



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2012

History

HIS2C

Unit 2C The Reign of Henry IV of France, 1589 – 1610

Tuesday 22 May 2012 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is HIS2C.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

Question 1

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A The Edict of Nantes of 1598 encouraged both Huguenot ministers and Catholic clergy not to preach treasonable sermons. Forced conversions were forbidden. The Edict was very successful in tackling a range of sensitive issues between the two religions: the provision of religious buildings, ceremonies, feast days, funerals
5 and marriages. Huguenots were allowed the right to worship anywhere, providing they could prove that they had openly practised there in 1596 and 1597. This allowed for the Edict to adjust to local conditions. The important clause 27 of the Edict satisfied the Huguenots by removing the religious qualification needed to hold or inherit any office in the kingdom.

Adapted from M GREENGRASS, *France in the Reign of Henri IV*, 1995

Source B The Edict of Nantes fell far short of what many Huguenots would have liked. It did not put the Huguenot church on the same footing as the Catholic one. Huguenots could only worship in certain well-defined places; these excluded Paris, where Huguenots had to worship outside the city. It provided for the rebuilding of Catholic
5 churches, the restoration of Catholicism wherever it had been suppressed and the return of the confiscated wealth of Catholic clergy. The idea that the Edict of Nantes had solved the religious problems of France was false. Yet overall the Edict can be counted as a success, for open war between Huguenots and Catholics was replaced by uneasy peace.

Adapted from R J KNECHT, *The French Wars of Religion, 1559–1598*, 1996

Source C In 1589 the Catholic League controlled much of France and the royal treasury was empty. Yet by 1610 Henry IV had full control of all parts of the realm and was solvent. He had bridged the country's religious divisions and had brought peace. His reputation as restorer of the French monarchy is unsurprising, therefore. But
5 he had been fortunate in that his last decade coincided with a period of economic prosperity and relative peace in international affairs. Moreover, there is evidence to suggest that in this same period French Protestantism was on the wane. The disappearance of religiously motivated domestic conflict may therefore have more to do with this decline than with Henry's policies.

Adapted from M RADY, *France: Renaissance, Religion and Recovery, 1494–1610*, 1991

0 1 Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to the Edict of Nantes. (12 marks)

and

0 2 Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How important was the religious settlement of 1598 in explaining the domestic stability of the years 1598 to 1610? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why offices were sold by the Crown during the reign of Henry IV. (12 marks)**and**

0	4
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 'Sully successfully restored the economic prosperity of France.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**OR****Question 3**

0	5
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 Explain why Henry IV fortified the French frontiers. (12 marks)**and**

0	6
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 'The Treaty of Vervins satisfactorily resolved the tensions between France and Spain.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**END OF QUESTIONS**

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source A: M GREENGRASS, *France in the Reign of Henri IV*, Pearson Education Limited, 1995.

Question 1 Source B: R J KNECHT, *The French Wars of Religion, 1559–1598*, Pearson Education Limited, 1996.

Question 1 Source C: M RADY, *France: Renaissance, Religion and Recovery, 1494–1610*, Hodder and Stoughton, 1991

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