



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED

General Certificate of Education

2022

History

Assessment Unit A2 2
Historical Investigations and Interpretations



AHY21

[AHY21]

FRIDAY 27 MAY, MORNING

TIME

2 hours 30 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.

Answer **three** questions from your chosen option. Answer Question 1, Question 2 and **either** Question 3(a) or 3(b).

Indicate clearly on your Answer Booklet which option you have chosen.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 80.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in Question 3.

Option 1: England 1558–1603

Answer Questions 1 and 2 and either Question 3(a) or 3(b).

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

The Elizabethan Church Settlement

Source 1

Extract from a Royal Proclamation, issued on 27 December 1558. It aimed to deal with Puritan preachers.

The Queen has been made aware that certain persons, who in the past have been ministers in the Church, are now using their former status to preach in public places, especially in the city of London. Great numbers of common people have attended these events and have engaged in argument and dispute on matters of religion to the point where civil disturbance has been threatened. Therefore, in accordance with the responsibility and authority held by the Queen for the maintenance of law and order, Her Majesty now considers it necessary to command that all her subjects, including ministers of the Church, stop preaching or listening to any doctrine other than the Gospels, Epistles and the Ten Commandments, as set out in Church law.

Source 2

Extract from a letter written by Queen Elizabeth I in 1559 to a number of English Bishops who wanted her to continue Mary I's pro-Catholic policies.

I refuse your request to meet with me to discuss religious policy, but I am prepared to give you this written response. My people are like sheep who have long been led astray by Papist clerics, who advised them to have the Pope as their master, a man who is more of a wolf than a caring shepherd. That master has caused so many heresies and divisions that the flock of Christ has had to feed on poisonous shrubs, while seeking healthy pastures. Your Roman Catholic teaching has deceived the people and makes you stand condemned as liars. As to your point about my father being persuaded to break with Rome by devious advisers, who, I might ask, advised him more or flattered him more than you, good Mr Heath, when you were Bishop of Rochester? Or you, Mr Bonner, when you were an archdeacon?

1 (a) Use Source 1 and your knowledge of this period.

How valuable is Source 1 to an historian as evidence in a study of the Elizabethan Church Settlement?

[15]

(b) Use Source 1 and Source 2 and other evidence you have studied.

How far do the sources support the view that Elizabeth I wished to achieve a Church Settlement which avoided religious extremism?

[20]

The Defeat of the Spanish Armada 1588

Interpretation A

Extract from A. Weir, *Elizabeth the Queen*, published in 1998.

Waiting at Plymouth was the English fleet, with 150 ships, flying from their masts the white and green colours of the Tudors. It was under the command of Admiral Lord Howard of Effingham, assisted by the much more experienced Sir Francis Drake. Effingham put out to sea in pursuit of the Armada after nightfall on 19 July. On 23 July there was a vicious engagement near Portland, in which several Spanish galleons were severely damaged. Two more were wrecked off the Isle of Wight on 25 July. The English fleet followed the Armada to Calais, where at midnight on 28 July orders were given for five fire-ships to be sent amongst the towering galleons. The resulting inferno, fanned by high winds, caused panic and chaos, scattering the Spanish galleons and wrecking the crescent formation of the Armada. On 29 July, off Gravelines, the English, with greater numbers, now had the advantage, and they pressed it home. The Spaniards lost eleven ships and 2000 men, and the English just 50 men. It was at this time that the wind changed, forcing the Armada northwards, off course, and scattering the remaining galleons.

Interpretation B

Extract from C. Russell, *The Crisis of Parliaments: English History 1509–1660*, published in 1971.

Fortunately for the English, the Armada arrived before Elizabeth I's government ran out of money to feed the fleet, and, even more fortunately, the Spanish missed the opportunity to catch the English fleet before it had got out of Plymouth Sound. Philip's instructions were not to engage the English until the Armada had joined up with Parma's army in the Netherlands. Before they could do that, the Spanish ships were attacked by the English, and then scattered by a storm which left most of their ships wrecked around the coasts of Scotland and Ireland. The English summary of the battle, that "the Lord blew, and they were scattered", is a more accurate summary of the course of the fighting than some of the legends which succeeded it. The year 1588, however, was not the end of the struggle, it was the beginning. Spanish silver imports were still substantial, and Spain was not willing to accept defeat.

