



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2009

History

HIS2C

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

Specimen paper for examinations in June 2010 onwards

This question paper uses the new numbering system and new AQA answer book

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.
- 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.

Question 1

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

Source A After 1594, duelling became a significant problem. The monarchy began to object to duelling once it began to appreciate how many of its fighting men were killed and how duels were a continuation of the noble's right of private war. In 1602, Henry IV issued an edict condemning duelling; the penalty was death. The president of the Parlement
5 of Toulouse reported that in the first 6 months of the edict, it had saved the lives of 300 noblemen. The search for ways to tame the nobility led to the creation of academies for young noblemen. The monarchy aided these academies with money hoping that they would place limits on the traditional independence of the nobility.

Adapted from F J BAUMGARTNER, *France in the Sixteenth Century*, 1995

Source B Although France had been involved in civil war on and off since 1561, there was, in reality, little danger in 1589 that the state would revert to a collection of feudal principalities giving only limited obedience to the king. The struggles among the three
5 great noble families – Bourbon, Guise and Montmorency – concerned control of the central government and not its destruction. Too many people had too large a stake in the government to allow it to break apart. They had massive clientage networks of people who worked in the army, the judiciary and elsewhere. Government money funded these networks.

Adapted from J B COLLINS, *The State in Early Modern France*, 1995

Source C The nobles of the Catholic League were handled with care. They were unable to find any alternative ruler to Henry, whose conversion to Catholicism in 1593 had undermined the whole basis of their opposition. Henry exploited their predicament by meeting them individually to promise them pardon, pensions and titles. In winning over
5 his enemies, however, Henry forfeited the affection, and very nearly the loyalty, of the Huguenots. His conversion had angered those who had genuinely fought for religious principles, and the remainder were jealous of the generous pensions awarded to the Catholic nobles.

Adapted from D MALAND, *Europe in the Sixteenth Century*, 1982

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 threat posed to the government of France by the nobles after the Wars of Religion.

(12 marks)

0 2

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

How important was Henry's treatment of the nobles in enabling him to establish his authority in France during the 1590s?

(24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0 3 Explain why foreign policy posed problems for Henry IV on his accession. (12 marks)

0 4 ‘Henry IV’s foreign policy was entirely driven by religious motives.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

OR**Question 3**

0 5 Explain why trade and industry in France were in decline at the beginning of Henry IV’s reign. (12 marks)

0 6 ‘Ten years of peace was the most important factor in bringing about an economic revival in France by 1610.’
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: FJ BAUMGARTNER, *France in the Sixteenth Century*, Macmillan, 1995.
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Source C: D MALAND, *Europe in the Sixteenth Century*, Macmillan, 1982. Reproduced with permission of Palgrave Macmillan