



Rewarding Learning
ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2023

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 organisation and doctrine of the Catholic Church in pre-Reformation England. [10]

Or

- (b) Analyse the measures taken to restore Roman Catholicism in England under Mary I. [10]

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

The Causes of the Many-Headed Monster Rebellions 1549

Source 1

Extract from the petition from Robert Kett to Edward VI, July 1549. Kett was the leader of the rebellion in Norfolk.

1. We ask your grace that, where enclosure is introduced, it does not cause economic harm to those who have had their common lands enclosed, and are now being charged high rents for these lands. We ask that in future no more lands shall be enclosed.
2. We confirm to your grace that, whereas the lords of the manors have been given certain lands rent-free, the same lords have required the freeholders to pay rent, contrary to justice.
3. We ask your grace that no lord of any manor shall take further common land.
4. We ask that priests shall not be allowed to purchase further lands, and that the lands they do possess may be let to laymen, as they were in the first year of the reign of King Henry VII.
5. We ask that all the marshes leased by us from the king, and granted by payment of rent, be at the same price as they were in the first year of the reign of King Henry VII.

The Role of Thomas Cromwell in Henry VIII's Divorce from Catherine of Aragon and the English Reformation

Interpretation A

Extract from J. Ridley, *Henry VIII*, published in 1984.

Henry VIII formed a high opinion of Thomas Cromwell's abilities, and took him into his service; for though Henry had many able diplomats, he had no administrator or political manager of Cromwell's ability. He saw Cromwell as a useful person to be employed as an agent of government. There is no reason for believing that Cromwell had any great interest in "new ideas" or in Lutheran doctrines in the days when he was serving Cardinal Wolsey. However, according to Cardinal Pole, it was Cromwell who suggested to Henry VIII that he should proclaim himself Head of the Church of England, for then he could obtain a divorce from Catherine of Aragon without bothering about the Pope. But there are several inaccuracies in Pole's story. Also, it was absurd of Pole to argue that Henry VIII put forward his claim to be Supreme Head of the Church of England at the suggestion of a man who had only entered his service, in a very subordinate position, a few months earlier.

Interpretation B

Extract from A. Weir, *The Six Wives of Henry VIII*, published in 2007.

It was Thomas Cromwell who had finally convinced King Henry VIII of the advantages of separating the Church of England from Rome. Cromwell's promotion to the King's service from Wolsey's had been arranged in 1521 by the Cardinal, when Cromwell was thirty-five. The son of a blacksmith, a thick-set bull of a man with black hair and small, pig-like eyes, Cromwell had soldiered as a mercenary in Italy. This was where he may have learned his political ruthlessness and lack of concern for moral principles. To great intelligence and ability, Cromwell added a complete lack of scruple, although he always professed to be a devout Christian. It was this aspect of his unattractive personality that would in time make him essential to the King. Cromwell's spy network, instituted after his rise to favour following the disgrace of Wolsey, was to become a model for future governments.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying the causes of the Many-Headed Monster Rebellions of 1549? 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 role of Thomas Cromwell in Henry VIII's divorce from Catherine of Aragon and 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 impact of royal favourites on political life in the reign of James I (1603–1625). [10]

Or

- (b) Analyse the weaknesses of the royalists in the English Civil War (1642–1646). [10]

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

James I's Attitudes towards Catholics 1603–1625

Source 1

Extract from a letter from James I to Robert Cecil, March 1603. It was written several days before James I became King of England. Cecil, who would later serve James I, had been an important figure in Elizabeth I's Privy Council.

My dear Cecil, I hate all those who hold extreme positions in religion. I prefer Catholics who are moderate. I do not believe that it is good for blood to be shed because someone holds a different religious opinion. However, I would be very sorry if Catholics multiplied to the extent that they were powerful enough to persecute us. I long to see the full enforcement of the harsh laws against Catholics. I do not want to see their heads removed from their bodies, but I would be glad to have their heads and bodies removed from this island and transported overseas. No! I am not in favour of persecution; I swear to God! I deeply respect the Catholic Church as our mother church, although I recognise that it has many weaknesses and is deeply corrupt. And I have always believed that only false churches persecute their opponents.

