



Rewarding Learning
ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2022

History

Assessment Unit AS 1
Historical Investigations and Interpretations



SHY11

[SHY11]

WEDNESDAY 18 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 Somerset to solve the economic and social problems England faced between 1547 and 1550. [10]

Or

- (b) Analyse the causes of Wyatt's rebellion in 1554. [10]

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

The Religious Views of Edward VI

Source 1

Extract from the diary of Edward VI, March 1551.

The lady Mary, my sister, came to see me at Westminster, where she was called before my Privy Council. I told her that I had long tolerated her celebration of Mass in the hope that she would accept change. I added that, since her private letters confirmed that this hope of mine was now gone, I would not allow this situation to continue, unless I saw an immediate change in her behaviour. She answered that her soul was God's and that she would not change her faith, nor attempt to hide her true feelings. I said that I did not want to interfere with her faith, but only wanted her to be an obedient subject, because she was setting a bad example that might encourage others to do the same. The following day, Archbishop Thomas Cranmer and Bishops Nicholas Ridley and John Scory concluded that to permit sin was to commit sin.

The Results of the Pilgrimage of Grace

Interpretation A

Extract from G. R. Elton, *Reform and Reformation: England 1509–1558*, published in 1977.

After the Pilgrimage of Grace, the government's main attention turned to the Council of the North, which had not only failed to prevent the rebellion but had contributed many leaders to it. Cromwell took this opportunity to reform the northern administration on lines familiar from his other work on institutions of government. After the death of the young and ineffective Duke of Richmond in 1536, the Council was now transformed. It became a proper bureaucratic body, including professionals such as lawyers and certain other civilians, as well as local noblemen and knights. Bishop Tunstall accepted the presidency of the Council, but within a year he was replaced by a reformist churchman, Bishop Robert Holgate. With its area of responsibility extended beyond Yorkshire, and now instructed to follow a regular routine of public sessions, the Council of the North became an efficient instrument for government in the King's interest.

Interpretation B

Extract from S. Schama, *A History of Britain*, published in 2000.

Different lessons were drawn from the Pilgrimage of Grace by different factions. The more traditionally minded, like the Duke of Norfolk, believed that the rising had shown the need to reduce the pace of reform to avoid provoking future outbreaks. But Cranmer and Cromwell drew precisely the opposite conclusion, namely that the association of Catholicism and treason gave them an opportunity to push their religious reforms faster and further than they had previously dared. In 1538 Cromwell issued new orders to the clergy, designed to deal with "superstition". His targets were those traditional practices which brought together large numbers of people, for he understood very well that crowds, especially crowds who believed they had Christ and the saints on their side, might get up the courage to do things that individuals might shrink from. So pilgrimages, saints' days and the display of relics were banned.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying the religious views of Edward VI? 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 results of the Pilgrimage of Grace 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 impact of Charles I's religious policies during the period of his Personal Rule (1629–1640). [10]

Or

- (b) Analyse the reasons why attempts to reach a settlement with Charles I failed between 1646 and 1649. [10]

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

The English Civil War 1642–1646

Source 1

Extract from a letter written by Oliver Cromwell to Colonel Valentine Walton, 5 July 1644. The Battle of Marston Moor, in which Cromwell fought, took place three days earlier on 2 July.

Truly England and the people of God have been shown great favour by the Lord God. He has given us a great victory, the like of which has not been seen in this war. The evidence shows that this absolute victory was God's blessing upon the Puritans first and foremost. Every time we charged, we destroyed the enemy. I commanded the cavalry on the left wing, which was made up mostly of English officers, with a few Scots at the rear. We smashed Prince Rupert's cavalry and then charged the Royalist infantry, destroying them also. I cannot give precise details now, but I believe that the Royalists lost around 16,000 men. Give glory, all the glory to God! Sir, God has taken away your eldest son by a cannon shot. As he lay dying, he asked that his view be cleared so that he could watch the Royalists run. His only sorrow, he told me, was that God had not allowed him to live longer to kill more royalists.

The Impact of Royal Favourites on Political Life in the Reign of James I 1603–1625

Interpretation A

Extract from an anonymous article by an historian writing in *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, published in 2019.

After 1612, James I came under the influence of Robert Carr, the Earl of Somerset. Carr's influence on governmental policy was slight, but he brought discredit on James's court by his involvement in scandal. Carr was succeeded by George Villiers, the Duke of Buckingham, who was even more hated for his arrogance and monopoly of royal patronage. Buckingham virtually ruled England during the last years of James I's reign. The failure of his unpredictable policies increased the tensions that eventually exploded in the Civil War in 1642. Buckingham's arrogance also contributed to the collapse of marriage negotiations with Spain, after which he pressured James to go to war. His relationship with James became sexual, and he never lost the King's passionate support. By using his power corruptly to promote and enrich his relatives, he created a divide between the upper classes and the King.

Interpretation B

Extract from R. Lockyer, *James VI & I*, published in 1998.

