayed by the king's public support for Roman Catholicism, because I firmly believe that your common enemy, Spain, will unify your aims and strengthen relations with the Netherlands. With this in mind you will escape the burdens war may place upon you. On the other hand, there is very little hope of securing the support of France without a marriage.

© Elizabeth I Meeting the Challenge: England 1541-1603 by John Warren.
(ISBN: 9780340965931) Published by Hodder Education, 2008

Source 2

Extract from Sir Walter Mildmay's evidence to a Privy Council meeting, October 1584. Mildmay, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer, is discussing the Dutch Revolt.

The king of Spain will overrun the Low Countries, overthrowing their religion and ancient privileges and imposing his will on them. As soon as he has settled there, he will pick quarrels with England because his armies are now so close to us. His riches from the Indies will be increased by his control of the shipping and trade in the Low Countries. A dangerous war will soon follow. He will hope to find it easier to create trouble here through the discontented subjects of our kingdom. Her Majesty may never again have such a good opportunity to stop the plans of the king of Spain. It would be much better for her to keep him occupied in the Netherlands than face war in England, as he will be stirred up by the Pope, Jesuits at home and abroad and also by the Scottish Queen.

© Elizabeth I and Her Age by Donald V. Stump and Susan M. Felch.
(ISBN: 978-0393928228) Published by Norton Critical Editions, 2008

Source 3

Extract from G.R. Elton, *England under the Tudors*, published in 1977.

The assassination of William of Orange in 1584 ended Elizabeth I's hopes of continuing her policy of peace. The death of the Duke of Anjou and the incapacity of Henry III of France meant that she could no longer use French intervention to maintain Dutch resistance to Spain. Throughout 1584 and 1585 the Prince of Parma carried all before him in the Netherlands; in August 1585, the great city of Antwerp fell into Spanish hands and the Dutch cause was at its lowest ebb. Moreover, in January 1585 the Guise faction in France formed an alliance with Spain and rebelled against their king; by June the Catholic League dominated France. If Spain was to be resisted and Protestantism was to be saved, England would have to take direct action in the Netherlands.

© *The Tudor Years* by John Lotherington. (ISBN: 9780340537947) Published by Hodder Arnold H&S, 1994

- 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 Elizabeth I's attitude towards the Dutch Revolt? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that religion was the main reason for Elizabeth I's support for the rebels in the Dutch Revolt? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

- (a) To what extent would you agree that Mary, Queen of Scots posed a significant threat to Elizabeth I during the period 1570–1603? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) "Elizabeth I and her governments were unsuccessful in dealing with the economic and social problems England experienced in the period 1570–1603." 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 2: Ireland 1607–1691

Section A Historical Enquiry: source evaluation and analysis

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

The Battle of Aughrim

Source 1

Extract from the Reverend George Story's account of the Battle of Aughrim, published in 1691. Story was a chaplain in the Williamite army at the battle.

Colonels Earl, Herbert, Creighton and Brewer led their respective regiments towards the hedges on the enemy's side, close to the boggy ground. Their advance was to be accompanied by our cavalry in the vicinity of Aughrim Castle. As the four regiments approached the ditches, they were fired on by the Irish, but kept advancing and pushed the Irish from the first line of hedges. The enemy, however, did not retreat far, but occupied the next line of ditches and resumed a defensive fire on our troops.

© *The Battle of Aughrim 1691* by Michael McNally (ISBN: 9780752496580)
Published by The History Press, 2008

Source 2

Extract from the memoirs of Captain Robert Parker, who served in the Williamite army at the Battle of Aughrim. The memoirs were published in 1740. Parker is describing the effect of the death of the French commander of James II's forces, St Ruth.

It was at a very critical point in the battle, when his orders were much needed – for the enemy's centre and right wing still held their position – that St Ruth lost his life. On seeing their left wing lose ground, and having no orders from their General, the Jacobites soon lost discipline and were heavily defeated by our troops. Had St Ruth not been killed, it is hard to say how matters might have ended, for despite his mistake at Athlone, he was certainly a brave man and a good commander, as demonstrated by the way he had positioned his army that day. Had St Ruth lived to send Sarsfield to support the Jacobite left wing, it would have enabled the enemy to hold its line. The fact that St Ruth had ordered all his army's personal belongings to be left in their camp showed that he was determined to conquer or die.