The Reasons why Charles I decided to rule without Parliament in 1629

Interpretation A

Extract from D. Scarboro, *England 1625–1660*, published in 2005.

Charles I was responsible for the breakdown of his relationship with Parliament. His foreign policy in the 1620s was disastrous and every English military expedition failed. The Duke of Buckingham was blamed for this. He was unpopular for having too much influence over the King, and Parliament demanded his downfall. Charles I, however, defended his friend from impeachment by repeatedly dissolving Parliament. Charles was also ill-suited to the task of persuading Parliament to co-operate with him. He insisted that Parliament should simply trust him and do as he asked without demanding anything in return. War against Europe's two greatest military powers put pressure on England's financial and military systems. Frustrated by Parliament's refusal to grant taxes, Charles I resorted to unlawful methods to raise money. In 1629, scenes of outright violence and defiance in Parliament helped to convince the King that he was better off trying to rule on his own.

Interpretation B

Extract from K. Brice and M. Lynch, *The Early Stuarts and the English Revolution 1603–1660*, published in 2018.

Charles I claimed, correctly, that Parliament was to blame for his decision to rule without it. MPs' initial approval of Charles was soon transformed into serious concerns about his religious policy and whether he would respect the liberties of his people. The House of Commons became a severe critic of the government. In matters of religion, the House of Commons saw things rather differently from Charles, who favoured Arminianism. Most MPs were Puritan, fiercely anti-Catholic and in favour of a Protestant foreign policy. The promotion of Arminians to positions of influence led to parliamentary attacks on Charles I's religious policy. MPs feared that Arminianism was simply the first step on the road to Catholic tyranny. By 1629, MPs were more interested in debating religion than any other matters. Charles felt that Parliament had agreed to the war against Spain and ought therefore to have provided sufficient funds to finance it, but MPs refused to do this.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying James I's attitudes towards Catholics in the period 1603–1625? 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 why Charles I decided to rule without Parliament in 1629 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 impact of the social and economic reforms of Peel's Second Ministry between 1841 and 1846. [10]

Or

- (b) Analyse the reasons for the rise of the Chartist movement in the late 1830s. [10]

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

The Circumstances and Context of the Passing of the Parliamentary Reform Bill

Source 1

Extract from the diary of John Campbell, a Whig MP, 1831.

27 February

I oppose anything which amounts to the formulation of a new constitution.

2 March

We are quite appalled. There is not the remotest chance of this Parliamentary Reform Bill being passed by this or any House of Commons. This really is a revolution. It is unquestionably a new constitution. The general sentiment is that the measure goes a good deal too far. It is applauded by the Radicals and by some Whigs, but it is very distasteful to most of the Whig Party.

3 March

The general belief is that the Bill must be thrown out on the second reading. I expect ministers will then resign and anarchy begin. I am inclined to support and even speak out in favour of the Bill, as the lesser of two evils.

8 March

I still consider the Bill dangerously extreme, but I foresee less danger from passing it than rejecting it.

The Political Achievements of Gladstone and Disraeli

Interpretation A

Extract from E. Newmarch, *Benjamin Disraeli: Gladstone's Political Nemesis*, published in 2018.

Gladstone supported fair trade and equal opportunity through constitutional reform. His policies began to break through class barriers and his reform programme of 1868–1874 was supported by different groups within his diverse party. Gladstone was more popular than Disraeli and became known as “The People’s William”. Yet, it was Benjamin Disraeli who had passed the Reform Act of 1867 which gave some of the urban working class the vote. This was undeniably a bold step. But Disraeli’s motives are debatable. He himself stated that it was “a leap in the dark” but a risk worth taking in order to win the next election. This raises the question of whether Disraeli really believed that working-class men should be allowed to vote. Personally, I believe that Disraeli was willing to compromise his political philosophy in order to achieve his political aims. Gladstone, however, was quite different. He was honest and fair in his politics.

Interpretation B

Extract from R. Blake, *Disraeli and Gladstone: Opposing Forces*, published in 2017.

