



Rewarding Learning
ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education

History

Assessment Unit AS 1 Historical Investigations and Interpretations



SHY11

[SHY11] Assessment

TIME

1 hour 30 minutes.

Assessment Level of Control:

Tick the relevant box (✓)

Controlled Conditions	
Other	

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 role played by Anne Boleyn in the Royal Divorce. [10]

Or

(b) Analyse the role played by the Duke of Northumberland in the Edwardian religious reforms of 1550–1553. [10]

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

The Dissolution of the Monasteries

Source 1

Extract from the Act of Suppression of Religious Houses, passed by Parliament in March 1536.

Undoubted sins, including sins of the flesh, are daily committed in the small abbeys, priories and other religious houses. Therefore, it is the opinion of this Parliament that such behaviour can no longer be tolerated. It is known that the governors of such religious houses and convents make profits from their churches, houses, farms and lands. Despite many inspections in the past, which ordered an improvement in the conduct of those concerned, little or no change has occurred. In fact, such shameless living has increased. Therefore this Parliament has decided that, in the name of Almighty God, such religious houses should be converted to better use. Parliament humbly desires that the King and his heirs for ever shall be granted all the monasteries, priories and other religious houses whose property has a yearly value of £200 or less.

Criticism of the Catholic Church on the Eve of the Reformation

Interpretation A

Extract from R.L. Mackie, *A Short Social and Political History of Britain*, published in 1929.

In the early reign of Henry VIII the clergy could no longer claim or insist that they alone had the right to interpret the Bible or other religious texts. This thirst for knowledge led clerical and lay scholars to study the New Testament in Greek, the language in which it had first been written. It led some to compare their own interpretation with the interpretation which they had previously been compelled to accept, and to ask if the doctrines of the Catholic Church really corresponded to the teachings of Christ and his Apostles. They declared, for example, that they could find nothing in the New Testament to justify the doctrine of transubstantiation, namely that the bread and wine used in the Communion were changed into the actual body and blood of Christ. These scholars also believed that the doctrine of the supremacy of the Pope was based on a misunderstanding of a passage in the Gospels. Nor was it only doctrine that was under attack. Thoughtful men wondered if it was right that priests and monks should so often be ignorant, lazy and greedy.

Interpretation B

Extract from P. Johnson, *The Offshore Islanders: A History of the English People*, published in 1972.

The English people were not really concerned about Church doctrine. Most of them, in so far as they took any interest in religion, were Anglicans, in spirit if not yet in name – as they always had been. They wanted an English Church, run by Englishmen. They did not object to a link with Rome provided that the Pope did not interfere, especially in clerical appointments and matters of finance. They thought that there were too many idle and corrupt clergymen, and objected strongly to the fact that some of them were foreigners. The public had a negative view of clerical behaviour, but we should not confuse anti-clericalism with a mass movement against existing Church doctrine and practice. The recruitment of clergy was increasing right up to the break with Rome in the 1530s.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying the dissolution of the monasteries during 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 criticism of the Catholic Church on the eve of the 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 policies of James I towards Puritans in the period 1603–1625. [10]

Or

(b) Analyse the features of court culture in the reign of Charles I between 1625 and 1640. [10]

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

The Execution of Charles I 1649

Source 1

Extract from *The Life of Colonel Hutchinson*, written by his wife Lucy Hutchinson in 1670. The book was intended to be read only by members of the family, but it was published after her death in 1681. Colonel Hutchinson was a leading member of the New Model Army and a judge in the trial of Charles I.

The gentlemen who were appointed as judges in the trial of Charles I believed that the king was determined to destroy anyone who had opposed him and ruin all the good things the New Model Army had fought for in the Civil War. They were convinced that, if they did not sentence the king to death, God would hold them to account for all the bloodshed and destruction that would occur as a result. This weighed very heavily upon their consciences. Some of the judges later made the excuse that they had acted as they did out of fear of the army, or that they were bullied by Cromwell into signing the king's death warrant. But it is certain that all of them had complete freedom, and were neither persuaded nor compelled. Indeed, some of the men who were chosen to be judges did not even attend the trial, and suffered no punishment as a result. As for Colonel Hutchinson, he prayed to God for guidance. He received a clear signal from God and proceeded to sign the death sentence against the king.

James I's Financial Difficulties 1603–1625

Interpretation A

Extract from S.J. Houston, *James I*, published in 1973.

From the beginning, James I was generous. Whereas Elizabeth I had been cautious, James engaged in a riot of wasteful spending. Money, crown lands, leases, wardships and titles fell like a golden rain upon the heads of the nobility and gentry. His Lord Treasurers warned him that such spending was dangerous, but James took little notice of such warnings. He was soon spending half a million pounds annually. James gave away so much that it is sometimes wondered if he appreciated the value of money. In old age, he began to realise how dangerous his extravagance was. By then, it was too late. His habits and the culture of his court had become set. The burden of debt that he created was not caused by military emergency, as had been the case under Elizabeth, but by the king's persistent extravagance and generosity.

