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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

Option 1B: England, 1509–1603: authority, nation and religion

AS and A Level History · Paper 1 · Option 1B

80 questions · 1600 marks · Mark schemes included

Pearson Edexcel AS (8HI0) and A Level (9HI0) History, June 2016 - June 2025

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

Questions are grouped by specification sub-topic; within each sub-topic they run from the lowest mark tariff to the highest.

Click any heading or question row below to jump straight to it.

On every question page, click ANSWER in the top-right corner to jump to its mark scheme.

Diagrams, graphs, tables and data are printed exactly as they appeared in the original papers.

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12 questions · 240 marks

54

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5 questions · 100 marks

67

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HISTORICAL INTERPRETATIONS: ELIZABETH I'S GOVERNMENT, 1589–1603

16 questions · 320 marks

73

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QUESTIONS

80 questions · 1600 marks · grouped by sub-topic, lowest tariff first



THEME 1

RELIGIOUS CHANGE AND THE CHURCH, 1509–88

19 questions in this sub-topic · 380 marks · lowest tariff first



Q2

- 2 Cardinal Wolsey and Thomas Cromwell were Henry VIII's chief ministers.

Was the influence of Henry VIII's ministers the main reason the English Church was reformed in the years 1529–40?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was the survival of Catholicism in the 1560s and 1570s the main consequence of the implementation of the Elizabethan Religious Settlement of 1559?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that the main turning point in the fortunes of Protestantism in England in the years 1529–88 was the Elizabethan compromise?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 1 Was criticism of the Catholic Church, in the years 1509–47, the main reason for the growth of Protestantism?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was an increase in poverty, in the 1530s and 1540s, the main consequence of the closure of the monasteries?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 2 How significant an impact did the closure of the monasteries have on Tudor society in the years to 1547?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that Catholicism survived in the reigns of Edward and Elizabeth because of the tolerance shown by government?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was an increase in the authority of the Tudor monarchy the main consequence of Henry's break with Rome?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** To what extent was religion in England significantly changed during the reign of Henry VIII?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 How accurate is it to say that Henry VIII's need for a male heir was the most significant factor in explaining why Protestantism grew more influential in the years to 1547?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** Was the role of the Catholic nobility and gentry the main reason for the survival of Catholicism in the years 1558–88?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1509–88, England went from being a nation that was Catholic to one that was genuinely Protestant?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was Henry VIII's need for a male heir the main reason for the growth of Protestantism in England in the years 1509–47?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 How significant in shaping religious change, in the years 1529–63, were the beliefs of individual monarchs?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 Were the personal religious beliefs of the Tudor monarchs the main reason for religious change in the years 1529–63?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 How far do you agree that, in the years 1529–88, the most significant developments in Protestantism were those seen during the reign of Edward VI?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 1 Were the main consequences of the closure of the monasteries, in the years 1536–47, economic?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 Were Henry VIII's personal motives the main reason for changes to religion in the years 1509–47?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** How far do you agree that, in the years 1509–47, the religion of England was transformed?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



THEME 2

GOVERNMENT, CONTROL AND RESISTANCE TO TUDOR RULE, 1509–88

28 questions in this sub-topic · 560 marks · lowest tariff first



1 Were economic factors the main cause of popular risings in the years 1536–69?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 3** To what extent did the role of parliament change in the years 1558–88, during the reign of Elizabeth I?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



✓

- 4 The Marcher Council was reconstituted in 1534 and the Council of the North was restored in 1537.

How significant were the Marcher Council and the Council of the North in maintaining regional control in the years 1534–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



3 To what extent did the structure of government change in the years 1509–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** To what extent did popular risings present a significant problem for Tudor governments in the 1530s and 1540s?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the changes that took place in the role of parliament were very limited in the years 1509–58?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** To what extent did the methods used by the Tudor state to control the nation change in the years 1509–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How significant was the gender of the monarch during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** How far did the role played by Cardinal Wolsey as Henry's principal servant remain the same when Thomas Cromwell served the king?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1509–88, Justices of the Peace came to be the most effective means by which Tudor monarchs controlled their kingdom?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 Henry's principal ministers were Wolsey and Cromwell. Elizabeth's principal minister was Burghley.

How similar were the powers and influence exercised by Henry's principal ministers to those exercised by Elizabeth's principal minister?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is to say that, in the years 1547-88, the personal and political qualities of the monarch were the most significant factor in determining the success of their reigns?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1536–69, popular risings were largely driven by economic grievances?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1509–88, changes to the role of parliament were the most significant development in the government of Tudor England?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was the role of the Marcher Council and Council of the North the main reason why the Tudor government was able to maintain control of the nation in the years 1509–88?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



3 To what extent did the government of Tudor England change in the years 1509–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



1 To what extent did resistance to Tudor rule change in the years 1509–69?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 How significant an issue was the gender of the monarch to the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth in the years 1553–88?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that changes to the role of parliament were the most significant development in government in the years 1509–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that the decline in resistance to Tudor rule, in the years 1570–88, was largely due to religious factors?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1509–47, there was a revolution in the way England was governed?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** Were economic factors the main cause of resistance to Tudor rule in the years 1509–69?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that there were significant changes to the role of parliament in the years 1509–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How similar was the role of parliament before 1529 to the role of parliament in the years 1529–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** Were the monarch's principal ministers the most significant influence on Tudor government in the years 1509–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that, in the years 1509–88, there was only limited change in the methods used by the Tudor state to control the nation?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that, in the years 1529–88, the most significant developments in the government of Tudor England were those during the reign of Elizabeth?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1509–88, the main reason why the Tudors were able to maintain control of the country was the role played by Justices of the Peace?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



THEME 3

ECONOMIC CHANGE, TRADE AND POVERTY, 1509–88

12 questions in this sub-topic · 240 marks · lowest tariff first



-
- 1** Was overseas exploration the main reason for developments in trade from the 1550s to 1588?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



4 To what extent did the provision of poor relief change in the years 1509–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 2 How far do you agree that the influx of foreign workers was the main factor in bringing change to patterns of trade in the years c1560–88?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** Was population growth the main reason for the increase in poverty in the years 1509-88?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



3 To what extent did domestic trade change in the years 1509-88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that the increase in poverty in the Tudor period was largely a result of changes in the use of land?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that foreign influences were the main factor in bringing changes to industry and trade in the Tudor period?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 1 Were changes to the use of land the main reason for the growth of poverty in Tudor England in the years 1509–88?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that, in the years 1509–88, there were major changes in the Tudor economy?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that, in the years 1509–88, the most significant development in the domestic economy was the migration of foreign workers?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 2 How far do you agree that, in the years c1560–88, developments in trade were mainly due to the impact of foreign workers?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1509–88, population growth was the main reason for the increase in poverty?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



THEME 4

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CHANGE IN TUDOR ENGLAND, 1509–88

5 questions in this sub-topic · 100 marks · lowest tariff first



- 4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1509-88, a cultural transformation took place?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 Was the most significant feature of cultural change, in the years 1509–88, the growth of grammar schools and universities?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How similar was the cultural life of England during the reign of Elizabeth I to cultural life during the reign of Henry VIII?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



4 To what extent did Tudor England experience cultural change in the years 1509–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



Q2

2 To what extent did the structure of society change in the years 1536–88?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



HISTORICAL INTERPRETATIONS

ELIZABETH I'S GOVERNMENT, 1589–1603

16 questions in this sub-topic · 320 marks · lowest tariff first



SECTION 3

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about whether there was a general crisis of government in the last years of Elizabeth I's reign. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that, in the years 1589–1603, war undermined the stability of England?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Anne Somerset, *Elizabeth I*, published 1997.

The struggle against Spain was not only costly in financial terms, but men were also killed at an alarming rate. By 1592 Burghley was anxiously noting, 'The realm here is weary to see the expense of their people for foreign services'. Military service overseas was unpopular with the soldiers themselves, and many absconded from their regiments at the first opportunity. By 1592, there was a serious influx of deserters from France, some of whom returned 'using most slanderous speeches of those in her Highness's service and entertainment'. Even those who were officially discharged found it hard to find employment on coming home, and frequently ended up as vagabonds. Discontent and war-weariness at home were exacerbated by a sequence of poor harvests in the mid-1590s, and by 1596 there was a serious shortage of corn. The Queen maintained that hoarding was partly responsible for this.

Extract 2: From John McGurk, *The Tudor Monarchies 1485-1603*, published 1999.

Many parts of the community prospered in wartime. This was especially true of those with influential posts in the expeditionary forces in the army and navy, and in all the areas to do with supplying the forces: food, clothing, munitions and, above all, shipping. The economic historians of the period show how the gentry and wealthier yeomanry continued to become wealthier and point to the rebuilding of the great manors and houses throughout many shires. There can be little doubt of the significant growth in domestic luxuries among the new rich. Privateering and long-distance trade also flourished. While the lower orders suffered economic hardships, the rich were growing richer and not only on the profits of land as before. Many grew wealthy from mining and metallurgy and the opening up of new industries, so much so that a few economic historians would put the origins of the industrial revolution in the latter years of Elizabeth.

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about whether there was a general crisis of government in the last years of Elizabeth I's reign. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that, in the last years of her reign, conflict with parliament caused real problems for Elizabeth?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.**Extract 1:** From William Simpson, *The Reign of Elizabeth*, published 2001.

Essex's Rebellion had delayed Parliament's summons until October. On 7 November, Cecil called for £300,000 to be raised by Easter. With the Spaniards entrenched in Ireland, Cecil argued 'it is time to open our coffers*'. The House agreed in principle, but there was considerable argument and delay over monopolies. Monopolies had been a long-standing grievance, and had been raised in the 1597–8 Parliament. When the Commons met in 1601 it was not long before the grievance was raised again. A bill to examine the legality of monopolies was introduced by a private member, and gained growing support. The Queen had made it plain in 1597 that she regarded such action as intruding on her prerogative. Cecil attempted to persuade the House to drop the bill and to refer the matter to a special committee. But, when the Clerk called the Commons to give the subsidy bill its first reading, the House cried it away and raised the issue of monopolies. They had openly adopted the principle that redress of grievances should precede the granting of taxes.

* coffers = strong boxes for storing money

Extract 2: From Neville Williams, *Elizabeth I*, published 1975.

The Commons was summoned in 1601 to vote heavy taxes for the vigorous conduct of the continuing war against Spain, and the campaign against the Irish rebels. At once discussion turned to the grievance of monopolies, for the Queen had not kept her promise made in the last Parliament to reform the system, and soon government business was at a standstill. With her touch sure as ever, the Queen intervened, promising widespread reforms and even undertook to cancel various patents. The House was so delighted that members asked to send a deputation to thank her, and when she agreed to receive a hundred members in the Council room in Whitehall, they said they all wanted to come. Outwardly at least she had achieved a harmonious relationship with her faithful Commons. The long battles about the succession and marriage, and the campaigns of the Puritans for a root and branch reform of the Church, which had persisted to 1593, had been fought and won, and she had never given an inch.

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that in the last years of Elizabeth's reign, factional struggle did not pose a serious problem for Elizabeth?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Ronald G Asch, 'A Difficult Legacy: Elizabeth's Bequest to the Early Stuarts', in Christa Jansohn, *Queen Elizabeth I: Past and Present*, published 2004.

Ambitious courtiers recognised that access to grants such as customs and licenses were essential to achieve the wealth and the status they needed to exert influence at court. This led to the struggle for the control of the crown's patronage becoming fiercer and deadlier than in the past. The court factions which confronted each other in the 1590s were the Cecilians and the Earl of Essex's followers. However, Elizabeth was, with the exception of the Essex revolt in 1601, still largely able to contain such faction fights; the circle of those who had access to her may have become more exclusive and less representative during her last years but nevertheless political stability was not seriously undermined. Those who rejected this narrow-based regime were by and large content to hope for the new reign and to voice their discontent in secret. Even during her last years Elizabeth was able to appeal to parliamentary and popular support for her policies. However, she could also harshly punish those who tried to offer her advice which she had not asked for.

Extract 2: From Robert Ashton, *Reformation and Revolution 1558–1660*, published 1985.

Elizabeth in fact found it more and more difficult to maintain a balance between the leaders of court factional groups. The ageing Burghley, in the last years of his life, had concentrated a great deal of power in his own hands. He was desperately anxious that he would be succeeded as leading minister and advisor by his meticulously trained and supremely able younger son Robert. Essex's demands and his alarming popularity both inside and outside the court certainly made Elizabeth feel it necessary to put more real power into Cecilian hands than she might have judged desirable in more normal circumstances. Equally certainly, to Essex the Cecils appeared to have their hands on all the crucial levers controlling the distribution of office, power and perks, and it became increasingly clear to him that their grip could be loosened only by force.

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about whether there was a general crisis of government in the last years of Elizabeth I's reign. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that, in the last years of Elizabeth's reign, there was significant tension over faction and succession?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From D. M. Loades, *Politics and the Nation: 1450–1660*, published 1986.

The harsh demands of the war, the lack of generosity and caution of an ageing ruler, and the inevitable feeling that the reign was drawing to a close had produced widespread restlessness and dissatisfaction. This feeling was particularly strong among the younger gentry, many of whom had attached themselves to Essex as the man of the future. Such men were only too willing to believe that their patron was the victim of factional malice. Those personal qualities which at one time had endeared him to his sovereign had also given him a popularity with the common people, which survived his fall. Essex became convinced that the Secretary, Robert Cecil, was intriguing with Spain to secure the succession of the Infanta, and Essex tried to persuade the commander of the English army in Ireland to bring his forces to England to secure the protestant cause. Had it been more efficiently managed, his move against Cecil could have caused a dangerous insurrection. Essex's fate did not remove the problems which he represented - an aristocracy starved of favours and rewards, and a faction estranged from the court by the narrowing circle of political power.

Extract 2: From Robert Bucholz and Newton Key, *Early Modern England, 1485–1714: A Narrative History*, published 2009.

Essex claimed that he intended to free the Queen from the clutches of Sir Robert Cecil; others thought that Essex aimed at the crown himself. Whatever his aims, the scheme was utterly mad and short-lived. Essex's career, particularly its end, demonstrated England under the Tudors had become a relatively united and centralised state under a powerful personal sovereign. In the months following Essex's abortive rebellion, the succession question loomed even larger. Privately, Elizabeth seemed to agree that the next logical heir was James VI. King James, for his part, cultivated those who advised the queen, especially Sir Robert Cecil. They worked out an agreement whereby James would make no attempt to seize or claim the throne until after the Queen's death. It is a tribute to the Tudor achievement in government that the transition was handled smoothly and peacefully in the middle of a war, economic crisis, and much national anxiety.

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that, in the last years of Elizabeth's reign (1589–1603), war with Spain was not a real threat to England?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Roger Lockyer, *Tudor and Stuart Britain, 1471–1714*, 2nd edition, published 1985.

The defeat of the Armada of 1588 did not mean the end of the war. The problem for the English was how to make the most of their victory. In April 1589 a fleet carrying 20,000 men set sail for Portugal. The port of Vigo was captured, but apart from that nothing was accomplished. In 1595 another expedition was sent out, but the Spaniards had by now built up their defences in the New World. English privateering continued, of course, but was now left largely to individuals and small groups. The only other major expedition, that to Cadiz in 1596, was at first brilliantly successful. However, the English did not have the will or the resources to hold Cadiz indefinitely. Soon after Philip despatched a second Armada towards England. Fortunately it was turned back by strong winds and high seas, and the same fate befell another attempt in the following year. 5 10

When, in July 1589, the protestant Henry of Navarre claimed the throne of France, Elizabeth responded by sending money and 4,000 men, but this merely provoked the Catholic League to appeal to Philip II. Elizabeth therefore sent over more troops in 1594, and she kept up her assistance until the conclusion of peace between France and Spain in 1598. 15

Extract 2: From Conrad Russell, *The Crisis of Parliaments: English History, 1509–1660*, published 1971.

1588 was not the end of the struggle: it was the beginning. Spanish silver imports were still at a peak, and Spain was not willing to accept defeat. The cost of the war was soon increased, when it merged into the war for the French succession. Subsidies and troops to help Henry of Navarre were added to the English budget, and the risk of invasion was greatly increased in 1590, when the Spaniards occupied Brittany. Large sums of money were used up on overseas voyages, which, except for one raid on Cadiz by the Earl of Essex, were usually unsuccessful. Invasion scares continued, and many gentry moved out of coastal areas. In 1597 and 1599, the Spaniards sent Armadas, as large as the one of 1588, and both times they came much nearer to success. In 1597 there was no English fleet ready, and in 1599 the land defences had broken down. Fortunately, the effectiveness of the English militia was never put to the test except in small skirmishes. The cost continued at the same exorbitant level, and Parliamentary subsidies were inadequate to meet it. 20 25 30

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about whether there was a general crisis of government in the last years of Elizabeth's reign. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that, during the last years of Elizabeth's reign, her government deserves significant credit for its positive approach in dealing with growing social distress?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.**Extract 1:** From Paul Johnson, *Elizabeth I*, published 1974.

Whilst the previous success of the Elizabethan government in avoiding rural disorder depended to a great extent on luck, both she and her Council kept a close watch on food prices and supplies. When, in the period 1594-7, there were no less than four disastrously wet harvests, the government and local authorities took vigorous action. Grain was bought from abroad and sold at a below the market-price, and Elizabeth allowed grain to be imported free of duty. Elizabeth took a direct hand in urging the Council to impose heavy fines and imprisonment on profiteers. The 1601 parliament enacted the social legislation which had been one of her long-lasting interests. This legislation used the experiences of local communities, like London and Norwich, in tackling the problems of economic disorder, homelessness and population growth, and turned them into a country-wide scheme. Such action demonstrated the political resources and strength of Elizabethan government, and of the Queen herself, in facing the challenge of fundamental social issues.

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Extract 2: From John Warren, *Elizabeth I: Meeting the challenge, England 1541-1603*, published 2008.

The Privy Council's main concern in the 1590s was a breakdown of local authority in the face of distress. This was shown by their overreaction to the London food riots and the almost obsessive pursuit of those involved in the so-called Oxfordshire Rising of 1596. The Privy Council had adopted measures because of fear of public disorder, and the Poor Laws provided Justices of the Peace and others in authority with a social control mechanism. That rebellions did not take place does not mean that the Privy Council's measures explain the lack of disorder. We might conclude that real distress was limited in place and time and that the Privy Council fell victim to paranoia. One can also conclude that the overall effect of the Elizabethan measures was very limited. There is certainly evidence to support the case that the Elizabethan Poor Law was exposed as utterly inadequate. The deliberate redistribution of wealth from rich to poor by 1603 was minimal. It was certainly significantly less than private charitable giving for poor relief.

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the last years of Elizabeth's reign were 'years of decline and decay' [Extract 1, line 12] that her government struggled to deal with?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From John Cannon and Ralph Griffiths, *The Oxford Illustrated History of the British Monarchy*, published 1988.

The most menacing aspect of the continued warfare was the increasing success that the Spaniards achieved in stirring up revolt in Ireland. Tyrone's rising of 1595 was on a totally different scale from previous risings. The Spaniards supplied him with arms and money, and he inflicted a major defeat on the English forces, killing their commander. Elizabeth was determined that the defeat be avenged and the command, in 1599, was given to Essex. Essex's conduct defied belief. The one quality of fighting courage he did possess deserted him and most of his effort was devoted to the wholesale creation of knights. Essex's revolt, in February 1601, was a feeble display of faction. It was as badly-organised and indecisive as his Irish campaign had been. Yet, it cast shadows over the last years of Elizabeth's reign, and has contributed to the view of them as years of decline and decay. Certainly the 1590s were difficult, with poor harvests, financial strain, troublesome Parliaments, and the war against Spain dragged on, with no conclusion in sight.

