

## **Y13 History SIL**

- 1) You need to write the first draft of your History coursework (NEA). Remember, your word count is 3,500 words so try to not go over this. Your draft should:
  - Cover the full time range of the question (1871-1991)
  - Be written like an essay: Introduction, factors, conclusion
  - Be analytical and focused on the question
  - Be balanced with a number of different factors assessed
  - Include three primary sources (of at least two different) types and assess them for value
  - Include two historical interpretations and why the historians have different views

Please email your draft to [shaun.mcmaster@nclt.ac.uk](mailto:shaun.mcmaster@nclt.ac.uk) by the start of September so that these can be saved centrally.

- 2) Plan out an answer to the question at the bottom of this page for all three extracts. You will be writing one of these up on your first lesson back as part of your initial assessment.

**Extract 1:**

The whole course of the rebellion – its start, its spread, its open and secret purposes, its end- becomes clearer when it is recognised that it was at heart the work of a political faction which utilised the social, economic and religious grievances linked not to feudal or popular uproar but to the increasing distrust felt by the regional gentry towards a thrusting and revolutionary court policy. A common interest joined the defeated court faction with the anti-court ‘country’ and offered an opportunity for forcing Henry to change course. In Lincolnshire the conspiracy proved rather incompetent, perhaps because Hussey, old and dithery, was not up to it: he never controlled the rising which evidently started before everything was ready, and is intended allies among the gentry lost the taste for politics when they began to fear that they had let loose the elements of social rebellion.

*Adapted from Geoffrey R. Elton, ‘Politics and the Pilgrimage of Grace in After the Reformation: Essays in Honor of J.H Hexter, 1980*

**Extract 2:**

The Pilgrimage was threatening because nobles, gentry, clergy and people combined forces, and because they shared an ideology. Indeed this revolt was neither a clash between different social groups nor a split within the governing class, but a popular rising by northerners in general. They wore badges of Five Wounds of Christ; they swore an oath that contradicted the Crown’s oath of supremacy; and they circulated ballads connecting the theme of the Church in danger to the socio-economic distress they believed would result from the loss of monastic charity. Their oath bound them to take up Christ’s cross, to defend the Catholic Church, to strive for suppression of heretics and to expel evil councillors from the king’s council. The pilgrimage followed medieval patterns of dissent- that is, protest combined with protestations of loyalty to the king and the established order.

*Adapted from John Guy, Tudor England, 1988*

**Extract 3:**

The revolts of 1536 to 1537, the Lincolnshire Revolt, the Pilgrimage of Grace and the Captain Poverty risings in October, and then the renewed risings in January and early February 1537 must be understood as risings of the commons which the gentry, ultimately successfully, worked to tame through the re-establishment of their authority. In their attempts to harness the commons, the gentry were hindered, first by their number – Aske- who saw political and personal advantage in furthering the revolts and led the commons in a stand-off with a royal force at Doncaster; and second, by the refusal of Henry VIII to make concessions. The first revolt took place in Lincolnshire and east Yorkshire and was stimulated by fears for religion in the parish churches .The second revolt in the uplands was concerned with agrarian discontents.

*Adapted from Richard Hoyle, The Pilgrimage of Grace and the Politics of the 1530s, 2001.*

***Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to the reasons for the outbreak of the Pilgrimage of Grace.***