George Villiers's rise to favour was very rapid. He used his influence with James I to promote the interests of his friends and family, but he never achieved a monopoly of patronage. However, the King allowed him to control appointments to minor positions in government. Buckingham's activities, however, added to the cloud of sleaze which hung around James's court. During the 1620s, Buckingham came to disagree with James and favoured a more anti-Spanish foreign policy. However, although some people believe that he had James wrapped around his little finger, the truth is that James always took his own decisions and made his own policy. Buckingham was a servant, not a master. In those areas for which he was directly responsible, Buckingham was highly effective. He was a successful Lord Admiral and, in the Privy Council, used his patronage to support competent and intelligent reformers. In many respects, Buckingham rewarded the trust James placed in him and served the King to the best of his abilities.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying the success of the parliamentary army in the English Civil War? 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 impact of royal favourites on political life in the reign of James I (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 support for and opposition to parliamentary reform in the period 1830–1832. [10]

Or

- (b) Analyse the role of the Utilitarians and Evangelicals in shaping the reform movement between 1833 and 1840. [10]

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

The Political Philosophy of Benjamin Disraeli

Source 1

Extract from a speech by Benjamin Disraeli in the Free Trade Hall in Manchester, 3 April 1872.

Gentlemen, the condition of the working class leads me to draw public attention to the need for public health legislation. Pure air, pure water, the inspection of unhealthy houses, the quality of food and many similar matters should be addressed by Parliament. It is impossible to overstate the importance of this subject. After all, the first consideration of a government minister should be the health of the people. A country may be covered with historic monuments, with museums of science and galleries of art, as well as with universities and libraries; the people may be civilised and intelligent; the country may even be famous in the eyes of the world, but, gentlemen, if the health and welfare of its people are in decline, the glories of that country will remain in the past.

The Reasons for the Failure of Chartism 1838–1848

Interpretation A

Extract from H. Browne, *Chartism*, published in 1999.

Chartism failed because, unlike the 1832 Reform Bill agitation, it was a solely working-class campaign. If we exclude the brief discussions in 1842 with a small group of middle-class nonconformist radicals, Chartism failed to win over any substantial section of the middle-class people who benefited from 1832. The middle class saw Chartism as a threat, a form of political levelling-up which would be to their disadvantage if the status they had achieved were to be challenged by the creation of a mass electorate. The Chartists were proposing changes which would produce political equality and an increasing social equality which the rigidly class-conscious society of Victorian England could not accept. There must be, so ran the argument, a firm dividing line between the classes, based upon the ownership of property, which would clearly exclude most Chartists.

Interpretation B

Extract from D. Murphy, R. Staton, P. Walsh-Atkins and N. Whiskerd, *Britain 1783–1918*, published in 2003.

Chartism was such a large umbrella organisation that it was bound to arouse different views and ideas regarding its purpose. Initially, the divisions in the movement were kept hidden, but during the 1840s two completely different traditions emerged. “Moral force” Chartism placed strong emphasis on non-violent protest, educating the working classes and, if necessary, co-operating with middle-class pressure groups such as the Anti-Corn Law League. The leaders of this tradition were William Lovett and Francis Place. An alternative tradition, led by Feargus O’Connor, was “physical force” Chartism, which supported the idea that an armed struggle was likely and, in some cases, welcome. The Newport Rising of November 1839 and the Plug Riots of the summer of 1842 represented the high point of this tradition and exposed the contradiction of a movement which demanded constitutional change having to resort to violence to bring it about. A personality clash between Lovett and O’Connor added further to the divisions.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying the political philosophy of Benjamin Disraeli? 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 Chartism between 1838 and 1848 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 growth of liberal and nationalist ideas in the Italian states in the period 1815–1848. [10]

Or

- (b) Analyse why Piedmont played a leading role in the unification of Italy between 1848 and 1860. [10]

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

The Attitude of the Southern German States to the Unification of Germany 1862–1871

Source 1

Extract from a letter from Rudolf von Ihering, a leading Liberal from the North German state of Hanover, to Bernhard Windscheid, a friend and colleague, 19 August 1866.

I bow before the genius of Bismarck. He has achieved a masterpiece of political planning and action. I have forgiven him everything he has done up to now. He is one of the greatest men of the century. A man of action like Bismarck is worth a hundred men of liberal principles and powerless honesty. I leave it to my stubborn Liberal colleagues from Bavaria to abuse and insult him. They are hopelessly out of touch. For years they have shouted themselves hoarse for German unification but, when Bismarck achieves the impossible by transferring German unification from a book of student songs into reality, they ridicule and criticise him mercilessly.

Prussia's Victory in the Austro-Prussian War 1866

Interpretation A

Extract from A. Farmer and A. Stiles, *The Unification of Germany 1815–1919*, published in 2007.