2 Study Interpretation A and Interpretation B.

Using the interpretations, and your understanding of the historical context, which of these different interpretations of the defeat of the Spanish Armada do you find more convincing?

[25]

3 Quality of written communication will be assessed in this question.

Either

- (a)** “Elizabeth I, herself, was more responsible than any of her subjects for the creation of the Elizabethan myth.” How far would you agree with this verdict? [20]

Or

- (b)** To what extent did the formation of factions and the development of faction fighting at the Royal Court destabilise the government of Elizabeth I? [20]

Option 2: Ireland 1685–1714

Answer Questions **1 and 2** and either Question **3(a)** or **3(b)**.

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

The Battle of the Boyne

Source 1

Extract from a letter from Sir Robert Southwell to the Earl of Nottingham, 2 July 1690. Southwell, an Irish Protestant, was King William III's Principal Secretary and was present at the Battle of the Boyne. Nottingham was a member of the English Privy Council.

King William was at the head of all the action. I am assured that our progress on this day would often have stopped had the King not pushed everyone forward. He was among the men, drawing his sword and inspiring any who lacked courage. Once, he stood so near the enemy that a bullet grazed his boot and hit a horse standing beside him. He wore his medals and emblems and did not disguise who he was. Nor was he made more cautious by the wound in his shoulder. The Dutch regiments, along with our artillery, also did much to scatter the enemy cavalry. It is agreed, however, that the Jacobite infantry did not perform very well.

Source 2

Extract from the memoirs of Gilbert Burnet, the Bishop of Salisbury. They were written in the 1690s but not published until 1724. Burnet was a Whig and a close friend of King William III.

Before the battle, many around King James II believed that he was weary of the struggle, and even of life, and longed to see an end to it. I will not describe the details of the battle but will leave this to military men. Enough to say that it was a complete victory, which some said was due to William's courage and conduct. The Irish cavalry put up some resistance; however, their infantry threw down their weapons and ran away. The most amazing fact was that King James stayed away at a safe distance, with his Guards, for the duration of the battle. He never entered into action or exposed himself to danger. When he saw that his army was losing ground everywhere, he was the first to run away. He reached Dublin before the battle was even over.

1 (a) Use Source 1 and your knowledge of this period.

How valuable is Source 1 to an historian as evidence in a study of the Battle of the Boyne?

[15]

(b) Use Source 1 and Source 2 and other evidence you have studied.

How far do the sources support the view that William III's leadership was the decisive factor in the outcome of the Battle of the Boyne?

[20]

The Causes of the Glorious Revolution

Interpretation A

Extract from B. Coward, *Stuart England 1603–1714*, published in 1997.

Had King James II's policies brought the country to the verge of rebellion? Most evidence reflecting opinion in England in the latter half of 1688 suggests that they had not. A detailed analysis of the answers to the questions James II had put to Justices of the Peace (JPs) in October 1687 shows no evidence of widespread opposition to the King. Nor does the letter from the Immortal Seven mention a desire to overthrow James II. It asked merely for help in persuading the King to reverse his policies. Few were willing to do much to help James II, but most were too fearful of another Civil War to abandon him completely. Why then did James II lose his throne? The answer to this question is his personality. The monarchy was strong, the country was not on the verge of rebellion and William had no intention of overthrowing the King. James II caused his own downfall. The crisis came about because of his decision to flee the country.

Interpretation B

Extract from A. Anderson, *Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy 1603–1702*, published in 2015.

