Please check the examination details b	below befo	re entering you	ur candidate in	formation
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Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)	Pa	per Referen	ce 9HI0/3	B1
History				
Advanced				
Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth				
Option 31: Rebellion and disorder under the Tudors, 1485–1603				
You must have:				Total Marks
Source Booklet (enclosed)				
				<i></i>

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- You must answer three questions on the option for which you have been prepared.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer the question in Section A, one question from Section B and one question from Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶



SECTION A

Answer Question 1.

Study the source in the Source Booklet before you answer this question.

1	Assess the value of the source for revealing the extent of religious change in the years 1533–37 and the strength of opposition to religious change.				
	Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.				
		(20)			







(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 'The Duke of Somerset's handling of Kett's Rebellion increased its threat to royal government.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

OR

3 'The revolt of the northern earls failed largely as a consequence of poor planning and organisation.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)













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TOTAL FOR SECTION $B = 20$ MARKS

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SECTION C

Answer ONE question in Section C.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

4 How accurate is it to say that parliament became considerably more critical of royal government in the years 1485–1603?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

How significant were royal progresses in maintaining good relations between the crown and the country in the years 1485–1603?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



















Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 10 June 2020

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper Reference 9HI0/31

History

Advanced

Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

Option 31: Rebellion and disorder under the Tudors, 1485–1603

Source Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Source for use with Section A.

From Edward Hall, *The Union of the Two Noble and Illustrious Houses of Lancaster and York*, published 1548. Hall was an MP throughout the 1530s. Here he is describing events during 1535 and 1536.

On 19 June 1535, three monks of the Charterhouse monastery in London were hanged, drawn and quartered for denying that the King was the Supreme Head of the Church. These men behaved very stubbornly. When their traitorous words against the King were read out at their trial, they foolishly admitted their treason. They did not attempt to defend themselves. Instead they maintained a malicious silence, seeming to suggest that Lord Cromwell, and all the others that sat in judgement upon them, were heretics and therefore unworthy of answering. They got what they deserved.

On 22 June 1535, John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, was beheaded. He was mourned by many for he was reported to have been a man of great learning who had lived a very good life. The Pope had just made him a cardinal and sent his cardinal's hat to England. However, the head on which it should have sat was on a spike on London Bridge before Fisher could receive it. Though he was very clever, Fisher was deceived by the false prophesies of Elizabeth Barton, the Holy Maid of Kent. He also wickedly maintained that the Pope was supreme head of the Church. How incredible is it that such an educated man should be so blind to the words of the scriptures which prove the royal supremacy so clearly!

On 6 July 1535, Sir Thomas More was beheaded for treason. He was once Lord Chancellor and a great persecutor of those who rejected the supremacy of the bishop of Rome. He continued to defend papal supremacy until his head was struck from his shoulders so he could do no more harm.

In February 1536, parliament made many good and virtuous laws. At this time, the King was granted all religious houses under the value of 300 marks. Shortly after, the bishops and all the clergy met together and published a book of Ten Articles. In this book, only three sacraments were mentioned, whereas the people had always been taught there were seven. Besides this, the number of holy days was reduced, especially those around harvest time. In response, the inhabitants of the North, being very ignorant and not understanding true religion, rose in rebellion. They were stirred and provoked by certain abbots and priests who claimed that the faith of the Church was being utterly suppressed and abolished.

Sourced from: Hall's chronicle: containing the history of England, during the reign of Henry the Fourth, and the succeeding monarchs, to the end of the reign of Henry the Eighth, in which are particularly described the manners and customs of those periods. Carefully collated with the editions of 1548 and 1550 by Edward Hall

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