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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

Option 30: Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII, 1399–1509

AS and A Level History · Paper 3 · Option 30

40 questions · 800 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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QUESTIONS

40 questions · 800 marks · grouped by sub-topic, lowest tariff first



ASPECTS IN BREADTH

CROWN, NOBILITY AND CONTROL OF THE KINGDOM (RETAINING, PATRONAGE)

8 questions in this sub-topic · 160 marks · lowest tariff first



...

- 5** 'Monarchs relied upon major landowners to govern the kingdom effectively during the period 1399–1509.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** How accurate is it to say that retaining decreased in importance in the years 1399–1509?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 'The nobility enabled the crown to control the kingdom throughout the years 1399-1509.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** 'It was the role of major nobles in offices of state and church that allowed monarchs to govern effectively in the years 1399–1509.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



4 'Local rivalries weakened the monarchy in the years 1399–1509.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** 'The crushing of the conspiracy against Henry V (1415) most significantly weakened the ability of the nobility to challenge royal authority in the years 1399–1509.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** How accurate is it to say that the nobility challenged the efforts of the crown to control the kingdom effectively throughout the years 1406–1509?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 'The role of retaining, as a prop to royal power, remained unchanged in the years 1399–1509.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN BREADTH

PARLIAMENT, FINANCE, DIPLOMACY AND THE POWER OF THE CROWN

8 questions in this sub-topic · 160 marks · lowest tariff first



-
- 4** 'In the strengthening of the English crown, it was the Spanish Marriage (1499) that was the key diplomatic development in the years 1399–1509.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 How far do you agree that the key turning point in the increasing power of parliament, in the years 1399–1509, was the Parliament of 1406?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** 'The power of the crown, in the years 1399-1509, was most significantly changed by the losses in France in 1453.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 How accurate is it to say that the monarchy continually suffered major financial problems in the years 1399–1509?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



5 'Monarchs successfully exploited the sources of royal income in the years 1399–1509.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 5 'It was diplomacy that was most responsible for increases in the power of the crown in the years 1399–1509.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** How accurate is it to say that the monarchy had financial security throughout the years 1399–1509?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



Q5

5 'The power of parliament steadily increased in the years 1399–1509.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

RICHARD II, HENRY IV AND THE LANCASTRIAN USURPATION, 1399–1405

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



2 'Henry IV struggled to maintain his hold on the throne in the years 1399–1405.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 2 How accurate is it to say that Richard II was solely responsible for the loss of his throne in 1399?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



QUESTION 1

Study the source in the Source Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the nature of Owain Glyndwr's revolt at its start and Henry IV's response to the revolt in the years 1400–01.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(20)



Source for use with Section A.

From Adam Usk, *The Chronicle of Adam Usk, 1377–1421*. Adam Usk was a Welsh priest who had been rewarded with the revenue from the church at Bangor in North Wales, following his support of Bolingbroke, in 1399. This part of the Chronicle was written during the reign of Henry IV.

On 29 August 1400, the King heard how Owain Glyndwr, along with the northern Welsh who had raised Owain up to be their prince, had broken out into open rebellion and had seized many castles. Owain had burned the towns where the English dwelt, pillaging them and driving out the English. The King gathered together his best troops, and marched his army into North Wales. And the Welsh were subdued and driven away. The King dealt gently with those who had surrendered peacefully, slaying only a few of them, but he carried away their chieftains as captives to Shrewsbury. Afterwards he set them free, on condition that they pursued those who still held out in rebellion in Snowdon and elsewhere. 5 10

Because they could not have the King's pardon for joining Owain's rebellion, William ap Tudor and Rhys ap Tudor, the following year on 1 April, seized the castle of Conway. This was well stored with arms. They entered the castle and, with forty other men, held it for a stronghold. But, straightaway, they were besieged by the King's eldest son, the Prince of Wales. On 28 May, cowardly and treacherously, they surrendered the same castle. The Tudors bound nine of their number as they slept after the night watches and gave them up to the Prince of Wales, on the condition of saving their own lives and the others' lives. And the nine thus bound and given up to the Prince were drawn, disembowelled, hanged, beheaded, and quartered. 15 20

In this autumn, Owain Glyndwr, with the support of all North Wales and much of central Wales, set fire to the land and fought the English who dwelt in those parts, and their towns. The English, invading these parts with a strong power, utterly laid them waste and ravaged them with fire, famine and sword, not even sparing children and churches. They did not spare the monastery of Strata Florida, where the King himself had been lodged, and they used it, even up to the altar, as a stable. They expelled the monks and they carried away into England more than a thousand children of both sexes to be their servants. Yet Owain did the same, doing no small hurt to the English, slaying many of them, and carrying off the arms, horses, and tents of the Prince of Wales to the mountains of Snowdon. 25 30

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QUESTION 1

Study the source in the Source Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the failings of Richard II and the reasons for Henry IV's successful usurpation of the crown.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(20)



Source for use with Section A.

From the *Roll of Parliament*, which recorded the parliamentary proceedings of the first parliament of Henry IV, October 1399.

A king of England could live from the proceeds of his realm, without oppressing his people, provided that the kingdom was not burdened with the expense of wars. For almost the whole of Richard's reign there were truces between the realm of England and its enemies. However, Richard taxed his people heavily, causing the impoverishment of his realm. Richard did not use the sums raised for the advantage and profit of the realm of England, but spent them for his own glory. Although Richard had more wealth and treasure than any of his predecessors, very great sums of money are owed by him. 5

The same king, Richard, not wishing to observe or protect the just laws and customs of his realm, did whatever appealed to him according to the impulse of his will. The laws of his realm were explained and declared to him by the justices of his council, and they asked that he should do justice according to those laws. Richard frequently said that he alone could make, alter or create the laws of his realm. He did not allow justice to be done to a great number of his subjects and, through threats, forced a great number of them to stop pursuing common justice. 10 15

Richard was so continually inconsistent and misleading in his words and writings, especially in writing to the pope and to kings, that almost no living person knew what sort of person he was, or whether to trust him. Rather he was thought to be so untrustworthy and inconsistent that it became a disgrace, not only to his person, but to his whole realm. 20

Since it was clear from the evidence above, and its consequences, that the throne of England was unoccupied, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, rose and said:

'In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, I, Henry of Lancaster, claim this realm of England, and the crown, as I am descended by right line of blood from the good lord King Henry III. Through that right, God in his grace has sent me. With the help of my kin and of my friends I have recovered the throne to rule this realm that was at the point of ruin for lack of governance and destruction of the good laws.' 25

Acknowledgement:

Source from: Henry IV: October 1399, Part 1', in *Parliament Rolls of Medieval England*, ed. Chris Given-Wilson, Paul Brand, Seymour Phillips, Mark Ormrod, Geoffrey Martin, Anne Curry and Rosemary Horrox (Woodbridge, 2005)

2 'Henry IV easily maintained his hold on the throne in the years 1399–1405.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

ASPECTS IN DEPTH

HENRY V AND THE WAR IN FRANCE, 1413–22

4 questions in this sub-topic · 80 marks · lowest tariff first



-
- 2** How accurate is it to say that Henry V's campaigns in France were a complete success in the years 1415–21?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Answer question 1

Study the source in the Source Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the reasons for the Treaty of Troyes (1420) and the outcome of the negotiations.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(20)



Source for use with Section A.

From Thomas Walsingham, *Historia Anglicana*, a contemporary account. Thomas Walsingham was a monk at St Albans Abbey in the early 15th century. His account described Henry V's reign.

In 1419 the Duke of Burgundy was summoned to negotiate with the son of the French King and his advisors and was treacherously murdered by these advisors. This was despite an oath not to harm anyone of the other party who came to negotiate. The duke's son and heir then sent representatives to the English king Henry, pledging to support him in his war on the French king. 5

In 1420 the most invincible king, Henry V, was at Rouen when ambassadors from the so-called King Charles VI of France came to him with instructions to sue for peace. Henry received them gracefully and sent his representative, the Earl of Warwick, together with bishops, lawyers and a great many advisors to seek peace and negotiate a treaty. 10

Warwick made his way to the so-called King Charles VI and on his way he stormed and took by force several French fortresses. He then proceeded to Troyes where Charles VI, and his wife and their daughter, Princess Catherine, were staying. After many days of negotiation on both sides, peace and agreement were achieved between Henry and Charles. A marriage was arranged between the most pure virgin, Princess Catherine, and the most invincible King Henry. When matters had been decided, Warwick returned to the invincible King, and showed him the documents. King Henry rejoiced in many victories and constant good fortune, both in peace and in war, and he agreed to the terms. 15
20

The terms were:

That through this marriage Henry should regard the King and Queen of France as his father and mother and thus worship them above all other persons in the world.

Secondly, he should not stop the King of France from holding the kingship of France with all its revenues for maintaining his position. 25

Henry offered to keep these conditions, provided that the following conditions were similarly promised by the French king:

Firstly, that immediately after the death of the king of France, the crown and kingdom of France should belong to and remain with Henry and his heirs forever. 30

Secondly that if the king of France, because of his ill health was not free to manage the business of the kingdom, the authority to exercise rule over France should belong to King Henry together with the council of nobles of France who had been loyal to the French king. 35

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-
- 2 'In the years 1415–21, the most significant factor contributing to Henry V's success in France was the Burgundian Alliance (1419).'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 2 'Henry V's success in France, in the years 1415–21, was based upon diplomacy rather than military triumphs.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

HENRY VI, YORK AND THE FALL OF THE LANCASTRIANS, 1450–61

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



- 3 How accurate is it to say that the growing ambitions of the Duke of York were the most significant threat to Henry VI's hold on the throne in the years 1454–60?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



2 'Henry VI lost his throne in 1461 due to the role of Margaret of Anjou.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Q3

3 'The causes of Cade's rebellion (1450) were mainly economic.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 2 How far do you agree that the success of the Yorkists, in the years 1460–61, was the consequence of Lancastrian mistakes?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



...

