



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2009

History

HIS2C

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

Friday 16 January 2009 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

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.

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.

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 Arriving at Nantes in April 1598, Henry signed the famous edict of toleration known as the Edict of Nantes. Did the edict permit the Huguenots to create a 'state within a state' as has often been said? In one key way it did. No other group had the right to garrison fortified places for any reason other than royal service. The strongest argument against this point is that the privilege of having the places of safety was to last for only eight years. The religious toleration clauses, on the other hand, were to last forever. Among French Catholics the edict produced a storm of protest. Henry could afford to be stubborn about the edict because the international situation had changed dramatically. The death of the Spanish king, Philip II, meant that the Leaguers, who might have rebelled against the Edict of Nantes, could not count on Spanish aid.

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

Source B The Edict of Nantes did not establish an independent Huguenot organisation which functioned quite separately from the rest of France. Huguenots were still bound to follow the laws of the land and discussion of all political matters was denied to the Huguenot national and provincial assemblies. Finally, Huguenots still had to obey the king. At most, the Edict of Nantes created a group of persons holding special privileges. This status depended solely on the Edict of Nantes, a decree of the crown which could be revoked at the king's pleasure.

Adapted from M RADY, *France 1494–1610*, 1996

Source C From a speech by Henry IV to the leading townsmen of Toulouse in 1599

I wish that those of the Protestant religion should be able to live at peace in my realm and be eligible for all posts, not because they are Protestants, but because they have faithfully served me and the French crown. I wish to be obeyed, and that my edict shall be published and implemented throughout my kingdom. It is high time that all of us, drunk with war, sobered up.

(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 the rights given to Huguenots in the Edict of Nantes. (12 marks)

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

How successful was the Edict of Nantes in creating religious peace in France by 1610? (24 marks)

EITHER

- 2 (a) Explain why Henry IV appointed Sully as his superintendent of finances in 1598. *(12 marks)*
- (b) ‘Sully single-handedly brought about the financial recovery of France by 1610.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR

- 3 (a) Explain why Marshal de Biron was a threat to the French crown in the years 1601 to 1602. *(12 marks)*
- (b) ‘The rebellion of the Croquants in 1593–1595 was a serious threat to the crown.’
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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