



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

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**HISTORY**

**9769/53**

Paper 5c Special Subject: The Reign of Henry VIII, 1509–1547

**May/June 2014**

**2 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

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This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

**Answer the following question.****Nominated topic: Opposition to the Henrician Reformation**

- 1 Study all the following documents and answer the questions which follow. In evaluating and commenting upon the documents it is essential to set them alongside, and to make use of, your own contextual knowledge.

- A** *Cardinal Campeggio writes to the Prior of St John at Rome, a cousin of Pope Clement VII, concerning the views of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester.*

Yesterday the fifth audience was given. While the proceedings were going on as usual, owing to the Queen's non-appearance, the Bishop of Rochester made his appearance, and said, in an appropriate speech, that in a former audience he had heard His Majesty discuss the cause, and testify before all that his only intention was to get justice done and to relieve himself of the scruple which he had in his conscience, because on this account he found his mind much distressed and perplexed. In view of this offer and command of the King, Fisher felt compelled to come forward in public and present what he had discovered in this matter after two years of diligent study. Therefore, in order not to procure the damnation of his soul, and in order not to be unfaithful to the King, or to fail in doing the duty which he owed to the truth, in a matter of such great importance, he presented himself before their reverend lordships, to declare, to affirm, and with forcible reasons to demonstrate to them, that this marriage of the King and Queen could be dissolved by no power, human or divine; and for this opinion he declared that he would even lay down his life. The affair with Rochester was unforeseen, and consequently kept everyone in wonder.

Cardinal Campeggio, Letter, June 1529.

- B** *Writing in Mary Tudor's reign, Nicholas Harpsfield reports Thomas More's views following his trial in 1535.*

Seeing that you are determined to condemn me, I will now in discharge of my conscience speak my mind plainly and freely, touching my indictment and your Statute. This indictment is grounded upon an act of Parliament directly repugnant to the laws of God and his Holy Church, the supreme government of which, or of any part whereof, no temporal prince may presume by any law to take upon him, as rightfully belonging to the see of Rome. For a spiritual pre-eminence was granted by the mouth of our Saviour himself, personally present on earth, only to St Peter and his successors, Bishops of the same see, by special prerogative. It is therefore a law among Christian men, and it cannot be legal to charge any Christian man with what you charge me.

From a manuscript, 'Life of Thomas More'.

- C** *The Oath administered to the Pilgrims of Grace by Robert Aske.*

You shall not enter into this our Pilgrimage of Grace for the Commonwealth, but only for the love that you do bear unto Almighty God, his faith and to Holy Church militant and the maintenance thereof, to the preservation of the King's person and his issue, to the purifying of the nobility, and to expel all villein blood and evil councillors against the commonwealth from his Grace and his Privy Council of the same. And that you shall not enter into our said Pilgrimage for any particular profit for yourself, nor to do any displeasure to any private person, but by counsel of the commonwealth, nor slay nor murder for any envy, but in your hearts put away fear and dread, and take afore you the Cross of Christ, and in your hearts his faith, the Restitution of the Church and the suppression of these heretics and their opinions.

*The Oath of Honourable Men, 17 October 1536.*

- D** *Henry VIII gives instructions to the Duke of Norfolk on how to proceed against the Pilgrimage of Grace, 1536.*

Before you close up our said banner again you shall cause such dreadful execution to be done on a good number of every town, village and hamlet who have offended in this rebellion, as well as hanging them up in trees, as by quartering them and the setting up of their heads and quarters in every town, great and small, and in all such other places, as they may be a fearful spectacle to all others hereafter that would practise in any like manner.

Letter, 1536.

- E** *A modern historian analyses the impact of the Henrician Reformation.*

It is probably fairest to conclude that Henry's subjects by and large acquiesced in what he was doing, and that turned to more positive support after 1540. The Pilgrimage of Grace is a test case. However strongly most of the participants disagreed with the King, they were not prepared to push their discontentment into an open confrontation. They did not want another King, they wanted the King to behave in a different way, and they were in their own eyes demonstrators and not rebels.

David Loades, *Henry VIII*, 2007.

- (a)** How far are the grounds for opposing Henry VIII's authority as expressed in Document A corroborated by the views reported in Document B? [10]
- (b)** How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that opposition to the Henrician Reformation was a serious challenge to royal authority?

In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

**Answer one of the following questions.** *Where appropriate, your essay should make use of any relevant documents you have studied as well as contextual knowledge.*

- 2** How successful was Wolsey in extending and consolidating royal authority in England? [30]
- 3** To what extent was Cromwell's fall in 1540 the result of factional politics? [30]
- 4** How consistent were the aims of English foreign policy in the period 1529–47? [30]

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