Interpretation B

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

The side to James I's personality that was to cause him the greatest political problems was undoubtedly his extravagance. However, by 1603 the Crown's regular income was ceasing to meet the actual cost of government. James's extravagance merely concealed this fact. The financial problems encountered by James I were not all of his own making. Even though he sought peace at home and abroad, James still had to spend large sums of money on the military, for reasons beyond his control. These problems tended to be ignored by parliament. MPs blamed the king's repeated requests for money on incompetence or extravagance. The system by which the crown received revenue was also corrupt, as royal officials diverted money intended for the king to enrich themselves. Parliament did not reform this system. Some of James's Lord Treasurers were also ineffective or corrupt.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying the reasons for the execution of Charles I in 1649? 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 James I's financial difficulties 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 aims and methods of the Chartists between 1838 and 1848. [10]

Or

(b) Analyse the importance of the reforms of the Liberal Government between 1868 and 1874. [10]

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

The Destruction of Sir Robert Peel's Political Career

Source 1

Extract from the resignation speech of Sir Robert Peel as Conservative Prime Minister in the House of Commons, 29 June 1846.

In giving up power, I leave a reputation damaged because of the divisions in my party. I regret these divisions, not for any personal reasons, but from the firm conviction that this great party has produced a most successful government. I also face criticism from others who support the principle of protection, considering it to be essential to the welfare of the country. I leave a name hated by every landowner and industrialist who demands protection because it is in his own selfish interest. However, my name may also be remembered with expressions of goodwill in the homes of those who labour and earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow. When working men and women return home from their workplaces, they will be able to enjoy plentiful and untaxed food, all the more satisfying because it is no longer accompanied by a sense of injustice.

The Whig Reforms 1833–1840

Interpretation A

Extract from N. Lowe, *Mastering Modern British History*, published in 2017.

The doctrine of Utilitarianism proposed that the key test of all laws should be whether they were efficient and useful. The Factory Act of 1833 was the first effective attempt to improve working conditions in factories. It also required children to receive at least two hours' schooling a day. The government introduced the first annual education grant of £20,000 in 1833, which was increased to £30,000 in 1839. These grants established an important principle: that the state should accept some responsibility for educating the poor. The Poor Law Amendment Act was a success in that it helped to reduce the average annual expenditure on the poor rates by about £2.5 million. Thus, the Utilitarians saw it as an ideal reform, and it was popular with most ratepayers. The compulsory registration of births, marriages and deaths in 1836 was a typically Utilitarian measure – and an extremely important one. Without it, it would have been impossible to apply the Factory Acts which sought to protect children; now they had birth certificates to prove their age.

Interpretation B

Extract from D. Murphy, R. Staton, P. Walsh-Atkins and N. Whiskerd, *Britain 1815–1918*, published in 1998.

The Whig reforms of 1833–40 amount to an impressive package intended to counter distress and improve living standards. The abolition of slavery within the British Empire in 1833 and the reorganisation of town government in the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 are especially worthy of mention. On the other hand, there was much that was neglected and some reforms were not fully thought through. The Factory Act of 1833 failed to solve the problems of long working hours and the use of child labour in the factories. Furthermore, the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 was used to tighten the system of welfare, leaving those unable to help themselves arguably worse off than before. There is a clear dividing line after 1835. Prior to that date the Whigs attempted an ambitious reform programme, but the premiership of Lord Melbourne was less spectacular and less energetic.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying the destruction of Sir Robert Peel's political career? 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 Whig Reforms between 1833 and 1840 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 aims of those who took part in the revolutions which broke out in the German states in 1848. [10]

Or

- (b) Analyse the reasons for the economic strength of Prussia during the period 1849–1871. [10]

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

The Role of Pius IX in the Failure of the Revolutions in Italy in 1848

Source 1

Extract from the Papal Allocution of Pope Pius IX, 29 April 1848.

Some at present desire that we should engage in war against the Austrians. We are totally against such an action. We are on this earth to represent Almighty God, and, consequently, we reach out to embrace all peoples and nations with equal fatherly affection.

We also reject the treacherous advice of those who would have the Roman Pontiff as the head of some sort of new Republic of the whole Italian people. This would be a disaster for Italy itself, and we urge the people to remain entirely loyal to their sovereigns, and never let themselves be torn away from the obedience they owe these rulers. If the people disobey their rulers, they run the risk of creating fresh divisions in Italy.

The Role of Garibaldi in achieving Italian Unification

Interpretation A

Extract from H. Hearder, *Italy in the Age of the Risorgimento*, published in 1983.