- 3** 'The Duke of York never seriously threatened Henry VI's hold on the throne in the years 1454–60.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

THE YORKIST KINGS: EDWARD IV AND RICHARD III, 1461–85

4 questions in this sub-topic · 80 marks · lowest tariff first



Answer question 1

Study the source in the Source Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the character of Richard III and opposition towards his kingship.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(20)



Source for use with Section A.

From the Chronicle of the Benedictine Abbey of Crowland, Lincolnshire, written by monks of the abbey, 1486. It was written after Richard III's reign, in the reign of Henry VII.

Richard III, wishing to present himself as King to the people of the North in 1483, left the royal city of London and, passing through Windsor, Oxford and Coventry, came at length to York. There, on a day appointed to confirm his coronation, he presented his only son, Edward, whom, that same day, he had created Prince of Wales, with the insignia of the golden wand and the wreath upon his head. He arranged splendid and expensive feasts and entertainments for the purpose of gaining the affections of the people. There was no shortage of treasure then to satisfy the aims of his so self-important mind. As soon as he first thought about his intrusion into the kingship, Richard had taken possession of everything that his deceased brother, the most glorious King Edward, had collected with hard work and the greatest care, many years before. Edward had entrusted these treasures and wealth to Richard for the carrying out of his will and to ensure the succession of his son. In the meantime, and while these things were going on, the two sons of King Edward remained in the Tower of London with the specially appointed guard. A rumour then arose that King Edward's sons, by some unknown manner of violent destruction, had met their fate.

At last it was determined by the people in various southern counties to rebel and a public proclamation was made that Henry, Duke of Buckingham, had repented of his former conduct in his support of Richard in seizing the throne, and would be the organiser of this rebellion.

Following the presumed death of the princes, all those who had begun this agitation realised that if they could not find someone new to be their king and challenge Richard, it would soon be all over for them. They then remembered Henry, Earl of Richmond*, who had been for many years living in exile in Brittany.

*Henry, Earl of Richmond – later Henry VII

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- 3 To what extent did the rebellion of the Duke of Buckingham threaten Richard III's rule?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



C11

3 'Divisions among the Yorkists allowed Richard III to seize the throne in 1483.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Answer question 1

Study the source in the Source Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the character of Richard III and the manner in which he acquired the throne in 1483.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(20)



Source for use with Section A.

From Dominic Mancini, *The Usurpation of Richard III*, written 1483. Mancini was visiting England when he wrote this account for one of the counsellors of King Louis XI of France. Here he is writing about the events that followed the funeral of Edward IV.

- Two resolutions were debated by the Council in Richard's absence. One was that Richard, Duke of Gloucester, should govern, because Edward IV had directed this in his will, and because, by law, he should. But this was the losing resolution; the winning one was that government should be carried out by many persons, among whom Richard should be the chief. All who favoured the queen's family voted for this. They, who bore the blame for the Duke of Clarence's death, were afraid that they would suffer death, or at least be removed from their high office, if Richard gained the crown, or even governed alone. 5
- The Chamberlain, Hastings, reported all this to Richard, because he was his long-standing friend. He advised Richard to hasten to London with a strong force. Hastings argued that Richard might easily obtain revenge if, before reaching the city, he took the young King Edward V under his protection and authority. 10
- After Richard's arrival in London, a sinister rumour spread that Richard had brought Edward V into his power to gain the crown for himself. Richard wrote to the Council saying that he had not imprisoned his nephews; rather he had rescued them and the realm from chaos. The deed had been necessary for Edward V's own safety and to provide for the king and kingdom. 15
- Richard had now brought into his keeping the two royal princes. However, he still considered that his future was not sufficiently secure without the removal, or imprisonment, of those who were expected to be loyal to his nephew. In this he included Hastings. Therefore, Richard rushed into crime. 20
- Hastings and several others came to the Tower to salute Richard, as was their custom. When they had been admitted to his innermost quarters, Richard, as prearranged, cried out that Hastings and the others were ambushing him and had come with hidden weapons. Thereupon soldiers, who Richard had arranged to be waiting, rushed in with the Duke of Buckingham, and cut down Hastings on the false accusation of treason. Richard then secretly sent Buckingham to the House of Lords. There, Buckingham argued that it appeared unjust that Edward V, who was illegitimate, should assume the office of kingship: for he was a bastard. The Lords, hearing what had happened to Hastings, agreed with Buckingham. 25 30

Acknowledgements:

Source from: <https://thehistoryofengland.co.uk/resource/dominic-mancini/>



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

HENRY VII'S SECURITY ON THE THRONE, 1485–1509

6 questions in this sub-topic · 120 marks · lowest tariff first



- 3 How accurate is it to say that the Yorkshire Rebellion of 1489 posed a serious threat to Henry VII?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



QUESTION 1

Study the source in the Source Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the nature of support for Henry Tudor and the reasons for his victory at Bosworth in 1485.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(20)



Source for use with Section A.

From Polydore Vergil, *Anglica Historia*, published c1513. Henry VII commissioned Vergil to write the *Anglica Historia*, and Vergil spoke with those who were at Bosworth to write his account of the battle.

When the battle raged, Richard learnt first from spies that Henry was some way off with a few armed men as his retinue. Then, as Henry drew near, Richard recognised him more certainly from his standards. Inflamed with anger, he spurred his horse and rode against him. Henry now saw Richard come upon him, and since all hope of safety lay in fighting, he eagerly offered himself for the contest. In the first charge Richard killed several men, including the standard-bearer William Brandon, and made a path for himself through the mass of steel. 5

Nevertheless, Henry held out against the attack longer than his troops had thought likely, as they had almost despaired of victory. Then, behold, William Stanley came with support of 3,000 men. At this point, with his men taking to their heels, Richard was killed fighting in the thickest part of his enemies. Meanwhile, the Earl of Oxford* put to flight the remainder of the enemy troops, a great number of whom were killed in the rout. Many more, who supported Richard out of fear and not of their own will, deliberately held off from the battle and departed unharmed, as men who desired not the safety but rather the destruction of Richard, whom they detested. About 1,000 men were killed, including from the nobility. There was a huge number of captives, for when Richard was killed, all men threw down their weapons, and freely submitted themselves to Henry's obedience. 10 15

Immediately after gaining victory, Henry gave thanks to Almighty God with many prayers. Then filled with unbelievable happiness, he took himself to the nearest hill, where he congratulated the soldiers and ordered them to care for the wounded and to bury the killed. He then gave eternal thanks to his captains, promising he would remember their good service. In the meantime, the soldiers saluted him as King with a great shout, applauding him with most willing hearts. Seeing this, Thomas Stanley immediately placed Richard's crown on Henry's head, as though he had become King by command of the people, acclaimed in the ancestral manner. 20 25

*Earl of Oxford – one of Henry VII's leading commanders

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- 3 How far do you agree that Lambert Simnel was the most significant threat to Henry VII's hold on the throne in the years 1485-97?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Study the source in the Source Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** Assess the value of the source for revealing the reasons for Warbeck's challenge and the extent of the challenge he posed to Henry VII.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(20)

Source for use with Section A.

From Perkin Warbeck's *Proclamation to the English*, issued 1496.

From Richard, by the Grace of God, rightful King of England and Lord of Ireland

To all those who will see or read this, greeting.

At a young age, we escaped, by God's might, out of the Tower of London and were secretly taken over the sea to other countries. Henry then entered our realm, and by false means, obtained the crown that was rightfully ours. We are now armed and have, thanks be to God, the means to show ourselves to the people of England. For our mortal enemy, Henry Tudor, is a false usurper of the crown of England. The crown is ours, we know it in our heart, based upon our rights of inheritance. Henry has not only openly deprived us of our kingdom, but also, by all foul and wicked means, sought to take our life. If his tyranny extended itself only to the taking of our own life, although we have royal blood, this would cause us less grief. But this Tudor, who boasts that he has overthrown a tyrant, has ever since the first moments he usurped the throne, put into practice acts of tyranny throughout the realm.

The desire to rule did blind our uncle, Richard III, who acted unnaturally towards his family. Yet, in his other actions, he was a true Plantagenet. He was noble, he loved the honour of the realm, and the true contentment and comfort of his nobles and people. Yet Henry Tudor, our mortal enemy, has trodden underfoot the honour of the nation. He has misgoverned at home. To support his false claim to the throne, he has cruelly murdered many nobles, of this our realm, who he has suspected and feared. These include Sir William Stanley, Lord Chamberlain. He has also threatened many nobles who have had to buy their lives with intolerable ransoms. Also, he continues to keep in prison our rightful and well-beloved cousin, Edward, Earl of Warwick and others, withholding from them their rightful inheritance. Henry is intent that they should never have the might and power to aid and assist us to reclaim the throne, despite their allegiances to us. He has also married, by pressure, one of our sisters.

QUESTION 1

Study the source in the Source Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the seriousness of opposition towards Henry VII and the extent of Henry VII's power.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(20)



Source for use with Section A.

From a letter written by Henry VII to his counsellor, Sir Gilbert Talbot, September 1497.

