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General Certificate of Education

2019

History

Assessment Unit A2 2
Historical Investigations and Interpretations



AHY21

[AHY21]

WEDNESDAY 12 JUNE, AFTERNOON

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 Personality of Elizabeth I

Source 1

Extract from a speech by Elizabeth I to her Privy Council, and a number of leading peers, at Hatfield House, 20 November 1558.

Since I became Queen the burden that has fallen on me is heavy. But since I am God's creation and am required to obey His command, I will accept this burden. I desire from the bottom of my heart that I may have the assistance of His grace in this great office now passed to me. And as I am but one person, I will require you all, my lords, to be assistants to me so that I as the ruler and you as my subjects may together serve to the pleasure of Almighty God, and leave a peaceful and prosperous realm to future generations. I intend that all my actions should be based on good advice and counsel. I ask only that you will be faithful to me, as I promise to show goodwill to you as my good and loving subjects.

Source 2

Extract from an account by Sir John Hayward of Elizabeth I's coronation procession through London on 28 November 1558. Hayward was a writer in the Elizabethan period.

If ever any person had the gift and style to win the hearts of the people, it was our new Queen. All her senses were alert, and every movement and gesture seemed to have been carefully considered. While her eye was fixed on one person, her ear listened to another, her thought was focused on a third, and yet she made conversation with a fourth. Her spirit seemed to be everywhere. Some she pitied, some she praised, some she thanked, while with others she shared laughter. She criticised no one and neglected no one. She shared her smiles, her looks and her attention equally among all with such skill that the people responded enthusiastically in expressing their joy and praising the virtues of their new sovereign.

1 (a) Use Source 1 and Source 2 and your knowledge of this period.

Which of the sources would an historian value most as evidence in a study of the personality of 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 secret of Elizabeth I's success as a ruler was her ability to relate to all her subjects?

[20]

The Puritan Challenge to the Elizabethan Church

Interpretation A

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

The Puritan challenge of the 1580s took two opposing forms. The “classical” movement was an attempt to presbyterianise the Church from within. The Presbyterians accepted the connection between Church and State and were only concerned that the Church should lead the State instead of the State leading the Church. The “separatist” movement was determined to cut the connection between Church and State altogether. To the separatists, the only true Church was the congregation of believers, the “two or three gathered together” in God’s name, who neither owed allegiance to, nor gained authority from, any other power. Ritual, ceremony and theological learning were ungodly distractions to this section of Puritans, who more than made up for their lack of numbers by their emotional and inspirational power. The separatists were few, but they were formidable. The Presbyterians attempted to undermine government of the Elizabethan Church by bishops, but the separatists treated this system as though it did not exist.

© *Tudor England* by S. T. Bindoff (ASIN: B007E16P12) Published by Penguin Books, 1950

Interpretation B

Extract from P. Ackroyd, *Tudors*, published in 2012.

The Puritans found in the Archbishop of Canterbury, John Whitgift, a powerful and determined enemy. Throughout 1589 and 1590 the leaders of the Puritan cause were arrested and silenced. In the spring of 1589 the members of the Court of High Commission ordered that no London parish should allow preaching of a radical Protestant type. The Puritans in Parliament also proved unable to advance their cause by securing further reforms. The Puritan printing presses were one by one closed down, so that Puritanism ceased to be a public movement or campaign, but instead retreated to the confines of private homes, or indeed the soul of the individual in the hope that better times might follow. Yet the religious aims of this minority must be set in the context of the indifference of the vast majority of the population. A report was sent from Lancashire to the Privy Council in which it was asserted that the churches were still largely empty and that the county contained many drunkards. Many people were simply tired of disagreements and debates over religion; what they wished for above all else was stability and security rather than the Puritan message.

© *Tudors: The History of England from Henry VIII to Elizabeth I* by P. Ackroyd. ISBN: 980230706408
Published by Macmillan, 2012

2 Study Interpretation A and Interpretation B.

Using the interpretations, and your understanding of the historical context, which of these different interpretations of the Puritan challenge to the Elizabethan Church do you find more convincing?

[25]

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

Either

- (a) “Elizabeth I’s senior ministers strengthened her rule, while the actions of her favourites undermined her position.” How far would you agree with this verdict? [20]

Or

- (b) “Agricultural change was the most important economic development in England in the period 1558–1603.” To what extent would you accept this statement? [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 Treaty of Limerick

Source 1

Extract from the Treaty of Limerick, 3 October 1691. It was mainly drafted by the Williamite commander, Baron de Ginkel. It was signed by the generals of the Jacobite army in recognition of their surrender.

