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Specification



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ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2017

History

Assessment Unit AS 1
Historical Investigations and Interpretations



SHY11

[SHY11]

WEDNESDAY 17 MAY, AFTERNOON

TIME

1 hour 30 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Choose **one** option.

Answer Question **1(a)** or **1(b)** and Question **2** from your **chosen option**.

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

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 60.

Option 1: England 1509–1558

Answer Question 1(a) or 1(b) and Question 2.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in Question 1.

1 Either

- (a) Analyse the measures taken by the Duke of Northumberland to solve the economic and social problems England faced between 1550 and 1553. [10]

Or

- (b) Analyse the impact of Mary I's attempts to restore Roman Catholicism in England between 1553 and 1558. [10]

2 Read Source 1, Interpretation A and Interpretation B and answer the questions which follow:

Causes of the English Reformation

Source 1

Extract from Simon Fish's *A Supplication for the Beggars*. This pamphlet, which took the form of a petition from the poor to Henry VIII, was written in 1529. Fish was a Protestant reformer.

The clergy are not the shepherds, but ravenous wolves going about in sheep's clothing, devouring their flock. They do no work, yet own more than a third of the country. The best manors, lands and territories are theirs. Besides this, they take a tenth of everyone's wages, a tenth of the wool, milk, honey, wax, cheese and butter that is produced, and even every tenth egg from poor widows. And what do these greedy, idle, holy thieves do with all this produce they take from the people? Nothing, but take all rule, power, authority and obedience from you, your Highness, and give it to themselves and their Papal Head.

Interpretation A

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

Until Henry VIII fixed his desire upon Anne Boleyn, and Pope Clement VII found himself a prisoner of Charles V, there was nothing to disturb the harmony between the King and the Pope. Until their alliance was broken, all the underlying anti-Catholic feelings in England which Henry VIII was to exploit remained under the surface. This illustrates the importance of the divorce issue in the English Reformation. It did not alone cause the Reformation and did not even play any large part in bringing about a movement which rested on English national feelings and the scandal of a corrupt Church. However, without the divorce there would have been no Reformation in England because the power of the Crown would have been against it. It is, then, easy enough to see why Henry's war on the Pope was accepted so readily by his people.

© *England Under the Tudors, 2nd Edition* by G. R. Elton. Published by Methuen & Co. Ltd, 1977.
(ISBN: 9780416706901)

Interpretation B

Extract from K. Randell, *Henry VIII and the Reformation in England*, published in 2005.

At the same time as Henry VIII was increasing his control over the Church in England, he was also taking steps to reduce the power of the Pope within his domain. His motives for doing so were mixed and often confused. For much of the time his intention appears to have been to exert pressure on Rome in the hope of persuading the Pope to reach a favourable decision over the divorce. However, there was a second strand to the policy. Henry was convinced that his aim should be to re-establish his territories as a "sovereign empire" within which no other ruler could exercise any control. Much of the force of the argument underpinning this policy lay in the word "re-establish". Those who urged the King in this direction believed that England's rulers had enjoyed sole power in their kingdoms until sometime in the early Middle Ages, when the Pope had unjustifiably established a variety of legal and financial claims to these kingdoms because of his headship of the Catholic Church.

© *Henry VIII and the Reformation in England* by Keith Randell. Published by Hodder Education

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying the causes of the English Reformation? You must use contextual knowledge in your answer. [20]
- (b) **Study Interpretation A and Interpretation B.** Historians have different views about particular issues. Using both interpretations, and your understanding of the historical context, which of these different interpretations of the causes of the English Reformation do you find more convincing? [30]

Option 2: England 1603–1649

Answer Question 1(a) or 1(b) and Question 2.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in Question 1.

1 Either

- (a) Analyse the reasons for the breakdown in the relationship between Charles I and Parliament in the period 1625–1629. [10]

Or

- (b) Analyse the reasons for the execution of Charles I in January 1649. [10]

2 Read Source 1, Interpretation A and Interpretation B and answer the questions which follow:

The Religious Policies of James I 1603–1625

Source 1

Extract from a speech by James I to the House of Commons, 22 March 1604. He is outlining his religious policies.