By the King, Henry

To our trusted and well-beloved knight, Sir Gilbert Talbot

Trusted and well-beloved knight, we greet you well. We write to tell you that Perkin Warbeck and his wife were lately driven out of the country and forced to set sail by the King of Scots. After that, though, they landed within our land of Ireland, among the wild Irish people. There, Warbeck would have been captured by our Cousins, the Earls of Kildare and of Desmond, if Warbeck and his said wife had not secretly departed. The same Perkin, having escaped upon the sea, has now come to land in our county of Cornwall with two small ships and a boat from Brittany with oars. 5 10

Upon hearing this, we have sent our most trusted counsellor, the Lord Daubeney, our chamberlain, towards Warbeck and any supporters, to prepare our subjects for the subduing of him. We have also sent our army with our most trusted counsellor, the Lord Willoughby de Broke, steward of our household, to Cornwall on ships, to capture the said Perkin, if he returns again to the sea. And we shall go ourselves, if the case so require, by the grace of God, without delay. We shall then subdue the said Perkin and all others that support him, if there are any. 15

Therefore, we heartily pray you to send to us without any long delay one hundred and twenty strong men on horseback with weapons. We do not require any more than that. We pray you meet with us at our manor of Woodstock on the 24th day of this present month. When you come to us, we shall reward you with money for so organising your men, and also supply wages for them. We trust that this will please you. We know you will not fail us, given our especial trust is in you. 20 25

Given under our Signet at our said Manor the 12th day of September.

Acknowledgements:

Source from: Sir Gilbert Talbot, September 1497



- 3 How accurate is it to say that the Yorkshire and Cornish Rebellions posed a limited threat to Henry VII's rule?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



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 Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that monarchs relied upon major landowners to govern the kingdom effectively during the period 1399-1509. Arguments and evidence that the monarchs relied upon major landowners to govern the kingdom effectively should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The efforts of the major landowners were vital in maintaining peace and security throughout the kingdom on behalf of the monarch e.g. the Percys and the Nevilles in the north • Major landowners were essential in governing the kingdom following the accession of the young Henry VI in 1422 • The ability to govern and collect taxes across the country was dependent on powerful magnates e.g. Gloucester on behalf of Edward IV in the 1460s • Monarchs often used members of their family to govern the regions e.g. Jasper Tudor in Wales under Henry VII from 1488 • Rewards made to major landowners could guarantee loyalty and support e.g. Henry V. Arguments and evidence modifying the position that monarchs could not rely upon major landowners and/or that they relied on other elements to govern the kingdom effectively should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The personalities and ambitions of individual nobles could challenge or threaten royal authority and major landowners were able to build up powerbases e.g. against Henry IV, Edward IV and Richard III • The Wars of the Roses saw a complete breakdown in the control of the kingdom by major landowners on behalf of the monarch • Henry VII made less use of major landowners in central and local government than his predecessors • Attainders, bonds and recognisances had to be used to ensure that major landowners behaved loyally and to punish those who did not • There were on occasions power struggles between major landowners in different regions e.g. the Courtenays and Bonvilles in the southwest in the 1450s. Other relevant material must be credited

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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 about the accuracy of the claim that retaining decreased in importance in the years 1399–1509. Arguments and evidence that retaining decreased in importance should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1411 Henry IV sought to control the issue of liveries with clerics only permitted to issue liveries to their own servants • The success of nobles' retinues at Agincourt in 1415 and on the French campaign was not replicated later in the period, and marked the high point of the importance of retaining • Edward IV dealt with the issue of illegal retaining with a statute passed in 1468 which largely prohibited retaining • Henry VII asserted his control over retaining passing a law against retaining in 1487 which limited the size of retinues • Henry VII issued another law against retaining in 1504 and issued fines against those nobles who continued to have large retinues. Arguments and evidence that retaining did not decrease in importance should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Retaining was a significant feature of royal security and stability with Henry IV rewarding his servants for their loyalty in his role as Duchy of Lancaster • Retaining played a significant role in the growth and strength of rival factions during the War of the Roses, for example under Henry VI in the 1450s • Edward's statute was ineffective as the term 'lawful service' enabled nobles to continue to carry out retaining during his reign • Although Henry VII passed laws against retaining he still made use of nobles' armies, e.g. noble retainers at Newark in 1487 • Retinues continued to form a major part of royal armies fighting abroad and were sent to France in 1475 and 1492. 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 Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that the nobility enabled the crown to control the kingdom throughout the years 1399-1509. Arguments and evidence that the nobility enabled the crown to control the kingdom should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry V's absence in France, with his control of the kingdom remaining secure, was only possible due to the support of the nobility once the Southampton Plot had been put down • A ruling council of nobles including the Duke of Bedford and the Duke of Gloucester maintained the throne for Henry VI until he came of age • Edward IV used Hastings in the Midlands and Gloucester in the North to effectively control the shires • Richard III recognised the importance of the nobility in controlling the kingdom, e.g. the Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Huntingdon • Henry VII continued to use nobles to manage some areas of the kingdom, e.g. Shrewsbury in the West Midlands and Stanley in the North West, and made use of Jasper Tudor in this role to 1495. Arguments and evidence challenging the position that the nobility enabled the crown to control the kingdom throughout should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Disorder caused by the nobility hindered the ability of the crown to control the kingdom, e.g. the Southampton Plot in 1415 • Edward IV was threatened by the extensive Neville power of Warwick 'the Kingmaker' in 1469-70 • The nobility caused disorder in various regions at various times, e.g. the Courtenays versus the Bonvilles in the south west • The use of royal progresses by Edward IV, Richard III and Henry VII demonstrated their need to exert control and be a visible presence across the kingdom, they could not rely on the nobility to control the kingdom alone • Henry VII increasingly used institutions to maintain control rather than nobility, e.g. the Council of the North and the Council of the Marches. Other relevant material must be credited.

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 suggestion that it was the support of major nobles in offices of state and church that allowed monarchs to govern effectively in the years 1399-1509. Arguments and evidence that it was the support of major nobles in offices of state and church that allowed monarchs to govern effectively in the years 1399-1509 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The ability of the monarch to govern was enhanced by the maintenance of a positive relationship with nobles holding offices of church, e.g. Thomas Arundel and his role as Archbishop of Canterbury in the events of 1399 and subsequently to 1414 • Henry Beaufort was an essential prop to the Crown as the Bishop of Winchester and as Cardinal from 1426 • Throughout the period monarchs relied on the advice of major nobles on their councils, e.g. Richard III gave Lincoln and Huntingdon positions on his council • The outer regions were dominated by the greater nobility, who were needed to control these areas, e.g. the Percys and the Nevilles, who usually held the wardenships of the East and West Marches in the North. Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The personality and charisma of the monarch was as vital or even more vital, e.g. in the case of Henry V or Edward IV • This reliance could be counter-productive if a king relied too heavily on certain nobles as office holders, e.g. Henry VI was criticised for being over-reliant on the Dukes of Somerset and Suffolk in the 1440s • The military prowess of a monarch, or the fear of their military prowess, enabled monarchs to govern effectively, e.g. Henry V • The personalities and ambitions of individual nobles could challenge or threaten the governance of the monarchs, e.g. Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, who also held the position of Captain of Calais • The use of Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace drawn from the gentry to control the localities was vital and, for Henry VII, they were the most important royal officials in each county as representatives of the Crown. Other relevant material must be credited.
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4	13–16	- Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two enquiries may be uneven. - Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. - Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
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5	17–20	• Interrogates the evidence of the source in relation to both enquiries with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/ or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying secure understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.
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Sections B and C

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.



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. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the character of Richard III and the manner in which he acquired the throne. Richard III and the events referred to in the extract are named in the specification, and candidates can therefore be expected to know about them and be aware of the context. 1. The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: • It was written in 1483, immediately following Richard's seizure of the throne • The judgements made were highly subjective and the views of the author who appears to have been relying on hearsay as he was not present at court • The account was written for a private audience to inform a foreign power as to events taking place in England. 2. The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: The character of Richard III: • The source suggests that Richard could be vengeful and would seek to right perceived past wrongs ('they, who bore the blame....would suffer death...if Richard gained the crown') • It suggests that Richard was capable of manipulating the Council to hide his true intentions ('wrote to the Council....rescued him and the realm from chaos') • It implies that Richard could act at speed, and potentially with impetuosity ('rushed into crime.') • It implies that Richard was calculating and devious ('false accusation', 'Richard then secretly sent Buckingham'). The manner in which he acquired the throne: • The source suggests that there were serious divisions at court, ('Two resolutions were debated') and that Richard took action due to the failure of his faction ('the losing resolution') • It indicates that Richard benefitted from the support of Hastings who, as Chamberlain, was operating at the highest political level in support of Richard ('his long-standing friend', 'advised Richard') • It indicates that Richard took the princes into his keeping as they were the rightful heirs to the throne, but that this alone was not enough to obtain the throne ('his future was not sufficiently secure') • It claims that Richard's claim to hold power shifted from securing the kingdom on behalf of his nephew ('provide for the king and kingdom.') to one based on the illegitimacy of Edward V ('for he was a bastard.'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: • The circumstances surrounding the death of George, Duke of Clarence in 1478, following his trial for treason against his brother, Edward IV • Tensions between the Woodvilles and the wider royal family and the factionalism that resulted from the marriage of Elizabeth Woodville to Edward IV • The events following the death of Edward IV in 1483, including the naming of his brother, Richard, as protector • Speculation about the legitimacy and the fate of the Prince's in the Tower following their disappearance.