Extract 2: From John Guy, *Elizabeth: The Forgotten Years*, published 2016.

By the 1590s, certainty about her biological inability to bear children liberated Elizabeth. No one could any longer dispute that she had an unchallenged right to exercise alone both the masculine and feminine responsibilities of the monarchy. There was no point in marrying her off if she was barren. Although for her it was an uncomfortable reminder of the passage of time, it was also empowering. Confronted by a period of national emergency, she determined that she must rule as well as reign. In such perilous times, she must assert her authority more firmly and more consistently than before. This was her calling, her solemn duty, and she believed that God expected no less of her.

Clashes arose between her, her privy councillors and her military and naval commanders over long-term strategy, short-term tactics and the ever-escalating costs of such a long war. But Elizabeth was far more interventionist and much harder to handle than before. Her relationships with her last two favourites the Earl of Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh can be properly understood only within the wider frame of the arguments between them over military and naval strategy.

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that, in the last years of her reign, there was growing conflict with parliament that Elizabeth did not deal with successfully?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.**Extract 1:** From G. J. Meyer, *The Tudors*, published 2010.

A Parliament summoned in 1601 was asked to vote a quadruple subsidy. The news that a Spanish force had landed in Ireland made it impossible for members to refuse. They did, however, mount an unprecedented challenge to Elizabeth's view of her prerogatives. They demanded an end to the monopolies that she had long been either selling to the highest bidder or giving to those she wished to enrich at no direct cost to herself. These monopolies were a burden on the public and had a distorting effect on the economy and, when Parliament first complained of them in 1597, the Queen had promised corrective action but done nothing. This time the Commons was determined, and when the Queen resisted, it began work on a bill that would have taken the matter out of her hands and possibly precipitated a crisis. Faced with this defiance, Elizabeth delivered a speech in which she claimed to be surprised to learn that the monopolies had caused so much unhappiness. She committed herself to their elimination. 5

This has often been represented as a victory for the Queen, an ultimate demonstration of her political skill. Such a verdict is mystifying. She avoided a showdown by surrendering, and abandoned a cherished prerogative at the insistence of Parliament. 15

Extract 2: From Michael A. R. Graves, *Elizabethan Parliaments 1559–1601*, published 1987.

The parliamentary episode over monopolies must be seen in its right perspective. Parliaments were occasions for the monarch to take counsel. Elizabeth, who due to the financial pressures of war had increasingly relied on monopolies to reward servants, had not heeded such counsel in 1597, and paid the price in 1601. But that was no more than the normal give-and-take of the parliamentary process. Disagreements and differences of opinion rarely escalated into constitutional conflicts. Elizabeth was an astute and increasingly experienced politician, who knew that parliaments were the appropriate occasions to air grievances and to resolve some of the points of dispute between varied and often conflicting interests. Disagreements were normally brought to a satisfactory conclusion or kept within bounds by an essential harmony between Crown and governing class, or by skilful management. 20

There was another potentially disruptive parliamentary force. In the three preceding reigns, factions in Court and Council had carried their conflicts into parliaments. However, in Elizabeth's time, such conflicts were fought out at the Council board and in the Court, and only rarely in Parliament, even during the bitter faction-fights of the 1590s. 25

AcknowledgementsExtract 1 from: G. J. Meyer, *The Tudors*, Delacorte Press (Penguin Random House), New York 2010Extract 2 from: *Elizabethan Parliaments 1559–1601*, Michael A. R. Graves, Longman, 1987

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about whether there was a general crisis of government in the last years of Elizabeth I's reign. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that, in the years 1589–1603, Elizabeth's government dealt well with the problems it faced?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.**Extract 1:** From Susan Doran, *England and Europe 1485–1603*, published 1996.

In the past, historians have emphasised that the cost of Elizabeth's success was high – perhaps too high. Today, however, historians are impressed that the damage to society was not greater. Given that the war effort was taking place against a backdrop of harvest failures and trade slumps, the government was remarkably successful in raising troops and organising supplies. There were numerous complaints from the localities but serious trouble was averted. The Council had managed, just, to finance the war and supply the armies for eighteen years. This was a considerable achievement.

Elizabeth has been criticised for her excessive caution. However, this was mainly because of her realistic assessment of the military resources at her disposal and the changing needs of the war. For example, Elizabeth was only prepared to allow 2,000 troops to go to France in 1596. This policy was supported by the two Cecils, but keenly opposed by the Earl of Essex. Similarly, when Philip III came to the throne, Elizabeth and the Cecils favoured peace.

Extract 2: From Christopher Haigh, *The Reign of Elizabeth*, published 1984.

The major difficulties of the 1590s are clearly evident. There was real resentment of the burdens of the war. There was also resentment over how the Crown rewarded its favoured followers. Opposition to monopolies from the constituencies pushed MPs into rare criticism of royal policy. These military and financial demands should be seen within the social context, in which harvest failure, disease, crime and rioting combined to produce multiple problems for the Crown. The Council of the 1590s was a narrow group, whose few members took shares of the great offices of kingdom and Household, and passed them on to their sons. No wonder that Essex and his allies thought themselves excluded from this privileged group, and finally tried to break into it by violence.

The crisis of 1594–8 passed, without apparent damage to the fabric of society or state. But the myth of Gloriana had been severely dented and, to some of her subjects, even Spanish rule (not to mention Scottish) seemed preferable.

AcknowledgementsExtract 1 from: *England and Europe 1485–1603* By Susan Doran © Addison Wesley Longman Limited, 1996Extract 2 from: *The Reign of Elizabeth I* By Christopher Haigh © Macmillan Education Limited, 1984

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that, in the years 1589–1603, Elizabeth's government was successful in overcoming the difficulties it faced?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)

Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Richard Rex, *The Tudors*, published 2005.

The disasters of the 1590s hit hard. Elizabeth's councillors resisted the temptation to debase the currency, and so did avoid making the economic situation worse. However, the financial position of the Crown also suffered from reduced yields on customs duties and direct taxation. Monopolies were used as a fresh attempt to raise finance. However, these contributed to further economic problems, whilst also temporarily damaging Elizabeth's relations with Parliament. The domestic strains of foreign war and economic crisis in turn undermined law and order; the Privy Council took to meeting on a daily basis to manage the problems faced. 5

All this, when added to the uncertainty over the succession, might have amounted to a crisis every bit as bad as any Elizabeth faced. Yet these problems serve chiefly to highlight the extraordinary success of Elizabeth and her government in defending and governing her country through these difficult years. There was neither a baronial nor a popular revolt. Essex's attempted coup in 1601 made him look ridiculous. What held the country together was a combination of nationalism, Protestantism and loyalism, focused on the person, or perhaps the image, of Elizabeth herself. 10 15

Extract 2: From Jeremy Black, *A History of the British Isles* (2nd edition), published 2003.

The expense of the long war with Spain created difficulties. The sale of monopolies to manufacture or sell certain goods, and also additional taxes, led to bitter criticism in the parliaments of 1597 and 1601. Monopolies also failed to provide sufficient resources to bring success in war. Elizabeth found it difficult to create a stable government after the ministers who had served for so long – William Cecil, Leicester and Walsingham – died. The struggle with Philip II escalated, with Elizabeth sending troops to support the anti-Spanish side of the French wars of religion. Expeditions to Brittany and Normandy were poorly executed and costly. Philip, in turn, conspired with Catholic aristocrats in England, and also in Scotland and Ireland. 20 25

Irish resistance culminated in 1594 in a major rising, ably led by Hugh O'Neill, which extended across Ireland during the late 1590s. In 1599, Elizabeth's arrogant favourite, Robert, Earl of Essex, failed to defeat O'Neill. This led to his disgrace and a loss of royal favour. Essex tried to stage a coup in January 1601, in order to seize Elizabeth and destroy his rival, the chief minister, Sir Robert Cecil. Not for the last time, Irish developments had a crucial impact on mainland politics. 30

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Extract 1 from: The Tudors, Richard Rex, Tempus Reprint, 2005

Extract 2 from: A History of the British Isles , Jeremy Black, Palgrave Macmillan, (2nd edition), 2003



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about whether there was a general crisis of government in the last years of Elizabeth's reign. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that during the last years of Elizabeth's reign, 1589–1603, problems in Ireland posed a threat which Elizabeth struggled to deal with?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Geoff Woodward, *Rebellion and Disorder Under the Tudors 1485–1603*, published 2008.

The uprising in Ireland of the 1590s proved the biggest test Elizabeth had faced. England was at war with Spain, and there were serious domestic problems such as runaway inflation, food shortages, rising unemployment and recurrent plague. Elizabeth was aware of the strategic importance of Ireland, as Philip of Spain intended assisting Irish rebels again. However, suppressing rebellions was an expensive business, and in the 1590s both money and men were in short supply. As a result, the scale of Tyrone's rebellion was allowed to grow. Not until 1599 was a force of 17,000 sent under the command of Essex. Spain also recognised the strategic opportunities Ireland presented, and in 1601 sent money, troops and priests to assist Irish rebels against the English. 5 10

By 1603, when Tyrone finally surrendered to Lord Mountjoy, more than 30,000 English troops had been sent to Ireland. Moreover, even then, victory was only partial. Tyrone renounced his title and agreed to support English sheriffs in Ulster, but he was granted a pardon, and recovered all that he had held at the start of the rebellion. 15

Extract 2: From Alan G R Smith, *The Emergence of a Nation State 1529–1660*, published 1984.

The Earl of Tyrone succeeded in creating a reasonably disciplined army out of the various Irish forces which he gathered together. The Earl of Essex arrived in 1599 as Lord Lieutenant and faced what amounted to a national revolt against English rule. His period in office was unsuccessful.

The new Lord Deputy, Lord Mountjoy, was a remarkable general whose outstanding energy during his deputyship included the waging of winter campaigns, virtually unknown at the time. In September 1601, when he had already made very considerable progress in subduing the revolt, Spanish aid for the rebels arrived in the form of a force of 4,000 experienced infantry. Mountjoy heavily defeated the forces which Tyrone had marched south to aid his Spanish allies, and the Spanish surrendered at the beginning of 1602. By 1603, England had imposed political and military authority throughout Ireland. It was a considerable achievement, at a time when Elizabeth was growing old and the issue of succession was increasingly dominating English politics. 20 25

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *Rebellion and Disorder Under the Tudors 1485–1603*, Geoff Woodward, Hodder Education

Extract 2 from: *The Emergence of a Nation State 1529–1660*, Alan G R Smith, Longman Group UK Limited 1984

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that, in the years 1589–1603, faction and succession were growing issues which Elizabeth struggled to deal with?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Helen Castor, *Elizabeth I: A Study in Insecurity*, published 2019.

With every year that passed for Elizabeth, the question of the succession became more urgent, but Elizabeth refused either to speak about the issue herself, or allow any of her subjects to discuss it publicly. When the MP, Peter Wentworth, raised the question of the succession for the second time in 1593, he was sent to the Tower, where he remained imprisoned for the last four years of his life. Wentworth was only saying what many were thinking, including the man he believed should be named Elizabeth's heir: James VI of Scotland. By the 1590s, James was in secret correspondence with those at Elizabeth's Court he believed could help his cause, first among them the queen's hot-headed favourite, Essex. 5 10

Succession was not the only matter of state in which Essex believed he had a right to involve himself. He thought that he should naturally become simultaneously the queen's principal military commander and her foremost minister of state. Tensions already existed within government over fears that the kingdom might be attacked from without or subverted from within by factional division around the increasingly infirm queen. These tensions burst into the open after the death, in August 1598, of William Cecil. 15

Extract 2: From Penry Williams, *The Later Tudors: England 1547–1603*, published 1995.

There were many influential men at court, who helped provide the stability of the political world. Men such as Lord Howard of Effingham, Sir Francis Knollys and Thomas Sackville, and others who rose to power during Elizabeth's latter years, balanced the forces set up by Essex, Raleigh and the Cecils. Above all, there was Elizabeth, dominating the political scene. Men and women were made and unmade by her will; no decision could be taken without her consent. 20

The problem of Elizabeth's successor was perhaps the most long-running issue of the reign. In retrospect, the succession of James seems a foregone conclusion. Yet no one could feel certain about this at the time. On Christmas Day 1600, Essex wrote James a long, unbalanced letter attacking Robert Cecil and his 'reigning faction', accusing them of favouring the Infanta Isabella. James was cautious in his response, and Essex was soon dead. 25

The Essex rising should be simply seen as the desperate attempt of an unbalanced and disappointed royal favourite. His followers might just, but only just, have succeeded in gaining access to Elizabeth. They could hardly have achieved more than that; and once they hesitated, they were doomed. 30

Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *Elizabeth I: A study in Insecurity* By Helen Castor © Penguin, 2019

Source 2 from: *The Later Tudors: England 1547–1603* By Penry Williams © Oxford University Press, 1998

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about whether there was a general crisis of government in the last years of Elizabeth I's reign. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that Elizabeth I's government was successful in dealing with the problems that it faced?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.**Extract 1:** From T. A. Morris, *Tudor Government*, published 1999.

The government used a range of methods to deal with socio-economic problems in the localities. The Council circulated Books of Orders to JPs, with instructions relating to plague conditions and to harvest failure and grain shortages, which were widely obeyed. Tudor social legislation could not possibly have solved the problems that English society experienced in the 1590s, but it may have helped to maintain stability; in many cases matters would have been worse without the legislation. It also helped to convince the 'victims' of economic depression that the government was on their side. Such legislation was a joint effort. It is increasingly accepted that the effort was an impressive one.

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Thus there was a broad community of interest. There were genuine instances of tension between the Queen and her Parliaments. However, the major confrontation over monopolies, which is now primarily interpreted as an expression of concern at damage done to the financial interests of many MPs, was successfully dealt with.

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Extract 2: From John Guy, *The Tudor Age*, published 1992.

The strain of a war economy was cumulative: 105,800 men were conscripted during the last eighteen years of the reign. Pressure on the counties led to administrative breakdowns and opposition to central government's demands. In addition, disruption of trade, outbreaks of plague, ruined harvests in 1596 and 1597, and acute economic depression caused widespread resentment.

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Where late Elizabethan government aroused more vocal dissent was in the matters of licences and monopolies. Clashes in 1597 and 1601 were the ugliest in Parliament during the Tudor period. They signalled unmistakable resentment of abuses from which courtiers and government officials gained. Elizabeth had personally to intervene to neutralise the attack, and in 1601 she averted the crisis only at the expense of the monopoly holders.

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The final criticism levelled against late Elizabethan government is that the benefits of the Poor Laws were overwhelmed by the economic distress of the 1590s. Perhaps two-fifths of the population fell below the level of subsistence, with starvation in the uplands of Cumbria. Disease spread unchecked; reported crimes against property increased; and thousands of families were thrown on to parish relief.

30

AcknowledgementsExtract 1: *Tudor Government* by T. A. Morris © Routledge 1999Extract 2: *The Tudors and Stuarts* By John Guy & John Morrill © Oxford University Press 1992

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that, in the years 1589–1603, the response of Elizabeth's government to the problems her nation faced was 'remarkable' [Extract 1, line 16]?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)

Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From A. L. Rowse, *The England of Elizabeth*, published 1953.

Again and again, we find Elizabeth and her government doing its best to protect the poor. In the levy on the counties for arms and armour in 1592 the Queen desired the poor to be spared and the burden laid on those best able to bear it. However, the estates of the wealthy were rated for tax as being far lower than their true value, and it was impossible for the commissioners who assessed what tax people should pay to raise the assessment of one of their own class. In view of this, criticism of the Queen's financial administration is wholly unjust. The Queen had sold significant crown lands to help ease the financial burden, and kept household spending to a bare minimum. She did her best for the common soldier, but without proper and accurate accounts she was helpless: money simply disappeared.

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There was a culminating crisis in the years 1594–97. The Parliament of 1597 devoted much of its time to the whole question of Poor Relief. Elizabeth's Privy Council saw that this system was put into effect, and in every county one could observe the efforts made. Altogether the spirit in which this tremendous problem was tackled, and a solution worked out that lasted, was a remarkable achievement in the administration of the realm.

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Extract 2: From Robert Ashton, *Reformation and Revolution 1558–1660*, published 1985.

The latter stages of Elizabeth's reign was a time of economic crisis, dislocation and hardship, financial bankruptcy, political disintegration, declining political morality and increasing corruption. It was an age in which things turned horribly sour.

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Nowhere is this crisis and desperation more apparent than in the economic conditions of the mid-to-late 1590s, which provided the background to crucial policy measures. The most notable measures were the stiffening of the poor law in 1597–98 and 1601, including the hasty reintroduction of previous anti-enclosure legislation that had unwisely been abandoned in 1593. The fear of widespread starvation and, above all, the threat which this presented to public order were too great to be ignored. There can be no doubt that the period was a terrible time for those on the edge of poverty everywhere in England.

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Of course, it was the poorest who bore the heaviest burden of the depression. Nevertheless, the combination of economic depression and heavier taxation to meet the wartime need of the government also pressed heavily on taxpayers.



Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: The England of Elizabeth by A L Rowse © The Reprint Society, 1953.

Extract 2 from: Reformation and Revolution, 1558–1660 by Robert Ashton © HarperCollins, February 1984.



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about whether there was a general crisis of government in the last years of Elizabeth's reign. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that, in the years 1588–1603, Elizabeth struggled to deal with problems at her court?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From D. M. Loades, *Politics and the Nation: 1450–1660*, published 1986.

There was widespread restlessness and dissatisfaction amongst Elizabeth's courtiers and their followers. This was a result of the relentless effects of the war, limited funds, the caution of an ageing ruler, and the inevitable feeling that the reign was drawing to a close. This feeling was particularly strong among the younger gentry, many of whom supported Essex as the man of the future, and who believed that their patron was the victim of factional attacks. Essex was popular with the common people, and this popularity survived his fall. Thus his move against Cecil could have been a dangerous insurrection, had it been more efficiently managed. 5

Essex's fate did not remove the problems which he represented – an aristocracy starved of favours and rewards, and a faction alienated from the court by the narrowing circle of political power. Not only had the war drained away the queen's resources, but age had sapped her resilience, and weakened her judgement. At the end of her reign the Council numbered only twelve, and Sir Robert Cecil enjoyed a monopoly of power. 10 15

Extract 2: From Ronald G Asch, *A Difficult Legacy. Elizabeth's Bequest to the Early Stuarts*, published 2004.

The struggle for the control of the crown's patronage became fiercer than in the past, as rising courtiers recognised that access to the monarch was essential to achieve the financial means and the status one needed to exert influence at court.

However, such competition for patronage was often to the monarch's advantage. Elizabeth was, with the exception of the Essex revolt in 1601, still largely able to limit faction fights such as those seen between the followers of Cecil and the followers of Essex. The circle that had access to her may have become narrower during her last years, but nevertheless political stability was not seriously undermined. Those who rejected this narrow-based regime were largely content to hope for the imminent new reign and to voice their discontent in secret. Even during her last years, Elizabeth was able to appeal to parliamentary and popular support for her policies, but she could also harshly punish those who tried to offer her advice which she had not asked for. 20 25

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *Politics and the Nation: 1450–1660* By D. M. Loades © Fontana Press, 1986

Extract 2 from: *A Difficult Legacy. Elizabeth's Bequest to the Early Stuarts*, in *Queen Elizabeth I: Past and Present* By Ronald G Asch, Christa Jansohn © Lit Verlag, 2004



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that, in the years 1589–1603, Elizabeth's government coped well with the problems posed for it by developments in Ireland?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Penry Williams, *The Crown and the Counties*, published 1984.

