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**HISTORY**

**9769/53**

Paper 5c Special Subject: The Reign of Henry VIII, 1509–1547

**May/June 2013**

**2 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.



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This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



**Answer the following question.**

**Nominated topic: The politics of the 'Divorce', the Break from Rome, the role of Parliament, faction and politics 1529–1536**

- 1 Study all the following documents and answer all the questions which follow. In evaluating and commenting upon the documents it is essential to set them alongside, and make use of, your own contextual knowledge.

- A** *Edward Hall gives an account of a speech in November 1528 by Henry VIII to his counsellors, and their reaction to it.*

The King said 'When we remember our mortality and that we must die, then we think that all our doings in our life time are clearly defaced and worthy of no memory if we leave you in trouble at the time of our death. See what mischief and trouble shall succeed to you and your children. And although it has pleased almighty God to send us a fair daughter of my noble wife and me begotten to our great comfort and joy, yet it has been told us by divers great scholars that she is not our lawful daughter nor her mother our lawful wife, but that we live together abominably and detestably in open adultery.' It was a strange sight to see what countenance was made amongst the hearers of this oration, for some sighed and said nothing, others were sorry to hear the King so troubled in his conscience, others which favoured the Queen much sorrowed that this matter was now open.

*Chronicle, published in 1548.*

- B** *Edward Hall was a member of the Reformation parliament and writes an account of the opening session in 1529.*

When the Commons were assembled in the lower house they began to express their anger at the ways in which the clergy had grievously oppressed them, both contrary to the law of the realm and contrary to all right. These grievances before this time might in no way be touched on nor yet talked of by any man except he would be made a heretic, or lose all that he had, for the bishops were powerful politicians, and had all the rule about the King, so that no man dared to attempt anything contrary to their profit or interests.

*Chronicle, published in 1548.*

- C** *An explanation of the causes of the Break from Rome by a near contemporary, born in 1535.*

King Henry VIII of England was discontent with the Pope, for refusing to grant the divorce from his wife, Queen Catherine of Castile. In revenge he tolerated the preachers of the reformed religion, who had studied in Germany under Martin Luther, and were lately come to England. In process of time the hatred betwixt the King and the Pope came to so great a length that Henry proclaimed himself 'Head of the Church of England', and forbade St Peter's pennies to be paid from that time forth; with a strict command to all his subjects no manner of way to acknowledge the Pope. He obtained the said divorce from his own clergy, marrying another wife; which occasioned to him the hatred of the Pope, the Emperor Charles V and all their assistants.

*Sir James Melville, Memoirs.*

**D** *Parliament acknowledges the King's supremacy in the preamble to an anti-papal law.*

Whereby in divers sundry old authentic histories and chronicles, it is manifestly declared and expressed that this realm of England is an empire, and so has been accepted in the world, governed by one Supreme Head and King, having the dignity and royal estate of the imperial Crown of the same, unto whom a body politic divided in terms, and by names of spirituality and temporality, and owe, next to God, a natural and humble obedience. And notwithstanding sundry inconveniences and dangers have risen by reason of appeals from this realm to the see of Rome, not only to the great disturbance, vexation, trouble, costs and charges of the King's Highness and many of his subjects, but also to the great delay to the true and speedy determination of the said causes.

*Preamble to the Act in Restraint of Appeals, 1533.*

**E** *A modern historian analyses Henry's views.*

By the time that he married Anne Boleyn, Henry was just as convinced that his first marriage had broken the law of God as Catherine was adamant that it had done no such thing. Similarly, by the time that a raft of legislation had culminated in the Act of Supremacy in 1534, and all traces of Papal primacy had been removed, the King believed with every fibre of his being that the Pope was a usurping intruder. He also believed it was God's intention that the Church in every realm should be ruled and led by its chief secular magistrate, be he king, or prince or duke.

David Loades, *Henry VIII*, 2007.

- (a) Compare Documents B and C as evidence for the nature of discontent with the Roman Catholic Church in the period 1529–34. [10]
- (b) How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that Henry consistently relied on Parliament to achieve his divorce?

In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

**Answer one of the following questions.** *Where appropriate, your essay should make use of any relevant documents you have studied as well as contextual knowledge.*

- 2 How influential was the role of faction on politics during the reign of Henry VIII? [30]
- 3 'Neither Protestant nor Catholic, and satisfying to few people.' Discuss this view of the Henrician Church 1534–47. [30]
- 4 How successful was English foreign policy in the period 1513–29? [30]

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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

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