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 suggestion that Henry IV easily maintained his hold on the throne. Arguments and evidence that Henry IV easily maintained his hold on the throne should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry successfully negotiated a truce with Scotland in 1401. This enabled Henry to establish his position on the throne without any immediate incursions from north of the border • Henry was crucially able to defeat Hotspur in 1403, which strengthened his hold on the throne • Henry was able to put down all the rebellions he faced and to maintain his control on the throne, e.g. execution of the Archbishop of York following the rebellion in the North (1405) • Challenges to Henry's hold on the throne were limited in their geography, i.e. the North and Wales, suggesting that Henry's authority was accepted throughout much of the country. Arguments and evidence that counter the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry faced challenges to his hold on the throne from relatives of Richard II, e.g. John and Thomas Holland who conspired against him in 1400 • There was a financial cost of the hostilities in Aquitaine to Henry, which included the cost of defence, and the impact of widespread piracy on trade. This challenged Henry's ability to hold on to his throne • Henry faced accusations from Parliament over his fiscal mismanagement, challenging his hold on the throne • Henry's defeat of Hotspur was a hard-won victory • Henry faced challenges from Owain Glyndwr that lasted for most of his reign. By 1405, Glyndwr controlled much of Wales, limiting Henry's hold on the throne • The material and diplomatic assistance received from outside the realm, e.g. the French sending 2500 troops in 1405 to the Welsh, increased the scale of their challenge to Henry IV's hold on the throne. Other relevant material must be credited.

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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 statement that the Yorkshire and Cornish Rebellions posed a limited threat to Henry VII's rule. Arguments and evidence that the Yorkshire and Cornish Rebellions posed a limited threat to Henry VII's rule should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Yorkshire Rebellion (1489) was soon over and quickly put down by the Earl of Surrey • The demands made by both the Yorkshire and Cornish rebels related mainly to taxation; the rebels remained loyal to the monarch in their demands and there was no real threat to Henry's hold on the throne • There was no influential leadership that could have increased the potential of the resistance to taxation and Henry's hold on the throne, e.g. Sir John Egremont in Yorkshire posed no real threat to Henry's rule • The Yorkshire Rebellion took place far from London and there was no attempt to march south • The extensive Royal lands held by Henry gave him the resources to put down rebellions with ease. Arguments and evidence that counter the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry granted some tax relief following the Yorkshire Rebellion, which impacted upon Henry's foreign policy ambitions • The Earl of Northumberland was assassinated by the Yorkshire rebels, showing that the rebellion had the potential to be a significant threat to the stability of Henry's hold on the throne • The Cornish Rebellion (1497) involved MPs and members of the nobility. The rebel force marched as far as Blackheath, proving a threat to Henry's hold on the throne • Perkin Warbeck chose Cornwall as an area in which to land in order to challenge Henry's hold on the throne, as a result of the resistance to taxation in the county • The Yorkshire Rebellion required a royal force to be dispatched and the Cornish rebellion also required a significant force to be mustered, showing the challenge that resistance to taxation posed to Henry's rule. 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 the suggestion that the nobility challenged the efforts of the crown to control the kingdom effectively throughout the years 1406-1509. Arguments and evidence that the nobility challenged the efforts of the crown to control the kingdom effectively throughout the years 1406-1509 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The ambitions of the nobility challenged and threatened the crown and the efforts of monarchs to control the kingdom. Noble powerbases hindered the efforts of Henry IV • Plots backed by the nobility hindered the efforts of the crown to control the kingdom, e.g. the Southampton Plot in 1415 required the king to delay his journey to France • Power struggles between major landowners in various regions hindered the efforts of the crown to govern, e.g. the Courtenays versus the Bonvilles in the south west in the 1450s meant law and order in the region broke down • Individual nobles could become powerful enough to rival the efforts of the crown in controlling the kingdom, e.g. Warwick 'the Kingmaker' in 1469-70 • Henry VII relied on institutions rather than the nobility in both central and local government in order to effectively control the kingdom, e.g. the Council of the North and the Council of the Marches. Arguments and evidence that counter the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The nobility was vital in ensuring the maintenance of peace and security throughout the kingdom on behalf of the crown, e.g. the Percys and the Nevilles in the North of England • The nobility was vital in allowing the effective governance of the kingdom when the king was absent abroad or a minor, e.g. when Henry V was in France, and the ruling Council for Henry VI until he came of age • Edward IV used the nobility to both control the shires and collect taxes, e.g. Hastings in the Midlands and Gloucester in the North in the 1460s • Monarchs made use of attainders, bonds and recognisances to ensure that the major landowners could not hinder the efforts of the crown to control the kingdom • Henry VII made use of the nobility, to control his kingdom effectively, e.g. Jasper Tudor in Wales from 1488. Other relevant material must be credited.



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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 Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that the role of retaining as a prop to royal power, remained unchanged in the years 1399-1509. Arguments and evidence that the role of retaining, as a prop to royal power, remained unchanged in the years 1399-1509 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Retaining was a significant feature of royal security and stability, with Henry IV rewarding his servants for their loyalty in his role as Duke of Lancaster • Retaining played a significant role in the growth and strength of rival factions during the War of the Roses, for example acting as a prop to royal power under Henry VI in the 1450s • Edward IV's statute against illegal retaining (1468) included the phrase 'lawful service', which enabled nobles to continue to carry out retaining during his reign, with many new indentures of retainer recorded • Although Henry VII passed laws against retaining, he still made use of nobles' armies, e.g. noble retainers at Newark in 1487 • Retinues continued to form a major part of royal armies fighting abroad and were sent to France in 1475 and 1492 • Loyal counsellors, rather than established nobility, were allowed to maintain retinues to support Henry VII's control of the realm, e.g. Sir Thomas Lovell, suggesting that the role of retaining as a prop to royal power was unchanged. Arguments and evidence that counter the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1411, Henry IV sought to control the issue of liveries with clerics only permitted to issue liveries to their own servants • The success of nobles' retinues at Agincourt in 1415 and on the French campaign was not replicated later in the period, and marked the high point of the importance of retaining • Edward IV dealt with the issue of illegal retaining, which largely prohibited retaining except for domestic servants, legal advisors and estate officers • Henry VII asserted his control over retaining, passing a law against retaining in 1487 that limited the size of retinues, and restricted the capacity of retinues to act as a prop to royal power • Henry VII issued another law against retaining in 1504, which introduced a system of licences and issued fines against those nobles who continued to have large retinues, e.g. the Earl of Oxford and the Duke of Buckingham. Other relevant material must be credited.

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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 Spanish marriage of 1499 was the key diplomatic development between 1399 and 1509 in the strengthening of the English crown. Arguments and evidence that the Spanish marriage of 1499 was the key diplomatic development in strengthening the English crown should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The marriage treaty promised Henry VII 200,000 crowns and increased Henry's power, wealth and status • An Anglo-Spanish alliance acted as a counterweight to the power of France from the Treaty of Medina del Campo in 1489 • The full treaty of alliance of 1499 led to the end of the threat of the Earl of Warwick and Perkin Warbeck • Despite Arthur's death in 1502 the alliance was maintained with Catherine's marriage to Arthur's brother, Henry • The end of the period (1485 onwards) was more peaceful in foreign policy terms than the preceding period (1399 – 1485) and diplomacy was increasingly used instead of war. The marriage alliance was the culmination of this shift. Arguments and evidence that the Spanish marriage was not the key diplomatic development in the strengthening of the English crown and/or that other developments were as important should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The marriage and the alliance ended in disarray when Arthur died in 1502 and Henry VII wanted to move towards other alliances e.g. with the Habsburgs • Relations with France had more impact on the security of the English crown e.g. during the reign of Henry IV • Foreign marriages had taken place throughout the century e.g. Treaty of Tours 1444 • Edward IV achieved a greater diplomatic success with the Treaty of Picquigny 1475 which established peace with France and gained him a substantial pension • The marriage of Henry V to Katherine de Valois allowed their son to become King of France, the marriage alliance of 1499 did not have similar consequences • Foreign marriages did not necessarily make the country more secure, Henry VII, Richard III and Edward IV had all married within the kingdom and this had no impact on diplomacy • Spain was not necessarily the best ally for England and if Henry had made an alliance with France this may have made his reign more peaceful and reduced the threat of the pretenders. Other relevant material must be credited

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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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the Parliament of 1406 was the key turning point in the increasing power of Parliament in the years 1399–1509. Arguments and evidence that the Parliament of 1406 was the key turning point in the increasing power of Parliament should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Despite two adjournments the Parliament was the longest of Henry IV's reign, which suggests that the King needed to work with Parliament to rule effectively • The Parliament marked a significant shift in relations between the King and commons, who were unwilling to subsidise the King without concessions • The petition set out what issues the commons had with the King and set out a series of expectations, for example defence of the kingdom, which demonstrate the increasing power Parliament had over the King's agenda • The commons in 1406 established the precedent that taxes would only be granted once the King promised to address grievances, which was a curb on the power of the King. Arguments and evidence that the Parliament of 1406 was not the key turning point, and/or that other events were more significant, in the increasing power of Parliament should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The balance of power between Crown and Parliament still depended on personality of the monarch, e.g. Edward IV was able to exploit Parliament to raise revenue and with acts of attainder • Efforts of Parliament in 1449–50 led to Cade's rebellion in support of their position, suggesting that this Parliament showed a more significant increase in power than that of 1406 • The 'Parliament of Devils' in 1459 sentenced key Yorkist nobles to death and disinherited Yorkist heirs and was a more significant development in the increasing power of Parliament • Changes in the power of Parliament were short-lived as Henry VII only called Parliament seven times in 24 years, suggesting that Parliament had not increased in importance by 1509. 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 power of the crown, in the years 1399-1509, was most significantly changed by the losses in France in 1453. Arguments and evidence that the power of the crown, in the years 1399-1509, was most significantly changed by the losses in France in 1453 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The losses in 1453 marked the end of the Hundred Years War with France as the victor, significantly damaging the status and power of the English crown • The loss of Normandy in 1450 and Gascony in 1451 resulted in the loss of income for a number of noble families, whose support for the crown was weakened, e.g. York • Crushing English defeats at Formigny in 1450 and Castillon in 1453 were a military humiliation that altered perceptions about the power of the crown • England lost its right to rule French territories, which damaged trade that had been a source of profit to the crown and increased the threat from French ports. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition that the power of the crown, in the years 1399-1509, was most significantly changed by the losses in France in 1450-53 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Relations with Parliament changed the power of the crown, e.g. the long parliament (1406) • Henry's (Henry IV's son) successful campaigns against Glyndwr after 1406 pacified relations with Wales and the Welsh no longer posed a threat to England after 1410, strengthening the power of the crown • Increased customs duties by Edward IV and Henry VII, and which were granted to Henry V for life in 1415, changed the power of the crown • The decline in Royal revenue from £120,000 in the reign of Henry IV to £45,000 in Henry VI's reign limited the power of the crown • The Treaty of Picquigny (1475), which maintained peace with France until 1492, granted Edward IV an annual pension and allowed him to build up land holdings, all of which increased the power of the crown • The Spanish marriage in 1499 helped to ensure that the remainder of Henry VII's reign was relatively peaceful, allowing Henry to strengthen the English crown domestically. Other relevant material must be credited.