© *The Battle of Aughrim 1691* by Michael McNally (ISBN: 9780752496580) Published by The History Press, 2008

Source 3

Extract from J.C. Beckett, *The Making of Modern Ireland 1603–1923*, published in 1966.

By his defeat at the Boyne, James II lost at one stroke almost all of Ireland east of the Shannon. Cork and Kinsale, the only towns east of the Shannon still held by the Jacobites, fell to Marlborough in the course of the autumn; but otherwise little happened in the war until the spring of 1691. Louis XIV was prepared to give the Irish just so much help as would encourage them to continue their resistance. Thus, in May 1691 he dispatched a new commander, St Ruth, with arms, supplies and money. What the Irish suffered from, in fact, was not lack of men but lack of unity. St Ruth and Tyrconnell were jealous of each other, and both were on bad terms with the most popular of the Irish generals, Patrick Sarsfield. Ultimate defeat could hardly have been avoided, but the disastrous outcome of the campaign of 1691 was certainly hastened by this lack of mutual confidence.

© *Making of Modern Ireland, 1603-1923* by J. C. Beckett (ISBN: 9780571092673)
Published by Faber and Faber, 1966

- 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 Battle of Aughrim? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that the outcome of the Battle of Aughrim was a foregone conclusion? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

- (a) “The Plantation of Ulster was mainly concerned with British security in Ireland and England.” How far do you agree with this assessment of the Plantation of Ulster in the period up to 1636? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) “James II’s policies in Ireland cost him his throne in England.” How far 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 Rise of the Volunteers

Source 1

Extract from a letter from James Hamilton, Strabane, County Tyrone, to the Earl of Abercorn in London, 19 July 1778. Hamilton, the manager of the Earl of Abercorn's estates, is commenting on the origins of the local Volunteer companies.

The Volunteer movement is growing in Derry and Donegal, and Strabane now begins to stir. The town's leading citizens told me that they wished to be organised as a Volunteer company. They pointed out that other companies had been established to prevent any risings or disorder. At the same time they offered me the command and asked me to write to our MPs to obtain firearms, colours and drums from the government. They have also decided on their uniforms. However, these developments do cause me some concern, especially after a conversation I had yesterday with a man from Derry. I asked him whether their officers had got commissions. He told me that they would not take commissions from the government; if they had, they might have been called on to serve elsewhere. They clearly want to have influence locally.

© Aspects of Irish Social History 1750-1800: Documents by Northern Ireland. Public Record Office. Published by H.M. Stationery Office, 1969

Source 2

Extract from Francis Hardy, *Memoirs of the Political and Private Life of James Caulfield, Earl of Charlemont*, published in 1810. Hardy was an MP for Mullingar (1783–1800) and had served with the Earl of Charlemont in the Irish Parliament. He is referring to the early days of the Volunteer movement.

The town of Armagh raised a company of Volunteers, at the head of whom Lord Charlemont placed himself. Every day the organisation expanded, a noble spirit evident everywhere. A number of men who had at first hesitated to join, now became Volunteers from necessity and because it was the fashion. No landlord could bear to meet his tenants, no Member of Parliament could face his constituents and no gentleman could present himself to the ladies of society if he were not willing to demonstrate his patriotic spirit and manliness by serving in the Volunteers and supporting his fellow countrymen. The recruiting drum was heard across every province, summoning men to the most sacred of all duties: the defence of their liberties and their country.

© Memoirs of the Political and Private Life of James Caulfield, Earl of Charlemont by Francis Hardy. Published by T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1810

Source 3

Extract from J.C. Beckett, *The Making of Modern Ireland 1603–1923*, published in 1966.

The landlord class generally provided the officers for the Volunteers, and so widespread and infectious was the enthusiasm, with the attraction of stylish uniforms and military titles, that few men resisted. In the south as well as in the north, in the inland counties as well as along the coast, the fever spread, and before the middle of 1779 a volunteer army had come into existence, ready to resist a French invasion, but no less ready to uphold the rights of Ireland. Irish Protestants had expressed grievances before, but now military organisation gave them a sense not only of unity but of strength. France might be the enemy against which they had armed in the first place, but the oppression of Ireland by England formed the main theme of their discussions, and now at last they were in a position to make their presence felt.

