Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 12 June 2019

Afternoon | Paper Reference **9HI0/30**

History

Advanced

Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

Option 30: Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII, 1399–1509

Source Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Source for use with Section A.

From Thomas Walsingham, *Historia Anglicana*, a contemporary account. Thomas Walsingham was a monk at St Albans Abbey in the early 15th century. His account described Henry V's reign.

In 1419 the Duke of Burgundy was summoned to negotiate with the son of the French King and his advisors and was treacherously murdered by these advisors. This was despite an oath not to harm anyone of the other party who came to negotiate. The duke's son and heir then sent representatives to the English king Henry, pledging to support him in his war on the French king.

In 1420 the most invincible king, Henry V, was at Rouen when ambassadors from the so-called King Charles VI of France came to him with instructions to sue for peace. Henry received them gracefully and sent his representative, the Earl of Warwick, together with bishops, lawyers and a great many advisors to seek peace and negotiate a treaty.

Warwick made his way to the so-called King Charles VI and on his way he stormed and took by force several French fortresses. He then proceeded to Troyes where Charles VI, and his wife and their daughter, Princess Catherine, were staying. After many days of negotiation on both sides, peace and agreement were achieved between Henry and Charles. A marriage was arranged between the most pure virgin, Princess Catherine, and the most invincible King Henry. When matters had been decided, Warwick returned to the invincible King, and showed him the documents. King Henry rejoiced in many victories and constant good fortune, both in peace and in war, and he agreed to the terms.

The terms were:

That through this marriage Henry should regard the King and Queen of France as his father and mother and thus worship them above all other persons in the world.

Secondly, he should not stop the King of France from holding the kingship of France with all its revenues for maintaining his position.

Henry offered to keep these conditions, provided that the following conditions were similarly promised by the French king:

Firstly, that immediately after the death of the king of France, the crown and kingdom of France should belong to and remain with Henry and his heirs forever.

Secondly that if the king of France, because of his ill health was not free to manage the business of the kingdom, the authority to exercise rule over France should belong to King Henry together with the council of nobles of France who had been loyal to the French king.

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