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**General Certificate of Education**

**2018**

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# History

Assessment Unit A2 2



AH221

**[AH221]**

**WEDNESDAY 13 JUNE, AFTERNOON**

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**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 Puritans 1570–1603**

**Source 1**

Extract from John Field and Thomas Wilcox, *An Admonition to the Parliament*, written in 1572. Field and Wilcox were both Puritan members of the House of Commons.

Nothing in this life is more important than the restoration of the true religion. It is up to this present Parliament to promote this aim by abolishing all papish remnants in both ceremonies and organisation and placing in God's Church only those things which the Lord himself has commanded. We should not allow heathen priests to be appointed to preach the gospel. We still have priests appointed by King Henry, King Edward and Queen Mary, who, if God's word were precisely followed, should have been removed before now. Priests should be appointed by the common consent of the whole Church. Appoint in every congregation a learned and diligent preacher. Take away the lordship, the pomp, the idleness and riches of Bishops.

**Source 2**

Extract from a letter from Elizabeth I to her bishops, 1577. The letter concerned the practice of prophesying.

We hear to our great grief that in certain parts of the kingdom there are many persons who pretend to be teachers and preachers of the Church, though they are neither lawfully called nor fit for this purpose. These men daily devise and put in place new rites and ceremonies in the Church. They preach, read and minister the sacraments, as well as organising large unlawful assemblies, calling our people out of their ordinary parishes and from very distant places. In some places prophesying brings many of our people, especially the vulgar sort, to idleness and breeds division among them, as well as a variety of dangerous opinions. They are also encouraged to break our laws. This offends all our quiet subjects who desire to serve God according to the orders established in the Church and by God.

**Source 3**

Extract from John Warren, *Elizabeth I: Religion and Foreign Affairs*, published in 1993.

Historians who argue that Puritans posed a major challenge to the Established Church under Elizabeth I find it difficult to accept that they made a positive and vital contribution towards it. Even though the Puritan minister might be treated with suspicion by the hierarchy of the Church, his work did much to spread enthusiasm for the Protestant faith among those who were prepared to listen. And Calvinism, it must be remembered, lay at the heart of the doctrine of the Church of England. It is true that Puritans failed to change the organisation and hierarchy of the Church. The Thirty-Nine Articles remained, and ministers had to wear surplices and conduct services in the prescribed manner. But what the historian cannot measure is the influence of the Puritan minister in his parish or the Puritan gentleman in his hall. This influence was perhaps deeper and more lasting than some of the rituals they followed.

© *Elizabeth I: Religion and Foreign Affairs* by John Warren  
(ISBN: 978-0340555187) Published by Hodder Arnold H&S, 1993

- 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 relationship between Elizabeth I and the Puritans 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 Puritans posed a serious threat to the Elizabethan Church of England between 1570 and 1603? [20]

## Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

### 2 Either

- (a) “Elizabeth I effectively managed faction fighting in her court 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]

Or

- (b) “Trade represented the most important influence on Elizabeth I’s foreign policy between 1570 and 1603.” 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 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 letter from George Canning of Agivey, County Londonderry, to The Honourable The Irish Society in London, 13 May 1615. Canning was the agent for the Ironmongers' Company in the Plantation of Ulster.

There have never been so many kernes out in the woods as there are now, comprising several companies. A number of robberies and some murders have been committed near us, and just last Tuesday a company of rebels entered an Englishman's house, six miles on this side of Derry. They seriously wounded the owner of the house, such that his life remains in danger, and stole between seven and eight pounds sterling and other goods. Some have said that four or five of the villains grossly ill-treated the owner's wife. These attacks cause us to be continually on our guard, and, when we travel, we take good numbers with us. If you can, when you send those materials I asked for in my last letter, please also send over more arms, powder and bullets.

##### Source 2

Extract from an official report by Nicholas Pynnar entitled *A Brief View and Survey*, published in 1619. This report on the state of the Plantation of Ulster was compiled between 1 December 1618 and 28 March 1619.