War with Spain and rebellion in Ireland imposed heavy burdens upon a state that was ill-equipped to fight campaigns on land. From the 1580s, war, hunger and inflation compelled the state to impose even heavier burdens upon the localities.

However, Elizabeth's government demonstrated that limited war could be successfully conducted, as was shown for the eighteen years it was at war with Spain. Obviously, the government did not obtain as much money or levy as many men as it demanded; but, by and large, it secured enough revenue and as many troops as were required to achieve its military aims.

In Elizabeth's later years, her government worked effectively to secure compliance. It was firm in handling resistance to its demands for men and money when compared to that under other monarchs. Subjects reported as 'backward' in their response were ordered to appear before the government, but councillors did not rely entirely upon coercion. The result was that Elizabeth was able to give aid to the Dutch and French; the country was defended against invasion; the Irish revolt was extinguished; and the cost to the English economy was much less damaging than were Philip's campaigns to the Spanish.

Extract 2: From Steven G Ellis and Christopher Maginn, *The Making of the British Isles: The State of Britain and Ireland, 1450–1660*, published 2014.

After the victory at Kinsale, the Spaniards surrendered and were permitted to return to Spain. However, the failure to capture or kill O'Neill meant that English military expenditure in Ireland could not be substantially reduced until 1603, when an exhausted Elizabeth offered O'Neill a pardon, with certain conditions.

Military victory had come at a cost. Since 1596, the war in Ireland had been the greatest expense in the wider conflict with Spain, costing the crown £2 million by 1603. Elizabeth had been brought to the brink of bankruptcy, and the Commons grumbled as a result of years of high national taxation. In human terms, approximately 19 per cent of the available manpower in England and Wales were sent to Ireland. Whereas conflict in the Netherlands saw many Englishmen volunteer, many sought to avoid being sent to fight in Ireland. By the late 1590s, some local authorities were sending vagabonds and the physically-disabled poor.

Additionally, the wars forced the government to act in increasingly innovative ways to maintain law and order. The office of provost-marshal was established to control returned soldiers, and statutes were required in 1593, 1597 and 1601 to establish a system of compulsory relief for disabled soldiers.

BLANK PAGE**Acknowledgements:**

Extract 1 from: *The Crown and the Counties*, in, *The reign of Elizabeth I*, Penry Williams & Christopher Haigh, © Macmillan Publishing, 1984

Extract 2 from: *The Making of the British Isles: The State of Britain and Ireland, 1450-1660*, Steven G. Ellis & Christopher Maginn, © Routledge, 2014



MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the influence of Henry VIII's ministers were the main reason why the English church was reformed in the years 1529–40. The extent to which Henry VIII's ministers were the reason why the English church was reformed should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Cromwell may be seen as the key political actor in the early stages, from the Commons Supplication against the Ordinaries (1532) • Cromwell had effectively gained royal Supremacy via parliament by 1536 • The extent to which Cromwell persuaded Henry towards solutions that were suited to his own reformist inclinations, such as the Ten Articles (1536), the injunctions of 1536 and 1538. The extent to which Henry VIII's ministers were not the main reason and/or importance of other factors in the reform of the church should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Whilst Wolsey attempted (and failed) to obtain a divorce for Henry, he stood against innovation in religion • Archbishop Thomas Cranmer's role, as an undoubted reformist thinker, also drafting the Ten Articles and Bishop's Book (1537) • It may be argued that even in the case of Cromwell, whilst he undoubtedly played a role, this was to satisfy Henry's needs rather than from his own reformative desires • The influence of ideas from the continent and dissatisfaction with aspects of Catholicism may also be considered. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the survival of Catholicism was the main consequence of the implementation of the Elizabethan Religious Settlement of 1559. The extent to which the survival of Catholicism was the main consequence of the implementation of the Elizabethan Religious Settlement should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • After an act in 1563 expanded the oath of supremacy to a wider range of office holders, Elizabeth took care to ensure those refusing were not asked a second time, which otherwise would have triggered the death penalty • The settlement had not sought to eradicate the conservative clergy; thus catholic influences survived for at least a generation • Recusancy fines were set at a rate easily afforded by Catholics amongst gentry and nobility. The importance of other consequences of the implementation of the Elizabethan Religious Settlement should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The moderate nature of the settlement led to puritan opposition, such as that over vestments, and puritan attempts to amend the articles at convocation in 1563 which were only narrowly defeated • Longer-term, it may be argued the consequence was broad acceptance, with success in limiting opposition, with puritanism forming a small minority, and Catholicism confined more to the regions • The broad nature of the settlement formed the basis for the secure long-term establishment of the Elizabethan Church of England, with only 300 of the 8,000 clergy in opposition. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the main turning point in the fortunes of Protestantism in the years 1529-88 was the Elizabethan compromise. The extent to which the main turning point in the fortunes of Protestantism in the years 1529-88 was the Elizabethan compromise should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The broad nature - the 'via media' - was acceptable to the vast majority of protestants and some Catholics (church papists) establishing Anglicanism that was durable beyond the Tudor period • The Act of Supremacy restored both the legal authority of the crown and the break with Rome after Mary's attempt to reverse the English Reformation, carefully formulated with the monarch as the Supreme Governor • The Act of Uniformity and Royal Injunctions of 1559 introduced the Common Book of Prayer and gained widespread acceptance and even affection • The Thirty Nine Articles formed a statement of doctrine in relation to both Calvinism and Catholicism. The limitations of the Elizabethan compromise and/or significance of other turning points in the fortunes of Protestantism in the years 1529-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Break with Rome with the 1534 Act of Supremacy led to the Ten Articles (1536), Cromwell's Injunctions and the introduction of an English Bible • The Dissolution of the Monasteries began massive changes in land ownership that increased support amongst the political nation for the reformation • Edward's accession to the throne saw the first Protestant monarch, reversing the conservative Act of Six Articles, and introducing the Second Book of Common Prayer (1552), which largely formed Elizabeth's later version • The significance of the Geneva Bible, printed from 1560 with its accompanying 'apparatus' as a study aid, proved instantly popular • Elizabeth's response to threats to her settlement from both Catholic and (particularly) Puritan influence, with the vetoing of the 'alphabetical bills' in 1571 and suspension of Grindal in 1576. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether criticism of the Catholic Church was the main reason for the growth of Protestantism in the years 1509–47. The importance of criticism of the Catholic Church in contributing to the growth of Protestantism in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Criticism of the Catholic Church over issues such as pluralism, the sale of indulgences and the poor standard of clerical education were long-standing • These criticisms were given intellectual weight by humanist writers such as Colet and More (albeit not demanding Protestantism), as well as the influence of the development of Protestantism in Europe in the 1520s • Criticism of monastic orders and superstitious practices can be seen as an influence on policies such as the dissolution and Cromwell's injunctions. The importance of other factors in contributing to the growth of Protestantism in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The continued popularity of the Catholic Church as an institution amongst the English people may be used to counter the view • The role played by Henry's desire for an heir in the initial break from Rome • The role played by influential individuals with reformist sympathies, such as Thomas Cranmer, Thomas Cromwell, Edward Seymour and Anne Boleyn • The impact translated bibles (in both the 1530s and again with the repromulgation of the 1538 injunction in July 1547) and other Protestant aspects of the Church had in furthering the reformation. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which an increase in poverty in the 1530s and 1540s was the main consequence of the closure of the monasteries. The extent to which an increase in poverty was the main consequence of the closure of the monasteries in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The dissolution removed a safety net provided by the monasteries with regards to the care of the sick and the poor • As many monasteries were significant employers, landlords or contributors to local trade, the dissolution created hardship for those affected • The Pilgrimage of Grace may be seen as evidence of the material loss of ordinary people as a result of the dissolution. The importance of other consequences of the closure of the monasteries in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The dissolution was a significant land transfer from church to crown, enriching the monarch's coffers • The sale of monastic land aided the rise of a landed gentry, who in turn had a vested interest in supporting much of the reformation • The removal of monasteries as centres of learning and tradition undermined the support base of the old faith • The dissolution had significant consequences for the monks and nuns involved, with the latter doing worse as, unlike monks, they could not become parish priests. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of the impact the closure of the monasteries had on Tudor society in the years to 1547. The extent to which the closure of the monasteries had a significant impact on Tudor society should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • As well as the approximately 10,000 inhabitants of the actual monasteries, the dissolution led to significant unemployment and difficulties for the local economies • The dissolution led to significant gains for those who purchased ex-monastic land, such as merchants and the gentry • The significant loss of the administration to the spiritual and social needs of the localities where religious houses were closed, especially in the North • The loss of the monasteries as centres of cultural and educational value, with monastic libraries and manuscripts • The reaction the dissolution provoked amongst Tudor society, which may be examined with consideration of the Pilgrimage of Grace. The extent to which the closure of the monasteries had a limited impact on Tudor society should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The majority of those in religious orders were given pensions, or found alternative service, e.g. as priests • The loss of spiritual service – which in many cases was exaggerated – was to some extent countered by the admission of many of those leaving religious orders into the clergy • Much of the land sold as a result of the dissolution went into more productive service, offsetting the economic impact of the dissolution • The impact on culture and learning was to some degree offset by the establishment of colleges such as Christ Church and Trinity, and many manuscripts found their way into other libraries • Many monasteries were in decline prior to the enforced closures, and public antipathy towards their existence and function can be seen. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which Catholicism survived in the reigns of Edward and Elizabeth because of the tolerance shown by government. The extent to which the survival of Catholicism in the reigns of Edward and Elizabeth was because of the tolerance shown by government should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Edward's First Prayer Book retained transubstantiation, and conservative bishops were not fully removed until after 1550 • Under Elizabeth, recusancy fines were at first relatively low, and the authorities displayed a willingness to turn a blind eye to private masses • The Act of Uniformity 1559 offered a settlement acceptable to most Catholics, e.g. the ambiguous nature of the act of communion • Elizabeth's settlement sought conformity, but did not persecute Catholics in the manner seen under Mary (towards Protestants). The extent to which the survival of Catholicism in the reigns of Edward and Elizabeth was not because of the tolerance shown by government, or was because of other factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Edward's reforms were clearly Protestant, particularly under Northumberland, and ultimately did not accommodate Catholic beliefs within the national Church • The relative brevity of Edward's reign did not give sufficient time for the eradication of Catholic beliefs and practices • Mary's efforts to restore Catholicism contributed to the survival of Catholicism in Elizabeth's time, e.g. through the Marian bishops • Catholicism survived under Elizabeth partly because of diplomatic considerations and a desire to avoid the creation of martyrs, as seen as resulting from Mary's persecutions • Jesuit missions contributed to the survival of Catholics, and also forced Elizabeth to respond in a tougher manner from the 1570s, testing the limits of any tolerance that existed. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which an increase in the authority of the Tudor monarchy was the main consequence of Henry's break with Rome. The extent to which an increase in the authority of the Tudor monarchy was the main consequence of Henry's break with Rome should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The break with Rome ended papal power in England, installing Henry as head of the church in England • The Act of Supremacy (1534) and Act of Treason (1534) established sole authority over the church and the authority to punish those who denied or challenged this • The degree of independence from royal authority held by bishops and religious orders was extinguished by measures such as the Ecclesiastical Appeals Act (1532) and the Suppression of Religious Houses Act (1535) • The passing of monastic lands to the crown increased royal authority, both directly as a landowner, and indirectly through the commitment to Henry's Reformation shown by those who later came to own such lands. The importance of other consequences of Henry's break with Rome should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Reformation brought significant changes to religious practice across the nation, which were never fully settled until Elizabeth's reign • The sale of monastic land aided the rise of a landed gentry, who in turn had a vested interest in supporting much of the reformation • The closure of monasteries removed the contribution they had made to local economies and as a source of social help • The reformation began a process of religious change, which caused political, social and diplomatic problems for subsequent monarchs. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which religion in England significantly changed during the reign of Henry VIII. The extent to which religion in England significantly changed during the reign of Henry VIII should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Religion was no longer overseen by the Pope, with the monarch being installed as Supreme Head of the English Church with the Act of Supremacy in 1534 • The dissolution of the monasteries (from 1536) ended the influence of religious orders whose loyalty lay outside the realm, limiting their ability to resist reform and continue to administer Catholic practices • Cromwell's Ten Articles (1536), which sought to define the doctrine of the English Church, included reformist beliefs such as a reduction in the number of sacraments • Cromwell's injunctions pronounced against pilgrimages and relics (1536) and required the removal of images and the keeping of an English Bible in churches (1538) • The publication of an authorised English Bible with royal approval, Coverdale's 'Great Bible' (1539), was significant from the reformist perspective with the emphasis on scripture. The extent to which religion in England went unaltered during the reign of Henry VIII should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry himself was not a reformer, and was suspicious of aspects of reformist beliefs, such as those concerning the Eucharist • The potential diplomatic implications of Henry's excommunication (1538) contributed to Henry reacting against further reform. Henry personally presided over the trial of the evangelical John Lambert, executed for heresy • The Act of Six Articles (1539) reinforced Catholic doctrines such as transubstantiation and the celibacy of the clergy • The King's Book (1543) rejected reformist beliefs such as faith only being the path to salvation, and emphasised traditional beliefs such as masses for the dead • Cromwell's downfall and the resurgence of conservative influence at court may be cited as evidence of the limits or reversal of reformist influence. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether Henry VIII's need for a male heir was the most significant factor in explaining the growth in the influence of Protestantism in the years to 1547. The significance of Henry's need for a male heir in contributing to the growth in the influence of Protestantism in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry's concerns over the lawfulness of his marriage to his brother's wife • The role played by Henry's desire for an annulment from Katherine after the failure to produce an heir, and the escalating disagreement as the Papacy failed to offer a solution adequate to Henry's needs • The impact of legislative changes in 1533-34 giving Henry supremacy, and so creating an independent Church of England, which gave him the authority to divorce and remarry • The influence of Anne Boleyn and reformers close to her. The significance of other factors in contributing to the growth in the influence of Protestantism in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Criticism of the Catholic Church over issues such as pluralism, the sale of indulgences and the poor standard of clerical education were long-standing • By giving intellectual weight to criticism of the Catholic Church, the work of humanist writers such as Colet and More (albeit not demanding Protestantism themselves) gave support to arguments in favour of reform • The influence of the development of Protestantism in Europe in the 1520s • The role played by influential individuals with reformist sympathies, such as Thomas Cranmer, Thomas Cromwell and Edward Seymour • The impact of translated bibles (in both the 1530s and again with the repromulgation of the 1538 injunction in July 1547) and other Protestant aspects of the Church had in furthering the reformation. Other relevant material must be credited.