Before King James II could be overthrown, Whigs and Tories, Anglicans and Dissenters had to unite in a common cause. His extraordinary "achievement" was that he accomplished this. Within three years of coming to the throne, his policies so alarmed the political nation that many members of these groups felt themselves threatened by a common danger. In so far as James II was toppled by an English rebellion, it began with a revolt by the Anglican Church. Parliament, Tory members of the Privy Council, Anglican bishops and the universities all resisted James II's policies. However, what united the Dissenters and the Anglicans was the fear of Catholicism. When the Queen gave birth to a son, the prospect of a Catholic dynasty meant that Whigs and Tories now had something in common. James II had lost the trust of the Protestant nation. When the Dutch landed in 1688, they were given an enthusiastic welcome. There were uprisings in favour of William throughout England.

2 Study Interpretation A and Interpretation B.

Using the interpretations, and your understanding of the historical context, which of these different interpretations of the causes of the Glorious Revolution do you find more convincing?

[25]

3 Quality of written communication will be assessed in this question.

Either

(a) “By 1714, a secure Protestant Ascendancy had been created in Ireland.” To what extent do you agree with this judgement? [20]

Or

(b) “The Jacobites failed to capture Londonderry in 1689 because of their own blunders and inadequacies.” How far would you accept this verdict? [20]

Option 3: Ireland 1778–1803

Answer Questions **1 and 2** and either Question **3(a)** or **3(b)**.

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

The Impact of the Recall of Earl Fitzwilliam as Lord Lieutenant in 1795

Source 1

Extract from a letter from Dr William Drennan to his brother-in-law, the United Irishman Samuel McTier, in Belfast, 28 February 1795. Drennan was influential in the formation of the United Irishmen but had withdrawn from the Society in 1794.

The rumoured sacking of Earl Fitzwilliam has disappointed many people here in Dublin, including both the lower class and the more respectable Catholics. It seems that powerful English and Irish Protestants had warned King George III that he would be breaking his royal oath to protect the Anglican Church if he gave support to any bill introducing Catholic Emancipation. If this oath prevents three million Irish people from being free, it is very unfair. Around 1500 Dublin Catholics met to call for the King to extend the right to sit in Parliament to Catholics. One of them told the meeting that he was no longer acting as a Catholic, but as an Irishman. The mood seemed to be that, if the government did not support a bill in Parliament for Catholic Emancipation, Catholics would co-operate more and more with the United Irishmen.

Source 2

Extract from the *Northern Star* newspaper, 26 March 1795. The *Northern Star* was the newspaper of the United Irishmen, published in Belfast and edited by Samuel Neilson.

Last Saturday was observed by the people of Belfast as a day of national mourning due to Earl Fitzwilliam's departure from Ireland. There was not a shop or bank open during the whole day. Belfast was a town in sorrow. A meeting of Catholics took place in Belfast yesterday and a number of resolutions were passed, expressing anger at the removal of Earl Fitzwilliam. The Catholics also voiced their annoyance at those politicians who influenced the King to force the removal of the Lord Lieutenant. In addition, the Catholics vowed to unite with others to resist attacks on Ireland's national independence by the British government or their Irish servants. The Catholics expressed their gratitude to the people of Belfast for their steady support for the cause of Catholic Emancipation.

1 (a) Use Source 1 and your knowledge of this period.

How valuable is Source 1 to an historian as evidence in a study of the recall of the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Fitzwilliam, in 1795? [15]

(b) Use Source 1 and Source 2 and other evidence you have studied.

How far do the sources support the view that the most important impact of the recall of Fitzwilliam was anger among Irish Catholics? [20]

The Defenders

Interpretation A

Extract from R.B. McDowell, *Ireland in the Age of Imperialism and Revolution 1760–1801*, published in 1979.

From early 1792, rural rioters known as Defenders were raiding houses for arms and swearing in members using oaths in counties Louth and Meath. The disturbances spread into Monaghan and Cavan, developing into sectarian fighting between Catholics and Protestants. In 1793, opposition to the raising of the militia led to Defender rioting in a number of counties. It was said that when the Defenders were asked what they wanted, they answered that every family needed to have at least ten acres of land. The Defenders wanted to get rid of taxes, the tithe paid to the Church of Ireland and high rents. The Defenders must have been conscious of being Catholics but it was their economic grievances that propelled them into action. They were a lower class organisation and the aims of these rural conspirators and rioters were simple: lower potato and meal prices and reduced rents. In County Armagh economic issues were reinforced with religious differences and there was frequent sectarian rioting. There was also competition for land in a county where the three main religious groups were all strongly represented.

