Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Thursday 12 June 2025

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.

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Source for use with Section A.

From Polydore Vergil, *Anglica Historia*, published 1534. Vergil was an Italian priest and scholar who lived in England from 1502. He was encouraged to write this history of England by Henry VII and completed his account of Henry's reign by 1513. Here Vergil is describing events during 1485 and 1486 following the Battle of Bosworth.

As he entered London after the Battle, Henry was met by the Lord Mayor and the leading citizens. They all offered greetings to the man who had killed Richard and saved the kingdom from tyranny. Indeed, everyone rejoiced and, for several days, in all the churches throughout London, God was given thanks. Following these things, a day was chosen for the King to wed King Edward's daughter, Elizabeth. This gained Henry great popularity, since it meant that the families of Lancaster and York had, at last, combined into a single House.

After he was crowned, the King rewarded his friends, some of whom were promoted in rank and others in wealth. Also, King Henry appointed a Council by whose advice all things might be governed properly and justly, and arguments settled without bitterness. He especially gathered close around him those men who had been his allies from the start.

Having settled these matters to his satisfaction, the King decided to visit the remaining parts of his realm. He wanted to make obedient all those who still supported his opponents, especially in Yorkshire. While at York, Henry was informed that Richard's supporters, Lord Lovell and Humphrey Stafford, were stirring up treason. At this news, Henry was greatly afraid as York was a city in which Richard was still popular. He had no army and no weaponry with which to arm his followers and nowhere he could enlist loyal soldiers. Thus, the King ordered his uncle, Duke Jasper of Bedford, to confront these enemies, though Bedford had only three thousand men, who were lightly armed and unruly.

When Bedford approached the enemy encampment, he immediately offered a pardon to all who would throw down their weapons. This was of great importance, as Lovell, either not trusting in himself or terrified, had secretly left his army in the night. Seeing that their leader had fled, all his followers quickly begged for pardon and surrendered themselves to the Crown, while Stafford sought sanctuary in a church. Thus, this plot against the King, which could have led to great slaughter, was settled by Bedford's timely plan.

Grateful that this upheaval was defeated and Yorkshire was now calm, Henry went back to London. Soon after, Queen Elizabeth gave birth to a son, whom the King named Arthur.

Acknowledgements:

Source from: https://philological.cal.bham.ac.uk/polverg/26eng.html