



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2010

History

HIS2C

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

Thursday 10 June 2010 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.
- 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.

HIS2C

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 In January 1589, the Sorbonne had pronounced Henry III deposed. It is hardly surprising that Henry III's deep unpopularity led to his assassination. On his deathbed, Henry III recognised Henry of Navarre as his heir on condition that the new king returned to Catholicism. The great majority of Catholics, however, opposed Henry IV's
5 accession. For four years, Henry IV was the most famous Protestant ruler in Europe. Yet his position was decidedly weak. Even his Protestant supporters were divided, some fearing that the king would endanger the existence of the Huguenot party to secure his throne.

Adapted from R BONNEY, *The European Dynastic State*, 1991

Source B On August 2 1589, Henry of Navarre had become King of France. The Huguenots, of course, recognised him as king, but when two days later, he issued a statement promising to maintain the Catholic Church in its entirety, some of the Huguenot nobles retired to their homes. More serious was the defection of a large number of Catholic
5 royalists. A protestant could never hope to rule France. In July 1593, Henry spent a day being instructed in the Catholic religion. His absolution (forgiveness) by the Church brought most of the remaining Leaguer nobles to his side. After it was issued the international situation changed dramatically. The Peace of Vervins was accepted. Philip II of Spain died shortly after he signed the treaty. This meant that the die-hard
10 Leaguers could not count on Spanish aid.

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

Source C Henry's abjuration of the Protestant faith was the signal for many town governors to declare their loyalty to him. But it did not come cheap. 'Treaties of capitulation' contained clauses which excluded Protestants from worship in a town. Sometimes Henry agreed to settle a town's debts. According to Sully, Henry spent between
5 30 and 32 million *livres* in 'treaties for the recovery of the kingdom'. He was accused of reducing the dignity of the monarchy by paying out such bribes, but, as he told Sully, he would have had to pay ten times more to achieve the same result by the sword.

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

0	1
---	---

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

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from the views in **Source A** in relation to Henry IV's position in the years 1589 to 1593. (12 marks)

0	2
---	---

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

How important was the death of Philip II of Spain in enabling Henry IV to establish himself securely on the French throne by the end of 1598? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0 3 Explain why the *chambres de l'Edit* (*chambres mis-parties*) were created. (12 marks)

0 4 'The religious problems of France had been solved by 1610.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

OR**Question 3**

0 5 Explain why France was in debt at the beginning of Henry IV's reign. (12 marks)

0 6 'The *paulette* was the most successful measure in Sully's financial reforms.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Question 1 Source A: R BONNEY, *The European Dynastic State*, OUP, 1991. By permission of Oxford University Press.

Question 1 Source B: FJ BAUMGARTNER, *France in the Sixteenth Century*, Macmillan, 1995. Reproduced with permission of Palgrave Macmillan.

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

Copyright © 2010 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.