1	1–4	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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3	8–12	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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2	5–10	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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1	1–3	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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2	5–10	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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1	1–3	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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1	1–4	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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2	5–10	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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1	1–3	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether economic factors were the main cause of popular risings in the years 1536-1569. The importance of economic factors in popular risings in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Concerns over the taxation of livestock were a given complaint in the risings of 1536 • Grievances in Kett's Rebellion included issues of rent, enclosure of land and prices. • Somerset's sheep tax played a part in the Western Rebellion. The importance of other factors in popular risings in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Religious issues featured in the Pilgrimage of Grace, The Western Rebellion and the Northern Rising (1569) • Political factors, such as Queen Mary's proposed marriage to Phillip or factional struggle of the Northern Earls • The extent to which motives varied between groups in the same rising, or were even cloaked under different guises. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the role of parliament changed in the years of 1558-88, during the reign of Elizabeth I. In considering the extent of change, the main features of the role of parliament in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growth of parliament from 400 MPs in 1559 to 462 in 1586, as well as the increasing proportion of country gentry, and university educated members • Elizabeth did face challenge over issues such as succession (1566-7) and Mary Queen of Scots (1572 and 1586-7) • The growing confidence in Parliament, along with a genuine ability to challenge if in tandem with the Privy Council • The extent to which a rise of a puritan parliamentary opposition occurred. In considering the extent of continuity, the main features of the role of parliament should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parliament was still called, prorogued and dissolved at the Queen's behest • The prime function of Parliament was still to vote subsidies, which was largely done without significant objection • Parliamentary management through Privy Council members was still effective in both houses, such as promoting public bills • The vast majority of private bills failed. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the Marcher Council and the Council of the North were significant in the control of the regions in the years 1534-88. The extent to which these bodies were significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • From 1537, the restored Council of the North oversaw local government in matters such as religion and justice, as well as addressing potential causes of dissatisfaction over tenure and enclosure • The relative peace within the North in this period, even during 1549, and the limited popular support for the rebellion of 1569 • Similarly, the Council of Wales and the Marches had brought the area under English common law by 1543, although Rowland Lee's rule was undoubtedly brutal. The extent to which the significance of these bodies were limited and/or the significance of other factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of the role of Justices of the Peace, whose role was explicitly referenced in over 300 statutes by Elizabeth's reign, albeit under direction from the Privy Council • The continued importance of local magnates, particularly in quelling disorder • The increased centralisation of the nation with the growing importance of statute law issued by the King-in-Parliament. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the structure of government changed in the years 1509-88. In considering the extent of change, the significant features of government in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Changes to the monarch's council, such as the development of the Privy Council from 1537 and the general trend of a reduction in size of the body (with the exception of Mary's reign) • The increasing role of parliament, particularly the legislative role, with the notion of king-in-parliament from the break with Rome onwards • Changes in finance, such as the introduction of the subsidy under Wolsey • Changes to the legal system, such as the expansion of the role of the Star Chamber or Wales being brought under the English legal system in 1536. In considering the extent of continuity, the significant features of government should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The pre-eminence of the monarch, appointing ministers, and calling, proroguing and dismissing parliaments • The prime function of Parliament was still to raise taxation • Parliamentary management through Privy Council members was still effective in both houses, such as promoting public bills • Throughout the period, ministers and the council continued to be reliant upon the will of the monarch, and their nature continued to reflect the individual monarch's wishes. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which popular risings presented a significant problem for Tudor governments in the 1530s and 1540s. The extent to which popular risings presented a significant problem for Tudor governments in the 1530s and 1540s should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The risings of 1536-7 swelled to an army of over 30,000, and included support from the nobility and gentry • Centres of importance including York, Pontefract and Hull were taken by rebels from October 1536 • As well as the Western Rising and Kett's Rebellion, 1549 saw unrest in over twenty counties • Kett's Rebellion overran Norwich, raised a force which numbered over 15,000, and held out on Mousehold Heath for over six weeks. The extent to which popular risings did not present a significant problem for Tudor governments in the 1530s and 1540s should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The complainants in 1536-7 saw themselves as pilgrims, expressing concerns for which they sought Henry's help, rather than an attack on his government • The pilgrims dispersed at Henry's request in December 1536, and subsequent risings such as Bigod's were smaller and swiftly tackled • Once sufficient troops were gathered, the Western Rising was defeated with brute force at Sampford Courtenay in August 1549 • The majority of the grievances held by those partaking in Kett's Rebellion were against local magnates rather than the reign per se • As with the Western Rising, sufficient force and the cutting off of supplies was able to defeat Kett's rebels. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the changes that took place in the role of parliament were very limited in the years 1509-58. The extent to which the changes that took place in the role of parliament were very limited in the years 1509-58 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The relatively infrequent meeting of parliament and short duration of parliaments throughout the whole period with the exception of 1529-36 • The continued ability of monarchs to influence elections • The continued ability of the monarch to manipulate parliamentary proceedings through the speaker, committees and the placement of MPs under the patronage of councillors • Supply remained the fundamental reason for calling parliaments • The social make-up of parliament remained largely the same, albeit with some increase in gentry representation of the boroughs. The extent to which the changes that took place in the role of parliament were significant in the years 1509-58 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of the concept of 'King in Parliament' and statute law • The increased frequency of parliaments from 1529 when compared to the mere 5 meetings in the first 20 years of Henry's reign • The increase in the membership of the Commons, with 14 new boroughs and representation for Wales and the Marcher territories • The extension of parliamentary authority to encompass more social legislation, including the Poor Laws and actions against vagrancy. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the methods used by the Tudor state to control the nation changed in the years 1509–88. In considering the extent of change, the significant features of Tudor state control of the nation in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The reconstituted Council of the North (1537), the Act of Union with Wales (1536) and the reorganisation of the Welsh legal system (1543) changed how these regions were controlled • Developments such as the selection of leading councillors to specific regions, such as Elizabeth's appointment of the Earl of Huntingdon as president of the Council of the North • The role of Justices of the Peace expanded from a largely judicial role at the start of the period, to one encompassing wider religious, political and social responsibilities • The development of the role of Lord Lieutenants from the late 1540s. In considering the extent of continuity, the significant features of Tudor state control of the nation should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was continuity in the function of the nobility with regards to their position as landowners, maintaining law and order • Due to the authority given by their social status, nobles continued to serve as officers of the monarch, and as leaders of armies raised to suppress rebellion • The mainstay of justice across England was the quarter sessions held by Justices of the Peace. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of the gender of the monarch during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. The extent to which the gender of the monarch during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth was significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Both religious attitudes and historical tradition cast doubt on the ability of women to undertake a role such as that of a monarch, in particular with regards to military leadership - Both Mary and Elizabeth faced pressure regarding the need to take a husband in order to provide a consort who could undertake the 'kingly' duties - Mary's arrangements to marry Philip led to a marriage treaty in order to assuage fears of Philip's dominance and limit his influence over issues such as the succession if Mary died first - The question of Elizabeth's marital status was an issue at various points, e.g. the 1566 Parliament, and gender had significance with regards to relations with courtiers. The extent to which the significance of the gender of the monarch during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth was limited should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - The secure claims to the throne of both monarchs on their succession meant gender was less of an issue than previous precedent may suggest - The issue of the need to produce an heir for both Mary and Elizabeth was largely not an issue of their gender - Disquiet over Mary's marriage was not solely a gender issue; Philip's position as leader of Europe's most powerful empire was also a cause for concern (for some) - Elizabeth was, by and large, able to govern as effectively as a male monarch, without marriage or producing an heir. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far the role played by Cardinal Wolsey as Henry's principal servant remained the same when Thomas Cromwell served the king. The extent to which the roles were similar should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Both men served as leading members of the king's council, and faced opposition from members of the nobility who saw the two as usurpers • Both men successfully served to aid Henry in the crucial matter of raising revenue • Both served Henry with regard to religious matters with authority over the whole Church – Wolsey as Archbishop and <i>Legate a latere</i>, Cromwell as <i>Vicegerent</i> in relation to the changes to the Church after the break from Rome • Both at least attempted to secure Henry the separation he required from Catherine of Aragon. The extent to which the roles were different should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Cromwell played a more significant role in steering legislation through Parliament, particularly in relation to Henry's supremacy over the Church • Wolsey may be seen as having been more involved in attempts to undertake reform of the administration of government and justice, such as through use of the Star Chamber and Court of Chancery • Cromwell played a greater role in reshaping the Church after the break from Rome • Wolsey may be seen to have been less successful in policies to secure Henry's desired objectives, most obviously the divorce from Catherine, whereas Cromwell was successful • Cromwell also played a greater role in the reorganisation of the government of England and Wales. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which, in the years 1509 – 88, Justices of the Peace came to be the most effective means by which Tudor monarchs controlled their kingdom. The extent to which Justices of the Peace came to be the most effective means by which Tudor monarchs controlled their kingdom should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The number of Justices of the Peace increased significantly in the period to the late 1530s as their worth as servants of the king was recognised • Justices of the Peace represented a direct link between the government and the localities, administering and enforcing the increased range of statutes and royal proclamations through practices such as quarter sessions • The position of Justice of the Peace was increasingly desired amongst the gentry and even minor peers, with even the order of commission being seen as a recognition of status in a given county • The reappointment of JPs on an annual basis ensured their efficiency and loyalty to the crown • Despite the desire of officials such as Burghley to reduce the number of Justices, their continued strength was testimony to their effectiveness in preventing disorder in times of hardship, e.g. the 1580s. The extent to which Justices of the Peace did not come to be the most effective means by which Tudor monarchs controlled their kingdom, and/or the significance of other means of control should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The continued significance of the local noble magnates as representatives and defenders of the crown in the shires • The reconstituted Council of the North (1537), the Act of Union with Wales (1536) and the reorganisation of the Welsh legal system (1543) changed how these regions were controlled • Developments such as the selection of leading councillors to specific regions, such as Elizabeth's appointment of the Earl of Huntingdon as president of the Council of the North • The creation of the role of Lord Lieutenant from 1549, which came to take on significance beyond the militia, including oversight of Justices of the Peace, and the further expansion of the position from 1585. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how similar the powers and influence exercised by Henry's principal ministers were to those exercised by Elizabeth's principal minister. The extent to which the powers and influence exercised by the principal ministers were similar should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Under both monarchs, the powers and influence the ministers could exercise were essentially dictated by the will and preference of the monarch • All three faced opposition from within the Privy Chamber and Council, albeit for varying reasons • All three held multiple offices to serve the monarch, and were awarded titles that enhanced their position • Similarity may be drawn between the ability of Cromwell and Cecil to work with and within parliament to exercise the monarch's wishes. The extent to which the powers and influence exercised by the principal ministers were different should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Unlike Henry's ministers, Cecil's relatively higher-ranking background meant he was more at ease with and able to influence members of court • Whereas the influence of Wolsey and Cromwell was cut short in difficult circumstances when they lost Henry's favour, Burghley's influence continued through until his death • Burghley was more able to build up and sustain a successful network of patronage than Wolsey and Cromwell, e.g. using his position as master of the Court of Wards and Liveries • As <i>legate a latere</i> (Wolsey), and <i>Viceregent</i> (Cromwell), the former two may be seen as having a greater religious influence than Cecil • Cecil never had the overt dominance of Wolsey and Cromwell, his influence being balanced by factions around Leicester, and later Essex. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which, in the years 1547 – 88, the personal and political qualities of the monarch were the most significant factor in determining the success of their reigns. The extent to which, in the years 1547 – 88, the personal and political qualities of the monarch were the most significant factor in determining the success of their reigns should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Edward's youth had obvious political implications for his reign, with his reign being influenced by his Protectorate, particularly under Somerset and the unrest of 1549 • Edward's intellectual ability, and that he had been raised as a future king, did mean he was capable of attending council and had begun to dictate business to his councillors • Mary's piety and determination to restore Catholicism may be taken as stubbornness that served as a political weakness, creating opposition in the complex task of overturning the reformation • Elizabeth's intelligence and exposure to earlier intrigues during the reign of her siblings made her cautious, at times seemingly indecisive to a fault in dealing with problems such as the threat from Mary Queen of Scots • Elizabeth's diplomacy and ability to manage her advisers, in tandem with her skill in compromising when it suited, may be seen as successful in relation to issues such as religion. The extent to which, in the years 1547–88, other factors were significant in determining the success of their reigns should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The relative lengths of the three reigns was significant, limiting Edward and Mary's ability to complete their actions, whilst in the main proving a positive for Elizabeth's success • The intervention of foreign powers had an impact, such as the perception of Mary's marriage to Philip II caused opposition, whilst war with Spain caused difficulties during Elizabeth's reign, but also served as a rallying point • The ability of advisers was significant: other issues aside, Northumberland's financial ability served Edward well; Burghley's loyalty and intellect were invaluable across four decades • Economic and social factors had a bearing, e.g. both Edward and Mary faced difficulties related to bad harvests early in their reigns, whereas Elizabeth largely avoided such issues until later on. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which, in the years to 1536-69, popular risings were driven by economic grievances. The extent to which popular risings were driven by economic grievances in the years to 1536-69 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Concerns over the taxation of livestock and the loss of the charitable role of the closed monasteries were given complaints in the risings of 1536 • Grievances in Kett's Rebellion included issues of rent, enclosure of land and prices • Somerset's sheep tax played a part in the Western Rebellion • Both the Earl of Northumberland (Percy) and Westmorland (Neville) had suffered a decline in wealth, e.g. Northumberland's claim for compensation for copper mines on his estates had been ignored in 1568. The extent to which popular risings were not driven by economic grievances/were down to other factors in the years 1536-69 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Resistance to religious change featured in the Pilgrimage of Grace, the Western Rebellion and the Northern Rising (1569) • Kett's Rebellion was in part motivated by a desire to increase the pace of the Protestant reformation • Political factors, such as Queen Mary's proposed marriage to Phillip or the factional struggle of the Northern Earls • The loss of effective noble support for Tudor authority also facilitated risings, e.g. the fall of the Courtenays in the South West and the Howards in East Anglia • The Northern Rising can also be seen as the last significant reaction of northern feudalism against the increased political control of Tudor centralisation. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which changes to the role of parliament were the most significant development in the government of Tudor England in the years 1509-88. The extent to which changes to the role of parliament were the most significant development in the government of Tudor England in the years 1509-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The use of parliament to give force to religious changes, including the royal supremacy and the confiscation of monastic lands • The development of statute law and the decline of royal government by proclamations • The extension of parliamentary authority to encompass social legislation, including the Poor Laws and actions against vagrancy • The growth in the number of MPs, to 462 in 1586, as well as the increasing proportion of country gentry and university educated members • The growing confidence of parliament under Elizabeth, including attempts to discuss the succession and freedom of speech. The extent to which changes to the role of parliament were not the most significant development and/or other developments were more significant in the years 1509-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The prime function of parliament was still to raise taxation, and was called and dismissed at the monarch's will • Changes to the monarch's council, such as the development of the Privy Council from 1537 and the general trend of a reduction in size of the body (with the exception of Mary's reign) • Changes in finance, such as the introduction of the subsidy under Wolsey • Changes to the legal system, such as the expansion of the role of the Star Chamber, Wales being brought under the English legal system in 1536, and a decrease in lawlessness in areas such as Lancashire and the Borders • Changes to the government of the regions, such as the restoration of the Council of the North in 1537 or the Laws in Wales Acts of 1536 and 1543. Other relevant material must be credited.

2	5–10	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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3	11–16	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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1	1–3	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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2	4–7	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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3	11–16	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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2	4–7	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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3	8–12	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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1	1–4	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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3	11–16	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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4	13–16	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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3	11–16	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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4	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence
2	5–10	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues
3	11–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	17–20	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the main consequences of the closure of monasteries in the years 1536-47 were economic. The extent to which the main consequences of the closure of monasteries in the years 1536-47 were economic should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The closures were significant in economic terms, e.g. economic hardship through loss of employment and the impact on local trade • The dissolution provided around £1.3 million to the monarch's treasury and many of the gentry and nobility made economic gains through the purchase of land that became available at favourable rates • The dissolution had an economic impact on abbots who received pensions which were relatively substantial; monks were also given small pensions, which they received alongside any subsequent employment. The extent to which other consequences of the closure of monasteries were more important in the years 1536-47 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The dissolution removed the social safety net provided by the monasteries with regards to the care of the sick and the poor • The resulting growth of the landed gentry, who had a vested interest in supporting much of the reformation, contributed to the growing political, social and cultural significance of the gentry • The Pilgrimage of Grace may be seen as evidence of the spiritual loss of ordinary people as a result of the dissolution, and the political opposition the dissolution stimulated • The removal of monasteries as centres of learning and tradition undermined the support base of the old faith • The dissolution had significant consequences for the religious and social position of the monks and nuns involved, although it may be argued the latter did worse (as monks could become parish priests). Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether Henry's personal motives was the main reason for changes to religion in the years 1509-47. The importance of Henry's personal motives in bringing about changes to religion in the years 1509-47 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry's concerns over the lawfulness of his marriage to his brother's wife, Katherine's failure to produce an heir, and the escalating disagreement as the Papacy failed to offer a solution adequate to Henry's needs • Henry made legislative changes in 1533-34 creating an independent Church of England in which he had supremacy, which gave him the authority to annul his marriage and remarry • Financial gain motivated Henry in the dissolution of the monasteries. The importance of other factors in bringing about changes to religion in the years 1509-47 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Criticism of the Catholic Church over issues such as pluralism, the sale of indulgences and the poor standard of clerical education were long-standing • By giving intellectual weight to criticism of the Catholic Church, the work of humanist writers such as Colet and More (albeit not demanding Protestantism themselves) gave support to arguments in favour of reform • The influence of the development of Protestantism in Europe in the 1520s • The role played by influential individuals with reformist sympathies, such as Thomas Cranmer, Thomas Cromwell and Edward Seymour • The impact that translated bibles (in both the 1530s and again with the repromulgation of the 1538 injunction in July 1547) and other Protestant aspects of the Church had in furthering the reformation. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the monarch's principal ministers were the most significant influence on Tudor government in the years 1509-88. The extent to which, in the years 1509-88, the monarch's principal ministers were a significant influence on Tudor government should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Wolsey's attempts to strengthen royal power through improved systems of taxation and to improve justice, with increased use of the civil law, Star Chamber and the Court of Chancery • Cromwell may be seen as the key political actor in the Reformation, increasing both royal authority, and shaping the notion of king-in-parliament • Cromwell played a significant role in the consolidation and centralisation of the state, e.g. bringing Wales and Durham under the English system of administration • During Elizabeth's reign, Burghley's influence can be seen in the shifting significance from the Commons to the Lords after he was ennobled in 1571, and the political reach of his patronage network. The extent to which the monarch's principal ministers were not a significant influence on Tudor government and/or other influences were more significant in the years 1509-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • All of the principal ministers were to a large degree doing the monarch's bidding, with the power and personal wishes of the individual monarch remaining supreme throughout the period • Parliament grew increasingly significant with the development of statute law and the decline of royal government by proclamations • Parliament's authority was used to give force to major religious changes, and its remit grew to encompass social legislation, including the Poor Laws and actions against vagrancy • The continued importance of the monarch's council and the noble elite who surrounded and advised the monarch. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which there was only limited change in the methods used by the Tudor state to control the nation in the years 1509-88. The extent to which there was only limited change in the methods used by the Tudor state to control the nation should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was continuity in the function of the nobility with regards to their position as landowners, maintaining law and order • Royal progresses were used across the period to assert royal authority and strengthen links with local magnates • Due to the authority given by their social status, nobles continued to serve as officers of the monarch, and as leaders of armies raised to suppress rebellion • The mainstay of justice across England remained the quarter sessions held by Justices of the Peace. The extent to which there was change in the methods used by the Tudor state to control the nation should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The reconstituted Council of the North (1537), the Act of Union with Wales (1536) and the reorganisation of the Welsh legal system (1543) changed how these regions were controlled • Developments such as the selection of leading councillors to specific regions outside of their powerbase, such as Elizabeth's appointment of the Earl of Huntingdon as president of the Council of the North • The role of Justices of the Peace expanded from a largely judicial role at the start of the period, to one encompassing wider religious, political and social responsibilities • The development of the role of Lord Lieutenants from the late 1540s. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

3	8–12	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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4	13–16	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether overseas exploration was the main reason for developments in trade from the 1550s to 1588. The importance of overseas exploration for developments in trade in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Whilst attempts to find the northeast passage from 1553 were not successful in this period, it did lead to the Muscovy Company and the growth of Baltic trade • Drake's circumnavigation led to the development of trade in Asia, and returned a profit in itself • Exploration to North America may have ultimately led to successful trade, although colonies such as that at Roanoke did not produce trade within the given period. The importance of other factors for developments in trade in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Immigration contributed to the growth of the cloth trade, e.g. flax and linen production by Dutch immigrants in East Anglia • Government legislation allowing the creation of joint-stock companies, increasing trade at the expense of the Hanseatic League • Enclosure led to increased wool production and thus significant growth of what was still the mainstay of the cloth trade • Trade grew in known areas, a charter was granted to the Levant Company in 1581 and the Barbary Company in 1585. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the provision of poor relief changed in the years 1509-1588. In considering the extent of change, the significant features of poor relief in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Prior to the dissolution of the monasteries, the church played a major role in poor relief • The 1531 Vagabonds Act gave Justices of the Peace the power to issue licenses to the impotent poor • The 1547 Vagrancy Act introduced a series of measures punishing vagrants, although this was soon repealed, with the 1552 Poor Law requiring the impotent poor to be registered • The Act for the Relief of the Poor (1563) increased the expectations on parishioners to contribute to poor relief and the provision to build 'houses of correction' in the 1572 Act meant parishes were expected to provide work. In considering the extent of continuity, the significant features of poor relief in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • For the vast majority of the period, the expectation was that the able-bodied poor could find work • Throughout the period, the parish was the focus of dealing with the issue of provision for the poor • The emphasis throughout the period was largely on punishment, with changes to a system based more on correction not occurring until after 1588. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to the influx of foreign workers was the main factor in bringing change to patterns of trade in the years c1560-88. The extent to which the influx of foreign workers was the main factor in bringing change to patterns of trade in the years after c1560 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Dutch settlers brought new skills and techniques to the cloth industry in London, Kent and southern ports, increasing exports • Immigration fuelled the growth of Tudor London, with estimates of 40-50,000 arrivals in the period c1560 to 1585, the bulk of whom were skilled artisans • Window glass production spread after the arrival of French glass makers, such as Jean Carre, reducing the need for imports • German miners were invited to work the Lake District in the 1560s because of the technical expertise they brought, expanding domestic supply and so reducing imports • By the 1580s, Norwich had almost 5,000 foreign-born residents, contributing to the development of the new draperies and their export. The extent to which other factors were more important in bringing change to patterns of trade in the years c1560-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Attempts to find north-eastern and north-western passages brought increases in trade through the Baltic and parts of Asia, alongside government actions which facilitated trade, such as the granting of the charter to establish the Muscovy Company • The growing trade with Venice and the Levant in the 1580s, with the enormous prosperity of the 'Turkey merchants' • The replacement of the debased coinage increased confidence in the currency, with a recoinage from 1560, aiding the development of trade • Government issuing of licences, patents and monopolies, with complaints against the latter being evident in the 1571 parliament • The growth of London as a population centre increased commerce, with the founding of centres such as the Royal Exchange in 1571. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether population growth was the main reason for the increase in poverty in the years 1509–88. The importance of population growth in the increase in poverty in the years 1509–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The population grew from c2.25 million in 1525 to c3.9 million at the end of the period, which placed a strain on resources • Population increases led to inflation, particularly food prices, as landowners were unable to sufficiently increase output to keep up with population rises • Low population in the preceding period had led to a switch from arable to pasture farming, which subsequently meant less food available when the population did increase • The growing population put downward pressure on wages for agricultural labourers • Migration of surplus population from rural areas contributed to the problems of poverty and associated vagrancy in towns. The importance of other factors behind the increase in poverty in the years 1509–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The actions of the authorities contributed to poverty, e.g. the closure of the monasteries removed these from local economies, or the continued restrictions on retaining cut off employment opportunities • The role played by inflation as a result of the influx of bullion, forestalling, the debasement of the coinage and increased government spending • The enclosure of common land, as well as other practices such as rack-renting and forestalling • The impact of bad harvests, particularly such as those seen in the 1520s, late 1540s and 1550s. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which domestic trade changed in the years 1509–88. In considering the extent of change, the significant features of domestic trade in the years 1509–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The scale of trade grew, e.g. cloth production doubled over the whole period, with fluctuations at times, coal consumption grew, and was increasingly traded outside mining areas from the mid-1500s • The importance of London as a centre for trade and finance grew with the Royal Exchange opening in 1571 • The type of cloth produced saw changes, such as the advent of 'new draperies' from the 1560s, with techniques brought by foreign textile workers, through to the revival of industry in individual towns, e.g. Norwich • The establishment of joint-stock companies saw an expansion in the trade of goods within England, increasing merchants' profits and the range of goods available. In considering the extent of continuity, the significant features of domestic trade in the years 1509–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The bulk of industry continued to be centred on the traditional cloth industries • The vast majority of work continued to be agricultural labour • New goods and services (resulting from overseas exploration and trade, but traded domestically) continued to be almost exclusively the preserve of the wealthiest in society • Domestic trade continued to dominate economic activity, despite the picture created by the 'innovations' in overseas trade. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the increase in poverty in the Tudor period was largely a result of changes in the use of land. The extent to which the increase in poverty in the Tudor period was largely a result of changes in the use of land should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Enclosure of common land was seen to be a cause of poverty at the time, e.g. Wolsey and Somerset acting on enclosure, and action by peasants themselves against the practice in the 1530s • The transition to pastoral use of land from arable farming reduced the amount of food crops grown, adding to inflationary pressure on the nation's ability to feed the population • Changes from arable to pastoral farming reduced the demand for agricultural labour, increasing unemployment and driving agricultural wages down through competition for work • The sale of monastic lands often led to changes in use, which made less of a contribution to local economies and thus offered fewer opportunities for the rural poor. The extent to which other factors led to the increase in poverty in the Tudor period should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Most of the changes from arable to pasture actually took place in the 15th century in response to the collapse in population; the effects were felt as the population began to rise in the 16th • The growing population put downward pressure on wages for agricultural labourers • The role played by inflation as a result of the influx of bullion, forestalling, the debasement of the coinage and increased government spending • The impact of bad harvests, particularly such as those seen in the 1520s, late 1540s and 1550s • Migration of surplus population from rural areas contributed to the problems of poverty in towns. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which foreign influences were the main factor in bringing changes to industry and trade in the Tudor period. The extent to which foreign influences were the main factor in bringing changes to industry and trade in the Tudor period should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Rivalries between the Hanse and Merchant Adventurers saw various changes across the period, e.g. in the changing use of Antwerp, Emden and Hamburg as ports favoured by English merchants • Dutch settlers brought new skills and techniques to the cloth industry in London, Kent and southern ports, increasing exports • From the 1560s, difficulties in trading with Antwerp led to an increased focus on exploration to open up new markets • Immigration fuelled the growth of workers in Tudor towns, e.g. the 40-50,000 arrivals in London in the period c1560 to 1585, or 5,000 foreign-born textile workers in Norwich. The extent to which other factors brought changes to industry and trade in the Tudor period should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The revaluation and replacement of the debased coinage increased confidence in the currency and thus trade, with a revaluation in 1551-52 and a recoinage from 1560 • Improvements and expansion in the traditional domestic cloth trade contributed to an increase in both the production and export of cloth over the period • Government issuing of licences, patents and monopolies, with complaints against the latter being evident in the 1571 parliament • Improvements in the navigation of the Thames in the 1540s increased its significance as a port, undermining to some extent the importance of outports such as Southampton • The growth of London as a population centre increased commerce, with the founding of centres such as the Royal Exchange in 1571. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



1	1–4	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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4	13–16	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	- Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. - Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. - Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence.
2	5–10	- Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. - Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. - A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	11–16	- Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences. - Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand on, some views given in the extracts. - A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	17–20	- Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised by comparison of them. - Integrates issues raised by the extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. - Discusses evidence in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.



Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether economic factors were the main cause of resistance to Tudor rule in the years 1509-1569. The importance of economic factors in resistance to Tudor rule in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Resistance to taxation demands was evident under Henry VIII, e.g. in 1513 or the protest over the Amicable Grant in 1525 • Concerns over the taxation of livestock and the loss of the charitable role of the closed monasteries were given complaints in the risings of 1536 • Grievances in Kett's Rebellion included issues of rent, enclosure of land and prices • Somerset's sheep tax played a part in the Western Rebellion. The importance of other factors in resistance to Tudor rule in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Resistance to religious change featured in the Pilgrimage of Grace, the Western Rebellion and the Northern Rising (1569) • Kett's Rebellion was in part motivated by a desire to increase the pace of the Protestant reformation • Political factors contributed to resistance, such as Queen Mary's proposed marriage to Phillip or the factional struggle of the Northern Earls • The extent to which motives varied between groups in the same rising, or were even cloaked under different guises. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far the personal beliefs of the Tudor monarchs was the main reason for religious change in the years 1529–63. The role of the personal beliefs of the Tudor monarchs in causing religious change in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry VIII's theological conservatism may be demonstrated through measures such as the Six Articles (1539) or King's Book (1543) • Edward VI's intense Protestantism and its impact on religious reform during his reign, including his personal influence as Supreme Head of the church • Mary's long-standing loyalty to Catholicism, which influenced her decision to repeal all religious changes since 1529 • Protestant influences on Elizabeth, including her education and the role of Anne Boleyn, which informed her views on the settlement of 1558–63. The role of other factors in causing religious change in the years 1529–63 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The dynastic and diplomatic concerns that led to the initial break with Rome under Henry • The role of Cranmer, Somerset and Northumberland in driving religious change under Edward VI • The influence on Mary of those who wished to promote Catholicism, including Cardinal Pole and Philip II of Spain • The importance of political considerations in shaping Elizabeth's actions, including the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity and the Thirty Nine Articles of 1563. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which there were significant changes to the role of parliament in the years 1509-88. The extent to which the role of parliament saw significant change in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The increased use of parliament to give force to religious changes, including the royal supremacy and the confiscation of monastic lands • The removal of abbots from the House of Lords and the formation of a more secular assembly • The development of statute law and the decline of royal government by proclamations • The extension of parliamentary authority to encompass social legislation, including the Poor Laws and actions against vagrancy. The extent to which the role of parliament saw continuity in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parliament was still called, prorogued and dissolved at the monarch's behest • The successful attempts made by monarchs and their ministers to influence the outcome of elections • Parliament's failure to mount any effective opposition to royal policies and its continued willingness to pass statutes at the monarch's request • The prime function of parliament was still to vote subsidies, which was largely done without significant objection. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement as to whether the migration of foreign workers was the most significant development in the domestic economy in the years 1509-88. The extent to which the migration of foreign workers was significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Dutch settlers in places such as London, Kent and the southern ports, brought new skills and techniques to the cloth industry in England, increasing exports • Immigration fuelled the growth of Tudor London, with estimates of 40-50,000 arrivals in the period c1560 to 1585, the bulk of whom were skilled artisans • By the 1580s, Norwich had almost 5,000 foreign-born residents, contributing to the development of the new draperies and their export. The extent to which the migration of foreign workers was limited and/or the significance of other developments should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In most areas, the migration of foreign cloth workers had little impact, with traditional production methods continuing • The replacement of the debased coinage increased confidence in the currency, with a recoinage from 1560, aiding the development of trade • Government issuing of licences, patents and monopolies brought benefits to licensees, and negatives for other traders and consumers, with complaints against the latter being evident in the 1571 parliament • The growth of London as a population centre increased commerce, with the founding of centres such as the Royal Exchange in 1571. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



2	4–7	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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3	8–12	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which, in the years 1509 – 88, a cultural transformation took place. The extent to which, in the years 1509 – 88, culture was transformed should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Education saw significant change, with the establishment of hundreds of grammar schools across the period, and the expansion of the universities, both in terms of numbers admitted, but also the social rank of students • Literacy rates increased amongst the higher social classes, including women • The impact of the printing press expanded the number and range of books and pamphlets published, creating the government response of tightened censorship (e.g. 1538) and the licensing of printing presses (1557) • The Reformation contributed to the creation of a sense of English nationalism, seen in a range of cultural works, e.g. dictionaries, art and plays, as well as the destruction of traditional works, e.g. miracle plays • In particular, the Reformation led to the expansion of 'home grown' plays, or secular works of music accompanied by English texts. The extent to which, in the years 1509-88, culture was not transformed should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Illiteracy remained the norm for the vast majority of labourers and the poorest in society • Girls were still unlikely to attend school and receive education • Royal and noble patronage of the arts continued to dominate in culture across the period, supporting popular artists and sponsoring poets and playwrights to project desired images of the individual monarch or noble • Foreign influence and indeed a cultural cringe towards Italian tastes were evident throughout the period, e.g. the patronage given to Polydore Vergil and Elizabeth's fascination with Italian culture. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: Indicative content

4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	- Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. - Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. - Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence
2	5–10	- Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. - Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. - A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues
3	11–16	- Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences - Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. - A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	17–20	- Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised by comparison of them. - Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. - Discusses evidence in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the role of the Catholic nobility and gentry was the main reason for the survival of Catholicism in the years 1558-88. The importance of the role of the Catholic nobility and gentry for the survival of Catholicism in the years 1558-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Wealthy Catholics were in a position to be able to support English exiles who trained to be seminary priests from the late 1560s • In the 1560s, approximately 75% of leading families in Yorkshire were Catholic, providing significant protection to Catholics in the region • The status and wealth of the Catholic nobility and gentry meant they were less likely to face pressure or arrest • Wealthy Catholics were more able to bear the cost of recusancy fees, particularly as the enforcement and level of fines increased from the late 1570s. The importance of other factors in the survival of Catholicism in the years 1558-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Act of Uniformity 1559 offered a settlement acceptable to most Catholics, e.g. the ambiguous nature of the act of communion, also contributing to worshippers being weaned from their old faith over time • Under Elizabeth, recusancy fines were at first relatively low, and the authorities displayed a willingness to turn a blind eye to private masses • Catholicism survived under Elizabeth partly because of diplomatic considerations and a desire to avoid the creation of martyrs, as seen as resulting from Mary's persecutions • Jesuit missions contributed to the survival of Catholics, and also forced Elizabeth to respond in a tougher manner from the 1570s, testing the limits of any tolerance that existed. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the Marcher Council and Council of the North were the main reason why the Tudor government was able to maintain control of the nation in the years 1509-88. The extent to which the Marcher Council and Council of the North were the main reason why the Tudor government was able to maintain control of the nation in the years 1509-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • From 1537, the restored Council of the North oversaw matters such as religion and justice, and potential causes of disquiet over tenure and enclosure, improving control over a region that had proven troublesome • The Council of Wales and the Marches saw changes to strengthen authority, with Rowland Lee's undoubtedly brutal crackdown on disorder, and the 1536 Act of Union restructuring the government of Wales • The relative peace within the North in this period, even during 1549, and the limited popular support for the rebellion of 1569 • From 1572, the Puritan outsider Henry Hastings, the Earl of Huntingdon, was appointed as President of the Council of the North to strengthen Elizabeth's authority, in response to the Northern Rising of 1569. The extent to which other factors were the main reason why the Tudor government was able to maintain control of the nation in the years 1509-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Council of the North and Marcher Council only held jurisdiction over a minority of the population; throughout the rest of the nation Royal Progresses served to maintain control • The development of the role of Justices of the Peace, whose role was explicitly referenced in over 300 statutes by Elizabeth's reign, albeit under direction from the Privy Council • The continued importance of local magnates and prominent members of the Privy Council, particularly in quelling disorder, e.g. Henry's use of Norfolk and Suffolk, or the service the Earl of Leicester provided to Elizabeth • The creation of the role of Lord Lieutenant from 1549, which came to take on significance beyond the militia, including oversight of Justices of the Peace, and the further expansion of the position from 1585. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the government of Tudor England changed in the years 1509-88. In considering the extent to which there was change, the significant features of government in the years 1509-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of statute law and the decline of royal government by proclamations • The increasing role of parliament, particularly the legislative role, with the notion of king-in-parliament, and with the growth of social legislation, e.g. the Poor Laws and actions against vagrancy • Changes in the manner in which the government raised finance, such as the introduction of the subsidy under Wolsey • Changes to the legal system, such as the expansion of the role of the Star Chamber or Wales being brought under the English legal system in 1536. In considering the extent to which change was limited, the significant features of government in the years 1509-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parliament was still called, prorogued and dissolved at the monarch's behest, and did not sit in many years across the whole period • The prime function of Parliament was still to vote subsidies, which was largely done without significant objection • Parliament was still limited in mounting effective opposition to royal policies, and its willingness to pass statutes at the monarch's request • Throughout the period, ministers and the council continued to be reliant upon the will of the monarch, and their nature continued to reflect the individual monarch's wishes. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the most significant feature of cultural change, in the years 1509-88, was the growth of grammar schools and universities. The extent to which the most significant feature of cultural change, in the years 1509-88, was the growth of grammar schools and universities should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • A growing number of grammar schools were established from the start of Henry's reign, increasing the spread of classical ideas through the study of subjects such as Greek and literature, as well as the traditional Latin • As grammar schools tended to be founded by individual patrons, and were not strictly controlled by the crown or Church, some humanist thought encouraged learning beyond the narrower scope of religious teachings • Oxford and Cambridge universities saw expansion, with seven new colleges and an increase in the numbers admitted, including royal foundations such as Christ Church (Oxford) and Trinity College (Cambridge) • 'New Learning', advocated by humanists such as Erasmus, grew in influence through the universities, with subjects such as law, medicine and science, and ultimately protestant ideas being studied. The extent to which the growth of grammar schools and universities was not the most significant feature of cultural change and/or other features were more significant, in the years 1509-88, was should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Varying levels of literacy still hindered the development of national cultural changes in drama and literature, and girls were still unlikely to attend school and receive education • The impact of the printing press expanded the number and range of books and pamphlets published, creating the government response of tightened censorship (e.g. 1538) and the licensing of printing presses (1557) • The Reformation contributed to the creation of a sense of English nationalism, seen in a range of cultural works, e.g. dictionaries, art and plays, as well as the destruction of traditional works, e.g. miracle plays • Spanish and Flemish influences on music during the reign of Mary, and Italian influences on English composers, including Thomas Tallis and the growth of European, especially Italian, influences on royal and noble houses. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

4	13–16	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
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4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	- Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. - Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. - Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence
2	5–10	- Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. - Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. - A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues
3	11–16	- Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences - Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. - A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	17–20	- Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised by comparison of them. - Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. - Discusses evidence in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.



Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which changes to the use of land were the main reason for the growth of poverty in Tudor England in the years 1509-88. The extent to which changes to the use of land were the main reason for the growth of poverty in Tudor England in the years 1509-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Enclosure of common land was seen to be a cause of poverty at the time, e.g. Wolsey and Somerset acting on enclosure, and action by peasants themselves against the practice in the 1530s • The transition to pastoral use of land from arable farming reduced the amount of food crops grown, adding to inflationary pressure on the nation's ability to feed the population • Changes from arable to pastoral farming reduced the demand for agricultural labour, increasing unemployment and driving agricultural wages down through competition for work • The sale of monastic lands often led to changes in use, which made less of a contribution to local economies and thus offered fewer opportunities for the rural poor. The extent to which other factors were the main reason for the growth of poverty in Tudor England in the years 1509-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growing population put downward pressure on wages for agricultural labourers • The role played by inflation as a result of the influx of bullion, forestalling, the debasement of the coinage and increased government spending • The impact of bad harvests, particularly such as those seen in the 1520s, late 1540s and 1550s • Migration of surplus population from rural areas contributed to the problems of poverty in towns. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which Henry's need for a male heir was the main reason for the growth of Protestantism in the years 1509-47. The extent to which Henry's need for a male heir was the main reason for the growth of Protestantism in the years 1509-47 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Henry's concerns over the lawfulness of his marriage to his brother's wife led to disagreement with Catholic authorities, and drew him closer to reformist scholars, e.g. Cranmer - The role played by Henry's desire for an annulment from Katherine after the failure to produce an heir, led to the escalating disagreement with the Papacy as it failed to offer a solution adequate to Henry's needs - The impact of legislative changes in 1533-34 giving Henry supremacy, and so creating an independent Church of England, which gave him the authority to divorce and remarry. The extent to which other reasons contributed to the growth of Protestantism in the years 1509-47 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Criticism of the Catholic Church over issues such as pluralism, the sale of indulgences and the poor standard of clerical education were long-standing and fuelled demand for reform - By giving intellectual weight to criticism of the Catholic Church, the work of humanist writers such as Colet and More (albeit not demanding Protestantism themselves) gave support to arguments in favour of reform - The influence of the development of Protestantism in Europe in the 1520s, e.g. Luther's ideas were increasingly influential at the universities, particularly Cambridge - The role played by influential individuals with reformist sympathies, such as Thomas Cranmer, Thomas Cromwell and Edward Seymour - The impact of translated bibles (in both the 1530s and again with the repromulgation of the 1538 injunction in July 1547) and other Protestant aspects of the Church had in furthering the reformation. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which changes to the role of parliament were the most significant development in government in the years 1509-88. The extent to which changes to the role of parliament were the most significant development in government in the years 1509-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The use of parliament to give force to religious changes, including the royal supremacy and the confiscation of monastic lands was a significant development in the role of parliament • There were significant developments in the role and authority of parliament in the development of statute law, and the decline of royal government by proclamations • There were significant developments in the size and makeup of parliament making government more broadly-based, e.g. the growth in the number, and the increasing proportion of gentry and university-educated MPs • The significance of the growing confidence of parliament under Elizabeth, including attempts to discuss the succession and freedom of speech. The extent to which other developments in government were significant in the years 1509-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The prime function of parliament was still to raise taxation, and was called and dismissed at the monarch's will • Changes to the monarch's council, such as the development of the Privy Council from 1537 and the general trend of a reduction in size of the body (with the exception of Mary's reign) • Changes to the legal system, such as the expansion of the role of the Star Chamber, Wales being brought under the English legal system in 1536, and a decrease in lawlessness in areas such as Lancashire and the Borders • Changes to the government of the regions, such as the restoration of the Council of the North in 1537 or the Laws in Wales Acts of 1535/6 and 1542/3. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which Tudor England experienced cultural change in the years 1509-88. The extent to which Tudor England experienced cultural change in the years 1509-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Education saw significant change, with the establishment of hundreds of grammar schools across the period, and the expansion of the universities, both in terms of numbers admitted, but also the social rank of students • There were significant developments in drama and music, e.g. the opening of London theatres from 1576, or the development of polyphonal techniques with composers such as William Byrd and Thomas Tallis • The Reformation contributed to the creation of a sense of English nationalism, seen in a range of cultural works, e.g. dictionaries, art, poems and plays, as well as the destruction of traditional works, e.g. miracle plays. The extent to which Tudor England did not experience cultural change in the years 1509-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Illiteracy remained the norm for the poorest in society, and girls were still unlikely to attend school, thus the varying levels of literacy hindered the development of national cultural changes • Royal and noble patronage of the arts continued to dominate in culture across the period, supporting popular artists and sponsoring poets and playwrights to project desired images of the individual monarch or noble • Foreign influence and indeed a cultural cringe towards Italian tastes were evident throughout the period, e.g. the patronage given to Polydore Vergil under Henry VIII, and Elizabeth's fascination with Italian culture • There was no significant change in the style of English painting, which was largely limited to producing portraits of the monarch and the nobility • There was little change in popular culture in rural areas where traditional pastimes remained strongly supported, and beliefs in magic and witchcraft remained strong. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