1. The Roman Catholics of this kingdom shall be permitted to exercise their religion in accordance with the laws of Ireland, as they did in the reign of Charles II. King William and Queen Mary, as soon as possible, will call a Parliament in Ireland to obtain for Irish Roman Catholics further security for their religion.
2. All residents of Limerick, and any other garrison now held by the Irish, who promise to be obedient to their majesties will be allowed to keep their estates and titles, as were held in the reign of Charles II.
3. All merchants of the city of Limerick, and any other garrison now held by the Irish, who are overseas and who did not rebel against their majesties, shall have the benefit of the second article of this Treaty, provided they return to Ireland within eight months.

Source 2

Extract from *A Jacobite Narrative of the War in Ireland*, published anonymously in 1711. The unknown author, who may have been a member of the Irish Plunket family which supported James II, is referring in this extract to the Treaty of Limerick.

We are described as rebels in this Treaty, but how can the Irish be considered rebels against the Prince of Orange by rising in support of James II? Was not James II acknowledged as the lawful king by the three kingdoms? Why should the people of Ireland reject their lawful sovereign? Why would we, the Catholics of Ireland, turn into savages by destroying our lawful king without good reason? That is behaviour more characteristic of heretics. More specifically, the second article of the Treaty is flawed because it excludes the heirs of those who had served King James and those who were not in one of the garrison towns. Therefore, innocent children must starve and be punished because their fathers were honest men and supported their lawful king.

1 (a) Use Source 1 and Source 2 and your knowledge of this period.

Which of the sources would an historian value most as evidence in a study of the Treaty of Limerick?

[15]

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

How far do the sources support the view that the Treaty of Limerick was deeply flawed?

[20]

The Changing Position of Catholics and Protestants in Ireland 1685–1689

Interpretation A

Extract from T. B. Macaulay, *The History of England from the Accession of James II*, published in 1848.

It was said that 1,500 Protestant families emigrated from Ireland in a few days in February 1687. The panic was not unreasonable. In a short time Roman Catholics had been appointed to almost every position, as Privy Councillor, judge, sheriff, mayor, alderman and justice of the peace. It seemed that plans were being made for a general election, and that an Irish Parliament would reverse the land settlement. Those who had until recently been the lords of the island were now treated with contempt by their own servants and social inferiors. Houses were burnt and cattle stolen in many areas, and Catholic soldiers roamed the country, looting, insulting and injuring the citizens. There was no appeal possible to the law because Irish judges, sheriffs, juries and witnesses were all united to protect these criminals. Even if an Act of Parliament was not passed to transfer ownership of the land, that purpose would still be achieved through the courts of law, where every case in this period concerning property disputes had seen judgement given in favour of the native Irish against the English.

© *The History of England from Accession of James II* by T. B. Macauley. Published in 1848

Interpretation B

Extract from J. Bardon, *A History of Ulster*, published in 1992.

The Earl of Tyrconnell did not delay in his mission: most Privy Councillors and judges appointed were Catholics; all counties except Donegal acquired Catholic sheriffs; boroughs were presented with new charters giving Catholic majorities to all corporations except Belfast; and the army was purged of Protestant officers. One comfort for Protestants was that James II seemed unwilling to overturn previous land settlements. Some dismissed officers left Ireland to serve William of Orange, but for the present, Ulster Protestants were content to sit tight and await developments. On 3 December 1688 an anonymous letter had been found lying in a street in Comber, County Down. Whether or not it was genuine, the letter spoke of a planned massacre of Protestants, and this encouraged the gentry to take action, as copies of the letter were sent to Belfast and Derry. When Lord Antrim's regiment – sent by Tyrconnell to replace the largely Protestant garrison in Derry – entered the Waterside, thirteen apprentice boys raised the drawbridge and closed the gates. The resolution of the apprentice boys roused a spirit of defiance across the north.

© *A History of Ulster* by J. Bardon. (ISBN: 9780856404665) Published by Blackstaff Press, 1992

2 Study Interpretation A and Interpretation B.

Using the interpretations, and your understanding of the historical context, which of these different interpretations of the changing position of Catholics and Protestants in Ireland in the period 1685–1689 do you find more convincing? [25]

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

Either

- (a) “The main reason for James II’s pursuit of pro-Catholic policies in England during his reign was the support he received from Parliament in 1685.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? [20]

Or

- (b) “Numerical superiority alone determined the outcome of the Battle of the Boyne.” How far do you agree with 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:

Emmet's Rebellion 1803

Source 1

Extract from a statement written by Robert Emmet for his brother, Thomas Emmet. He is explaining why his rebellion in July 1803 had failed. It was written on the night of 19–20 September 1803.

