Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 10 June 2020

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes) | 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 Adam Usk, *The Chronicle of Adam Usk, 1377–1421*. Adam Usk was a Welsh priest who had been rewarded with the revenue from the church at Bangor in North Wales, following his support of Bolingbroke, in 1399. This part of the Chronicle was written during the reign of Henry IV.

On 29 August 1400, the King heard how Owain Glyndwr, along with the northern Welsh who had raised Owain up to be their prince, had broken out into open rebellion and had seized many castles. Owain had burned the towns where the English dwelt, pillaging them and driving out the English. The King gathered together his best troops, and marched his army into North Wales. And the Welsh were subdued and driven away. The King dealt gently with those who had surrendered peacefully, slaying only a few of them, but he carried away their chieftains as captives to Shrewsbury. Afterwards he set them free, on condition that they pursued those who still held out in rebellion in Snowdon and elsewhere.

Because they could not have the King's pardon for joining Owain's rebellion, William ap Tudor and Rhys ap Tudor, the following year on 1 April, seized the castle of Conway. This was well stored with arms. They entered the castle and, with forty other men, held it for a stronghold. But, straightaway, they were besieged by the King's eldest son, the Prince of Wales. On 28 May, cowardly and treacherously, they surrendered the same castle. The Tudors bound nine of their number as they slept after the night watches and gave them up to the Prince of Wales, on the condition of saving their own lives and the others' lives. And the nine thus bound and given up to the Prince were drawn, disembowelled, hanged, beheaded, and quartered.

In this autumn, Owain Glyndwr, with the support of all North Wales and much of central Wales, set fire to the land and fought the English who dwelt in those parts, and their towns. The English, invading these parts with a strong power, utterly laid them waste and ravaged them with fire, famine and sword, not even sparing children and churches. They did not spare the monastery of Strata Florida, where the King himself had been lodged, and they used it, even up to the altar, as a stable. They expelled the monks and they carried away into England more than a thousand children of both sexes to be their servants. Yet Owain did the same, doing no small hurt to the English, slaying many of them, and carrying off the arms, horses, and tents of the Prince of Wales to the mountains of Snowdon.

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