



General Certificate of Education
January 2010
Advanced Subsidiary Examination

History

HIS2C

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

Wednesday 20 January 2010 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 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.
- 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.
- There are 36 marks for each question.
- 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.

HIS2C

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

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

Source A If he were ever going to win over all of Catholic France to support him as king, Henry recognised the necessity of winning the loyalty of Paris. By 1593, a number of placards had already appeared in the capital calling for the immediate recognition of the king. And Henry played upon this increasing popular support.

5 He continued to use the carrot rather than the stick in dealing with all Leaguers who negotiated a settlement. Brissac was rewarded by being made a marshal of France. By the end of 1594, most of the major League towns in northern France such as Abbeville, Bourges and Orleans submitted to the king.

Adapted from MP HOLT, *The French Wars of Religion, 1562–1629*, 1995

Source B Henry IV's relations with the towns were important. At first he had to tread cautiously, particularly in respect of League towns which had not recognised him as king until he abandoned his Protestant faith in 1593. He confirmed their privileges and even hinted that he might extend them. Once he had been

5 recognised as king, however, his policy became more aggressive. In December 1595, for instance, Henry personally nominated the mayor of Lyon and 12 aldermen. Lyon's government became identical with that of Paris and a model for other towns. When Nantes refused to elect his choice of mayor, Henry lost his temper. 'I will be obeyed in this', he wrote. The officials the king imposed upon

10 the towns were doubtless loyal to the crown, but their influence on their fellow citizens could be limited. Royal directives were sometimes ignored.

Adapted from R J KNECHT, *The Rise and Fall of Renaissance France*, 1996

Source C Henry IV devoted his attention after 1600 to restoring royal authority. Many historians regard the next ten years as the real foundation of royal absolutism in France. The actual changes Henry brought about were subtle increases in royal authority. Among them were placing royal tax officers in the provinces of

5 Dauphiné and Guienne, although his efforts to put them in other places failed. His use of *chambres de justice* to root out corruption among the revenue officers was a limited success. Henry never called the States-General.

Adapted from F J BAUMGARTNER, *France in the Sixteenth Century*, 1975

(a) 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 Henry IV's restoration of royal authority. (12 marks)

(b) Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How important were the towns for Henry IV in achieving control of France? (24 marks)

EITHER

- 2 (a) Explain why Henry IV issued the Edict of Nantes in 1598. *(12 marks)*
- (b) ‘The Huguenot threat to religious unity during Henry IV’s reign was limited.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR

- 3 (a) Explain why Henry IV promoted the reconstruction of Paris. *(12 marks)*
- (b) ‘Sully’s greatest achievement was to place France on a sound financial footing.’
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: MP HOLT, *The French Wars of Religion, 1562–1629*, Cambridge University Press, 1995

Question 1 Source B: R.J KNECHT, *The Rise and Fall of Renaissance France*, Fontana Press, 1996

Question 1 Source C: F.J BAUMGARTNER, *France in the Sixteenth Century*, Macmillan, 1975. Reproduced by permission of Palgrave Macmillan

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