When I came to England, I found one religion publicly allowed and supported by law – the religion of the Church of England. This is the faith that I myself profess. But I also found another sort of religion – a secret group lurking within the bowels of this nation, namely the Catholic religion. I acknowledge the Roman Church to be our mother church, but it is full of impurities and corruption. Let Catholics, however, be assured that I am a friend to them, provided they are loyal subjects. In addition, I have found Puritans. They are not so different from me in terms of their religious beliefs, but they are confused in their attitude towards the Church of England. Those who are dissatisfied with the Church's structure and leadership cannot be tolerated in a well governed kingdom.

Interpretation A

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

James I summoned a conference in 1604 at Hampton Court. While the king rejected most Puritan proposals, he did agree to commission a new translation of the Bible. He also, however, had Archbishop Bancroft issue new Canons in 1604 and required all clergy to swear to them. The vast majority, including most Puritans, decided to conform. James was thus able to include moderate Puritan opinion within the national church. By appointing George Abbot as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1611, the Church of England was led by a man sympathetic to many Puritan concerns and, while some remained dissatisfied, they were largely quiet for the rest of James's reign. James I consciously sought to balance the competing factions within the English Church. At James's death, a workable compromise between Puritans and Arminians seemed to have been reached. James's Catholic subjects soon saw their hopes for an improvement in their position dashed, although James was reluctant to antagonise his Catholic subjects and showed a willingness to relax the laws against recusants.

© *Stuart Britain and the Crisis of Monarchy, 1603–1702* by Mark Parry.
Published by Cambridge University Press, 2015.

Interpretation B

Extract from D. H. Wilson, *James VI and I*, published in 1956.

Through the Hampton Court Conference, James I did great harm. He first encouraged the Puritans and then treated them with scorn. Afterwards, he set the Church on a path towards hard and narrow intolerance of Puritans. There was no consistent policy in James's appointment of bishops and men were chosen for diverse and contradictory reasons. In 1611, George Abbot was only chosen to please a royal favourite, not the Puritans. James harmed the Church in other ways. He tried to control what was preached from the pulpit by requiring his bishops to monitor the sermons of the clergy. James was more enlightened in dealing with Catholics, with whom he had much sympathy. Yet in practice, his policy towards them was a failure as it was inconsistent and English hatred of Catholics grew rapidly.

© *King James VI and I* by D. H. Wilson. Published by Jonathan Cape, 1956.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying attitudes towards religion in the reign of James I? You must use contextual knowledge in your answer. [20]
- (b) **Study Interpretation A and Interpretation B.** Historians have different views about particular issues. Using both interpretations, and your understanding of the historical context, which of these different interpretations of the success of James I's religious policies in the period 1603–1625 do you find more convincing? [30]

Option 3: Britain in the Age of Reform 1830–1880

Answer Question 1(a) or 1(b) and Question 2.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in Question 1.

1 Either

- (a) Analyse the influence of the Utilitarians and Evangelicals on the reform programme of Grey and Melbourne between 1833 and 1840. [10]

Or

- (b) Analyse how the Conservative government of Benjamin Disraeli addressed the economic and social problems of Britain between 1874 and 1880. [10]

2 Read Source 1, Interpretation A and Interpretation B and answer the questions which follow:

The Failure of the Chartists

Source 1

Extract from William Lovett's *The Life and Struggles of William Lovett*, published in 1876. Lovett is reflecting on the failure of the Chartist movement.

I regard Feargus O'Connor as the chief troublemaker of our movement. Through his great claims, and by trickery and dishonesty, he gained the support of the working classes to establish a paper called the *Northern Star* to advance workers' principles. By his personal conduct and his destructive influence on the paper, he deeply harmed democracy from the first moment he opened his mouth as its professional spokesman. He soon changed the paper into an instrument for destroying everything intellectual and moral in our movement. By his constant appeals to the selfishness, vanity and most evil feelings of man, he created a spirit of hatred and intolerance previously unknown among Chartists.

Interpretation A

Extract from Sir E. L. Woodward, *The Age of Reform 1815–1870*, published in 1962.

Chartism deserved better leaders than O'Connor, O'Brien, Jones and all the lesser agitators. Lovett realised the weakness of any movement among the working classes and those suffering as a result of industrial change. These men had neither the time nor the education to develop a political strategy and a convincing background of theory. Their political philosophy, such as it was, came mainly from their reading of the Bible. Chartists were divided by personal rivalries and disagreements about the measures they would introduce after achieving political power. Many of them rejected industrialisation and machinery and thought in terms of a nation of small landowners. Others, like Lovett, followed Robert Owen in believing that the new inventions might solve the problems of poverty.