I understood that some 4,000 Dublin people were associated with the planned rebellion, and I expected 2,000 to assemble at Castigan's Mill. The Wicklow men failed to turn up, which was the fault of their commander. The Kildare men did arrive, but at five o'clock went off again, based on a report from two of their officers that Dublin would not rise. In Dublin itself a rumour was circulated that the rising was postponed. Instead of 2,000, about 80 men assembled, but by the time we reached the Market House that number had fallen to around 20. In addition, due to a shortage of money, scarcely any guns had been purchased, while the man who was to prepare the fuses had forgotten them. The explosion in Patrick Street destroyed the pikes that had been stored there. Yet to postpone the rising was impossible, for I expected the other counties to act, and did not want to lose the advantage of surprise.

Source 2

Extract from a letter from Sir John Stewart of Athenree, County Tyrone, to the Marquess of Abercorn, 4 December 1803. He is referring to the events of the previous summer. Stewart was a Member of Parliament for County Tyrone.

By the morning of 23 July, rebel chiefs from different counties had assembled in Dublin. Fortunately, most of them disagreed with Emmet about the timing of the rising. Their argument became heated, with the result that most of the rebels from Kildare and Wicklow left the city. I believe that thousands from outside Dublin had come to the city for the purpose of a general massacre. I also believe that every county in Ireland had men fully committed to the intended rising. Some friends of mine in the most Catholic counties have written to say that they are convinced that a massacre of Protestants was and is still intended. My firm opinion is that, of the thousands intent on murder on 23 July, very few have had a change of heart.

1 (a) Use Source 1 and Source 2 and your knowledge of this period.

Which of the sources would an historian value most as evidence in a study of the reasons for the failure of Emmet's Rebellion in 1803?

[15]

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

How far do the sources support the view that the sole reason for the failure of Emmet's Rebellion in 1803 was his inability to take control of Dublin?

[20]

The Formation of the United Irishmen

Interpretation A

Extract from R. Kee, *The Most Distressful Country*, published in 1989.

Tone's thoughts concentrated on the absurdity of Protestants acting as Irish patriots themselves, while regarding Catholics as somehow not involved with them in Irish patriotism. In September 1791 he published *An Argument on Behalf of the Catholics of Ireland*. It was addressed to the Presbyterians of the North, urging them to forget former differences with Catholics and form one united people. Tone's argument was exactly the sort of message that Samuel Neilson and the more sophisticated radicals of his secret committee in Belfast had been trying to get across to the ordinary Presbyterian members of the various Volunteer bodies and clubs there. Neilson and his friends invited Tone to Belfast the following month. He met the secret committee on 14 October and helped to agree the principles of a new reform organisation to be named the "Society of United Irishmen". Returning to Dublin ten days later, Tone, on the advice of the Belfast committee, got in touch with a prominent Dublin radical and former Volunteer named Napper Tandy. On 9 November 1791 a club of United Irishmen was founded in the capital and Tandy took charge of it from the start.

© *The Green Flag Volume 1: The Most Distressful Country: History of Irish Nationalism: The Most Distressful Country v.1* by R. Kee. (ISBN: 97801410111040) Published by Penguin, 1989.

Interpretation B

Extract from J. Bardon, *A History of Ulster*, published in 1992.

On 14 October the Society of United Irishmen of Belfast was founded in Peggy Barclay's tavern in Crown Entry, off High Street. Tone gave the new organisation its title and helped to draft some of its resolutions, but the society was really the brainchild of Dr William Drennan, son of the New Light minister of the 1st Presbyterian Church (in Rosemary Street). Much of the initial planning was carried out by Drennan's brother-in-law, Samuel McTier, and its first secretary was Robert Simms, owner of the Ballyclare paper mill. The United Irishmen sought a complete reform of the Irish Parliament, to include Irishmen of every religious persuasion. They launched the *Northern Star* to promote the radical cause, with Samuel Neilson, owner of Belfast's largest woollen drapery business, as editor. The great majority of members were young, articulate middle-class businessmen and professionals determined to break the power of the Ascendancy.

© *A History of Ulster* by J. Bardon. (ISBN: 9780856404665) Published by Blackstaff Press, 1992

2 Study Interpretation A and Interpretation B.

Using the interpretations, and your understanding of the historical context, which of these different interpretations of the formation of the United Irishmen 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 Constitution of 1782 made no difference to the way Ireland was governed? [20]

Or

(b) “Government attempts to resolve the Catholic Question in the period 1778–1798 achieved nothing but political instability in Ireland.” 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:

The Causes of the Irish Civil War of 1922–1923

Source 1

Extract from a speech made by Cathal Brugha, Minister of Defence, during a debate in the Dáil on the Anglo-Irish Treaty, 7 January 1922.