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

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that the monarchy continually suffered major financial problems in the years 1399-1509.

Arguments and evidence that the monarchy continually suffered major financial problems in the years 1399-1509 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Henry IV experienced a major drop in Royal income compared to that of Richard II from c£116,000 per annum to c£90,000 per annum and had to suspend all pension payments early in his reign
- Henry VI left the crown virtually bankrupt and was in debt up to c£370,000, with a fall in the collection of customs duties and the alienation of Royal lands
- Edward IV experienced a high level of national debt in his first reign
- The impact of the Wars of the Roses on collecting Royal revenue and on Royal income
- Richard III and Henry VII both experienced financial challenges, facing expensive rebellions and they had to pay off mercenaries.

Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated.

Relevant points may include:

- Henry V raised huge sums for his invasion of France
- The restoration of Crown finances and collection of taxation under Edward IV following the civil war of the 1450s, maximised income from Crown lands, customs duties and feudal dues and Edward's grant of a French pension from 1475
- Richard III continued the financial policies of Edward and raised revenue from those attainted for treason
- Henry VII's use of new means to collect feudal dues, and his use of bonds and recognisances raised royal revenue and achieved an annual income in excess of £100,000 by the end of his reign.

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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether monarchs successfully exploited the sources of royal income in the years 1399-1509. Arguments and evidence that monarchs successfully exploited the sources of royal income in the years 1399-1509 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry V was able to raise huge sums for his invasion of France through taxation and loans, e.g. the City of London loaned 10,000 marks by June 1415 • Edward IV restored Crown finances and the collection of taxation. He maximised income from Crown lands, customs duties and feudal dues and also received the grant of a French pension from 1475 • Richard III continued the financial policies of Edward and raised further revenue from those attainted for treason • Henry VII established new means to collect feudal dues, and his use of bonds, recognisances and resumptions raised royal revenue, achieving an annual income in excess of £100,000 by the end of his reign. Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry IV experienced a major drop in Royal income, despite setting high taxes, compared to that of Richard II from c£116,000 per annum to c£90,000 per annum so failed to exploit sources of royal income • Henry IV had to suspend all pension payments early in his reign • Henry VI left the crown virtually bankrupt. He was in debt up to c£370,000, with a fall in the collection of customs duties and the alienation of Royal lands, a clear failure in the exploitation of Royal income • The Wars of the Roses had a significant impact on the collection of Royal revenue and on Royal income.

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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which it was diplomacy that was most responsible for increases in the power of the crown in the years 1399-1509. Arguments and evidence that diplomacy was most responsible for increases in the power of the crown in the years 1399-1509 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • John, Duke of Bedford, successfully used diplomacy to maintain relations with Burgundy in the 1420s • The Treaty of Picquigny (1475), which maintained peace with France until 1492, granted Edward IV an annual pension and allowed him to build up land holdings, all of which increased the power of the crown • The Treaty of Étaples in 1492 resulted in the continuation of the lucrative pension from the French and secured a non-intervention pact • The Spanish marriage in 1499 helped to ensure that the remainder of Henry VII's reign was relatively peaceful, allowing Henry to strengthen the English crown domestically • The Treaty of the Perpetual Peace (1502) between England and Scotland brought a lull to 200 years of intermittent fighting and allowed Henry VII to focus on domestic policy for the remainder of his reign. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry (Henry IV's son) carried out successful campaigns against Glyndwr after 1406, which pacified Wales and meant that the Welsh no longer posed a threat to England after 1410, strengthening the power of the crown • The Treaty of Tours (1444) weakened the crown by contracting an unpopular marriage for Henry VI and agreeing to cede areas of France to the French, e.g. Maine • Edward IV dealt with the issue of illegal retaining with a statute passed in 1468, which largely prohibited retaining and increased the power of the crown relative to the nobility • Increased customs duties by Edward IV and Henry VII, and which were granted to Henry V for life in 1415, changed the power of the crown • Henry VII's use of new means to collect feudal dues, and his use of bonds and recognisances increased the power of the crown, and achieved an annual income in excess of £100,000 by the end of his reign • Henry VII made use of institutions that increased the power of the crown over the regions, e.g. Council of the North and Council of the Marches. Other relevant material must be credited

4	13–16	• Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two enquiries may be uneven. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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5	17–20	• Interrogates the evidence of the source in relation to both enquiries with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/ or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying secure understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.
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Sections B and C

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.



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. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the seriousness of opposition towards Henry VII and the extent of Henry VII's power. Henry VII and the events referred to in the extract are named in the specification, and candidates can therefore be expected to know about them and be aware of the context. 1. The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: • It was written in September 1497 following Warbeck's return to England, showing his continued threat towards the King • The King has written a private letter to a trusted counsellor with the King sharing his concerns • The letter was written by the King commanding his counsellor, and Talbot would have had little choice in how to respond • The purpose of the letter is to instruct Talbot, however the tone of the letter attempts to be persuasive. 2. The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: The seriousness of opposition to Henry VII: • The source implies that Warbeck has resilience and has threatened the throne due to his presence in numerous parts of the Kingdom and Scotland ('Our land of Ireland.....has now come to land in our county of Cornwall') • It suggests that the threat of Warbeck has been increased by his ability to outwit those trying to capture him and frequently to escape ('secretly departed.') • It implies that Henry needed the assistance of foreign powers to ensure the security of his own kingdom ('forced to set sail by the King of Scots.') • It suggests that the King takes the threat of Warbeck seriously enough to now send his counsellors to capture him and is even willing to go himself if necessary ('we shall go ourselves'). The extent of Henry VII's power: • The source provides evidence that the King was able to command assistance ('Our Cousins', 'our most trusted counsellor') • It suggests that Henry's hold on the throne was not absolutely secure and that his power was threatened by the arrival of pretenders in the kingdom • It indicates that the King required frequent armed assistance in order to deal with the pretenders ('with weapons') • It suggests that Henry had the financial resources to reward supporters in order to secure his throne ('money... and also supply wages'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: • The nature of Henry's acquisition of the throne, e.g. obtaining the crown at the Battle of Bosworth • The threat that the pretenders posed to the crown, e.g. the support gained by Simnel and Warbeck • The nature of support for Warbeck, including from Margaret of Burgundy • The nature and method of Henry's efforts to maintain his hold on the throne, e.g. Acts of Attainder.