2	4–7	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that in the years 1589-1603, war undermined the stability of England. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The financial costs and loss of manpower due to the war • The influx of and difficulties faced by returning soldiers • How war-weariness was made worse by the impact of poor harvests from the mid-1590s. Extract 2 • The impact of war on demand for food, clothing, munitions and shipping • The increasing prosperity of the gentry and the wealthier yeomanry and the rebuilding that took place • The development of new industries and the growth of mining and metallurgy. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address ways in which war undermined the stability of England. Relevant points may include: • The cost of the war hit some counties hard, e.g. Kent spent over £10,000 on defensive preparations, alongside raising 6,000 men for service • The disruption to overseas trade caused significant distress in areas such as Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex where the cloth trade played a major role in the local economy • Parliament raised an average of £135,000 per annum in the years 1590-1603, a significant increase in the burden on the population • Rising resentment against the enrichment of favourites with regards to monopolies. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address points which counter and/or modify the view that war undermined the stability of England. Relevant points may include: • During the war, exports of traditional cloth and new draperies were sustained through Stade • Despite poor harvests from 1594, there was no widespread famine • The profits gained from privateering – between £100,000 to £200,000 per annum – were greater than the loss of trade to Spain itself • There was no significant organised rebellion against Elizabeth's rule. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that in the last years of her reign, conflict with parliament caused real problems for Elizabeth. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The grievance over monopolies in both 1597-8 and 1601 • The impact of arguments in delaying the funding necessary for war • The challenge to perceived prerogative, and the refusal to follow Cecil's request. Extract 2 • The process of raising of taxes to wage war being delayed due to the argument over monopolies • Elizabeth's 'touch' in intervening to win over parliament with promises of reform • Elizabeth's successful battles with parliament over succession, marriage and Church reform. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address ways in which conflict with parliament caused real problems for Elizabeth. Relevant points may include: • The 1589 parliament saw disagreement, with parliamentary attempts to introduce a bill to limit purveyance • The parliaments of 1593, 1597 and 1601 saw members grumble over high taxation in the context of an impoverished nation • Elizabeth sent Peter Wentworth to the Tower after he presented a petition on the issue of the royal succession. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address points which counter and/or modify the view that conflict with parliament caused real problems for Elizabeth. Relevant points may include: • The disagreement in 1601 was essentially a spontaneous response to discontent rather than evidence of organised or continued agitation • The 'golden speech' successfully appeased MPs, with what in reality were minimal concessions • Parliament assisted the Crown in raising unprecedented sums in taxation • None of the four parliaments of the period sat for longer than four months, and thus had limited wider impact on the government of the realm.
	• Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that in the last years of Elizabeth's reign, factional struggle did not pose a serious problem for Elizabeth. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • A struggle for influence and patronage did exist, but this was not beyond Elizabeth's control • Elizabeth had the ability to punish those who offended and possessed wider support for her policies • Factional fighting did not undermine political stability, and Elizabeth was able to contain this, with the exception of the Essex revolt • Whilst age and succession loomed as an issue, the case was mainly that those courting influence were content to wait. Extract 2 • Burghley's investment of power in his son, Robert Cecil • Elizabeth's willingness to support Cecil's growing power to counter Essex's broader popularity • Essex's popularity in and outside of the court • Essex's concern over the growing power of the Cecils (leading to his rebellion). Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view in the last years of Elizabeth's reign, factional struggle did not pose a serious problem for Elizabeth. Relevant points may include: • Essex's Rebellion was an abject failure, and his apparent ability to threaten did not extend to the counties • Cecil and Essex were both reliant upon the monarch with regards to patronage; Essex's turning against Elizabeth can be seen as desperation over his failure to deliver on this • Elizabeth never gave any individual or faction exclusive power, and competition for her favour enhanced her position • Neither faction seriously interfered in the succession itself, seeking more to secure their own position under the new reign. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view in the last years of Elizabeth's reign, factional struggle did not pose a serious problem for Elizabeth. Relevant points may include: • Essex's challenging the Earl of Nottingham to a duel after his promotion in 1597, and subsequent sulk until he was assuaged with the position of Earl Marshal • Resentment at the growth of Robert Cecil's patronage whilst Essex was absent in Ireland in 1599, his subsequent return and house arrest • The Earl of Essex pushed for a more aggressive foreign policy, disagreeing with Elizabeth's desire for a peaceful settlement, which Cecil counselled
Question	Indicative content
	• Essex's attempt to engage support, such as from James VI and the London mob.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that in the last years of Elizabeth's reign, there was significant tension over faction and succession. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The support for the likes of Essex amongst many of the gentry and the 'common people' • The growing and dangerous rivalry between Essex and Cecil • Potential intrigue amongst Elizabeth's advisers over the choice of successor • Dissatisfaction borne out of Elizabeth's failure to satisfy demands for 'favours and rewards'. Extract 2 • The issue of whether Essex's revolt was intended to be against Elizabeth or in support of her • The brief and limited nature of Essex's revolt • Elizabeth's support for the arrangement made between Cecil and James with regards to the succession issue • England had become a united state 'under a powerful personal sovereign'. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address ways in which there was significant tension over faction and succession. Relevant points may include: • Tensions had grown between the Earl of Essex and the Cecils from 1596, with Robert Cecil's appointment as Secretary of State whilst Essex was in Cadiz, and the promotion of Cecil supporters such as Charles Howard to Earl of Nottingham serving as a source of tension • Tensions escalated further after the death of William Cecil in 1598, culminating in Essex being placed under house arrest until mid-1600 • Elizabeth's failure to name a successor, and the implications of Henry VIII's will and alternative claims to the throne (Arabella Stuart, Infanta Isabella, Edward Seymour), meant James was not an automatic choice • Both Essex and Cecil had corresponded with James; the earlier efforts of Cecil, from 1599, may be argued to have been more dangerous, inciting James to raise troops in support of his claim. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address points which counter and/or modify the view that there was significant tension over faction

	and succession. Relevant points may include: • Prior to 1595, Essex and the Cecils had managed a degree of cooperation • James's claim was arguably stronger than those of the other potential successors, and was in effect supported by both of the two rival factions • The factions themselves were not primarily motivated by the succession issue • Although Elizabeth's management of factional issues may be criticised in some respects, the power of patronage placed in the hands of the Cecils limited the threat posed by rival faction. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that in the last years of Elizabeth's reign (1589–1603), war with Spain was not a real threat to England. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The English were largely on the front-foot against the Spanish, undertaking various raids on Spain and Portugal • English harassment of Spanish shipping was largely independent, and thus not a drain on resources • The second and third Armadas were unsuccessful • Elizabeth was required to assist the Protestant cause in France, but was able to prevent this being a significant risk to her own realm, with peace being achieved on this front by 1598. Extract 2 • The war imposed significant financial costs on the realm • England faced risk of invasion after the escalation of war in France and the Spanish occupation of Brittany • The war placed demands on manpower, in terms of troops being sent abroad and militias at home • Further Armadas were sent, for which the English defences were not sufficiently prepared. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that in the last years of Elizabeth's reign (1589–1603), war with Spain was not a real threat to England. Relevant points may include: • Throughout the latter period of the continental war, particularly after Henry IV of France's conversion, the threat of Spanish domination was greatly reduced • The costs of the war in financial and manpower terms were less than those incurred by Henry VIII's excursions in France • Elizabeth's policy of prioritising protecting England over chasing bounty minimised the invasion threat • Elizabeth's reluctant involvement in the various theatres did serve to drain Spain's resources, and thus effectively limited the threat Philip's forces posed throughout the long campaign. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that in the last years of Elizabeth's reign (1589–1603), war with Spain was not a real threat to England. Relevant points may include:

Question	Indicative content
	- Spanish troops in Brittany and the Netherlands posed a potential invasion force; Elizabeth thus had little choice but to send 4,000 troops in 1589 as a defensive measure - The total cost to the treasury of involvement in war was an estimated £5.3 million in the years 1588–1603 (inclusive of Ireland), placing a huge drain on the treasury - Around 117,000 men were recruited to the war in some form, at great social and economic cost - Even after the peace between France and Spain, England was still at war and thus threatened by Spain. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that, during the last years of Elizabeth's reign, her government deserves significant credit for its positive approach in dealing with growing social distress. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The government was proactive in monitoring food prices and supplies • Elizabeth and her government took speedy action to ensure affordable grain was available • Elizabeth and the Council sought to ensure profiteers were punished • Social legislation passed in 1601 amounted to a national scheme to tackle the effects of distress. Extract 2 • The Privy Council's concern centred on fear of disorder rather than relieving distress • Measures such as the Poor Laws were aimed at social control • The measures enacted were 'very limited' and 'utterly inadequate' • Occurrences of 'real distress' were in fact limited. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the view that Elizabeth's government deserves significant credit for its positive approach in dealing with growing social distress. Relevant points may include: • Earlier Poor Laws had been used to deal with shortages and the problem of poverty with some success; the reforms from 1601 can be seen to have been an effort to coordinate efforts nationally • Elizabeth's government ordered the gentry to return to their estates and offer support, and ordered church sermons to encourage assistance to the poor, and against engrossers and other profiteers • The Book of Orders required Lords Lieutenant and Justices of the Peace to carry out surveys in times of shortage and ensure that grain supplies were distributed fairly • Despite poor harvests from 1594, there was no widespread famine and there was no significant organised rebellion against Elizabeth. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to counter and/or modify the view that Elizabeth's government deserves significant credit for its positive approach in dealing with growing social distress. Relevant points may include: • Shortages were so great by the late 1590s that the price of less edible

	grains was rising as well, as people unable to afford wheat bought these. Government attempts to tackle these problems had limited impact • The government was unable to prevent suffering in outlying regions, including famine and starvation in Cumbria in 1596–97 • Food riots were seen in London, Kent, East Anglia and the South West in the years 1595–7, prompting government fears of wider rebellion • Changes to the system of poor relief were a necessity, as by 1598 the system was under significant strain, with claims coming from whole families rather than just individuals. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the last years of Elizabeth's reign were 'years of decline and decay' that her government struggled to deal with. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The government was struggling in the face of Spanish intervention in Ireland • Tyrone's rising was a major defeat, which Essex was unable to avenge successfully • Whilst in itself a minor threat, Essex's revolt had repercussions for Elizabeth's government • A concatenation of problems such as poor harvests, problems with parliament and the long war made government difficult. Extract 2 • Certainty over her inability to bear children empowered Elizabeth • Elizabeth was able to take on both the masculine and feminine aspects of a monarch's role • Government did face significant challenges stemming from the conduct and costs of war • Elizabeth was more determined, interventionist and harder to handle than previously. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the last years of Elizabeth's reign were 'years of decline and decay' that her government struggled to deal with. Relevant points may include: • The government was unable to deal with the inflationary pressures of the 1590s, which reduced the purchasing power of wages and caused real distress to most wage-earning workers • In the years 1595–97 there were widespread food riots in Kent, the South West and East Anglia • The total cost to the treasury of involvement in war was an estimated £5.3 million in the years 1588–1603 (inclusive of Ireland), placing a huge drain on the treasury • The parliaments of 1593 and 1597 saw members grumble over high taxation in the context of an impoverished nation • Tensions had grown between the Earl of Essex and the Cecils from 1596,

Question	Indicative content
	with Robert Cecil's appointment as Secretary of State whilst Essex was in Cadiz, and the promotion of Cecil's supporters such as Charles Howard. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view the last years of Elizabeth's reign were 'years of decline and decay' that her government struggled to deal with. Relevant points may include: • Elizabeth was able to act decisively in dealing with issues within council or with parliament when she saw fit, as seen with her management of the 1601 parliament • Elizabethan government was effective in passing legislation to tackle problems such as increased poverty, e.g. the Poor Relief Act of 1601 • Elizabeth's government continued to effectively oversee local government, e.g. The Book of Orders required surveys in times of shortage and ensured that grain supplies were distributed fairly • Elizabeth's strategy can be seen as effective, e.g. involvement in the various theatres served to drain Spain's resources, and thus minimised the invasion threat throughout the long campaign. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that there was growing conflict with parliament that Elizabeth did not deal with successfully. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Parliament had complained of monopolies in 1597; Elizabeth had not made good on her promises to act on these complaints • The 1601 parliament mounted an 'unprecedented challenge' on Elizabeth's prerogative power • Conflict with parliament took place in the context of the threat of the Spanish having landed in Ireland • Parliament was prepared to defy Elizabeth with a bill of its own • Rather than a victory, Elizabeth's resolution of this was to surrender. Extract 2 • The incident over monopolies in 1601 was 'no more than the normal give-and-take' • Elizabeth had not 'heeded... counsel in 1597, and paid the price in 1601' • Relations between the monarch and the governing class were usually harmonious • Elizabeth was able to use/call on 'skilful management' • Factional conflict was a limited feature of Elizabethan parliaments compared to the reigns of previous monarchs. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that there was growing conflict with parliament that Elizabeth did not deal with successfully. Relevant points may include: • The context of war with Spain meant Elizabeth had no option but to call parliaments • Elizabeth did repeal 12 monopolies immediately, suspend others and placed the rest to be investigated by the courts

Question	Indicative content
	• The parliaments of 1593, 1597 and 1601 saw members grumble over high taxation in the context of an impoverished nation • The death of key advisers such as Burghley and Hatton had weakened her ability to manage parliament • Monopolies were a source of unhappiness for both those excluded from trade and the consumers of commodities, e.g. they had doubled the price of steel, tripled that of starch and that of salt elevenfold. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that there was growing conflict with parliament that Elizabeth did not deal with successfully. Relevant points may include: • Parliament had repeatedly voted extraordinary subsidies (e.g. double, triple and quadruple) in the period, assisting the Crown in raising unprecedented sums in taxation • The disagreement in 1601 was essentially a spontaneous response to discontent rather than evidence of organised or continued agitation • The 'golden speech' successfully appeased MPs, with what in reality were minimal concessions • None of the four parliaments of the period sat for longer than four months, and thus had limited wider impact on the government of the realm.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that, in the years 1589-1603, Elizabeth's government dealt well with the problems it faced. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The government successfully raised troops and organised supplies • Whilst there were complaints from the localities, serious problems were averted • Elizabeth was astute in taking a cautious approach to war • There was some disagreement in her council over her approach to war. Extract 2 • The burdens of war caused significant resentment and opposition to monopolies was significant enough to lead to parliamentary opposition • There were multiple social problems, including harvest failure and disease • There was division amongst the Council, with particular resentment from Essex at the favourable treatment of others • Support for Elizabeth dropped due to the crisis. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address ways in which Elizabeth's government dealt well with the problems it faced. Relevant points may include: • Earlier Poor Laws had been used to deal with shortages and the problem of poverty with some success; the reforms from 1601 can be seen to have been an effort to coordinate efforts nationally • The Book of Orders required Lords Lieutenant and Justices of the Peace to carry out surveys in times of shortage and ensure that grain supplies were distributed fairly • Despite poor harvests from 1594, there was no widespread famine and there was no significant organised rebellion against Elizabeth • Although Elizabeth's management of factional issues may be criticised in some respects, the power of patronage placed in the hands of the Cecils limited the threat posed by rival factions. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address points which counter and/or modify the view Elizabeth's government dealt well with the problems it

	faced. Relevant points may include: • The government was unable to prevent suffering in outlying regions, including famine and starvation in Cumbria in 1596–97 • Food riots were seen in London, Kent, East Anglia and the South West in the years 1595–7, prompting government fears of wider rebellion • Tensions between Cecil and Essex escalated further after the death of William Cecil in 1598, culminating in Essex being placed under house arrest until mid-1600 • Both Essex and Cecil had corresponded with James; the earlier efforts of Cecil, from 1599, may be argued to have been more dangerous, inciting James VI to raise troops in support of his claim. Other relevant material must be credited.
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5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences. • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	13–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.
5	17–20	• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which resistance to Tudor rule changed in the years 1509-69. The extent to which resistance to Tudor rule changed in the years 1509-69 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The relative importance of religious motivations changed across the period, e.g. it was a limited issue earlier on, featured heavily in 1536-7, and the Western rebellion, but was a lesser motive in Kett's and Wyatt's rebellions • The extent to which the nobility played a role varied over the period, e.g. after the Pilgrimage of Grace, resistance in the 1540s and 1550s saw limited noble involvement, and the Northern Earls lacked support from other nobles • Economic and social issues featured more heavily as a cause in disorder in the early and middle period, e.g. the Pilgrimage of Grace, Kett's and the Western rebellion, and were less evident as a feature after 1549 • Taxation featured as an issue in resistance during Henry's reign, e.g. the tax revolt of 1513 and the Amicable Grant, and in the Western rebellion in 1549, but was not seen as a significant issue in rebellions after this • There was a decline in the frequency and scale of both minor and more serious revolts after the extended disturbances of 1549. The extent to which resistance to Tudor rule stayed the same in the years 1509-69 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • From the Reformation onwards, religion was consistently an issue in resistance, e.g. all major examples of resistance from 1536-69 offer at least face value evidence for religious motivations from those involved • Faction can be seen as a consistent motive across the period, e.g. the conservative faction in the Pilgrimage of Grace, Wyatt's rebellion suggests factional issues, and the Northern Earls desired greater influence • Accusations against the 'evil councillors' rather than the monarch were a consistent feature, e.g. Wolsey in 1525, Cromwell in 1536, Wyatt aimed for 'better counsel' and the Northern Earls held Cecil responsible • Dynastic issues and succession were a factor across the period, e.g. in 1536 rebels wanted Mary legitimised, Wyatt's supporters were concerned over the marriage to Philip, and succession featured in the Northern Earls' Rebellion • Whilst rebellions were problematic for Tudor governments, they were never seriously challenged – e.g. no rebellion really threatened the monarch's security in London - and were able to overcome rebellion • The response of Tudor governments demonstrates some consistent features

	across the period: playing for time, offering pardons to all bar the leaders, and offers to consider complaints once rebels dispersed. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of the gender of the monarchs to the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth in the years 1553-88. The extent to which, in the years 1553-88, the gender of the monarchs was significant to the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth should be analysed and evaluated: - Both religious attitudes and historical tradition cast doubt on the ability of women to undertake a role such as that of a monarch, in particular with regards to military leadership - Gender was significant in terms of how both Mary and Elizabeth faced pressure regarding the need to take a husband in order to provide a consort who could undertake the 'kingly' duties - The significance of Mary's gender was evident in how arrangements to marry Philip led to a marriage treaty in order to assuage fears of Philip's dominance and limit his influence over issues such as succession - The question of Elizabeth's marital status was an issue at various points, e.g. the 1566 parliament, and gender had significance with regards to relations with courtiers or in her own references to herself as prince. The extent to which, in the years 1553-88, the gender of the monarchs was not significant to the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, and/or other influences were more significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - The secure claims to the throne of both monarchs upon their succession meant gender was less of an issue than previous precedent may suggest - The issue of the need to produce an heir for both Mary and Elizabeth was largely not an issue of their gender, i.e. male monarchs such as Henry had faced issues regarding succession - Disquiet over Mary's marriage was not solely a gender issue; Philip's position as leader of Europe's most powerful empire was also a cause for concern for some - Mary faced a range of other issues, e.g. the nature of the imposition of her religious policies, war with France, problems with the coinage she inherited, opposition from parliament over property rights, and the brevity of her reign - Elizabeth was able to govern as effectively as a male monarch, without marriage or producing an heir - There were a number of issues significant to Elizabeth's reign, including her religious settlement, foreign policy, relations with parliament over issues such as the discussion of prerogatives, and times her Privy Council. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which England went from being a nation that was Catholic to one that was genuinely Protestant in the years 1509-88. The extent to which England went from being a nation that was Catholic to one that was genuinely Protestant in the years 1509-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • England went from being a nation where the authority of the Pope in religion was acknowledged, to one where the monarch was Supreme Head / Governor of the English Church, with the Act of Supremacy in 1534 • The dissolution of the monasteries (from 1536) ended the influence of religious orders whose loyalty lay outside the realm, limiting their ability to resist reform and continue to administer Catholic practices • From Cromwell's Ten Articles (1536) through to the finalisation of the Thirty Nine Articles in 1571, significant changes were made to the beliefs and set forms of worship which all were expected to adhere to • The wholesale removal of shrines, relics, images of saints and other symbols of the Catholic faith amounted to significant changes to the church from the 1530s onwards in terms of appearance and practice • The publication of an authorised English Bible from 1539 and the move to English-speaking services formalised in the 1549 Book of Common Prayer, marked a significant change in the language and nature of worship • Despite the compromises of Elizabeth's Church Settlement from 1558, it was essentially Protestant, with no fundamental changes after her initial settlement, and stricter enforcement against recusants from the 1580s. The extent to which England did not go from being a nation that was Catholic to one that was genuinely Protestant in the years 1509-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Embryonic Protestant, or reformist, influences existed and were growing in England before Henry's Reformation, in the form of anti-clericalism, humanist influences and the influence of Lutherans • Changes over the period were not simply linear: Henry paused and reversed some changes, reforms were generally accelerated under Edward, Mary attempted to reverse many of these, and Elizabeth settled on a via media • Henry himself was not a reformer of practice, and Cromwell's downfall and the resurgence of conservative influence at court may be cited as evidence of the limits or reversal of moves to Protestantism • Elizabeth's church was effectively one of compromise – Catholic and reformist; her



	lack of 'desire to make windows into men's souls' was geared towards national loyalty rather than theological purity • Catholics still existed in England in the 1570s and 1580s and were tolerated to some degree, with Elizabeth only agreeing to stricter measures against Catholics only after increased foreign threat. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the cultural life of England during the reign of Henry VIII was similar to that during the reign of Elizabeth I. The extent to which the cultural life of England during the reign of Henry VIII was similar to that during the reign of Elizabeth I should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Royal and noble patronage of the arts was dominant in culture across in both reigns, supporting popular artists and sponsoring poets and playwrights to project desired images of the individual monarch or noble - In both reigns, illiteracy was the norm for the vast majority of labourers and the poorest in society, and girls were still unlikely to attend school and receive an education in Elizabeth's reign - Foreign influence was evident in both periods, e.g. the patronage given to Polydore Vergil and Hans Holbein, and Elizabeth's fascination with Italian culture - Both Henry VIII and Elizabeth gave patronage to musicians and to leading poets regardless of their religious convictions - Both reigns saw the establishment of new grammar schools that did not belong to the church establishment, and the consequent spread of literacy and learning among the sons of the gentry - Both reigns saw the importance and development of portraiture as an artistic form, with significant portraits of both Henry VIII and Elizabeth, and its wider adoption by the nobility. The extent to which the cultural life of England during the reign of Henry VIII was different to that during the reign of Elizabeth I should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Elizabeth's reign saw a greater spread of education, e.g. there were more, and more varied, schools and more towns saw schools funded by local subscription, and more petty schools for the children of the poor - Foreign influences had grown significantly by the reign of Elizabeth, e.g. Italian influences on English composers, and the growth of European influences on noble houses - Elizabeth's reign saw the cult of Gloriana, with no direct equivalent in the reign of Henry VIII - Elizabeth's reign saw a much greater sense of English nationalism than Henry's, evident in a range of cultural works, e.g. dictionaries, art and plays, as well as the destruction of traditional works, e.g. miracle and mystery plays - Elizabeth's reign saw developments in drama that were not evident in Henry's reign, e.g. the development of London as a centre of theatre, more complex

	staging, and the emergence of playwrights such as Marlowe, as well as Elizabeth's patronage of the dramatic arts at court • The role of religion in culture differed across the two reigns, e.g. religious shrines, decorations, rituals and holy days that had a significant influence on culture in Henry's reign had been destroyed or were much reduced in influence in Elizabeth's time. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that, in the years 1589-1603, Elizabeth's government was successful in overcoming the difficulties it faced. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 - Elizabeth's advisors faced significant problems in dealing with the issues the nation faced, but did not resort to debasing the currency - The Privy Council took to meeting regularly to deal with the problems faced - Elizabeth and her government were successful in defending and governing the country, and maintaining national unity, centred on Elizabeth - There were no major revolts. Extract 2 - The cost of war put a great strain on England - Elizabeth struggled to cope with the loss of key advisers - Trouble in Ireland, including Spanish intervention, was a growing problem from the mid-1590s - Essex's attempted coup was linked to factional rivalry. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that in the years 1589-1603, Elizabeth's government was successful in overcoming the difficulties it faced. Relevant points may include: - Elizabeth was able to act decisively in dealing with issues within council or with parliament when she saw fit, as seen with her management of the 1601 parliament - Elizabethan government was effective in passing legislation to tackle problems such as increased poverty, e.g. the Poor Relief Act of 1601 - Elizabeth's government continued to effectively oversee local government, e.g. The Book of Orders required surveys in times of shortage and ensured that grain supplies were distributed fairly - Elizabeth's strategy can be seen as effective, e.g. involvement in the various theatres served to drain Spain's resources, and thus minimised the invasion threat, with astute use of her own limited resources. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that in the years 1589-1603, Elizabeth's government

Question	Indicative content
	was successful in overcoming the difficulties it faced. Relevant points may include: • In the years 1595–97 there were widespread food riots in Kent, the South West and East Anglia • The total cost to the treasury of involvement in war was an estimated £5.3 million in the years 1588–1603 (inclusive of Ireland), placing a huge drain on the treasury • The parliaments of 1593 and 1597 saw members grumble over high taxation in the context of an impoverished nation • Essex proved a long-standing source of difficulty for Elizabeth, e.g. jealousy over Robert Cecil's appointment as Secretary of State whilst Essex was in Cadiz, and the promotion of Cecil's supporters such as Charles Howard.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that during the last years of Elizabeth's reign, 1589-1603, problems in Ireland posed a threat Elizabeth which struggled to deal with. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The uprising came at a time when England was beset by a range of other problems • Elizabeth faced difficulties in raising the manpower and money necessary to deal with the rebellion • Tyrone's rebellion was allowed to grow over the late 1590s, and was bolstered by Spanish support • Tyrone surrendered, but his defeat was qualified. Extract 2 • The initial attempt to deal with the rebellion, under the Earl of Essex, did not succeed • Lord Mountjoy made significant progress in subduing the revolt • By 1602, Mountjoy had inflicted significant defeats on Tyrone's forces, and forced the Spanish troops to surrender • By 1603, England had imposed clear authority on Ireland. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the view that during the last years of Elizabeth's reign, 1589-1603, problems in Ireland posed a threat Elizabeth which struggled to deal with. Relevant points may include: • Ireland was a serious issue as Elizabethan government there was an unhappy compromise; the largely Catholic population and quasi-independence of rulers such as Tyrone meant potential for Spanish invasion • Philip II was judicious over his willingness to commit money and troops, and his support for Tyrone was because he viewed him as a challenging opponent for Elizabeth • Tyrone inflicted a significant defeat on a 4,000 strong English army at Yellow Ford in 1598, without the hoped-for support from Philip II which had been hampered by weather • Despite Elizabeth committing 16,000 infantry and 1,300 cavalry under Essex in 1599, Essex was able to achieve little other than the promise of a temporary truce.

Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address points which counter/modify the view that during the last years of Elizabeth's reign, 1589-1603, problems in Ireland posed a threat Elizabeth which struggled to deal with. Relevant points may include:

- Problems in Ireland only grew to be serious revolt after 1595 – in part because Elizabeth had neglected the issue – and even then did not directly impinge upon Elizabeth's government at home
- The threat from Tyrone was not so great once Elizabeth committed sufficient troops, and could have been dealt with more swiftly had Essex not wasted time, men and money on "petty undertakings"
- Once Lord Mountjoy was placed in control, he was able to assert authority over Tyrone, pushing his forces back into Ulster and cutting off his supply lines
- Tyrone's ambitions were within Ireland, and even there, did not extend to the complete removal of English rule; the Spanish commitment to support never amounted to anything which genuinely threatened to invade England.

Other relevant material must be credited.

5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences. • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	13–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.
5	17–20	• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the beliefs of individual monarchs were significant in shaping religious change in the years 1529-63. The extent to which the beliefs of individual monarchs were significant in shaping religious change should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The significance of Henry VIII's theological conservatism may be demonstrated through measures such as the Six Articles (1539) or King's Book (1543) • Edward VI's intense Protestantism had a significant impact on religious change, including his personal influence as Supreme Head of the church, the repeal of the Six Articles and the abolition of the chantries • Mary's long-standing loyalty to Catholicism was significant, leading to the reversal of the majority of the religious changes that had taken place since 1529, and the restoration of papal authority • Elizabeth's religious preferences are reflected in her settlement, e.g. an essentially Protestant doctrine, allied to the retention of traditional forms of ceremony, helped shape the 'middle way'. The extent to which the beliefs of individual monarchs were not significant in shaping religious change and/or other factors were more significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Dynastic and diplomatic concerns were significant in the initial break with Rome under Henry and the subsequent Reformation • Religious change in the last decade of Henry's reign was shaped by political concerns, e.g. the move away from evangelical reform after the excommunication of 1538 and Cromwell's declining influence • Individuals were significant in shaping religious change under Edward VI, e.g. Somerset and the 1547 injunctions, Cranmer's Book of Homilies, and Cranmer and Northumberland's role in the 1552 Book of Common Prayer • Foreign influences were significant under Edward VI, e.g. the influx of Protestant reformers during his reign • Individuals such as Cardinal Pole and Philip II of Spain played a significant role in promoting Catholicism under Mary • Political considerations were significant in shaping reforms, e.g. Mary's caution and the decision not to reestablish church lands, or Elizabeth's actions, such as the Acts of Supremacy and the Thirty Nine Articles of 1563. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the decline in resistance to Tudor rule, in the years 1570-88, was largely due to religious factors. The extent to which the decline in resistance to Tudor rule was largely due to religious factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Elizabeth's religious settlement made a significant contribution to reducing popular resistance, by providing a settlement that was acceptable to the vast majority, and thus reducing a potential source of grievance - Parliamentary acts aimed at restricting the threat posed from Catholicism, including sanctions for those holding mass, hiding priests, or owning a copy of the papal bull, served to enforce obedience - The inclusion of <i>A Homily Against Disobedience and Willful Rebellion</i>, added to the Book of Homilies from 1571, served as a clear message from the Church authorities to dissuade worshippers from engaging in resistance - Revulsion at the impact of religious turmoil in Europe contributed to unity amongst religious factions in England, which in turn reduced resistance, e.g. the Protestant unity seen after the St Bartholomew's Massacre in 1572. The extent to which the decline in resistance to Tudor rule was a result of other factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Injunctions issued by Elizabeth soon after her accession, and further strengthened during the war against Spain, controlled the printing presses to guard against seditious material - Elizabeth was effective in her use of propaganda to present herself as being central to the defence of the nation, uniting the English against foreign threats, e.g. celebrations such as the Accession Day tilts from the 1570s - The relatively stable economic and social conditions that existed during the 1570s and 1580s reduced one of the main motivations for popular rebellions - The reform of the county militia, seen with the 1572 Militia Act, led to better organised, trained and equipped forces who were able to deter and quell potential risings, with over 26,000 trained bands by 1580s - The likelihood of rebellion over taxation was reduced by the avoidance of warfare, until 1585, and the avoidance of reformation of the assessment - Sir Francis Walsingham's espionage network was effective in uncovering and averting potential plots and rebellions - Social change reduced the likelihood of popular resistance, e.g. the 'middling sort' increasingly came to see themselves more as defenders of society, and there was an increasing recourse to legal avenues to redress grievances. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which there was a revolution in the way England was governed in the years 1509-47. The extent to which there was a revolution in the way England was governed in the years 1509-47 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was a move from household-based government, towards a more modern bureaucratic system, with departments of state working to agreed procedures and rules, and a smaller but more powerful Privy Council • The innovations in finance were significant, e.g. the Court of Augmentations and other courts were legally constituted and audited, with clear sources of revenue and expenditure; the introduction of the parliamentary subsidy • The Reformation Parliament was significant in the development of royal supremacy embedded in parliament, with the development of the notion of the 'king-in-parliament' • The various acts passed during the Reformation, such as the Act of Supremacy (1533) and the Act Extinguishing the Powers of the Bishop of Rome (1536) removed the influence of external authority • There was an expansion of prerogative courts, e.g. the Court of Star Chamber, which had typically heard a dozen cases a year when Henry became king, heard around ten times that yearly under Wolsey • There were significant changes to the government of the regions, e.g. changes to the government of the regions, such as the restoration of the Council of the North in 1537 or the Laws in Wales Acts of 1536 and 1543. The extent to which there was not a revolution in the way England was governed in the years 1509-47 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The administration was not dramatically changed from the medieval system of government; it was more a 'rejuvenation' of the monarchy, intended towards strengthening its authority to previous levels • There was continuity in most aspects of the legal system, e.g. common law courts and Justices of the Peace remained central, and the extension of the role of the Star Chamber was reversed after Wolsey's demise • Traditional methods of raising finance were still significant, e.g. parliament was still central to raising finance, fifteenths and tenths continued to be used • The enhanced role of parliament of the 1530s was not enduring; parliament was essentially used as a tool to pass the reformative acts, and did not become powerful in its own right • Changes that did take place were not part of a planned revolutionary programme, e.g. changes to the Privy Council, which saw it slimmed down to a membership Henry could trust, were in response to a period of crisis. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which there were major changes in the Tudor economy in the years 1509-88. The extent to which there were major changes in the Tudor economy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Improvements and expansion in the traditional domestic cloth trade contributed to an increase in both the production and export of cloth over the period • The scale of trade grew, e.g. cloth production doubled over the whole period and coal consumption grew, and was increasingly traded outside mining areas from the mid-1500s • The importance of London as a centre for trade and finance grew with the Royal Exchange opening in 1571 • The type of cloth produced saw changes, such as the advent of 'new draperies' from the 1560s, with techniques brought by foreign textile workers, through to the revival of industry in individual towns, e.g. Norwich • The establishment of joint-stock companies such as the Muscovy Company saw an expansion in both domestic and foreign trade, opening up new markets, increasing merchants' profits and the range of goods available • There was an increase in the number of workers in Tudor towns, in part fuelled by immigration, e.g. the 40-50,000 arrivals in London in the period c1560 to 1585, or the c5,000 foreign-born textile workers. The extent to which there was continuity in the Tudor economy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The bulk of industry continued to be centred on the traditional cloth industries, both in terms of the share of domestic industry, and exports • The vast majority of work continued to be agricultural labour • Industry continued to be centred around rural life, e.g. cloth production took place in labourers' cottages, and heavier industries such as iron production were centred in the woodland areas necessary for charcoal and waterpower • What new goods and services there were resulting from overseas exploration and trade continued to be almost exclusively the preserve of the wealthiest in society • Domestic trade continued to dominate economic activity, despite the picture created by the 'innovations' in overseas trade. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that, in the years 1589-1603, faction and succession were growing issues which Elizabeth struggled to deal with. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The issue of succession was a growing concern as Elizabeth aged; Wentworth was sent to the Tower for raising the issue of succession, an issue others shared concern over • James VI was secretly corresponding with courtiers, including Essex • Essex's belief and expectation regarding his importance to Elizabeth was a growing problem • Tension and faction existed within government, and William Cecil's death brought the issue out into the open. Extract 2 • The royal court included a broad range of influential courtiers who offset the factions that had developed • Elizabeth dominated the political scene, and was in control of decision making • Succession was a long-running issue; Essex did seek to curry favour for himself, and against Cecil, with James, but James responded cautiously • The Essex rising was a desperate action, and one which was ultimately doomed. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that, in the years 1589-1603, faction and succession were growing issues which Elizabeth struggled to deal with. Relevant points may include: • The death of several established and loyal courtiers from the late 1580s prompted the increase in factional rivalry, with division fuelling disagreements over succession, war policy and positions at court • The Earl of Essex pushed for a more aggressive foreign policy, disagreeing with Elizabeth's desire for a peaceful settlement, which Cecil counselled • Whilst both Essex and the Cecils ultimately supported the claim of James VI to the throne, this contributed to intrigue and division, e.g. as both parties sought to improve their relations with James at the expense of the others



Question	Indicative content
	• Tensions had grown between the Earl of Essex and the Cecils from 1596, with Robert Cecil's appointment as Secretary of State whilst Essex was in Cadiz, and the promotion of Cecil supporters such as Charles Howard • Resentment at the growth of Robert Cecil's patronage whilst Essex was absent in Ireland in 1599, his subsequent return and house arrest. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that, in the years 1589-1603, faction and succession were growing issues which Elizabeth struggled to deal with. Relevant points may include: • Essex's Rebellion was an abject failure, and his apparent ability to threaten did not extend to the counties • Cecil and Essex were both reliant upon the monarch with regards to patronage; Essex's turning against Elizabeth can be seen as desperation over his failure to deliver on this • Elizabeth never gave any individual or faction exclusive power, and competition for her favour enhanced her position • The claims of candidates for succession other than James, were all limited when compared to that of James, lacked support, and did not significantly contribute to factional division. Other relevant material should be credited