Prussia's triumph in the Austro-Prussian War was a personal victory for Bismarck. Relations between Austria and Prussia became much worse after his appointment as Prussian Minister-President in 1862. Bismarck claimed that he used the Schleswig-Holstein affair to manipulate Austria into open confrontation with Prussia. Following agreement by the Convention of Gastein that Holstein would be administered by Austria, Bismarck knew that he could pick a quarrel with Austria at any time he wanted. He realised that war against Austria was a distinct possibility and therefore did all he could to strengthen Prussia's international position. Confident that Britain and Russia would not support Austria, his main fear was France. Bismarck therefore met the French Emperor Napoleon III at Biarritz in October 1865 but was not prepared to offer German territory in return for France's neutrality. Bismarck also laid the groundwork for war by making a secret alliance with Italy in April 1866, by which Italy agreed to support Prussia if it declared war on Austria within three months.

Interpretation B

Extract from W. Carr, *The Origins of the Wars of German Unification*, published in 1991.

Prussia's victory in the Austro-Prussian War can be explained by economic factors. It enjoyed several natural geographical advantages over Austria. In particular, the major industrial areas were in Prussia. Another advantage was the formation in 1834 of the German Customs Union (*Zollverein*) under Prussian leadership. Thus, Prussia's territorial ambitions were underpinned by its industrial power and the Customs Union. Industrialisation in Austria was well behind Prussia in the 1860s, but its main problem was its serious financial predicament. Prussia's victory over Austria at the Battle of Königgrätz was also due partly to the excellence of the Prussian General Staff under Helmuth von Moltke. He ensured that the railway and road systems were used effectively to move Prussian forces very quickly to key strategic points. Another factor was that the Prussian infantry was equipped with the needle gun.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying the attitude of the Southern German states to the unification of Germany in the period 1862–1871? 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 Prussia's victory in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 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 how the Nazis created a dictatorship in Germany between 30 January 1933 and 2 August 1934. [10]

Or

- (b) Analyse how the Nazi regime organised the war economy in Germany in the period 1939–1945. [10]

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

The “Night of Broken Glass” November 1938

Source 1

Extract from a letter by Louis Lochner, a senior American journalist based in Berlin, to his family, 28 November 1938.

The organised attack against the Jews on 9–10 November 1938 was the most terrible experience in all my life. I never dreamt that human nature could descend to such cruelty as I have witnessed in these last few weeks. Our home has been a refugee shelter, as have the houses of hundreds of foreigners here. A German friend of mine has been helping out at the American Embassy, which is now receiving a thousand applications a day from Jews for immigration visas to the United States. In addition, I think of the harmless men and women who were senselessly killed, the hundreds of synagogues that have been burned and the millions of Reichsmarks worth of damage that has been caused. With all of this, is it any wonder that we are so depressed? We have seen how disgusted the German people themselves are. Don't think for a moment that they approve! They feel thoroughly ashamed.

The Instability of the Weimar Republic 1919–1923

Interpretation A

Extract from an article by M. Rathbone entitled “The Weimar Republic, 1918–1924”, published in 2013.

Germany faced enormous economic difficulties during the period 1919–1923, of which the most severe was inflation. Germany could only pay the amounts demanded in reparations under the Treaty of Versailles by printing more banknotes. On the foreign exchanges the value of the mark continued to slide. It became increasingly expensive for Germany to import food and raw materials, and prices consequently continued to rise steeply. In January 1923, French and Belgian troops occupied the Ruhr because Germany missed the deadline to pay an instalment of reparations. The Weimar government responded by ordering workers in the Ruhr to refuse to co-operate with the occupying forces. Without the income generated by the Ruhr industries, Germany’s financial situation deteriorated further and the government printed yet more banknotes, leading to the final slide into disastrous hyperinflation.

Interpretation B

Extract from J. W. Hiden, *The Weimar Republic*, published in 1977.

Discontent in post-war Germany led to political instability and the Weimar Republic had no fewer than nine different governments between February 1919 and the end of 1923. The voting system was proportional representation, which encouraged the formation of smaller parties. The period 1919–1923 also saw risings and other violence from both extreme left- and right-wing groups. At that time all political groups and parties in Germany campaigned tirelessly to revise the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Right-wing and nationalist circles maintained that such an “unjust” peace should never have been signed in the first place. In particular, they sought to disprove the charges of war guilt. The territorial settlement at Versailles caused greater public resentment than reparations.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying the impact of the “Night of Broken Glass” on Germany in 1938–1939? 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 instability the Weimar Republic experienced in the period 1919–1923 do you find more convincing? [30]

Sources

- Option 1-Source A.....**© Hanson, Marilee. "King Edward VI's journal, 1549-51 – Primary Sources" <https://englishhistory.net/tudor/king-edward-vis-journal/>, February 8, **2015**
- Option 1-Interpretation B.....**© Reform and Reformation: England, 1509-1558 by G. R. Elton (ISBN: 978-0674752450) Published by Harvard University Press, 1977
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- Option 5-Interpretation B.....**© A2 Edexcel History: From Kaiser to Fuhrer: Germany, 1900-45 by Barbara Warnock (ISBN: 978-1444177688) Published by Hodder Education, 2013

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER
