



**AP<sup>®</sup> European History  
2004 Sample Student Responses  
Form B**

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Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

M-1  
1

~~The participants in the ~~movement~~ Pilgrimage of Grace ~~were~~ intended to reverse the disruption of the status quo in the North and ~~to~~ also took advantage of the opportunity to protest other issues that were important to them. The King and his government responded by crying treason ~~and~~ and arresting and ~~executing~~ imprisoning organizers and participants.~~

~~After the Act of Supremacy gave Henry VIII the position of~~

The participants in the Pilgrimage of Grace intended to reverse the trends of growth in the North of royal power and protest the disruptions of the Catholic social order and other issues which they were concerned about. The king and his government responded by crying treason, and imprisoning leaders and participants.

~~After~~ After Henry VIII was made head of the Anglican church, Cromwell, who was his Lord High Chancellor and the head of the king's ~~own~~ council, began taking steps to expand Royal Power in the North of England and dissolve any real power or influence of the Catholic church. He levied new taxes and confiscated church lands and closed monasteries.

1
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Because these measures targeted the North, it is no wonder that the marches took place primarily around Northern ~~and~~ towns with monastic <sup>(Doc 1)</sup> presence. ~~This~~ ~~region~~ This region was affected most by the measures especially those ~~with~~ which rendered the church powerless. The church had previously provided charity and social services which ~~the~~ ~~new~~ the "new" leaders were unwilling to or unable to. (Doc 11)

~~The northerners were also wary of royal power.~~

The participants were also wary of the power of the government and the monarch. ~~Moreover~~ This is something they were self-conscious about and many of the documents whose authors are marchers are northerners contain <sup>reaffirming</sup> ~~statements~~ <sup>statements</sup> of their loyalty. (Docs 1, 5, 6, 8) This probably came about in the face of accusations of treason by the king and his agents (Doc 7, 8) and ~~do~~ ~~not~~ ~~sound~~ ~~sincere~~ in the face of the demands and other ~~statements~~ they make. Document 6 belies its initial exclusion of the king from the anger of the marchers when the author accuses the parliament in a very ~~harsh~~ ~~and~~ spiteful way of being the king's appointees.

The other concerns of the protesters ~~are~~ are related to security from Scottish ~~attacks~~ and "thieves", basically the rule of law. And ~~also~~ also to deal with Catholicism.

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M-3

1

biggest opponents in England, Cromwell and the  
heretics which they name. We also see calls for more  
~~relevant~~ political relevance <sup>and freedom</sup> in addition to  
requests by what is probably a livestock ~~community~~ and  
agrarian economy ~~document~~ ~~document~~ ~~document~~ ~~document~~ ~~document~~  
(Paragraph based on Documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

Responding to the concerns of the marchers, the  
government simply accuses them of rebellion, calls them  
ignorant and unfit for power and as for the rule  
of law and the security of the north? It is the  
protestors who have given comfort to the Scots and  
undermined the government's efforts. (Doc 9, 7)

The accusation of treason was a little extreme to  
the marchers. They did not want to usurp the role  
of the king only to bring back the old Catholic order  
and increase their political significance. (Doc 8)

And the king, somewhat patronizingly, concedes <sup>that</sup> this was their  
aim. His goal is not to cause permanent damage to the  
unity of the country but to preserve ~~order~~ peace and  
his sovereignty. The treason accusation was for him too  
extreme as well. Instead he targets the ~~the~~ Catholic  
church ~~document~~ and lets his subjects off - comparatively,  
with simple acknowledgement that he was right all along.  
(Docs 9 and 10)

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A-1  
Question #1

With ~~the~~ desire for marriage to <sup>his mistress</sup> Anne Boleyn and the possibility of a male heir, King Henry VIII of England went to the pope with a plea. He wanted a divorce from Catherine of Aragon (the once wife of his elder brother), and wanted to bring Boleyn into the folds of royalty. The pope adamantly denied this request and sent Henry back unsatisfied. Henry's ~~time was running short as Boleyn~~ Henry therefore in an attempt to legalize his wedding and his coming child, in the Act of Supremacy ordained himself the head of the Anglican Church in the Act of Supremacy. He rejected the pope and broke his wedding with Catherine<sup>1</sup>. His ~~disagreement~~ <sup>disagreement</sup> with Catholicism<sup>2</sup> caused him through Thomas Cromwell to take actions against Catholic interests in England, to the dismay of a large part of his population. Many of these<sup>3</sup> citizens therefore embarked on the ~~the~~ Pilgrimage of Grace, in an effort to save English Catholicism. The primary goals and concerns faced by this group were the rectifying of God's supremacy in England, and the return of church lands and other. Two factions formed within this group with two distinct purposes. One group aimed to rectify God's supremacy in England, whereas the other group with the same guise ~~but~~ <sup>with</sup> masked worldly intentions. A major concern ~~however~~ during this time was the security

Q #1

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of the protestors as Henry the VIII saw them as committed of "rebellion" (Doc 95). ~~He along with Cromwell led~~ Despite the threat of prosecution, the people stood firm to their ground, but ~~to no avail~~ their efforts were largely fruitless. A handful of true believers ~~in~~ who looked to the Pope for guidance joined the Pilgrimage of Grace to save the face of Christianity in England. At York many took the "Oath of Honorable Men" to pledge their allegiance to God's cause <sup>proving their loyalty to Him.</sup> "From the wording" "You shall not enter into our Pilgrimage of Grace for worldly gain. Do so only for your love of God..." we can assume that amongst this group <sup>of worshipers</sup> were dissenters who looked to this movement as a means for materialistic gain rather than spiritual advancement. The majority loved God, but a few hypocrites existed. These people mourned the loss of God's rule ~~and~~ groups like them protested Henry's brand of religion. Another <sup>many</sup> group of protestors carried ~~the~~ banner showing Christ's divinity, <sup>peasant</sup> love and sacrifice asking onlookers, why were Church's lands <sup>were</sup> taken (Doc 3). Christ died for the salvation of mankind and this is Low England ~~repays~~ him? The people could not have this and cried Ballads, singing the flight of the Lord (Doc 4). Though the peasants with banners ~~and~~ monks with their poems requested ~~their~~ the Lord's land returned, a cynic cannot

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A-3  
Q#1

help but take their words with a pinch of salt. Might these peasants want the land returned as they ~~work~~ work on them, could the monks possibly want their cattle returned as it was their source of unfounded luxury? ~~Though~~ ~~that~~ This set of people with their highly noble intentions, ~~were under scrutiny~~ for were under suspect, the next group who openly requested more than God's work can be considered nothing more than hypocrites.

One individual, Robert Aske, in a petition to the king asks for the lands of the church returned and the abolishment of protestantism, as well as other reforms. He uses the situation as an excuse to request such things as the repealing of "statutes against heretics" and the shifting of the parliament to York (Doc 5). Another individual, Sir Thomas Tempest, calling Thomas Cromwell a "traitor" accuses the current parliament of "no authority or virtue" asking for reform (Doc 6). Tempest's bias is clear here as ~~it~~ he too was a member of parliament and ~~might be writing that he would like to return to the scene~~ ~~political scene~~. ~~Though~~ the deparcement of current parliament members could cause an opening for his return to power.

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Though the intentions of the protestants can be debated, one issue concerning all was the safety of those protesting. The peasants had to join together to defend themselves against the likes of "thieves or scots" (~~Doc 2~~), as the "rulers of this country [England] do not defend" them (Doc 6). They were constantly faced by robbery and invasion, but that was not their only threat. The people thought they were fighting for the king, but ~~the~~ king Henry declared it an act of treason. Nicholas Leche, a ~~pro~~ Catholic priest, lamented this predicament, "During the whole insurrection, not one gentleman tried to warn the commons of Lincoln that it was treason" (Doc 8).

Later Henry realized this and he, "the better" (Doc 7) forgave the "worse sort" (Doc 7) in the case that they "repent... and make humble submission to his highness" (Doc 9). ~~Though many~~ suffered and ~~were~~ many however did not accept his offer and were prosecuted in 1537 (Doc 10). ~~Although~~ Despite the intentions of both groups within the pilgrimage, ~~no~~ <sup>largely</sup> their toil bore no reward. England continued into the future as a protestant nation. The kindness of the past, looked onto the



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A-5  
Q# 1

cruel future. Robert Aske said <sup>something along the lines of — Religion</sup> ~~the~~ ~~Religion~~ ~~was~~  
and its institutions were once a boon to people, but now they  
are a sight to pity. Where shortly thereafter he was  
executed in his struggle for Catholicism (Doc 11).