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 suggestion that Henry V's success in France, in the years 1415-21, was based upon diplomacy rather than military triumphs. Arguments and evidence that Henry V's success in France, in the years 1415-21, was based upon diplomacy rather than military triumphs should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry would not have been successful in France by military success alone, given that Henry could not remain in France full time; his diplomatic endeavours were central to English success, e.g. negotiating the Treaty of Canterbury (1416) • The diplomatic engagement with the Burgundians, which resulted in the Burgundian Alliance of 1419, enabled Henry to control most of Northern France • Henry's diplomatic manoeuvres exploited the fact that the Duke of Burgundy's son and heir wanted to support the English against the French. Philip the Good opened negotiations with Henry • The Treaty of Troyes, in 1420, was the high point of Henry's success and control over France. His marriage to Catherine of Valois and the disinheritance of the Dauphin was a diplomatic triumph. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry's victory at Agincourt in 1415 was complete and absolute, marking a turning point in the success of the English in France • Henry's return to France, to Normandy in August 1417, was an immediate success with the capture of Rouen • Henry subsequently successfully conquered Normandy in 1417-19, which resulted in Henry being able to advance and take Paris • The success of diplomatic negotiations only occurred because of Henry's military triumphs. His strong position following military victories allowed the Treaty of Troyes to be negotiated. 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 suggestion that the Duke of York never seriously threatened Henry VI's hold on the throne in the years 1454-60. Arguments and evidence that the Duke of York never seriously threatened Henry VI's hold on the throne in the years 1454-60 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • York surrendered the Protectorship once Henry had recovered sufficiently in 1456, demonstrating that he appeared to continue to serve the King in this period • Margaret of Anjou ensured that, from 1456, all new court appointments were filled with those loyal to the Lancastrian cause, which acted as a counterbalance to the Yorkist threat • Margaret of Anjou allied with the Duke of Buckingham and her success at Ludford Bridge (1459) led to the exile of the Yorkists and York was attainted. This showed that the Yorkist threat had been contained • York's immediate claim to the throne in 1460 was rejected by parliament. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • York won the support of the Nevilles in 1454, which strengthened the nature of his threat towards Henry • In 1454, York's armed march to the royal court at Leicester threatened the stability of the throne and Henry's hold on it • York's defeat of royal troops at St Albans in 1455 enabled him to demand a powerful position from the King • The frequent military challenges made by York of the King were a major distraction for Henry. 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 the suggestion that the monarchy had financial security throughout the years 1399-1509. Arguments and evidence that support the argument that the monarchy had financial security throughout the years 1399-1509 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Maintaining the Duchy of Lancaster added significantly to the security of royal finances for both Henry IV and Henry V. Edward IV claimed that the Duchy was forfeit to the crown, further securing the royal finances as a result • There were frequent grants of extraordinary revenue granted by parliament to Henry V and the young Henry VI • Edward IV ensured that the crown maintained solvency, with his maximising of customs duties and feudal dues. His use of the Chamber, rather than the Exchequer also increased the security of royal finances • Henry VII increased royal income by circa forty percent, meaning that, by 1509, royal finances remained secure. He used Acts of Attainder to seize the land of traitors and used bonds and recognisances to grow the royal finances. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The decline in the wool trade in this period (from c21000 sacks exported per annum in Richard II's reign to c8500 sacks per annum by the end of Henry VII's reign) meant a decline in tax revenue due to the monarchy • The increase in defence costs faced by the monarchy, due to both rebellions and conquest, necessitated an increase in revenue, which the monarchy struggled to meet. Between 1429 and 1432, c£25,000 was spend on defence • Henry V had to borrow money to fund his conquests in France, royal finances alone were not sufficiently secure to fund the invasion • The need for Acts of Resumption, in the 1450s, demonstrates that royal finances were insecure prior to this • Henry V and Henry VI both left the crown in debt, in part through the distribution of crown lands, which reduced the royal income. This reduced the security of the royal finances and took until the 1470s to be rectified • The problem of collecting taxes due to the crown meant that a significant source of royal finances was not secure throughout this period. 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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that the power of parliament steadily increased in the years 1399-1509. Arguments and evidence that the power of parliament steadily increased in the years 1399-1509 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Parliament of 1401 marked a significant shift in relations between the King and the Commons, who were unwilling to subsidise the King without concessions • By 1407, the Commons successfully asserted that all new taxes should originate in that House • The appointment of the Council by the Lords during the minority of Henry VI, in 1422. Legislation from this date made increasing use of the phrase 'with the authority of parliament' • By 1422, there could be no statute and no tax without Parliamentary authority, and within Parliament, without the agreement of the Commons, putting the Commons on the same legislative level as the Lords • The efforts of the 1449-50 Parliament suggest that the power of Parliament had steadily increased • Parliament confirmed the legality of Henry VII's title, demonstrating the increased significance of Parliament in acknowledging the monarch • In 1500, Parliament was given its own office at the Palace of Westminster, in recognition of the role and significance of Parliament in the governance of the realm. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Any changes in the power of Parliament were short-lived as Henry VII only called Parliament seven times in 24 years, suggesting that Parliament had not increased in importance by 1509 • The balance of power between Crown and Parliament was still dependent on the personality of the monarch, e.g. Edward IV was able to exploit Parliament to raise revenue with Acts of Attainder • Parliament throughout the century voted in favour of taxation to support the monarch's desire for war or to suppress rebellion • There continued to be significant areas of policy beyond the scope and competence of Parliament, e.g. foreign policy (securing the French Pension). 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 suggestion that Henry IV struggled to maintain his hold on the throne in the years 1399-1405. Arguments and evidence that Henry IV struggled to hold onto the throne should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry was insecure on the throne and felt that his legitimacy was doubted following the plot of 1400 • Henry faced challenges from Owain Glyndwr which lasted for most of his reign and by 1405 Glyndwr controlled much of Wales • Henry faced threats from the nobility e.g. Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and his son Henry, called Hotspur at the Battle of Shrewsbury (1403) • Henry faced challenges from all sectors of society, nobles and members of the Church e.g. the rebellion in the North (1405) • Henry faced challenges from abroad e.g. France aided the Welsh rebels in 1405. Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry successfully negotiated a truce with Scotland in 1401 that enabled him to establish his position on the throne without any immediate incursions from north of the border • Henry was able to put down all the rebellions he faced and to exert his control e.g. execution of the Archbishop of York following the rebellion in the North (1405) • Following the defeat of Hotspur in 1403, Henry had a stronger hold on the throne • The geography of the challenges Henry faced i.e. the far North and Wales, suggests Henry's authority was accepted throughout much of the country. 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 suggestion Richard II was solely responsible for the loss of his throne in 1399. Arguments and evidence that Richard II was solely responsible for the loss of his throne in 1399 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Richard's poor management of the nobility fuelled discontent and resentment and he lost their support • Richard had exiled Henry Bolingbroke and then later denied him his inheritance of the Duchy of Lancaster, prompting his opposition • Richard's autocratic rule had alienated clerics in the Church and they abandoned their support of him, which left him isolated by 1399 • Richard left the main part of his kingdom unattended by travelling to Ireland, providing the space for Bolingbroke to bid for power, which came to fruition in 1399 • Richard fined 17 counties as the price for 'regaining royal favour', ensuring that dissatisfaction with the King spread throughout the country. Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Richard's crown was taken by military action; he was usurped rather than voluntarily abdicating - Bolingbroke was highly influential and well-connected and had a reputation as a crusading warrior • The terms which Richard agreed with Bolingbroke in summer 1399 were that he would be free to continue his rule - that Bolingbroke ignored these terms was not Richard's culpability • Henry IV broke his initial promise that he was not coming to seize the throne, imprisoning Richard in Pontefract Castle • Richard II had left his uncle, Edmund Duke of York, to govern England when he was in Ireland, and Edmund submitted to Henry very swiftly, which Richard could not have expected. Other relevant material must be credited.

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. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.

Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the nature of Owain Glyndwr's revolt at its start and Henry IV's response to the revolt in the years 1400-01. The individuals referred to in the extract are named in the specification, and candidates can therefore be expected to know about them and be aware of the context.

1. The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences:
 - The chronicle offers a first-hand description of Glyndwr's revolt
 - Judgements were highly subjective and were the views of the chronicler
 - Adam backed him in 1399 and was a supporter of Henry IV. However he was based in Wales at the time of the rebellion so may have had some insight into the reasons behind Glyndwr's rebellion
 - The intended audience was other members of the Church so the views were not for the public domain.
2. The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source:

Nature of Owain Glyndwr's revolt at its start:

- It states that Glyndwr's revolt was aggressive and that he seized English castles and destroyed land and goods
- It states that Glyndwr had support from other nobles, including the Tudors who captured Conway Castle
- It claims that Glyndwr's actions spread beyond northern Wales in late 1401 and the size of the rebellion grew
- It suggests that by late 1401 Glyndwr was in a position of power, having killed many Englishmen and capturing the arms of the Prince of Wales.

Henry IV's response to the revolt in the years 1400-01:

- It claims that Henry was benevolent, pardoning those who returned their loyalty to him
- It indicates that Henry wanted to make an example of those he punished, as shown by his manner of killing the nine men at Conway
- It implies that Henry's response grew stronger as the rebellion continued and that, by Autumn 1401, children were killed or taken to England as servants
- It indicates that Henry's army did not even respect the Church or monasteries, using the altar of Strata Florida as a stable, as an indication of their might and

supremacy over the region.

3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include:
- The Welsh Rebellion was the most challenging problem that Henry faced throughout his reign
 - Glyndwr successfully challenged the English in battle and captured English castles located in strategically important positions
 - Details of Hotspur's amnesty in 1401, which was issued to all rebels except Glyndwr and his cousins the ap Tudors
 - The significance of Strata Florida Monastery, whose monks were considered sympathetic to Glyndwr.

Section B: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
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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. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the failings of Richard II and the reasons for Henry IV's successful usurpation of the crown. The persons within the source are named in the specification, and candidates can therefore be expected to know about them and be aware of the context. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - This is a formal document, which professes to accurately record what was said in parliament - As this was the first parliament of Henry IV's reign, these accusations were designed to enhance support for his reign and to justify his actions - The accusations would have been shaped by Henry and his advisors and reflected the political agenda of the new regime. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: The failings of Richard II: - The source claims that the taxes Richard imposed were unnecessary and not for the common good ('his own glory.') - It criticises Richard for his abuse of the law, suggesting that he is ignoring the traditional laws of the realm ('he alone... could alter') and acted unjustly towards members of his realm - It indicates that, despite his wealth, Richard has failed to pay back loans ('great sums of money are owed by him.') - The source claims Richard could not be trusted and had brought terror and uncertainty to his realm. The reasons for Henry IV's successful usurpation of the crown: - The source claims that Henry has a legitimate claim to the throne going back to Henry III ('descended by right line of blood') - The source suggests that Henry was able to claim the throne thanks to the strong military support he had ('help of my kin') - It claims that Henry's usurpation of the crown was justified given the state that the realm had fallen into ('point of ruin') - The source justifies Henry's actions by claiming that Richard's incompetence had left the crown vacant and that it was Henry's god-given duty to claim the crown. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - The 'tyranny' of Richard II and his use of a private retinue - The exile of Bolingbroke, the death of John of Gaunt and the invasion of England by Bolingbroke in 1399 - The circumstances surrounding Bolingbroke's seizure of power, including the absence of Richard II in Ireland and the support, albeit passive, of the duke of York for the usurper - Henry's stated claim to the throne through both his mother and his father.

Section B: indicative content



2. Finding a mark within a level

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Levels containing two marks only

Start with the presumption that the work will be at the top of the level. Move down to the lower mark if the work only just meets the requirements of the level.

Levels containing three or more marks

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Indicative content

Examiners are reminded that indicative content is provided as an illustration to markers of some of the material that may be offered by students. It does not show required content and alternatives should be credited where valid.

Generic Level Descriptors: Section A

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.



