

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

**GCSE**

4271/01

**HISTORY****UNIT 1/UNIT 2: The Elizabethan Age, 1558-1603**

P.M. TUESDAY, 12 June 2012

1 hour

Questions answered	Office use
Q.1 (Compulsory)	25
Q.	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>

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010001**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer Question 1 (Section A) and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 (Section B).

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are questions 1(*e*) and either 2(*d*) or 3(*d*).

Answer Question 1 in Section A and either Question 2 or Question 3 in Section B.

**SECTION A**  
**(COMPULSORY)**

1. This question is an enquiry into the threat from religious controversy. [25]

Study the sources below and then answer the questions which follow each source.

**Source A**



[A drawing showing John Stubbs, a Puritan, having his right hand cut off for writing a pamphlet criticising Elizabeth]

- (a) What does Source A show you about the treatment of some Puritans in Elizabethan times? [2]

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**Source B**

On her accession to the throne in 1558, Elizabeth inherited a nation that had suffered religious conflict between Catholics and Protestants for many years. Elizabeth wished to create a middle way religion to end the arguments. She did this with the Religious Settlement of 1559.

[From an Internet website]

- (b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why Elizabeth passed the Religious Settlement of 1559. [4]

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**Source C**

In 1571 William Cecil discovered a Catholic plot to overthrow Elizabeth. It was organised by Ridolfi, an Italian banker. Mary Queen of Scots, the Duke of Norfolk, King Philip II of Spain and the Pope were all involved in the plot. The plan was for a Spanish army to help English Catholics overthrow Elizabeth, make Mary queen and turn England Catholic again.

[A. Harmsworth, an historian, writing in a school history textbook, *Elizabethan England* (2007)]

(c) How far does Source C support the view that Catholic plots were a serious threat to Elizabeth? [5]

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**Source D**

The English language is not understood by most of her Majesty’s most loving and obedient subjects in Wales. They are completely ignorant of God’s Holy Word and remain followers of the Catholic religion. Therefore the whole Bible and the Book of Common Prayer shall be translated into the Welsh language. These books shall be placed in every church throughout Wales so that the Welsh people shall make use of them.

[From the Act for the Translation of the Bible into the Welsh Language, passed by Elizabeth’s parliament in 1563]

(d) How useful is Source D to an historian studying Elizabeth’s religious policy in Wales?  
*[Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge.]* [6]

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These two sources say different things about the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.

**Source E**

About 9 in the morning came that sweet and saintly Mary Queen of Scots, led like a lamb to be slaughtered. Her last words were, "I believe strongly in the Catholic Church, for which I shed my blood". She died as a martyr, as an inspiration to all true Catholics and to the shame of all Protestant heretics.

[From a written account by a Catholic witness who was present at the execution of Mary Queen of Scots (8 February 1587)]

**Source F**

On 8 February 1587, Mary Queen of Scots was executed at Fotheringhay Castle. During her nineteen years in England Mary had repeatedly committed high treason. She had been involved in practically every Catholic plot against Elizabeth. For this there is no doubt that she deserved to be executed.

[S. T. Bindoff, an historian, writing in his book, *Tudor England* (1961)]

(e) Why do Sources E and F have different views about the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots? [8]

[In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors]

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**SECTION B**

*Answer either Question 2 or Question 3.*

- 2. This question is about political and social trends in Elizabethan times.**

[25]

Study the picture below and then answer the questions which follow.



[A portrait of Elizabeth painted for her coronation in 1559]

- (a) What does this picture show you about Queen Elizabeth?

[2]

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(b) Describe the work of the Privy Council.

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(c) (i) Explain why Parliament quarrelled with Elizabeth.

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(ii) Explain why the Poor Law of 1601 was important.

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(d) Was Elizabeth always successful as a ruler during her reign?  
Explain your answer fully.

[10]

*In your answer you should:*  
- *discuss the successes achieved by Elizabeth as a ruler.*  
- *discuss any failures as a ruler.*

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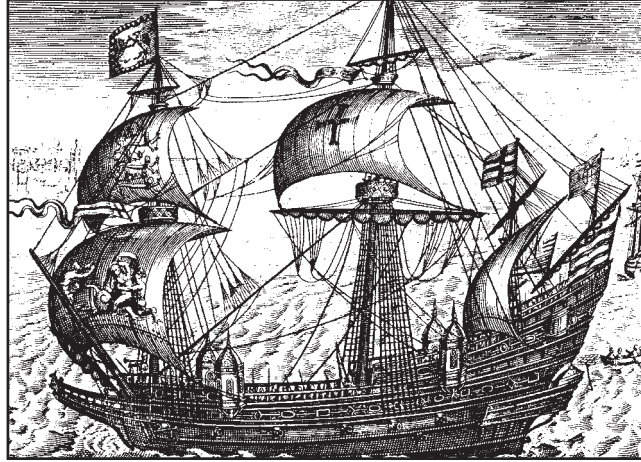
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3. This question is about the importance of foreign and maritime affairs.

[25]

Study the picture below and then answer the questions which follow.



[An engraving of the 'Ark Royal', the main ship in the Elizabethan navy]

(a) What does this picture show you about Elizabethan ships?

[2]

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(b) Describe Elizabethan attempts to expand overseas trade.

[5]

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- (c) (i) Explain why Sir John Hawkins was important.

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- (ii) Explain why the Spanish Armada was defeated.

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