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that Elizabeth I's government was successful in dealing with the problems that it faced. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Government orders and the office of JPs were used to deal with socio-economic problems • Legislation helped maintain stability • The members of lower orders who suffered believed the authorities were doing what they could to help • The clash over monopolies needs to be considered in context as an 'expression of concern at the damage done to the financial interests of many MPs'. Extract 2 • The strain on both economy and society grew due to war • Natural disasters such as plague and bad harvest, exacerbated by war • Disagreement with parliament over issues such as monopolies was significant • Poor relief was insufficient in tackling the extremes of economic and social distress. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the view that Elizabeth I's government was successful in dealing with the problems that it faced. Relevant points may include: • Despite poor harvests from 1594, there was no widespread famine • The Book of Orders required lord lieutenants and justices of the peace to carry out surveys in times of shortage and ensure that grain supplies were distributed fairly • There was no significant organised rebellion against Elizabeth's rule • The disagreement in 1601 was essentially a spontaneous response to discontent rather than evidence of organised or continued agitation; Parliament assisted the Crown in raising unprecedented sums in taxation. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to counter or modify the view that Elizabeth I's government was successful in dealing with the problems that it faced. Relevant points may include: • The disruption to overseas trade caused significant distress in areas such as Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex where the cloth trade played a major role in

	the local economy • In the years 1595–97 there were widespread food riots in Kent, the South West and East Anglia • The government was unable to deal with the inflationary pressures of the 1590s, which reduced the purchasing power of wages and caused real distress to most wage-earning workers • The parliaments of 1593, 1597 and 1601 saw members grumble over high taxation in the context of an impoverished nation. Other relevant material must be credited.
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5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences. • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	13–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.
5	17–20	• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which, in the years 1529-88, the most significant developments in Protestantism were those seen during the reign of Edward VI. The extent to which the most significant developments in Protestantism in the years 1529-88 were those seen during the reign of Edward VI should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Edward's reign was significant as his accession to the throne saw the first Protestant monarch, and led to the reversal of the conservative Act of Six Articles • The Injunctions of 1547 were significant in ending remaining Catholic practices from parish churches, including the removal of images, restricting the use of candles and benefactions for the saying of mass • Edward's reign was significant in its impact on the liturgy, with the surrender of Catholic service books, and the introduction of the Second Book of Common Prayer (1552), which largely formed Elizabeth's version • Developments under Edward were significant in widening the gulf between Catholicism and Protestantism as a more individualistic religion, e.g. the emphasis on justification by faith, vernacular scripture and preaching • Foreign scholars were significant during the reign of Edward, e.g. the likes of Martin Bucer, and followers of Zwingli such as John Hooper established Protestant doctrines and influenced subsequent generations • The Forty Two Articles, published in 1553, confirmed the essentially Calvinist nature of the Protestant settlement, and were significant in forming the basis for the Thirty Nine Articles issued under Elizabeth I. The extent to which the most significant developments in Protestantism in the years 1529-88 were not those seen during the reign of Edward VI / other developments were more significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Break with Rome with the 1534 Act of Supremacy led to the Ten Articles (1536), Cromwell's Injunctions and the introduction of an English Bible • The Dissolution of the Monasteries began massive changes in land ownership that increased support amongst the political nation for the Reformation • The broad nature of Elizabeth's 'via media' was acceptable to the vast majority of protestants and some Catholics (church papists) establishing Anglicanism that was durable beyond the Tudor period • The Act of Supremacy restored both the legal authority of the crown and the break with Rome after Mary's attempt to reverse the Reformation, carefully formulated with the monarch as the Supreme Governor • The Thirty Nine Articles was significant as it formed a statement of doctrine in relation to both Calvinism and Catholicism. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which developments in trade in the years c1560-88 were mainly due to the impact of foreign workers. The extent to which developments in trade in the years c1560-88 were mainly due to the impact of foreign workers should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Dutch settlers brought new skills and techniques to the cloth industry in London, Kent and southern ports, increasing exports • Immigration fuelled the growth of Tudor London, with estimates of 40-50,000 arrivals in the period c1560 to 1585, the bulk of whom were skilled artisans • Window glass production spread after the arrival of French glass makers, such as Jean Carre, reducing the need for imports • German miners were invited to work in mines in the Lake District in the 1560s because of the technical expertise they brought, expanding domestic supply and so reducing imports • By the 1580s, Norwich had almost 5,000 foreign-born residents, contributing to the development of the new draperies and their export. The extent to which other factors were more important in bringing about developments in trade in the years c1560-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Attempts to find north-eastern and north-western passages brought increases in trade through the Baltic • John Hawkins' voyages to West Africa in the 1560s led to involvement in the slave trade, and saw goods such as sugar and hides brought back from the Americas • Government actions facilitated trade, such as the granting of the charter to establish the Muscovy Company in 1555, the Turkey Company in 1581 and the Barbary Company in 1585 • The replacement of the debased coinage increased confidence in the currency, with a recoinage from 1560, aiding the development of trade • Government issuing of licences, patents and monopolies, with complaints against the latter being evident in the 1571 parliament • The growth of London as a population centre increased commerce, with the founding of centres such as the Royal Exchange in 1571. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether population growth was the main reason for the increase in poverty in the years 1509-88. The importance of population growth in the increase in poverty in the years 1509-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The population grew from c2.25 million in 1525 to c3.9 million at the end of the period, which placed a strain on resources • Population increases led to inflation, particularly food prices, as landowners were unable to sufficiently increase output to keep up with population rises • Low population in the preceding period had led to a switch from arable to pasture farming, which subsequently meant less food available when the population did increase • The growing population put downward pressure on wages for agricultural labourers • Migration of surplus population from rural areas contributed to the problems of poverty and associated vagrancy in towns. The importance of other factors behind the increase in poverty in the years 1509-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Enclosure of common land was seen to be a cause of poverty at the time, e.g. Wolsey and Somerset acted on enclosure, as well as other practices such as rack-renting and forestalling • Changes from arable to pastoral farming reduced the demand for agricultural labour, increasing unemployment and driving agricultural wages down • The actions of the authorities contributed to poverty, e.g. the closure of the monasteries removed these from local economies, or the continued restrictions on retaining cut off employment opportunities • The dissolution removed the safety net provided by the monasteries with regards to the care of the sick and the poor • The sale of monastic lands often led to changes in use which made less of a contribution to local economies and thus offered fewer opportunities for the rural poor • The role played by inflation as a result of the influx of bullion, forestalling, the debasement of the coinage and increased government spending • The impact of bad harvests, particularly such as those seen in the 1520s, late 1540s and 1550s. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the role of parliament before 1529 was similar to the role of parliament in the years 1529-88. The extent to which the role of parliament before 1529 was similar to the role of parliament in the years 1529-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In both periods, the monarch was pre-eminent, appointing ministers, and calling, proroguing and dismissing parliaments • In both periods, the prime function of Parliament was to vote subsidies • In both periods, parliamentary management through Privy Council members was effective in both houses, e.g. promoting public bills • In both periods, monarchs and their ministers were able to influence the outcome of elections • In both periods, parliament was able to voice some degree of opposition to the executive, e.g. concern over the fiscal demands placed upon the 1523 parliament, and issues such as the Exiles Bill under Mary in 1555. The extent to which the role of parliament before 1529 was different from the role of parliament in the years 1529-88 should be analysed and evaluated. should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parliament had a more significant role in the latter period, with a shift towards the notion of king-in-parliament, with increased significance of statute law and a decline of royal proclamations, as opposed to the earlier notion of 'king and parliament' • After 1529 parliament played a role in giving force to religious changes, including the royal supremacy and the confiscation of monastic lands, with no similar role in the years before 1529 • The latter period was different as it saw the removal of abbots from the House of Lords and the formation of a more secular assembly than the years before 1529 • In the latter period, parliamentary authority was extended to encompass more social legislation including the passage of various Poor Acts from the 1550s, with no such equivalents before 1529. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that in the years 1589-1603, the response of Elizabeth's government to the problems her nation faced was 'remarkable'. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Elizabeth intervened to limit the impact that the demands of extra burdens, such as wartime taxation, had on the poorest in society • Taxation assessments meant the wealthy often avoided shouldering their true share of the burden • Elizabeth sold crown lands and cut spending to minimise the effects of the burden • Government efforts at Poor Relief were significant in tackling the problem, and entailed significant effort in legislating and administering. Extract 2 • The period saw a severe combination of economic, financial and political problems • The government's response was inconsistent, reactionary and aimed more at concerns over social order than concern for subjects • The poor were hit hardest by economic conditions • The pressure of increased taxation weighed heavily on better off subjects. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that in the years 1589-1603, the response of Elizabeth's government to the problems her nation faced was 'remarkable'. Relevant points may include: • Despite poor harvests from 1594, there was no widespread famine and there was no significant organised revolt against Elizabeth in this time • Elizabeth and her government were successful in defending and governing the country, and maintaining national unity, centred on Elizabeth • Elizabeth was able to act decisively in dealing with issues within council or with parliament when she saw fit, as seen with her management of the 1601 parliament • Elizabethan government was effective in passing legislation to tackle problems such as increased poverty, e.g. the Poor Relief Act of 1601 • Elizabeth's government continued to effectively oversee local government,

Question	Indicative content
	e.g. The Book of Orders required surveys in times of shortage and ensured that grain supplies were distributed fairly. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that in the years 1589-1603, the response of Elizabeth's government to the problems her nation faced was 'remarkable'. Relevant points may include: • In the years 1595-97 there were widespread food riots in Kent, the South West and East Anglia • The government was unable to deal with the inflationary pressures of the 1590s, which reduced the purchasing power of wages and caused real distress to most wage-earning workers • The use of monopolies and extra taxes caused bitter criticism from successive parliaments, but did not provide sufficient resources for the needs of the war with Spain • The total cost to the treasury of involvement in war was an estimated £5.3 million in the years 1588-1603 (inclusive of Ireland), placing a huge drain on the treasury • The parliaments of 1593 and 1597 saw members grumble over high taxation in the context of an impoverished nation.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that in the years 1588-1603, Elizabeth struggled to deal with problems at her court. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The support for the likes of Essex amongst many of the gentry and the 'common people' • The growing and dangerous rivalry between Essex and Cecil • Potential intrigue amongst Elizabeth's advisers over the choice of successor • Dissatisfaction borne out of Elizabeth's failure to satisfy demands for 'favours and rewards'. Extract 2 • A struggle for influence and patronage did exist, but this was not beyond Elizabeth's control • Elizabeth had the ability to punish those who offended and possessed wider support for her policies • Factional fighting did not undermine political stability, and Elizabeth was able to contain this, with the exception of the Essex revolt • Whilst age and succession loomed as an issue, the case was mainly that those courting influence were content to wait. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the view that in the years 1588-1603, Elizabeth struggled to deal with problems at her court. Relevant points may include: • Essex's challenging the Earl of Nottingham to a duel after his promotion in 1597, and subsequent sulk until he was assuaged with the position of Earl Marshal • Resentment at the growth of Robert Cecil's patronage whilst Essex was absent in Ireland in 1599, his subsequent return and house arrest • The Earl of Essex pushed for a more aggressive foreign policy, disagreeing with Elizabeth's desire for a peaceful settlement, which Cecil counselled • Both Essex and Cecil had corresponded with James; the earlier efforts of Cecil, from 1599, may be argued to have been more dangerous, inciting James to raise troops in support of his claim. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to counter or modify the view that in the years 1588-1603, Elizabeth struggled to

deal with problems at her court. Relevant points may include:

- Cecil and Essex were both reliant upon the monarch with regards to patronage; Essex's turning against Elizabeth can be seen as desperation over his failure to deliver on this
- Neither faction seriously interfered in the succession, seeking more to secure their own position under the new reign and, prior to 1595, Essex and the Cecils had managed a degree of cooperation
- Although Elizabeth's management of factional issues may be criticised in some respects, the power of patronage placed in the hands of the Cecils limited the threat posed by rival faction
- Essex's Rebellion was an abject failure, and his apparent ability to threaten did not extend to the counties.

Other relevant material must be credited.



5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences. • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	13–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.
5	17–20	• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which, in the years 1509-47, the religion of England was transformed. The extent to which the religion of England was transformed during the years 1509-47 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Religion was no longer overseen by the Pope, with the monarch being installed as Supreme Head of the English Church with the Act of Supremacy in 1534 • Cranmer's appointment as Archbishop of Canterbury (1533) marked a significant shift, contributing to many of the changes, e.g. clerical marriage and the Bishop's Book (1537) • The dissolution of the monasteries (from 1536) ended the influence of religious orders whose loyalty lay outside the realm, limiting their ability to resist reform and continue to administer Catholic practices • Cromwell's Ten Articles (1536), which sought to define the doctrine of the English Church, were a significant change, introducing reformist beliefs such as a reduction in the number of sacraments • Cromwell's injunctions pronounced against pilgrimages and relics (1536) and required the removal of images and the keeping of an English Bible in churches (1538) • The publication of an authorised English Bible with royal approval, Coverdale's 'Great Bible' (1539), was significant from the reformist perspective, with an increased emphasis on scripture. The extent to which the religion of England was not transformed during the years 1509-47 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry himself was not a reformer, and was suspicious of aspects of reformist beliefs, such as those concerning the Eucharist, and thus took action that limited the extent of the reforms, e.g. the King's Book (1543) • The potential diplomatic implications of Henry's excommunication saw Henry react against and limit further reform, e.g. he personally presided over the trial of the evangelical John Lambert, executed for heresy • The Act of Six Articles (1539) reinforced Catholic doctrines such as transubstantiation and the celibacy of the clergy • The King's Book (1543) rejected reformist beliefs such as faith alone being the path to salvation, and emphasised traditional beliefs such as masses for the dead • Proto-Protestant ideas had existed in England prior to 1509, and were evident at the start of this period, e.g. the Amersham Martyrs • Cromwell's downfall and the resurgence of conservative influence at court indicates evidence of the limits or reversal of reformist influence. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the structure of English society changed in the years 1536–88. The extent to which the structure of English society changed in the years 1536–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The population increased from around 3 million to around 3.8 million across the period • The dissolution of the monasteries brought significant changes in land ownership, hardship for some tenants and employees, the loss of assistance for the poor, and around 7,000 monks and nuns who were displaced • Enclosure and other changes to land led to significant changes, e.g. copyhold tenants were vulnerable to being evicted, or the landless who relied on common lands which were enclosed • Urbanisation meant many towns and cities saw significant growth, particularly in the latter half of the period, with subsequent consequences, e.g. the range of trades seen, poverty, and vulnerability to epidemics • Vagrancy and begging were perceived as growing social problems, with various actions by local and government authorities attempting to remedy these • The period saw a growth in, and increasing influence of, the professional classes, particularly the law and medicine, and an increase in the number and significance of yeoman farmers. The extent to which the structure of English society remained the same in the years 1536–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The vast majority of the population still lived in villages, with a traditional rural lifestyle and associated social structure; outside of London, there were still very few towns with populations of even 5–10,000 • The nobility and gentry were still dominant in terms of social status, economic position, and service to government • The majority of those employed or tenanted on monastic lands continued to be so after the dissolution • Land use saw significant continuity, e.g. enclosure and its effects on the rural population was well established in many areas of the country by the start of the period • The professional classes were numerically small, largely limited to major towns and cities, and effectively dependent upon the landed elite in their service to them. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which, in the years 1529–88, the most significant developments in the government of Tudor England were those during the reign of Elizabeth. The extent to which the most significant developments in the government of Tudor England in the years 1529–88 were those during the reign of Elizabeth should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growth in the number of MPs, to 460 in 1584, was significant during Elizabeth's reign, as well as an increase in the number of members who had attended university or the Inns of Court • The growing confidence of parliament under Elizabeth, including attempts to discuss the succession and freedom of speech • Under Elizabeth, the Privy Council became a smaller body, composed of a more loyal and professional group, reducing from 50 to 19 • Elizabeth's reign saw the development whereby the Privy Council and MPs united to pressure the monarch over certain issues, such as succession, and the exclusion and ultimate execution of Mary Queen of Scots • Parliamentary authority was extended to encompass more social legislation during Elizabeth's reign, including the passage of various Poor Acts from the 1550s. The extent to which developments in the government of Tudor England were not the most significant and/or other developments were more significant in the years 1529–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Innovations in government finance during Henry's reign were significant, e.g. the Court of Augmentations and other courts were legally constituted, and the evolution of the parliamentary subsidy • The Reformation Parliament was significant in the development of royal supremacy embedded in parliament, with the notion of the 'king-in-parliament', and the removal of the influence of external authority • Developments relating to succession were significant, including Henry's Acts of Succession, Edward's 'devise for the succession' and Mary's eventual succession were significant • Parliament's willingness to oppose proposed bills under Mary was significant, e.g. the defeat of the Exiles Bill and the attempts to oppose proposals concerning First Fruits and Tenths • There was an expansion of prerogative courts, e.g. the Court of Star Chamber, which had typically heard a dozen cases a year when Henry became king, heard around ten times that yearly under Wolsey • There were significant changes to the government of the regions, e.g. the restoration of the Council of the North in 1537 or the Laws in Wales Acts of 1536 and 1543. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which, in the years 1509–88, the main reason why the Tudors were able to maintain control of the country was the role played by Justices of the Peace. The extent to which the role played by Justices of the Peace was the main reason why the Tudors were able to maintain control of the country during the years 1509–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The number of Justices of the Peace increased significantly in the period to the late 1530s as their worth as servants of the king was recognised • JPs represented a direct link between the government and the localities, administering and enforcing the increased range of statutes and royal proclamations through practices such as quarter sessions • The position of JP was increasingly desired amongst the gentry and even minor peers, with even the order of commission being seen as a recognition of status, incentivising the effective performance of their duties • The reappointment of JPs on an annual basis ensured their efficiency and loyalty to the crown, and thus acted as a check and incentive with regards to their contribution to control • Despite the desire of officials such as Burghley to reduce the number of Justices, their continued strength was testimony to their effectiveness in preventing disorder in times of hardship, e.g. the 1580s. The extent to which the role played by Justices of the Peace was not the main reason / other reasons were more important in explaining why the Tudors were able to maintain control of the country during the years 1509–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The continued significance of the local noble magnates, and the creation of new local noble families, as representatives and defenders of the crown in the shires • The reconstituted Council of the North (1537), the Act of Union with Wales (1536) and the reorganisation of the Welsh legal system (1543) changed how these regions were controlled • Developments such as the selection of leading councillors to specific regions, such as Elizabeth's appointment of the Earl of Huntingdon as president of the Council of the North • Statute law was used to strengthen measures against potential threats, e.g. parliament passed the Treason Act in 1571 in response to fears of Catholic plots • The creation of the role of Lord Lieutenant from 1549, which came to take on significance beyond the militia, including oversight of Justices of the Peace, and the further expansion of the position from 1585. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that in the years 1589-1603, Elizabeth's government coped well in dealing with problems resulting from Ireland. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • From the late 1580s, war with Spain and rebellion in Ireland combined with hunger and inflation to offer a stern test to the state • Elizabeth's government was able to raise sufficient troops and funds to achieve its military objectives over an extended period • Elizabeth's government was strong in the face of any resistance to the war effort • The Elizabethan state was able to support allies, such as the Dutch, and tackle rebellion in Ireland • Tudor England proved more able to bear the cost of the wider war than Spain was. Extract 2 • Even after the Spanish were defeated in Ireland, O'Neill's revolt continued to cause problems for Elizabeth, until his eventual pardon in 1603 • The cost of war in Ireland had been extensive and enduring, pushing the government to the edge of bankruptcy • Recruitment of manpower to fight in Ireland was burdensome, requiring almost one-fifth of available manpower and a reluctance to volunteer • The war had repercussions for law and social stability in England, requiring state intervention to deal with returning soldiers and provide assistance for those who had returned injured. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that in the years 1589-1603, Elizabeth's government coped well in dealing with problems resulting from Ireland. Relevant points may include: • Problems in Ireland only grew to be serious after 1595, and even then, did not directly impinge upon Elizabeth's government at home • The threat from Tyrone was not so great once Elizabeth committed sufficient troops, and could have been dealt with more swiftly had Essex not wasted time, men and money on "petty undertakings" • Tyrone's ambitions were within Ireland, and even there, did not extend to the complete removal of English rule; the Spanish commitment to support

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	never amounted to anything which genuinely threatened to invade England - Once Lord Mountjoy was placed in control, he was able to assert authority over Tyrone, pushing his forces back into Ulster and cutting off his supply lines - By 1602, Mountjoy had inflicted significant defeats on Tyrone's forces, and forced the Spanish troops to surrender; by 1603, England had imposed clear authority on Ireland. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that in the years 1589–1603, Elizabeth's government coped well in dealing with problems resulting from Ireland. Relevant points may include: - Ireland was a serious issue for Elizabethan government as there was an unhappy compromise; the Catholic majority and quasi-independence of rulers such as Tyrone meant potential for Spanish invasion - Philip II was judicious over his willingness to commit money and troops, and his support for Tyrone was because he viewed him as a challenging opponent for Elizabeth - Tyrone inflicted a significant defeat on a 4,000 strong English army at Yellow Ford in 1598, without the hoped-for support from Philip II which had been hampered by weather - Despite Elizabeth committing 16,000 infantry and 1,300 cavalry under Essex in 1599, Essex was able to achieve little other than the promise of a temporary truce.