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 whether Henry V's campaigns in France were a complete success in the years 1415–21. Arguments and evidence that Henry's campaigns in France were a complete success should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Victory at Agincourt in 1415 was both unexpected and complete, restoring faith in Henry's leadership • Henry's conquest of Normandy in 1417–19 resulted in his being able to take Paris • Diplomatic engagement with the Burgundians enabled Henry to control the whole of Northern France • The Treaty of Troyes in 1420 was a high point of Henry's efforts in France with his marriage to Catherine of Valois and the disinheritance of the Dauphin. Arguments and evidence that qualify Henry's success should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • War with France significantly strained financial and military resources in England • Henry was unable to follow up his success at Agincourt and returned to England in November 1415, only returning to Normandy in August 1417 • The revival of the Orleanists, led by the Dauphin, countered Henry's success for a time • The English lost the Battle of Bauge in 1421 and Henry was forced to return to France to continue his campaign • By the end of 1421, English troops had been held up at the Siege of Meaux. 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. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the reasons for the Treaty of Troyes and the outcome of the negotiations. The Treaty is referred to in the source and named in the specification, and candidates can therefore be expected to know about the treaty, and the parties involved, and be aware of the context. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The source was written by a monk in England and would therefore provide an English perspective on the events that occurred - Walsingham did not witness the events he described and probably relied on second-hand reports - His judgements may be highly subjective - The audience of the account would have been limited. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: Reasons for the Treaty of Troyes: - The source suggests that the murder of the Duke of Burgundy, despite the oath, was a significant reason behind the negotiations - It indicates that the Duke of Burgundy's son and heir wanted to support the English versus the French - It implies that Henry's strong position following victories and his own amenability towards discussions enabled the treaty to be negotiated - It suggests that Warwick taking fortresses by force meant that Charles was forced to negotiate with the English because he was in a weakened military position. Outcome of the negotiations: - The source suggests that Henry's marriage to Catherine was the most important outcome of the treaty - It indicates that the King of France was allowed to continue in his position and receive revenue - It indicates that the terms were only agreed to if Charles upheld his end of the bargain, to name Henry and his heirs as heirs to the French throne - It indicates that Henry would rule as regent with a council if Charles was incapacitated. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Henry V renewed his campaign in France in 1417, landing in Normandy and captured Rouen - The mental illness and instability of the French king Charles VI meant that the court was divided - The Armagnac faction had fought Henry at Agincourt and in Normandy whilst the Burgundian faction had been neutral - The Treaty of Troyes was the high point of Henry's control over France.

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 suggestion that, in the years 1415–21, the most significant factor contributing to Henry V's success in France was the Burgundian Alliance (1419). Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1415–21, the most significant factor contributing to Henry V's success in France was the Burgundian Alliance (1419) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Diplomacy was central to success in France; the English would not have won the war by military success alone • The power and importance of the Burgundians made Henry's success in France possible following the assassination of the John the Fearless, who had been neutral in his relationship with the English • The alliance between the English and the Burgundians prevented a French-Burgundian alliance, which would have been a more formidable opponent to the English and near impossible to defeat • Phillip the Good supported Isabella's faction in court, who wanted to negotiate with the English rather than fight them • The Burgundian Alliance led to the Treaty of Troyes, which made Henry heir to the French throne and marked a significant transfer of power. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition, or offer alternative explanations, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The success of the English at Agincourt was a psychological as well as a physical victory and marked a turning point in the success of the English in France • Taxes were successfully raised, which enabled Henry to finance the conquest of Normandy and, in 1417, the capture of Rouen • The charisma of Henry V was a key factor in the successful campaign in France by the English, he was able to keep his soldiers onside • Burgundian power and influence did not extend across the whole of France. This alliance did not help Henry beyond the region and he was unable to control much of the Loire valley and south east France • Domestic problems in France limited the ability of the French to resist conquest. These included the mental illness experienced by Charles VI and the deaths of dauphins.

2. Finding a mark within a level

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Levels containing two marks only

Start with the presumption that the work will be at the top of the level. Move down to the lower mark if the work only just meets the requirements of the level.

Levels containing three or more marks

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Indicative content

Examiners are reminded that indicative content is provided as an illustration to markers of some of the material that may be offered by students. It does not show required content and alternatives should be credited where valid.

Generic Level Descriptors: Section A

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.



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 suggestion that the growing ambitions of the Duke of York were the most significant threat to Henry VI's hold on the throne in the years 1454–60. Arguments and evidence that the growing ambitions of the Duke of York were the most significant threat to Henry VI's hold on the throne should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • York's armed march to the Royal Court at Leicester in 1454 threatened the stability of the throne • His defeat of royal troops in 1455 enabled him to demand a powerful position from the King • York's frequent military challenges of the King were a significant distraction for Henry • York won the support of the nobility in 1453–4, which strengthened his threat to Henry. Arguments and evidence that other factors were a more significant threat to Henry VI's hold on the throne, and/or that the Duke of York was not a significant threat, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Yorkists were defeated in 1459 and York was attainted showing that the threat of York had been contained • York's claim to the throne was rejected in 1460 • Margaret of Anjou's actions at the Parliament of the Devils in 1459 alienated members of the nobility, which threatened Henry VI's hold on the throne • The financial weakness of the crown in this period and increasing levels of debt limited Henry's ability to manage the throne • Lancastrian weaknesses, e.g. defeats in 1455 and 1460, were a more significant threat to Henry's hold on the throne than York himself. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: 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 suggestion that Henry VI lost his throne in 1461 due to the role of Margaret of Anjou. Arguments and evidence that Henry VI lost his throne in 1461 due to the role of Margaret of Anjou should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Margaret's plan to become regent in 1454 alienated the nobility and sent the Nevilles to the Yorkists' side • Margaret's promotion of William de la Pole, who was made Duke of Suffolk in 1448, upset the Yorkists and she was associated with defeat in France and the loss of Normandy • Margaret's use of royal resources helped impoverish the crown, hindering Henry's ability to maintain control of the crown • Margaret alienated the Nevilles through her patronage, by appointing a member of her household, Lawrence Booth, as Bishop of Durham in 1457 • Margaret's failure to take London following the Lancastrian victories at Wakefield and St Albans 1461 contributed to Henry's loss of the throne. Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry VI was totally inadequate as a ruler and his mental stupor in 1453 renewed focus on the succession and the issue of government • Margaret was described as the 'champion of Lancastrian interests' – she was strong willed and decisive at key points. She played a vital role in suppressing Cade's rebellion in 1450 enabling Henry to maintain his hold on the throne for longer • Margaret oversaw the withdrawal of the government to Lancastrian strongholds in the Midlands in 1458 • Margaret gained an ally in the Duke of Buckingham and her success at Ludford Bridge 1459 led to the exile of the Yorkists • Edward's charisma and his abilities as a soldier and tactician enabled him to defeat the Lancastrians at Mortimer's Cross and then Towton • The collapse of royal finances with the decline of customs duties and the cost of the war with France meant that the impoverishment of the crown was politically destabilising. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
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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 the causes of Cade's rebellion (1450) were mainly economic. Arguments and evidence that the causes of Cade's rebellion (1450) were mainly economic should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Farmers and cloth workers, who made up a number of the rebels, had suffered a drop in income as a result of a drop in prices and declining sales abroad, resulting in hunger and poverty • Taxes were perceived to be unfairly administered as the people of Kent had to pay increased taxes at the same time that those of local lords decreased • The King had given away crown lands to Lords, e.g. to Saye in Kent, and to Suffolk in East Anglia, which meant that he experienced a loss in income. Taxes had been increased to counter this • The King was in such financial difficulties that he unfairly demanded goods, grain and lands of the Kentish gentry, causing much discontent • Saye, as the King's treasurer, was a focus of the rebels, as he was suspected of financial corruption and accused of misusing taxes • Councillors were accused of falsely accusing people of crimes, resulting in the payment of fines, which added to the economic concerns of the rebels. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The people of Kent feared being punished for the death of the Duke of Suffolk. Lord Saye and Thomas Crowmer were rumoured to be seeking revenge, and the rebellion was an attempt to pre-empt this • Councillors were accused of fixing elections and preventing nobles of royal blood from advising the King, e.g. the Duke of York. The rebels were demanding that the King's existing councillors be removed • Henry VI's own failings led to Cade's rebellion as Henry's poor judgement, inability to impose justice and ineffective kingship, created the climate within which the rebellion could take place • The loss of French lands, e.g. Normandy in 1450, shattered national pride and placed Kent under an enhanced threat of invasion, which is where the rebellion

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 suggestion that the success of the Yorkists, in the years 1460-61, was the consequence of Lancastrian mistakes. Arguments and evidence that the success of the Yorkists, in the years 1460-61, was the consequence of Lancastrian mistakes should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Lancastrians had control of the government of England, as well as the widely-accepted king, so they held the means to defeat the Yorkists if this power had been used appropriately • The actions of Queen Margaret and her party at court alienated much of London and had provoked the situation, which had led the Yorkists to taking up arms • Despite the Lancastrian forces outnumbering their opponents at key encounters, their failure to control their forces led both to military defeats, e.g. at Towton, and the resentment of the civilian population • Following the Second Battle of St Albans (1461), the Lancastrians failed to consolidate their victory by marching on London • Important and influential sections of the population, especially in the south of England, were alienated by the economic recession and failures of Lancastrian commercial policy. Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Lancastrians did not solely make mistakes, they had key military successes and the Yorkists themselves experienced failures, most notably the deaths of Richard of York and Salisbury at Wakefield • The Earl of Warwick enabled the Yorkists to achieve success; he was a highly skilled and popular propagandist and he put this to work on several occasions to generate support for the Yorkist lords • Edward's ability as a military commander was a decisive factor in the success of the Yorkists • The Yorkists successfully orchestrated a campaign to portray the maladministration of the land as the responsibility of 'corrupt' councillors, such as Shrewsbury, and posed as the defenders of good government • Although the Yorkist lords were small in number, they were powerful and highly competent. They had wide and loyal affinities spread across England; these could be relied upon to support them • Luck played a key part in the success of the Yorkists. At Towton, the change in the direction of the wind from blowing against the Yorkists to against the Lancastrians affected the fall of arrows and enabled a Yorkist victory • The Yorkists acted decisively to achieve key objectives such as securing the capital, gaining possession of the King, challenging the dynastic authority of the Lancastrians and engaging their enemies in battle. Other relevant material must be credited

