



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED

General Certificate of Education

2022 Reserve Series

History

Assessment Unit A2 2
Historical Investigations and Interpretations



AHY21

[AHY21]

THURSDAY 23 JUNE, 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 Puritan Threat to Elizabeth I

Source 1

The Six Articles presented by Puritan delegates to the meeting of the Convocation of the Church of England in 1563. These Articles propose changes to the Elizabethan Church Settlement of 1559.

1. That all Sundays and those celebrations associated with the life of Christ should be kept as holy days. All other holy days should be removed from the Church calendar.
2. That in all parish churches, the minister should face the congregation when preaching and reading from the Book of Common Prayer.
3. That, in performing the sacrament of baptism, the practice of marking the cross on the child's forehead should cease, as it encourages superstition.
4. That, since many are unable to kneel to receive communion due to age or illness, it should be left to the discretion of the minister whether anyone is required to kneel.
5. That a minister should not be required to wear a surplice when leading a church service, but instead may wear an appropriate and dignified garment.
6. That the use of the organ in a church service be ended.

Source 2

Extract from a letter from Elizabeth I to Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury, 7 May 1577. The Queen is urging the Archbishop to be more vigilant in enforcing Church law.

I am informed, to my great disappointment, that in parts of my realm the laws applying to preaching are not being upheld. I understand that many people are presenting themselves as licensed preachers and are holding services in public and administering the sacraments when they have no authority to do so. Great numbers of people have been drawn to these meetings and away from the Church of England, threatening not only organised religion but Christianity itself. I therefore command you to ensure that no divine service be held or the sacraments administered anywhere unless it is according to the laws of this kingdom. If this order is not applied, you will be held accountable.

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 Puritan threat to Elizabeth I? [15]

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

How far do the sources support the view that the Puritans presented a serious threat to Elizabeth I and the Church of England? [20]

The Causes of the Spanish Armada

Interpretation A

Extract from H. Morgan, *Teaching the Armada: an Introduction to the Anglo-Spanish War, 1585–1604*, published in 2006.

By the 1580s two issues were straining Anglo-Spanish relations to breaking point. The lesser one was the attempt by English seamen to break the Spanish monopoly of colonial trade, often by means of piracy. In this regard the clearest example is Francis Drake. Having failed to trade legitimately on the coast of Mexico in 1568, Drake had more success when he attempted to stop the Spanish transporting silver across the Isthmus of Panama in 1573. But it was his daring circumnavigation of the globe that caught the Spaniards unawares. Queen Elizabeth was a silent partner in this immensely profitable venture and knighted Drake on his return. This was an aggressive act of long-distance piracy. However, the main problem in Anglo-Spanish relations was the Netherlands, where the Protestant Dutch were in revolt against Catholic Spain. Elizabeth I finally authorised the dispatch of an expeditionary force in 1585. English help was critical in keeping the Dutch cause alive and Spain under pressure. Three years later, the Armada set sail in response.

Interpretation B

Extract from S.T. Bindoff, *Tudor England*, published in 1950.

By the 1580s the international situation looked more threatening than at any time since the beginning of Elizabeth I's reign. Everywhere the forces of Catholicism seemed to be gathering strength and those of Protestantism to be on the decline. And there could be no doubt that the reconquest of England was a very important aim of the Counter-Reformation. The reissue of the Papal Bull of 1570 and the advent of the Jesuit mission both pointed to a major offensive against the Elizabethan regime. It was equally clear that this offensive would gain immensely in weight if it were to enlist the active support of Philip II. The Spanish annexation of Portugal gave Spain the resources for the most ambitious plans of aggression and conquest. In January 1584 the Spanish ambassador in London was expelled for complicity in the Throckmorton Plot of 1583. He left muttering that he was born not to disturb countries but to conquer them. He was to have no successor as ambassador until his master, Philip II, had attempted, by means of his Armada of 1588, to conquer the country which had insulted him.

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 Spanish Armada do you find more convincing?

