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.

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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