Precinct of Strabane, Scottish undertakers.

The Earl of Abercorn, 1000 acres. A fair castle and very strong, but no bawn, a school house of lime and stone, also a church under construction, walls about 5 feet high, but building has been at a standstill since the late Earl died. Also around the castle is a town of 80 houses, many of lime and stone, strongly built, and many other good timber houses. In these live 120 families, some 200 men, each having weapons. Three watermills exist for milling corn. The area is planted with British settlers.

On the land of Sir George Hamilton, a 2000-acre estate, called Eden and Killiny, is a bawn of lime and stone, 70 feet square, 14 feet high, with a good castle, strong and beautiful. Near the bawn are six small houses and others on the land, all of which are inhabited by British settlers.

**Source 3**

Extract from George Hill, *An Historical Account of the Plantation in Ulster at the Commencement of the Seventeenth Century 1608–1620*, first published in 1877 and republished in 2009.

The natives of all classes of the county of Armagh were more or less suspected and feared by the authorities; among those in the highest ranks were the O’Hanlons, nephews of the Earl of Tyrone; and the sons of Art McBaron and Sir Tyrleigh McHenry O’Neill, who were also very closely related to that distinguished exile. All the swordsmen and woodkerne in Armagh were ready to do the bidding of these influential families, and the woodkerne especially were numerous. The latter had become desperate due to the unwise policy of Chichester, who would neither pardon them nor permit them to leave the country, except those who were prepared to act as informers about the Gaelic leaders.

© *An Historical Account of the Plantation in Ulster at the Commencement of the Seventeenth Century, 1608-1620* by George Hill. Published by M’Caw, Stevenson & Orr, Limited, 1877

- 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 up to 1636? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that the Plantation of Ulster was shaped mainly by fear of the native Irish? [20]

## Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

### 2 Either

- (a) “The downfall of James II was due to his Catholic religion rather than the policies he pursued in England.” 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) “Superior Williamite leadership determined the outcome of all three major engagements in the Williamite Wars.” How far would you agree with 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 3: Ireland 1775–1800**

**Section A Historical Enquiry: source evaluation and analysis**

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

**The Constitution of 1782**

**Source 1**

Extract from a speech by Henry Grattan in the Irish House of Commons, 21 April 1780. It was referred to as the “Declaration of Irish Rights”.

If I had lived when the Declaratory Act of 1720 proclaimed that this country was dependent on and subject to laws passed by the British Parliament, I would have pledged to seize the first opportunity to rescue my country from such a position of powerlessness. On the same principle, I now propose a declaration of rights, this being the first occasion in my lifetime that such a declaration has stood any chance of success. I will never be satisfied as long as the poorest cottager in his rags in Ireland is linked to the clanking British chain. I see that the time has come and the national spirit has arisen. I shall propose in this declaration that “the King’s most excellent Majesty, with the Lords and Commons of Ireland, is the only power competent to make laws for Ireland”.

**Source 2**

Extract from the resolutions passed by the Volunteer Convention meeting in Dungannon, 15 February 1782.

It is resolved, unanimously, that a claim of any body of men, other than the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland, to make laws for this kingdom, is unconstitutional, illegal and a grievance. It is resolved that the powers exercised by the Privy Council of both kingdoms, under Poynings’ Law, are unconstitutional and a grievance. It is also resolved, unanimously, that the ports of this country are by right open to all foreign countries not at war with the King and that any burden or restriction placed on trade, unless it is by the Parliament of Ireland, is unconstitutional, illegal and a grievance. We know our duty to our sovereign and are loyal. We know our duty to ourselves and are determined to be free. We seek our rights and no more than our rights.