© *The Age of Reform, 1815-1870* by Sir E. L. Woodward.
Published by Oxford University Press, 1962. (ISBN: 9780198217114)

Interpretation B

Extract from M. Scott-Baumann, *Years of Expansion: British History 1815–1914*, published in 2002.

The issue of violence did not divide the Chartists as much as some historians have suggested. Most Chartists asserted the right to arm in self-defence and William Lovett, the champion of “moral force” methods, was even prepared to go to prison in 1839 on this issue. Nevertheless Chartism remained a predominantly peaceful, constitutional movement. Its failure has also been explained by “hunger politics” – the reaction to hunger by an illiterate working class that was manipulated by the Chartist leadership, particularly O'Connor. But this image of an unthinking and uneducated movement is inconsistent with what we know of the Chartists' commitment to self-improvement and education. In fact, it was the Chartist desire for radical political change, rather than O'Connor's fiery speeches, that frightened the political establishment. Chartist failure was therefore a reflection of the strength of its opponents rather than its own weakness. The rejection of each Chartist petition and the readiness to deploy the army and police to defend the political status quo reflected this fact.

© *Years of Expansion: British History, 1815-1914, 2nd Edition* by M. Scott-Baumann.
Published by Hodder Education, 2002. (ISBN: 9780340790816)

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying the failure of the Chartists? You must use contextual knowledge in your answer. [20]
- (b) **Study Interpretation A and Interpretation B.** Historians have different views about particular issues. Using both interpretations, and your understanding of the historical context, which of these different interpretations of the reasons for the failure of the Chartists do you find more convincing? [30]

Option 4: Italy and Germany 1815–1871

Answer Question 1(a) or 1(b) and Question 2.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in Question 1.

1 Either

- (a) Analyse the reasons for the growth of nationalist and liberal ideas in the German states in the period 1815–1848. [10]

Or

- (b) Analyse why Prussia defeated Austria in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866. [10]

2 Read Source 1, Interpretation A and Interpretation B and answer the questions which follow:

The Causes of the Unification of Italy

Source 1

Extract from a letter from Marquis Villamarina, Piedmont's ambassador in Paris, to Camillo di Cavour, Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia, 6 February 1858.

Allow me to give you a word for word account of what Emperor Napoleon III said to me today: "If England refuses to accept France's valid demands, Anglo-French relations will get worse until we are on the brink of hostilities. If this happens, how would Piedmont respond? There are two possibilities: you are either with me or against me. Piedmont's real support lies in France and in order to be with me, it is essential that you do as I ask. What real advantage would an alliance with England offer you? It would not be of much use if England persists in keeping the Vienna Settlement intact. If Piedmont supports England, France would feel obliged, against its will, to seek Austria's support. If this happened, I would have to give up what I had dreamed of with such passion. Even I, who have always wanted Italy's happiness and independence, would then be forced to ally with a government which has always aroused my deepest disgust."

Interpretation A

Extract from Martin Clark, *The Italian Risorgimento*, published in 1998.

By September 1870 Italian unification was complete. It was an astonishing achievement made possible by the gifts of two men of genius, Cavour and Garibaldi. Cavour's skilful diplomacy secured the Franco-Piedmontese alliance and the war of 1859 against Austria, in which Piedmont captured Lombardy. It was Garibaldi's genius and determination that won the south in 1860. With his immense courage, Garibaldi attracted tens of thousands of volunteers to fight for "Italy". Moreover, these volunteer amateurs gained far more spectacular victories than King Victor Emmanuel II's professional Piedmontese army ever managed to achieve. Indeed, the Piedmontese army conquered only Lombardy, Umbria and the Marches, whereas Garibaldi and his "Thousand" became a legend throughout the world.

© *The Italian Risorgimento* by Martin Clark. Published by Longman, 1998. (ISBN: 9780582003538)

Interpretation B

Extract from M.S. Anderson, *The Ascendancy of Europe: Aspects of European History 1815–1914*, published in 1972.