Benjamin Disraeli was a highly skilled politician. In 1867 Derby and Disraeli returned briefly to power and decided to outmanoeuvre the Liberals by introducing a Parliamentary Reform Bill of their own. Disraeli exploited the divisions in the Liberal Party to pass a measure much more radical than the Liberal one he had just helped to defeat. It was a masterstroke of political genius which outraged Gladstone and confirmed Disraeli as the next leader of his party. However, Gladstone won the election in 1868 and began a legislative programme of modernisation, for example by overhauling the judicial system. Disraeli also displayed excellent political judgement by recognising that public opinion supported Gladstone’s reforms of 1868–1874 and therefore he confined himself to detailed criticism of these measures rather than blanket opposition. When he became Prime Minister in 1874, Disraeli recognised that the country had had enough constitutional reform and so his government now focused on a series of social reforms, such as in the fields of health and housing. These reforms demonstrated that the Conservative Party was not entirely opposed to change and had a reformist side.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying the circumstances and context in which the Parliamentary Reform Bill was passed? 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 political achievements of Gladstone and Disraeli 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 role of King Charles Albert in the unification of Italy. [10]

Or

(b) Analyse the reasons for Prussia's success in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1871. [10]

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

The Aims of the Participants in the Revolutions in Germany in 1848

Source 1

Extract from a petition issued by the citizens of Dresden to the State Government of Saxony, 7 March 1848.

We, the citizens of Dresden, expect that the State Government of Saxony will swiftly grant our demands in order to preserve the peace and prosperity of Saxony and achieve the unity of Germany. We request freedom of the press, religious tolerance, the right of association and assembly, as well as an increase in the numbers with the right to vote. The armed forces should take an oath of loyalty to the constitution and the size of Saxony's standing army should be reduced. We have total faith in our highly respected and deeply loved King. Long live the King! Long live the constitution!

The Causes of the Unification of Italy

Interpretation A

Extract from L. Riall, *The Italian Risorgimento: State, Society and National Unification*, published in 2002.

Although Piedmont, rather than nationalist movements, created a united Italy, nationalism mobilised public opinion in the Italian states in favour of Piedmont. In fact, it is impossible to explain why Cavour was able to unite Italy in 1860 without reference to nationalism. Mazzini was in some ways the creator of political nationalism. His greatest moment was undoubtedly the revolutions in the Italian states in 1848–1849. Even though these revolutions ended in defeat, they led to the growth and increased appeal of nationalist movements because their failure was blamed on the presence of Austria in Italy. Nationalism also enabled Cavour to assert the separate political interests of Northern Italy against those of Austria. The liberalisation of Piedmont's press laws in 1848 also helped to increase nationalist activity. It laid the basis for the foundation of the Italian National Society which raised money, organised public meetings and produced newspapers to publicise the nationalist cause. It was vital in attracting the educated middle class to Italian nationalism.

Interpretation B

Extract from R. Pearce and A. Stiles, *The Unification of Italy 1815–1870*, published in 2008.

Camillo Cavour was crucial to the unification of Italy. He had an expert knowledge of economic and financial affairs and, after his appointment as Prime Minister of Piedmont in 1852, it became a richer and more developed state. However, he was not an Italian nationalist and in the 1850s referred to the idea of Italian unity as “rubbish”. In July 1858 Emperor Napoleon III invited Cavour to a secret meeting at Plombières, where they tried to find a suitable excuse for France and Piedmont to wage war against Austria. In April 1859 an opportunity presented itself when Austria demanded that Piedmont demobilise its army. However, Cavour's greatest contribution to unification was his invasion of the Papal States in September 1860, which prevented Garibaldi from attacking Rome. This decision led to an open quarrel between Cavour and Garibaldi, and it has been argued that Cavour only united Italy in order to get the better of Garibaldi. Thus, unification came about due to political conflict rather than nationalism.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying the aims of the participants in the revolutions in Germany in 1848? 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 how the political leaders of the Weimar Republic from 1930 to January 1933 contributed to its decline. [10]

Or

- (b) Analyse the impact of Nazi propaganda on the morale of 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 Development of the Nazi Party 1924–1929

Source 1

Extract from an article by Gregor Strasser in a Nazi newspaper, 9 January 1927. In 1925 Strasser was appointed *Gauleiter* for Lower Bavaria and in September 1926 he became Reich Leader for Propaganda.

