



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

9769/53

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

May/June 2016

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper



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.

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

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer Question 1 in Section A.

Answer **one** Question from Section B.

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.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

Section A

Nominated topic: The accession of Henry and the Wolsey years to 1529

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

A *Anne Boleyn thanks Wolsey.*

My lord, I do thank your grace for your present. I am most bound, next to the king, to love and serve your grace. Never doubt that I shall ever think otherwise. And as for your grace's recent illness, I thank God for saving you, so that you may help me in my great cause [the divorce]. And as for the coming of the legate, Cardinal Campeggio, I much desire that. And if it be God's pleasure, I pray Cardinal Campeggio will make sure that this matter of the divorce quickly has a good outcome; and then I trust, my lord, to reward you for the great help you have promised to give me. In the meantime, I beseech God to send you long life, and continuing honour. I am your humble and obedient servant.

Letter, Summer 1528.

B *Anne Boleyn writes again to Wolsey.*

My lord. You are blamed by everybody for having drawn on yourself the hatred of a king who had raised you to the highest degree to which a man seeking his fortune can aspire. I cannot understand, and the king still less, how, after making many fine promises to us about a divorce, you can have failed to do what you promised, and how you have tried to hinder it. You quarrelled with Queen Katherine in order to favour me at the time when the king was less in love with me; yet after having given me the strongest marks of your affection, your lordship abandoned my interests to support those of the queen. I find myself deceived. The wrong you have done me has caused me much sorrow; but I feel infinitely sadder in being betrayed by a man who pretended to protect my interests, only in order to discover the secrets of my heart.

Letter, October 1529.

C *Wolsey's biographer tells of his enemies at court in 1529.*

Wolsey and other Lords of the Council dined together at court. The Duke of Norfolk said to him 'It were best for you to go to your post at York.' For, indeed, the nobility were unwilling he should be so near the king. I heard it reported by those who waited on the king at dinner that Anne Boleyn was offended that the king had graciously entertained the Cardinal, saying: 'Your Majesty, he has brought great debt and danger to you and all your subjects. There is not a man in all England worth a hundred pounds, to whom you do not owe money. Besides that, his deeds have brought disgrace on you. If the Duke of Norfolk, or my father, had done much less than he has done, they would have been executed.' Old hatreds were not forgotten and were stirred up by the Cardinal's enemies.

Adapted from George Cavendish, *Thomas Wolsey, Late Cardinal, his Life and Death*, written c.1554–1558.

- D** *From a poem by John Skelton, written in 1522 or 1523. Skelton is referring to Wolsey and to his palace at Hampton Court. Only the protection of the Duke of Norfolk saved him from Wolsey's revenge. The first 5 lines are a short dialogue in which an imaginary conversation takes place. The poet then is critical of Wolsey.*

1 Why come ye not to court?
To which court?
To the King's court,
Or to Hampton Court?

5 Nay, to the King's court.
But Hampton Court
Hath the pre-eminence.
To his [Wolsey's] magnificence come
Suits and supplications,

10 Embassies of all nations
The King's mind
By him is subverted.
He is so ambitious
So shameless, and so vicious

15 He ruleth all at will
Without reason or skill,
Should this man
Rule the sword of might
How can he do right?

20 For he will as soon smite
His friend as his foe.
He hath spite and scorn
For those that are well born.

Adapted from John Skelton, *Why Come Ye Not to Court, 1522–1523*.

- E** *A modern historian reflects on Wolsey's fall.*

The king blamed Wolsey for the endless delays in Rome in obtaining the divorce and for Campeggio's slowness. By the time the legatine court opened, the vultures were already hovering. Norfolk and his fellows were confident that success was at hand. Suffolk wrote a letter full of blunt hints that Wolsey had deceived the king. It was Anne who struck the decisive blow. When Wolsey surrendered his seals of office and came down to the water's edge to set off for Putney, he endured jeers and ribald comments from merciless onlookers.

For all his faults, there was something lofty and great about him – as a judge, as a patron of education, as a builder, as an international figure. He had deserved more generous treatment from the king.

J. J. Scarisbrick, *Henry VIII*, 1968.

- (a)** To what extent does Document B challenge the evidence given in Document A for Anne Boleyn's relations with Wolsey? [10]
- (b)** How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that Wolsey was responsible for his own downfall? In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

Section B

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 'Catholicism without the Pope.' How adequately does this phrase describe the effect of the changes brought about by the Henrician Reformation in the years 1529–1547? [30]
- 3 How great a contribution was made by Thomas Cromwell to the development of Henry VIII's government in the 1530s? [30]
- 4 What, if anything, did the foreign policy of Henry VIII achieve between 1530 and 1547? [30]

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