Garibaldi was no ordinary commander. With a tiny force of a thousand inexperienced volunteers, armed only with a few rusty rifles and bayonets, Garibaldi destroyed an ancient kingdom in 1860. The Neapolitan army he faced was 25,000 strong, newly equipped and armed, and had artillery support. But at the Battle of Calatafimi the Thousand defeated the Neapolitan forces, even though these forces had superiority in numbers, were better equipped and initially occupied a commanding position on the higher ground. The Thousand succeeded mainly by the courageous use of their bayonets. By 27 July 1860, Garibaldi was in control of the whole of Sicily. He succeeded in crossing the Straits of Messina to the Italian mainland. On 7 September, he entered Naples unopposed and amid great enthusiasm. This was due almost entirely to his own charisma and the brilliance of his achievements.

Interpretation B

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

Garibaldi's conquest of Naples and Sicily was one of the greatest military campaigns of all time, but he also had some strokes of good fortune. He did not need to stir up revolt in Sicily because there was one taking place already. Nearly all Sicilians, including the peasants, hated the ill-disciplined Neapolitan troops, who frequently engaged in looting. These peasants now supported Garibaldi, providing him with the local knowledge vital for military purposes. Garibaldi was also fortunate that the National Society had backed his expedition, while his troops crossed the Straits of Messina on 19 August 1860 with the help of the British. While the Neapolitans welcomed Garibaldi as a hero, they were highly unenthusiastic about the role of the Piedmontese and the creation of "Italy". In short, the Kingdom of Naples played virtually no part in the final, crucial period of Italian unification. But Garibaldi's real target was not Naples, but Rome. In 1860 Cavour prevented him from taking Rome. In 1862 Garibaldi again intended to march on Rome but was defeated by the king's army.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying the role of Pius IX in the failure of the revolutions in Italy 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 role of Garibaldi in achieving Italian unification 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 the changes the Weimar economy experienced between 1919 and the Wall Street Crash of October 1929. [10]

Or

- (b) Analyse the impact of Nazi racial policies on the lives of Jews in Germany in the period 1933–1939. [10]

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

The Nazis' Rise to Power 1930–January 1933

Source 1

Extract from the memoirs of Franz von Papen, published in 1953. Von Papen was Chancellor of Germany from June 1932 until December 1932. He is describing events which took place just before Hitler's appointment as Chancellor on 30 January 1933.

On 28 January 1933 President Hindenburg asked me to explore the possibility of forming a Cabinet under Hitler within the terms of the Constitution. I felt that I had to carry out the President's request. That evening I met Hitler. He refused to form a government based on a parliamentary majority. Hitler stated that he must be allowed to form a Presidential cabinet with the same rights as those granted to von Schleicher and myself. It was late at night before I was able to report progress to the President. At the end of our conversation President Hindenburg's final request was for me to take on the post of Vice-Chancellor. I must confess that this request came as no surprise, but I wish to emphasise that I had at no time made any such suggestion myself. It seemed a natural precaution for him to take, once he had finally made up his mind to take the dreaded plunge of appointing Hitler as Chancellor.

German Opposition and Resistance to the Nazis 1939–1945

Interpretation A

Extract from D. Evans and J. Jenkins, *Years of Weimar and the Third Reich*, published in 1999.

Military opposition and resistance to the Nazis were closely linked with the conservative elites. The most significant example of active resistance was the attempt made on Hitler's life by Claus von Stauffenberg on 20 July 1944. It came closer to success than any other attempt and was intended to be the starting point for a nationwide coup d'état. The plot was code-named Operation Valkyrie. The plan was to assassinate Hitler, make the SS and the remainder of the Nazi leadership ineffective and take over the government. With inadequate planning and no realistic assessment of the likely support to be expected from the German army and the German people, the failure of the July Plot was predictable. The conspirators had limited popular support and badly underestimated the extent of loyalty Hitler was still able to command.

Interpretation B

Extract from K.D. Bracher, *The German Dictatorship*, published in 1973.

Although the German Churches mounted significant opposition to National Socialism, this rarely went beyond the defence of their own concerns and interests. The opposition of the Christian Churches did not represent a political resistance movement against the Nazi regime. However, the opposition of the Catholic Church was impressive. The protests of Clemens von Galen, the Bishop of Münster, against euthanasia in 1941 sparked such a huge response that the Nazi leadership feared that large areas of Westphalia would revolt if he were silenced. This proved that public protests against the Nazis could be successful. In fact, up to the very end of the war, the Nazi rulers were greatly concerned about the actual or potential resistance of the churches. In 1940, 95 per cent of the German population were, in theory, still members of one of the Christian Churches. Some churchmen, including the Protestant theologian Dietrich Bonhoeffer, became leaders of political resistance, while others engaged in discussions with members of the Kreisau Circle.

- (a) **Study Source 1.** How useful is Source 1 as evidence for an historian studying the rise to power of the Nazis from 1930 until Hitler's appointment as Chancellor on 30 January 1933? 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 effectiveness of German opposition and resistance towards the Nazis in the period 1939–1945 do you find more convincing? [30]

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