**Source 3**

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

At the end of February 1782, Grattan once more moved a declaration of independence in the Irish House of Commons, but the government party held together and a motion postponing the question was carried by 137 votes to 68. Carlisle, the Lord Lieutenant, knew that this was only a temporary reprieve, and he warned the government in London that, without some measure of conciliation, it would soon be impossible to govern Ireland. The whole country had been aroused by the Dungannon meeting and the parliamentary debate on Grattan's resolution. Ten days later the entire situation was transformed by the resignation of Lord North and the King's reluctant acceptance of Rockingham as his successor.

© *The Making of Modern Ireland 1603–1923* by J.C. Beckett. 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 Constitution of 1782? [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 Constitution of 1782 was the leadership of Henry Grattan in the Irish Parliament? [20]

### Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

#### 2 Either

- (a) "The ending of the American War of Independence was the most important reason for the decline of the Volunteers." 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 French Revolution of 1789 had the greatest impact on political developments in Ireland in the period up to 1797." 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 Defeat of the Irish Parliamentary Party at the General Election of 1918**

##### **Source 1**

Extract from a letter from John Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, to John Dillon, his deputy leader, 21 February 1917. Redmond is commenting on Sinn Féin's victory over his party at the recent by-election at North Roscommon.

If the result of the North Roscommon by-election was unusual, it may be disregarded, but if it signifies a dramatic change in the attitudes of most Irish people, it raises a vital issue which can only be decided at the next general election. The policy of Sinn Féin involves separation of Ireland from the Empire, the establishment of an Irish Republic, withdrawal from Westminster and the use of physical force. Such a policy would result in leaving the settlement of the Irish question solely in the hands of Unionist MPs at Westminster. However, I hope that the day will come when the Irish question will be settled in a general election. If so, it would be very natural if the people, having grown tired of being represented in parliament by the same Irish Party MPs for the past forty years, desired a change.

##### **Source 2**

Extract from a letter from John Dillon, leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, to T.P. O'Connor, a close friend and fellow Irish Party member, 25 December 1918. Dillon is commenting on the General Election held on 14 December.

There are several reasons for the unsettled state of Ireland. First, there has been an outbreak of all the old hatred of England due to the execution of the 1916 rebels and the foolish policy of the government for the past five years. The poisoning of the minds of the Irish people by Sinn Féin propaganda, without any effective response from us, is another factor, as well as the fury of many Catholic priests, who aim to destroy our Party. We have also made many blunders. We created a gulf between our Party and the younger generation and failed to maintain our Party organisation. We have also paid for Redmond's persistence in supporting the Empire. We should have attacked the government following the Easter Rising of 1916 and warned it about the results of its policy.

**Source 3**

Extract from Robert Kee, *The Green Flag: A History of Irish Nationalism*, published in 2000. Kee is commenting on the defeat of the Irish Parliamentary Party in the General Election of 1918.

The fact that the General Election was held so soon after the end of the First World War helped Sinn Féin. A majority of Irish soldiers serving in Europe failed to receive their voting papers, and it seems probable that many would have voted for the Irish Parliamentary Party rather than Sinn Féin. Sinn Féin was also helped by the fact that the electorate virtually trebled from the last General Election in 1910. The Irish Parliamentary Party failed to contest 26 constituencies. The Sinn Féin manifesto made clear that it stood for an Irish Republic. However, what most Sinn Féin voters were probably voting for was simply the greatest measure of independence they could get, without the partition of Ireland. The Irish Parliamentary Party was virtually wiped out.

© *The Green Flag: A History of Irish Nationalism* by Robert Kee  
(ISBN: 978-0140291650) Published by Penguin Books Limited, 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 General Election of 1918? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that the Irish Parliamentary Party was responsible for its defeat in the General Election of 1918? [20]

## Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

### 2 Either

- (a) How far was the Liberal Government under Asquith to blame for its failure to solve the Home Rule crisis in the period 1912–1914? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) “The British Government was under more pressure than Irish Republicans to agree to a truce in July 1921.” How far would you agree with this assessment of the reasons for the conclusion of the Anglo-Irish War of 1919–1921? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

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**THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER**

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