Interpretation B

Extract from J. Smyth, *The Men of No Property: Irish Radicals and Popular Politics in the Late 18th Century*, published in 1992.

When we look into the Defender movement in more depth, it becomes clear that it possessed a coherent and radical middle class leadership. From its origins in Armagh in 1784, the Defender movement spread into other areas where there were religious differences. Influenced by the news of the French Revolution and encouraged by the political agitation of Catholics, the Defenders were transformed into a secret society with political aims. The militia riots, the recall of Fitzwilliam and the expulsion of Catholics from Armagh in 1795 all contributed to the increased strength of the Defenders. By that year, Defenderism had a presence in at least sixteen counties and in the city of Dublin. The Defenders had successfully infiltrated the militia and lines of Defender communication criss-crossed the nation. With the emergence of a recognised Defender command structure in Ulster and a Catholic leadership linked with the radical northern United Irish leadership in Ulster, the stage was set for the making of a revolutionary alliance that wanted to overthrow the government.

2 Study Interpretation A and Interpretation B.

Using the interpretations, and your understanding of the historical context, which of these different interpretations of the aims and activities of the Defenders do you find more convincing?

[25]

3 Quality of written communication will be assessed in this question.

Either

- (a)** How far would you agree with the view that the successes of the Patriots in the Irish Parliament between 1779 and 1782 were mainly due to the long-standing influence of William Molyneux and Jonathan Swift? [20]

Or

- (b)** “The weak leadership provided by Robert Emmet in the Rising of July 1803 was the main reason for its failure.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [20]

Option 4: Partition of Ireland 1900–1925

Answer Questions 1 and 2 and either Question 3 (a) or 3 (b).

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

Opposition to Home Rule 1910–1914

Source 1

Extract from a speech made by Sir Edward Carson at an Ulster Unionist rally held at Craigavon, 23 September 1911. Carson was the leader of the Irish Unionist Party at Westminster.

This is the most important moment probably in my life and in yours. I now enter into a contract with you, that together we will defeat the most wicked conspiracy that has ever been hatched against a free people. The growing prosperity of Ireland is only because we are members of a great United Kingdom. To the government, Home Rule is a question of party politics, but to you and me it is a question of the government gambling with our civil and religious liberty. The government is prepared to destroy its own constitution so that it may pass Home Rule. We must be prepared, the morning Home Rule passes, ourselves to become responsible for the government of the Protestant province of Ulster.

Source 2

Extract from a speech made by John Dillon in the House of Commons, 9 June 1913. Dillon was Deputy Leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

The main argument against Home Rule is that it would lead to civil war in Ulster. I believe that all this talk about civil war is bluff, and will end in nothing. I know that, if Home Rule was passed, there would be no oppression or interference with the civil or religious liberties of Ulster. I heard three men say that they had only signed the Ulster Covenant because they were convinced that no fighting would ever occur. The Ulster Unionists want to be “top dog”. They claim that the Nationalists have become indifferent to Home Rule. But just because we do not import arms or organise mobs does not mean that we are not serious in our cause. I have heard that some Conservative politicians are encouraging British army officers to mutiny if they are called upon to maintain order against a rebellious Ulster. That is mischievous and dangerous.

1 (a) Use Source 1 and your knowledge of this period.

How valuable is Source 1 to an historian as evidence in a study of the opposition to Home Rule in the period 1910–1914? [15]

(b) Use Source 1 and Source 2 and other evidence you have studied.

How far do the sources support the view that Unionist opposition to Home Rule was responsible for the crisis over the Third Home Rule Bill? [20]

The Reasons for the Truce in the Anglo-Irish War of 1919–1921

Interpretation A

Extract from J. Lee, *Ireland 1912–1985: Politics and Society*, published in 1989.