[25]

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

Either

(a) To what extent would you accept that any successes Elizabeth I achieved in her reign were due to her personality? [20]

Or

(b) How far would you agree that the use of patronage and the formation of factions at Elizabeth I's court created an efficient system of government? [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 Causes of the Glorious Revolution

Source 1

Extract from a letter from Lord Halifax to William of Orange, 12 April 1688. Halifax was a senior English politician who was dismissed by James II from the Privy Council in 1685.

There is little that is new here in England. It may seem, from a distance, that things are moving fast, but if you look more closely, you will see that, although James and his supporters move with great speed, they make no progress. Everything they do turns back upon them. They purged the Justices of the Peace (JPs) and corporations, but this failed. Their illegal actions have brought little success. The use of extraordinary powers in both church and state has simply united men against the King. Every day, people grow more opposed to what the King is trying to impose upon them. The Catholics have tried, without success, to win support from the Dissenters, while Tory support has completely disappeared. Meanwhile, the Privy Council is divided about how to proceed.

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.

After William of Orange invaded England, James II's spirits sank. He was in such a state that blood gushed out of his nose several times a day, and with this state of confusion, anxiety and depression, everything around him began to seem desperate. The spies that he sent out took his money, but never returned to bring him any information; as a result, the only news he heard was gossip which exaggerated the number of his enemies and made him believe that William was about to enter London, when in fact he had not even left Devonshire. The majority of the country declared its support for William, and the King realised that he had no one to trust but his army. And the army, he began to fear, was not to be trusted.

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 causes of the Glorious Revolution? [15]

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

How far do the sources support the view that James II's policies were the only cause of the Glorious Revolution? [20]

The Outcome of the Battle of the Boyne

Interpretation A

Extract from an article written by an historian working at the National Army Museum in London, published in 2021. It is entitled *The Battle of the Boyne*.

James II's decision to fight in the area of the River Boyne was a poor one. While William's army included many inexperienced units, it was a highly effective fighting force overall, being well trained and equipped, and highly motivated. The Jacobite force, by contrast, was deficient in many ways. It contained some quality units, including a sizeable contingent of French professionals. But most were poorly trained and ill-equipped. The Jacobites were also considerably inferior in artillery and suffered from a general shortage of gunpowder, which would prove to be decisive for the outcome. The Jacobites' disadvantages could, perhaps, have been offset by good leadership. But here, again, they were to be found inadequate. Neither James nor Tyrconnell had ever commanded large forces in the field. More seriously, while James had shown great courage in earlier conflicts, he now exhibited a tendency to be indecisive or to panic. William, however, was highly experienced in handling large armies. Crucially, he also exhibited a far greater skill and resolve than his opponents, and this gave him the edge in the battle.

Interpretation B

Extract from C. Petrie, *The Great Tyrconnell – A Chapter in Anglo-Irish Relations*, published in 1972.

The Battle of the Boyne was a soldier's battle, for the leadership was of a very low standard. On the Jacobite side, whether James II or Lauzun was the more incompetent is difficult to decide. First of all there was the mistaken decision to fight at the Boyne at all. Then came the failure to protect the flanks. And finally, the incompetence that left fewer than 6000 men at Oldbridge to fight 15000 of the enemy. One man who emerges with great credit is Tyrconnell, who led the cavalry very effectively. It was William's superior numbers that made the difference at the Boyne. By noon, it was clear that the time had come for the Jacobite forces to withdraw. If William had been a more talented commander, the Jacobite army would not have got away but would have been destroyed. As the Jacobite infantry retreated, the French infantry and Irish cavalry showed skill and bravery in protecting the withdrawal from William's ineffective attempts to pursue them.

2 Study Interpretation A and Interpretation B.

Using the interpretations, and your understanding of the historical context, which of these different interpretations of the outcome of the Battle of the Boyne do you find more convincing?

[25]

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

Either

- (a)** “By 1714, the Penal Laws had destroyed the power and status of Catholics in Ireland.”
To what extent do you agree with this judgement? [20]

Or

- (b)** “The Jacobites failed in the Siege of Derry because of the inadequacy of the foreign support they received.” 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 Defenders

Source 1

Extract from a letter from Reverend Henry Major to the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Camden, 7 June 1795. Reverend Major was a Church of Ireland clergyman in Ballyshannon, County Donegal. He is writing about increased Defender activity in that county.