© A New History of Ireland, Volume IV, Eighteenth Century Ireland 1691–1800 by T. W. Moody and W. E. Vaughan. (ISBN: 9780199563722) Published by Oxford University Press, 2009

- 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 rise 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 rise of the Volunteers was the desire to acquire social status in the local community? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

- (a) “The ideas of Molyneux and Swift were the most important influence on the Patriots’ campaign for reform between 1775 and 1782.” 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 Peep o’ Day Boys and the Orange Order were mainly responsible for the unrest in Ireland in the period 1791–1797.” 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 Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921

Source 1

Extract from a letter from the Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, to Eamon de Valera, President of Sinn Féin, 20 July 1921. He is explaining the conditions under which the British Government is prepared to enter into negotiations with Sinn Féin and agree on a peace settlement for Ireland in the form of a treaty.

Ireland will join the great association of nations over which His Majesty reigns. It will become a member of the Commonwealth and enjoy the status of a Dominion. Ireland's position in the Commonwealth will be guaranteed by all the nations of the Empire. To uphold our security, the Royal Navy alone shall control the seas around Ireland and Britain. There must be no restrictions on the flow of trade between Great Britain and Ireland. The existing powers of the Government of Northern Ireland cannot be changed without its consent. We will assist in the negotiation of a peaceful settlement between Irishmen in the North and South of Ireland, but under no circumstances will we consent to any proposals which would cause civil war in Ireland.

© *The Irish Uprising, 1914-21* by Tim Coates. (ISBN: 9780117024151) Published by Tim Coates Books, 2000

Source 2

Extract from a memorandum from the Sinn Féin negotiators to the British Government, 24 October 1921. The Treaty talks between the British Government and Sinn Féin had commenced on 11 October.

The offer of 20 July granting Ireland Dominion Status will not give us the essential rights and powers which all the Dominions possess. Unlike the other Dominions, we are not to have the control and defence of our coasts, nor be the sole judges of our own economic affairs. We propose that Ireland will join for all purposes of common concern with the British Commonwealth. Britain should renounce all claims to authority over Ireland and Irish affairs. We propose that Ireland shall be recognised as a Free State, and that Ireland's freedom shall be guaranteed by the British Commonwealth, the League of Nations and the United States of America. Partition is an obstacle to peace created by the British Government. We propose to deal with this by meeting with the elected representatives of Northern Ireland and granting them safeguards.

© *The Irish Republic* by Dorothy Macardle. (ASIN: B004HM629U) Published by Victor Gollancz, 1937

Source 3

Extract from Robert Kee, *The Green Flag, a History of Irish Nationalism*, published in 2000. Kee is commenting on the Anglo-Irish Treaty which was signed by representatives of the British Government and Sinn Féin on 6 December 1921.

Ireland would be known as the Irish Free State, and would have the constitution and status of Canada and other Dominions “in the community of nations known as the British Empire”. Members of the Irish Free State Parliament had to swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State and swear that they would “be faithful to the King, his heirs and successors”. The Free State would be allowed a limited army. Britain would control certain ports for defence purposes. The Northern Ireland Parliament was given the right to vote to be excluded from the Irish Free State and keep its existing powers. In these circumstances, a Boundary Commission would determine the boundaries between Northern Ireland and the rest of Ireland. The Sinn Féin delegates believed that the Commission would transfer significant territory to the Free State.

© *The Green Flag: A History of Irish Nationalism* by Robert Kee.
(ISBN: 9780140291650) Published by Penguin, 2000

- 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 Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 was a victory for the British Government and a defeat for Sinn Féin? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations**2 Either**

- (a) “A victory for Carson and Bonar Law.” How far would you agree with this assessment of the crisis over the Third Home Rule Bill up to September 1914? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) “The role of key individuals in the leadership of the Irish Republican Brotherhood was the most important reason for the outbreak of the Easter Rising of 1916.” To what extent would you agree with this assessment? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

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