Collins was a powerful political and military figure. As Minister for Finance, he successfully raised a national loan. As Director of Intelligence in the IRA, he paralysed the British information network and had leading intelligence agents assassinated. Collins helped to unify the political and military wings of the republican movement. In contrast, the British side lacked unity or coherence. Lloyd George's government lacked any clearcut political plan and British decision-makers seemed out of their depth. The British only began to achieve success in intelligence in early 1921, when they managed to weed out some of Collins's key informers. There were 40 000 British soldiers in the country in 1921, but most of the fighting was carried out by 7000 Black and Tans and 6000 Auxiliaries. The Black and Tans and Auxiliaries, ex-soldiers and ex-officers, were recruited for a "police" operation. However, there were too few to impose a real reign of terror, but there were enough of them to commit atrocities which provoked nationalist opinion in Ireland and America, and outraged British liberal opinion. The British lost the propaganda war with a spectacular series of own goals.

Interpretation B

Extract from R. Rees, *Ireland 1900–25*, published in 1998.

Towards the end of 1920, the British stepped up their campaign of repression. The Dáil courts declined and the Sinn Féin Department of Local Government was running out of money. By the beginning of 1921 much of the south and west of Ireland was under martial law. This put pressure on the IRA. A new system of military intelligence was established by the British, which led to significant arms finds. British troops were deployed in rural areas, and IRA flying columns frequently had to withdraw to very remote areas. This pleased General Macreedy, though he became increasingly frustrated by police indiscipline. The high profile attack on the Custom House in Dublin proved a serious blow to IRA morale and a military disaster. The number of IRA suspects interned rose significantly. By the summer of 1921 the IRA had an estimated 3000 men on active service, facing a combined police and military force in excess of 40 000. The Irish population was growing war-weary by July 1921.

2 Study Interpretation A and Interpretation B.

Using the interpretations, and your understanding of the historical context, which of these different interpretations of the reasons for the truce in the Anglo-Irish War of 1919–1921 do you find more convincing? [25]

3 Quality of written communication will be assessed in this question.

Either

- (a) How far would you agree that the defeat of the Irish Parliamentary Party in the General Election of 1918 was due to the policies of the British government after the outbreak of the First World War? [20]

Or

- (b) “The success of the Free State army in the Irish Civil War of 1922–1923 was solely due to the harsh methods it and the government used against the anti-Treaty forces.” How far would you agree with this verdict? [20]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Sources

- Option1-Interpretation A.....**© Elizabeth the Queen by Alison Weir (ISBN: 978-0224044141) Published by Jonathan Cape Ltd, 1998
- Option1-Interpretation B.....**© Stuart England 1603 - 1714 by Barry Coward (ISBN: 978-0582084056) Published by Longman, 1997
- Option2-Interpretation A.....**© Stuart England 1603 - 1714 by Barry Coward (ISBN: 978-0582084056) Published by Longman, 1997
- Option2-Interpretation B.....**© Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy, 1603-1702 by Angela Anderson and Dale Scarborough (ISBN: 978-1107531208) Published by Hodder Education, 2015
- Option3-Interpretation A.....**© Ireland in the Age of Imperialism and Revolution, 1760-1801 by R. B. McDowell (ISBN: 978-0198224808) Published by Clarendon Press, 1979
- Option3-Interpretation B.....**© The Men of No Property: Irish Radicals and Popular Politics in the Late Eighteenth Century by Jim Smyth (ISBN: 978-0312075903) Published by Palgrave MacMillan, 1992
- Option4-Interpretation A.....**© Ireland 1912-1985 by Joseph J. Lee (ISBN: 978-0521377416) Published by Cambridge University Press, 1989
- Option4-Interpretation B.....**"Ireland 1900-25: Ccea A2 Level History" by Russell Rees © Colourpoint Educational

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for.
In some cases, efforts to contact copyright holders may have been unsuccessful and CCEA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgement in future if notified.