



## SECTION A

## Mid Tudor Crises 1547–1558

Study the three sources and then answer **both** questions.

- 1 How useful is Source B as evidence for Mary Tudor's conduct in 1554? [10]
  
- 2 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that political instability in the period from 1553 to 1558 was caused by the rule of a female monarch. [20]

**Source A: The Privy Council respond to Mary's claim to the throne on the death of Edward VI.**

Our answer is to inform you that our Sovereign Lady Queen Jane is, after the death of King Edward VI, in possession of the imperial crown of this realm, not only by good order of old laws of this realm, but also by your late King's open letters signed with his own hand and sealed with the great seal of England in the presence of many nobles, councillors and judges. For many acts of parliament have made you illegitimate and unable to inherit the imperial crown of this realm.

*The Privy Council, letter to Mary Tudor, 9 July 1553*

**Source B: A contemporary records Mary's reaction to news of Wyatt's march on London.**

On 1 February the Queen went to the Guildhall and declared to the audience the wicked plan of the traitor Wyatt, which was utterly to deprive her of her crown, and to ransack the city. She spoke so nobly, with so good spirit, and with so loud a voice, that all the people might hear her Majesty, and were comforted in their hearts with so sweet words which made them weep with joy to hear her Majesty speak. On 3 February the Queen appointed Lord William Howard to be Captain General, with the Lord Mayor, for the defence of the City.

*Wriothesley's Chronicle for 1554*

**Source C: A servant of the Spanish king writes from the English court about arrangements for the succession as Mary lies dying.**

As the Queen continues to be ill, the Privy Council spoke to her yesterday in order to persuade her to declare the Lady Elizabeth her heir. Her Majesty agreed; and the Council today will visit the Lady Elizabeth and inform her that the Queen is willing that she should succeed in the event of her own death, but that she asks two things of her: one, that she will maintain the old religion as the Queen has restored it; and the other that she will pay the Queen's debts.

*Christophe d'Assonleville, letter to King Philip of Spain, 7 November 1558*

**SECTION B****Elizabethan England**

Answer **ONE** question.

- 3\*** To what extent was the Catholic threat greater in the period 1568 to 1589 than in the period from 1558 to 1568? **[20]**
- 4\*** 'The Irish rebellion was the most serious threat to Elizabeth in the years from 1588 to 1603.' How far do you agree? **[20]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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