Compared to other political parties, the tremendous superiority of the NSDAP is due to the fact that we have in Adolf Hitler an outstanding leader. According to the leadership principle, he enjoys not only supreme power within the movement, but also the love of his followers. In this relationship between leader and followers lies the core of the structure of the NSDAP. *Heil Hitler!* In this salute lies our pride in the success of the past year, which in all thirty-five regions of our beloved Fatherland saw the irresistible progress of the idea of National Socialism as party membership increased. In thousands of members' evenings and public meetings the name of Adolf Hitler was circulated among the masses of the German people and a hush fell on the ranks of this enslaved and exploited people. We are engaged in a constant struggle to achieve the rebirth of the German people. Our driving force is our firm belief in victory.

Turning Points in the Development of Nazi Policies towards the Jews in Germany 1933–1939

Interpretation A

Extract from J. W. Bendersky, *A History of Nazi Germany*, published in 1985.

In the period 1933–1939, Nazi policy consisted of gradually implementing a series of legal restrictions on Jews in Germany. In April 1933, the Nazis tried an unsuccessful boycott of Jewish shops, followed by the removal of Jews from the civil service and universities. Anti-Semitism was legalised in the form of various laws which distinguished Jews from Aryans and excluded Jews from certain occupations in public life. The most important turning point came in the autumn of 1935 with the passing of the Nuremberg Laws, which withdrew German citizenship from Jews and prohibited intermarriage between Aryans and Jews. Subsequent Nazi anti-Jewish legislation was introduced at a gradual pace.

Interpretation B

Extract from P. Neville, *The Holocaust*, published in 1999.

Before 1938 incidents of violence against Jews were on a relatively small scale, and were carried out in a fairly random fashion by the brown-shirted thugs of the SA. The Nazi Brownshirts were always ready to pick on Jews in the streets of Berlin and beat them up. In 1933 in the state of Hesse the SA broke into Jewish homes and murdered individual Jews while the police did nothing. But the scale of the violence against the Jewish people changed on the night of 9–10 November 1938 due to *Kristallnacht* (Night of Broken Glass). It began with an act of personal revenge by a Jew and ended in state-sponsored violence against Jews and their property throughout Germany. A major turning point in the Nazi policy towards the Jews seemed to have been reached. The momentum of the anti-Jewish campaign therefore escalated in the aftermath of *Kristallnacht*.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying the development of the Nazi Party in the period 1924–1929? 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 turning points in the development of Nazi policies towards the Jews in Germany in the period 1933–1939 do you find more convincing? [30]

Sources

Option 1A.....© Adapted from Henry VIII by Jasper Ridley, Constable; First Edition 1984

Option 1B.....© Adapted from The Six Wives of Henry VIII by Alison Weir, publisher Vintage 2007

Option 2A.....© Adapted from England 1625-1660 by Dale Scarborough, Hodder Education (2005)

Option 2B.....© Adapted from The Early Stuarts and the English Revolution 1603-1660, by K. Brice and M. Lynch, Hodder Education (2015)

Option 3A.....© Adapted from <https://www.gladstoneslibrary.org/news/volume/benjamin-disraeli-gladstones-politics-nemesis>

Option 3B.....© Adapted from https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/disraeli_gladstone_01.shtml

Option 4A.....© Adapted from The Italian Risorgimento: State, Society and National Unification by Lucy Riall, Routledge (2002)

Option 4B.....© Adapted from The Unification of Italy 1815–1870, Third Edition by A. Stiles and R. Pearce, Hodder Education (2006)

Option 5A.....© Adapted from A History of Nazi Germany by J. Bendersky, Wadsworth Publishing (1984)

Option 5B.....© Adapted from The Holocaust by Peter Neville, Cambridge University Press (1999)

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER
