



GCE A LEVEL

1100U10-1



S25-1100U10-1

FRIDAY, 6 JUNE 2025 – AFTERNOON

HISTORY – A2 unit 4

DEPTH STUDY 1

The mid-Tudor crisis in Wales and England c.1529–1570

Part 2: Challenges facing Mary and Elizabeth c.1553–1570

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or Question 3**.

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided, following the instructions on the front of the answer booklet.

Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the booklet.

Write the question number in the two boxes in the left-hand margin at the start of each answer,

for example

0	1
---	---

.

Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

You are advised to spend 60 minutes on Question 1 and 45 minutes on either Question 2 or Question 3.

The sources used in this examination paper may have been amended, adapted or abridged from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

The sources may include words that are no longer in common use and are now regarded as derogatory terminology. Their inclusion reflects the time and place of the original version of these sources.

In your answers, you should use knowledge and understanding gained from your study of Unit 2 (AS) where appropriate.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or Question 3**.

Question 1 (compulsory)

0	1
---	---

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the pressures on Mary and Elizabeth during the period from 1554 to 1570. [30]

Source A Extract from the *Chronicle of Queen Jane*, written by an anonymous chronicler (1554)

At Charing Cross [the centre of London] stood the Lord Chamberlain with the guard and almost a thousand other persons, who, upon Wyatt's coming, shot at the rebels and fled to shut the gates against them. In this retreat the said Lord Chamberlain and others were so amazed that they cried "Treason! Treason!", all thinking that the Earl of Pembroke, who was attacking the rebels from the rear, had gone to Wyatt, taking his part against the Queen. You would have seen women and gentlewomen running and crying out and the shutting of doors against the rebels, making such a noise that it was wonderful to hear.

Wyatt, with his men, marched still forward, all along to Temple Bar, through Fleet Street, until he came to Ludgate, his men not marching in any good order. And as the rebels marched, most with their swords drawn, some cried "Queen Mary hath granted our request, and given us pardon". Others said, "The Queen hath pardoned us". Thus, Wyatt came to the Ludgate, and knocked, calling to enter, saying the Queen had granted their requests but the Lord William Howard standing at the gate, said, "Away, traitor! Thou shalt not come in here."

Source B Extract from the Statute of Artificers, passed into law by Parliament (1563)

Every person between the age of 12 years and the age of 60 years: not being lawfully retained; nor apprenticed; not having a father or mother living, or other ancestor whose heir apparent he is; not having lands of the yearly value of £10 or above, nor goods or chattels of the value of £40; not being a necessary or convenient officer or servant lawfully retained; not having a convenient farm or holding, shall by virtue of this statute be compelled to be retained to serve in husbandry for one year.

Two justices of the peace, the mayor, or other head officer of any city, and two aldermen or burgesses may appoint any such unmarried woman as is between the age of 12 years and the age of 40 years to be retained as a servant – by the year, by the week or by the day – for such wages as is thought reasonable [by the employer].

For the better advancement of husbandry and tillage, those that are fit to be made apprentices, may be made to serve any householder with land.

Source C Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex, commander of the royal forces in York, in a report on the state of the north of England sent to Sir William Cecil (1570)

I sent letters to Sir John Forster to apprehend Robert Shafto and his father. I will interrogate him and send to you his confession. Sir Henry Gates is at Richmond interrogating rebels.

I cannot advise about receiving and conveying the Earl of Northumberland until, on Sir Henry Gates' coming, I understand where he will deliver him. I will warrant his safe conveyance through the limits of my authority, and I will write to the sheriffs and justices of the peace of every county on the way to assist Gates in the safe conveying of the Earl. I will neither speak with the Earl nor any other of the principal rebels except directed by special warrant.

Mr Sayer of Richmond has been in Berwick Castle with his eldest son, a very young man who is a servant to the Earl of Northumberland and who was with the Earl in the rebellion. Upon Mr Sayer's earnest plea for his son's life, I have agreed a fine for his pardon of £500 [c.£120 000 in 2025]: if he were executed Her Majesty would have nothing. If Her Majesty allows this fine, I will proceed with this and others.

Answer **either Question 2 or Question 3.**

0	2
---	---

Examine the extent of religious change under Mary.

[30]

0	3
---	---

Examine the extent of the Puritan challenge facing Elizabeth up to 1570.

[30]

END OF PAPER

BLANK PAGE