Mr Griffith has referred to the difference between this Treaty of his and the alternative that we have, Document No. 2, as being a trivial matter; and yet the English Government says it will go to war over this trivial matter. To me, it is the difference between drinking water and drinking poison. If I were to accept this Treaty, I would be supporting the destruction of our nation. We would be doing for the first time something that no generation in Ireland thought of doing before – voluntarily admitting ourselves to be British subjects, and taking the oath of allegiance to an English king.

Source 2

Extract from a speech by Winston Churchill to the House of Commons, 26 June 1922. Churchill was Colonial Secretary in the British Government.

When we signed the Anglo-Irish Treaty, we had every reason to believe that the Irish signatories represented the view of the vast majority of the Dáil and a united Sinn Féin cabinet. But we learned that the Treaty was only carried through the Dáil by seven votes. We therefore pressed upon the Provisional Government the importance of an election. Mr de Valera, knowing himself to be in a minority, tried to obstruct such an election. The violent occupation of the Four Courts in Dublin, by men describing themselves as the Republican Executive, is a gross breach and defiance of the Treaty. The time has come to urgently request the Irish Parliament to put an end to such violence.

1 (a) Use Source 1 and Source 2 and your knowledge of this period.

Which of the sources would an historian value most as evidence in a study of the causes of the Irish Civil War?

[15]

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

How far do the sources support the view that divisions within Sinn Féin caused the Irish Civil War?

[20]

The Causes of the Easter Rising of 1916

Interpretation A

Extract from R.D. Edwards, *The Seven: The Lives and Legacies of the Founding Fathers of the Irish Republic*, published in 2016.

Redmond's Woodenbridge speech of September 1914 gave militant nationalists the opportunity to implement the split within the Irish Volunteers that they were already planning. From 1915 Patrick Pearse held increasingly revolutionary ideas and his speeches and writings became more and more extreme. His belief in the moral rightness of his cause had also been one of the key features of the Irish physical force nationalist tradition going back decades. Clarke intended using O'Donovan Rossa's funeral in 1915 to demonstrate that a new generation of Republicans were ready to sacrifice themselves. Pearse gave the main speech at the funeral. Pearse, MacDonagh and Plunkett were amateur military planners, but Pearse believed that what mattered more than military success was to have a blood sacrifice. Connolly was as naïve as the rest of the Military Council of the Irish Republican Brotherhood when it came to planning a Rising. MacNeill's countermanding order, Casement's arrest and the loss of the *Aud* were serious setbacks, but Clarke nevertheless insisted that the Rising should go ahead. The seven leaders began a revolution for which there was little popular support.

© *The Seven: The Lives and Legacies of the Founding Fathers of the Irish Republic* by R. D. Edwards (ISBN: 9781780748658) Published by Oneworld Publications, 2016

Interpretation B

Extract from M.T. Foy and B. Barton, *The Easter Rising*, published in 2011.

The rejection of Redmond's advice by the War Office outraged many nationalists. Plans by the Irish Republican Brotherhood to organise a Rising, requiring a military strategy, weapons and men, began in August 1914, when its Supreme Council decided to rebel before the end of the war. Pearse, MacDonagh and Plunkett were literary men whose writings were full of religious symbolism, but the revolutionary plans were driven most of all by the key figures of Clarke and MacDermott, who were very practical and down-to-earth men. The Military Council's plans were optimistic, coherent and directed at achieving a military victory. In 1916 the Military Council formed an alliance with the socialist James Connolly, who had established an Irish Citizen Army. By the end of January 1916 plans were well advanced. The Military Council hoped that the German navy would be able to prevent troops arriving from Britain and that the landing of German arms would provoke a popular uprising in which the Irish Volunteers would be joined by large numbers of enthusiastic civilians.

© *The Easter Rising* by M. T. Foy and B. Barton. (ISBN: 9780752457031) Published by The History Press, 2011

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 Easter Rising do you find more convincing?

[25]

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

Either

- (a) "Craig had more reason to be satisfied with the outcome of the Home Rule crisis by September 1914 than Carson, Bonar Law, Asquith or Redmond." To what extent would you accept this verdict? [20]

Or

- (b) How successfully did the government of James Craig deal with the challenges Northern Ireland faced between 1921 and 1925? [20]

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