The recent discovery of passwords and rituals belonging to the Catholic Defenders would suggest that their business is anti-Protestant and they are especially opposed to members of the Church of Ireland. I am told that at their meetings, a bloodthirsty Defender oath is kissed by those present and each man pledges loyalty to the Defenders and to the French. These Defenders are determined to act at an hour's notice as soon as the French invade. Robert Campbell, the owner of a public house in County Armagh, is one of two Defender leaders. The other is unknown to me, but I believe that he has gone to France and has not yet returned. The overall plan seems to be for a general massacre of Church of Ireland members. I am told that Defenders and Presbyterians have met and there are over 2500 stores of arms between Belfast and Antrim, with more to come.

Source 2

Information provided to the government by the paid informer, William Bird, in the summer of 1796. Bird lived in Belfast at this time and became acquainted with leading United Irishmen in the town.

I was introduced to the United Irishman Henry Joy McCracken in a public house in Belfast. He and his friends drank a toast to the destruction of the government. They also cursed King George III. They told me that there had been an alliance formed between the leaders of the United Irishmen and the Defenders against their common enemy, the Orangemen. They accused the Orangemen of violent activities since their recent formation in County Armagh. I was told that every member of the militia regiments had been sworn into the Defenders. United Irish missionaries had been sent to the west of Ireland and into County Armagh to increase the connection with the Defenders. The success of these missionaries' work has exceeded all expectations. Those who were members of both the United Irishmen and the Defenders were said to be ready to rise at a moment's notice in support of the French.

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 activities of the Defenders?

[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 aim of the Defenders was to support a French invasion of Ireland?

[20]

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

Interpretation A

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

The recall of Earl Fitzwilliam as Lord Lieutenant dashed the hopes not only of Catholics, but of all supporters of reform. On the day of his departure, Dublin was in mourning, and public meetings all over the country drew up resolutions expressing their approval of Fitzwilliam's plans for Catholic Emancipation and grief at the fact that he was being recalled to London. When his successor, Lord Camden, arrived at the end of March 1795, there were demonstrations of hostility towards him. As a result, Grattan and his Whig followers lost influence, as Fitzwilliam's recall showed the weakness of those working for reform by peaceful means. Instead, a struggle developed between the forces of revolution on the one hand and the conservative Protestant Ascendancy on the other. The widespread disappointment caused by the recall of Fitzwilliam, especially among Catholics, created an atmosphere which was favourable to rebellious activity and brought many new Catholic recruits into both the United Irishmen and the Defenders. The United Irishmen seized this opportunity to increase their propaganda.

Interpretation B

Extract from an article by D. Lindsay, entitled *The Fitzwilliam Episode Revisited*, published in 1993.

To argue that the radicalisation of Irish Catholics was either immediate or widespread in the aftermath of the Fitzwilliam episode would be misleading. Evidence of Catholic loyalty to the Crown continued and the appearance of a French fleet in Bantry Bay in December 1796 prompted little reaction from Catholics other than demonstrations of their loyalty to the King. The Fitzwilliam episode, although an important landmark for many Catholics, did not in itself transform the mass of the Catholic population into revolutionary republicans. In the development and spread of political radicalism in Ireland during the 1790s, these events – however sensational – were only part of a long and complex story. In the event, the most immediate impact of Fitzwilliam's dismissal was to strengthen the Dublin Castle administration under Lord Camden, whose hard-line military policies would be seen in the years that followed, up to and including the year of the Rebellion of 1798.

2 Study Interpretation A and Interpretation B.

Using the interpretations, and your understanding of the historical context, which of these different interpretations of the impact of the recall of Earl Fitzwilliam in early 1795 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 impact of the American War of Independence on Irish politics? [20]

Or

- (b) "Bad luck was the most important reason for the failure of the Rising led by Robert Emmet in July 1803." 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 delivered by Andrew Bonar Law, the leader of the Conservative and Unionist Party, to party members at a conference in London, May 1912.

For the moment we have another duty, another necessity which comes before anything else, and that is to get rid of His Majesty's government, the Liberals. They call Home Rule a Bill to give self-government to Ireland. It is not a Bill to give nationalists a right to govern themselves. It is a Bill to give them the right to call upon British troops to crush the Unionist people of Ulster. The Ulster Unionists have shown what their wishes are, and they have shown what their determination is. They have shown that they are not bluffing. Now perhaps you will permit me to say a word about my own position. As you know, I never wished to be leader. But I have held the position for a year and I can say that I have succeeded. We are more united as a party now than ever before. We are moving rapidly to inevitable victory.

Source 2

Extract from a letter from Winston Churchill to John Redmond, August 1914. Churchill, a member of the Liberal Government, is highlighting its difficulties in dealing with opposition to the Third Home Rule Bill.

I do not believe that there is any real feeling against Home Rule in the Conservative and Unionist Party, apart from the Ulster question. However, they hate the government, are determined to throw it out and see in the resistance of Ulster Unionists an extra-parliamentary force which they will not hesitate to use to the full. Bonar Law's attempts to convince His Majesty to interfere in matters clearly displays the lengths to which he will go. My general view is just what I told you earlier in the year – namely that something should be done to give the mainly Protestant and Orange counties the option of temporary exclusion for a period of several years before joining the Irish Parliament. It is my opinion that there is much to fear from the fanaticism of these stubborn and determined Ulstermen.

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 P. Adelman and M. Byrne, *Great Britain and the Irish Question 1774–1923*, published in 2016.

In December 1920, Lloyd George put out peace feelers to de Valera in an effort to bring about a truce and negotiations, but these early moves failed. Nevertheless, the fact that a British prime minister was prepared to consider such a step represented a breakthrough in Anglo-Irish relations and a psychological victory for Sinn Féin. Lloyd George's determination to persist with his peace efforts was reinforced by reactions to the implementation of the Government of Ireland Act with the opening of the Northern Ireland Parliament in June 1921. The refusal of Sinn Féin to have anything to do with the Southern Ireland Parliament set up under the Act showed its determination to consider nothing less than effective independence. The alternatives for the British Government were either all-out war or negotiations, and the first option was in practice impossible. The fact that a separate Northern Ireland state now existed removed an additional complication to any truce and future negotiations. In that sense, partition effectively cleared the way for a peace settlement.

Interpretation B

Extract from R. Kee, *The Green Flag: A History of Irish Nationalism*, published in 1972.

Militarily, the British army, by the use of flexible columns of its own, was proving increasingly troublesome to the IRA's flying columns, who were short of arms and ammunition. Tom Barry was certainly in Dublin in the summer of 1921 to make the shortage of ammunition clear to Collins, and there is no doubt that life for the IRA was becoming more difficult and unpleasant. Collins himself was reported to have said privately that the IRA that summer was within three weeks of defeat. Militarily, the IRA had less control of parts of Ireland than in the middle of 1920. However, it was now more experienced and better organised, and to have beaten the IRA would have required a far greater British military effort than any yet seen in Ireland. British public opinion in 1921, deeply disturbed about the violence in Ireland and the lawlessness of the Crown forces, would have been reluctant to see further repression on the gigantic scale required. In that sense the IRA won a victory by forcing political negotiations.

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 success of Sinn Féin in the General Election of 1918 was due to the shortcomings of the Irish Parliamentary Party? [20]

Or

- (b) “The poor military tactics of the anti-Treaty forces led to their defeat by the Free State army in the Irish Civil War of 1922–1923.” To what extent would you accept this verdict? [20]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Sources:

Option1-Interpretation A.....© Teaching the Armada: an introduction to the Anglo-Spanish War, 1585-1604 by Hiram Morgan. Published in Early Modern History (1500–1700) Issue 5 (Sep/Oct 2006) Volume 14. History Ireland

Option1-Interpretation B.....© Tudor England by S. T. Bindoff. (ISBN: 9780140137675) Published by Penguin Books, 1950

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Option3-Interpretation A.....© The Making of Modern Ireland 1603-1923 by J. C. Beckett. Published by Faber and Faber, 1966

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