Napoleon III made an essential contribution to Italian unification by his defeat of the Austrian army in the short war fought in Lombardy in 1859. Although he made peace with the Habsburgs prematurely in the eyes of Italian nationalists, he had achieved the essential change in the existing situation in Lombardy because its one effective defender, the Austrian army, had after a few weeks fighting been eliminated from the picture over most of the peninsula. The way had been opened for the overthrow of the flimsy regimes which ruled the different Italian states and whose Austrian support had been snatched from them. In Tuscany, Parma and Modena the rulers were driven out with ease in the spring of 1859. By the end of the year Napoleon III had decided to allow the union of these states with Piedmont, in return for the compensation of France with Savoy and Nice. The isolation of Austria and the ideals of Napoleon III had given Italian nationalists the freedom of action they had never achieved in 1848.

© *The Ascendancy of Europe Aspects of European History 1815-1914* by M. S. Anderson. Published by Longman Group Limited, 1972

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying the attitude of Napoleon III to the expansion of Piedmont in Northern Italy? You must use contextual knowledge in your answer. [20]
- (b) **Study Interpretation A and Interpretation B.** Historians have different views about particular issues. Using both interpretations, and your understanding of the historical context, which of these different interpretations of the causes of the unification of Italy do you find more convincing? [30]

Option 5: Germany 1919–1945

Answer Question 1(a) or 1(b) and Question 2.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in Question 1.

1 Either

- (a) Analyse why the Nazis rose to power between the Wall Street Crash of October 1929 and Hitler's appointment as Chancellor on 30 January 1933. [10]

Or

- (b) Analyse the consequences of the war for the German people in the period 1939–1945. [10]

2 Read Source 1, Interpretation A and Interpretation B and answer the questions which follow:

The Aims of Nazi Economic Policies 1933–1939

Source 1

Extract from a speech by Adolf Hitler, 1 May 1933. He is addressing a workers' rally in Berlin on Germany's Labour Day.

The German nation has a terrible economic crisis behind it. Millions in our nation want to work, but they cannot. Appalling suffering and misfortune have descended upon us and brought despondency and despair. Our task is the elimination of unemployment by a programme providing employment in the private and public sectors. By the end of this year, we will have set out to accomplish a work of greatness which will put structures and buildings back in order and thus provide work for hundreds of thousands in the private sector. We will also attempt to provide public employment opportunities on a large scale. We are starting a programme to build a new road system. This is a gigantic undertaking which will require vast sums of money. This road system, along with other public works projects, will help to decrease the unemployment rate steadily.

Interpretation A

Extract from R. J. Overy, *War and Economy in the Third Reich*, published in 1995.

In the early years of the regime economic recovery was the priority. At the core of the re-employment strategy lay programmes of state-funded investment for work creation. Most work creation funds in the period 1933–1934 were spent on civilian projects which were non-military in character. Work creation involved short-term programmes to create jobs and kick-start the economy. Road building, both ordinary roads and the new *Autobahns* (motorways), contributed to the recovery of the construction industry. Work creation was not enough on its own to drag the German economy out of depression, though it was clearly a major stimulus to industrial revival and re-employment in the critical early years of the regime. It was only by 1936 that it proved possible to accelerate rearmament.

© *War and Economy in the Third Reich* by R. J. Overy.
Published by Oxford University Press, 1995. (ISBN: 9780198205999)

Interpretation B

Extract from A. Tooze, *The Wages of Destruction: The Making and Breaking of the Nazi Economy*, published in 2007.

Rearmament dominated Hitler's agenda. Too often it is assumed that the first priority of the regime was to address the economic crisis. But this interpretation is one effect of giving excessive attention to work creation. The issues of work creation and unemployment were never as prominent in the agenda of Hitler's government as is commonly supposed. The most crucial economic policy decisions taken in the period 1933–1934 did not concern unemployment but rearmament. The military spending package vastly exceeded anything ever contemplated for work creation. In August 1936 Hitler's Four Year Plan memorandum revealed the priority of rearmament and stated that "the German economy must be fit for war within four years." Hitler also demanded that Germany should achieve self-sufficiency in fuel.

© *The Wages of Destruction: The Making and Breaking of the Nazi Economy* by Adam Tooze.
Published by Penguin, 2007. (ISBN: 9780141003481)

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying the aims of Nazi economic policies in the period 1933–1936? You must use contextual knowledge in your answer. [20]
- (b) **Study Interpretation A and Interpretation B.** Historians have different views about particular issues. Using both interpretations, and your understanding of the historical context, which of these different interpretations of the aims of Nazi economic policies in Germany in the period 1933–1939 do you find more convincing? [30]

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