



## Section A

## Nominated topic: Foreign policy, 1529–1547

- 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** *The Imperial ambassador sends news of the Anglo-Scottish war to Emperor Charles V.*

As to news from Scotland, the great army under the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, after doing some damage and meeting with no resistance, went back to England because of winter, leaving Lord Lisle at Berwick with 4000 men to harass the Scots. Ships also were left there to keep aid from coming to the Scots. Afterwards, King James V of Scotland, displeased, like a young and spirited prince, that his men had not the boldness to meet the English, inspired them to invade England with about 18000 men. On 23 November, rashly, without sending forward riders to discover the country, they were ambushed in a strong position by about 4000 English. Two days afterwards, news came that James V, grieving for this misfortune, was dead.

Lisle has been ordered not to take further action. To advance his ambitions for Scotland and to please France, King Henry might propose marriage to James V's widow. Everyone thinks that he will easily succeed in this.

Eustace Chapuys, Letter, 15 January 1542.

**B** *Henry VIII's agent in Scotland reports on the situation in 1543.*

I have spoken to many nobles. I have found good and reasonable gentlemen, who are in favour of the uniting of these realms by this marriage between the Prince Edward and the daughter of Scotland (Mary Stuart). The French navy is come from Aberdeen to Arbroath, where Cardinal Beaton\* is. They have 3000 troops. It is thought that they come to convey away the young Queen and also the old Queen. The Governor (the Earl of Arran) says he will lay sure guard around the house at Linlithgow where the Queens are, and will stay there, with other noblemen, until the whole purpose of the French navy becomes clear; for the young Queen (Mary) cannot conveniently be removed, being a little troubled with teething. He looks after her as if she were his own child.

Sir Ralph Sadler, Letter to the Privy Council, 2 July 1543.

\*Cardinal Beaton was prominent in supporting the French cause in Scotland against English domination.

- C** *Henry's commander in the north writes to the Privy Council giving military advice about the forthcoming invasion of Scotland.*

Eight thousand men cannot burn Edinburgh if the whole of Scotland turns against them. If war is to be made this winter against Scotland, it is necessary to have as big an army as entered Scotland under the command of myself and the Duke of Norfolk, so it will be able to meet the whole power of Scotland. It should enter by the East and Middle border area and should, if the forces of Scotland are not assembled, march in two formations, near enough to unite if attacked; and within ten days the Scots will either give battle or negotiate. The garrisons in the East and Middle border lands of 700 horsemen should be increased by 200 horsemen; for, on learning the intention to invade, the Scots will be eager to attack before the invasion.

The Duke of Suffolk, Letter to the Privy Council, September 1544.

- D** *The Privy Council replies, giving orders to Suffolk about the invasion.*

The Council has seen his letters to the King, containing his opinion of the enterprise to be made with 8000 horsemen. The Council hopes that Suffolk will not be offended if it writes to him more plainly than it would normally do. Suffolk disagrees with the Council's plan of an invasion with 8000 horsemen because he thinks that this is not sufficient to burn Edinburgh. However, the Council thinks that all Scotland, if attacked suddenly, will not be able to bring up opposing forces against 8000 well-equipped horsemen. It thinks that a means of secrecy may be devised, by pretending to make other raids and defeating of the garrisons which the Scots have recently established in other places. The Council is sure he will agree that a sudden attack on the unprepared enemy will have a more terrible effect than the invasion of a larger army.

Privy Council, Letter, September 1544.

- E** *A royal official, commissioned to accompany the invasion of Scotland under Suffolk, is briefed about the war. Henry, as was customary, refers to himself in the third person as 'King Henry' or 'the King'.*

King Henry was provoked to go to war with Scotland by the late King of Scots. God gave His Majesty a great victory over the Scots. The Scottish king died, leaving an only daughter. His Majesty, because of his gracious and godly nature, both stayed his sword and listened to the pleas of the nobles of Scotland for peace and the marriage of the young Princess to my lord Prince. This peace and marriage treaty were concluded by persons authorised by the whole Scottish Parliament; but, after agreeing them, the Governor (the Earl of Arran), influenced by Cardinal Beaton, has not given the hostages required, nor kept his other promises. The King thinks that, where words and writings will not be enough, the sword must force such unfaithful people to reason. Unless the Scots make humble petition to the King to pardon their misconduct, he should overawe them by force.

Henry VIII, Instructions to Sir Anthony Browne, September 1544.

- (a) To what extent does Document D challenge the evidence in Document C about the plan to take an English force to Scotland? [10]
- (b) How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that Henry VIII's policy to Scotland in the 1540s depended more on force than on statesmanship? In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge, as well as to all 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 How important was the role of parliament in the break with Rome in the years 1529 to 1539? [30]
- 3 How protestant a nation was England by 1547? [30]
- 4 'Individual opposition to the Henrician Reformation had greater impact than did organised rebellion.' Do you agree? [30]

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