3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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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. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into character of Richard III and opposition towards his kingship. The individuals referred to in the extract are named in the specification, and candidates can therefore be expected to know about them and be aware of the context. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The chronicle offers a description of events following Richard's usurpation of the throne - Judgements were highly subjective and were the views of the chronicler - The intended audience was other members of the Church so the views were not for the public domain - The chronicle was written in Henry VII's reign, after Richard's death, so would want to justify his claim to the throne and the events surrounding his subsequent victory at the Battle of Bosworth. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: Character of Richard III: - It claims in order to secure his power base in the North, Richard needed to hold a second coronation there and made his son Prince of Wales - It claims that he was corrupt and made use of his new wealth to celebrate his coronation and acted contrary to the terms of King Edward's will - It claims that Richard was keen to spend and use the treasure and wealth that Edward had amassed, rather than save it carefully and this reflected his sense of self-importance - It claims that Richard was capable of ruthless action to secure his position. Opposition to his kingship: - The source indicates that opposition to the King was largely concentrated in the south of England - It implies that the murder of the two princes was one of the causes of opposition to Richard III - It provides evidence that Henry, Duke of Buckingham first opposed the king - It claims that Henry, Earl of Richmond, was seen as a potential leader for opposing the King and was the only alternative claimant available. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Richard's coup was initially successful - A major revolt was led by the Duke of Buckingham in October 1483 across areas of England and Wales - Richard's dependence on the North alienated other parts of his kingdom - Speculation about the fate of the Princes in the Tower - Henry, Earl of Richmond, later Henry VII as an alternative claimant to the throne and the support that he had garnered.

Section B: 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 rebellion of the Duke of Buckingham threatened Richard III's rule.

Arguments and evidence that the rebellion of the Duke of Buckingham threatened Richard III's rule should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Buckingham was a major power in South Wales and the borders and that meant his rebellion was a major threat
- The advocacy of Henry Tudor, a Lancastrian candidate, and the attitude of the southern gentry, who displayed little enthusiasm towards Richard, developed the rebellion into a greater threat
- That one of the most well connected and powerful noblemen had chosen to rebel encouraged usurpers to challenge for the Crown
- Richard was forced to rely on a small band of loyal Northerners to put down the rebellion and this alienated many in the South and many of the nobility.

Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated.

Relevant points may include:

- Adverse weather meant that Buckingham was unable to join up with the other conspirators, significantly limiting the scale and threat of the rebellion
- Henry Tudor failed to land on the south coast, which limited the scale of the rising
- Buckingham's rebellion was crushed, Buckingham executed, and Henry Tudor was forced to return to exile in France
- No English peer declared for the Tudors until Bosworth in 1485.

Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
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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 divisions among the Yorkists allowed Richard III to seize the throne in 1483. Arguments and evidence that divisions among the Yorkists allowed Richard III to seize the throne in 1483 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There were divisions within the Yorkist family as the result of the excessive favour shown to Queen Elizabeth and the Woodville family, in particular their control over Edward IV's sons, that alienated Richard • Richard was concerned that in a royal minority, although he should be regent, this role might be taken by the Woodvilles; the existence of rivals made possible and necessary Richard's seizure of the throne • The actions of the Queen in moving to have the coronation of Edward V as soon as possible, and the veto over the proposition that Richard be protector, further alienated Richard • The antipathy between Hastings and members of the Woodville family (including the Marquis of Dorset and Earl Rivers) destabilised the Yorkists and Richard was able to exploit these divisions • A rival power base was established when the Queen took sanctuary in Westminster Abbey, with Richard, Duke of York, that Richard took advantage of, exploiting the divisions among the Yorkists • Richard requested military support and troops from the cities of York and Hull, on the basis that there was a plot organised by the Queen, which further allowed him to move on the throne. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Richard's power had been increased, thanks to Edward IV, and he had estates and power to an unprecedented level. He was called the 'Lord of the North', this made a challenge to the throne practically possible • Richard allied with some powerful Yorkists, and the support of Buckingham and the Howards for Richard's claim to the throne added credibility to his claim • The delay in the coronation allowed Richard to move Edward V to the Tower of London; his control over the Prince was then complete • The execution of perceived opponents allowed Richard to seize the throne, e.g. that of Lord Hastings in June without a trial • Both the preaching of the illegitimacy of the Princes, and their disappearance, further strengthened Richard's hand • In June the presentation of a petition to Richard by members of the nobility at Guildhall, requesting that he took the crown, effectively gave Richard permission to take the throne. Other relevant material must be credited

Section C: indicative content



1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.



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 suggestion that the Yorkshire Rebellion (1489) posed a serious threat to Henry VII Arguments and evidence that the Yorkshire Rebellion was a significant threat should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The rebellion demonstrated that the king's control of the kingdom was not yet secure • The rebellion required a royal force to be dispatched • Henry was unable to collect tax in this manner again due to fears of another rebellion, which impacted upon Henry's foreign policy ambitions • Henry re-established the Council of the North to maintain control over the region • The Earl of Northumberland was assassinated by the rebels showing that the rebellion had the potential to be a significant threat. Arguments and evidence that the Yorkshire Rebellion was of only minor significance to Henry VII's reign should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include • The rebellion was soon over and quickly put down by the Earl of Surrey • The demands made by the rebels related to taxation only, and not broader issues; the rebels remained loyal to the monarch in their demands • There was no influential leadership which could have increased the potential of the rebellion • The rebellion reflected local tensions rather than national ones • Henry travelled North and issued pardons to many involved, he faced no more problems in the North • The rebellion took place far from London and there was no attempt to march south. 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. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the nature of support for Henry Tudor and the reasons for his success at Bosworth. The individuals and events referred to in the extract are named in the specification, and candidates can therefore be expected to know about them and be aware of the context. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - Polydore Vergil was writing in Henry VII's reign long after the battle of Bosworth - Henry VII requested that Vergil write a history of England, which meant it was likely to look favourably upon him - The history justified Henry VII's claim to the throne - Vergil consulted some of those who were at Bosworth meaning that his account contains the experience of eyewitnesses. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: Nature of support for Henry: - The source claims that those who fought on behalf of Henry were obedient, disciplined and supported him willingly - It suggests that once Richard was killed those who had fought on his side willingly switched allegiance to support Henry - The source indicates that many of those who had fought Henry did not do so because they opposed him but because they were too afraid to go against Richard - The source claims that Henry was crowned on the battlefield and this was significant in showing that he was the chosen monarch of the people. Reasons for victory at Bosworth: - It suggests that the support of William Stanley and his men was a key turning point in the success of the battle - It provides evidence that Richard was killed when leading a charge in person to kill Henry - It claims that a significant number of Richard's supporters were killed or taken as prisoners - The source suggests that once Richard was killed many of those who had fought on his side left the battle. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Henry VII dated his reign from the day before the battle - The weaknesses of Henry's claim to the throne by inheritance rather than victory in battle - Northumberland's conduct during the battle and the significance of the French contingent aiding Henry - The significance of Henry being handed the crown at Bosworth. 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 Lambert Simnel was the most significant threat to Henry VII's hold on the throne. Arguments and evidence that Lambert Simnel was the most significant threat to Henry VII's hold on the throne should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The threat of Simnel occurred during the early years of Henry VII's reign when his hold on the throne was least secure • Simnel's uprising was supported by John de la Pole and Margaret of Burgundy; Simnel was crowned and proclaimed King in Ireland • It took a large military effort, with the death of 3000 royal troops, to defeat Simnel at the Battle of Stoke • Henry attainted 28 nobles following the Battle of Stoke in 1487, which demonstrates the scale of the threat. Arguments and evidence that the Lambert Simnel was not the most significant threat to Henry VII's hold on the throne should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • As Henry assumed the throne through battle rather than succession he faced potential rival claimants with better claims to the throne, e.g. John de la Pole • The Yorkshire and Cornish Rebellions over taxation were a threat and demonstrated the King's control of his kingdom was not secure • Henry also had to deal with Perkin Warbeck who drew noble and foreign support and had a significant impact on the security of Henry VII • The Earl of Warwick was a potential threat to Henry's hold on the throne as he had a claim through the male line. 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. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the reasons for Warbeck's challenge and the extent of the challenge he posed to Henry VII. The author of the source is named in the specification, and candidates can therefore be expected to know about them and be aware of the context. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - Warbeck's proclamation is written to justify his actions - It is written in a persuasive tone, making a case through argument, and, as a proclamation aims to create a royal identity for Warbeck - The proclamation is written in 1496, when Warbeck was attempting to raise support from the English. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: The reasons for Warbeck's challenge: - The source suggests that Warbeck's challenge is based on Henry's seizure of the crown ('by false means') - It criticises Henry's unkingly conduct and claims that Henry has acted as a tyrant towards the people of England, justifying Warbeck's actions - It indicates that Henry has wrongly profited from his subjects ('intolerable ransoms') and that this needs challenging - The source claims that Henry's putting to death of certain nobles has been an act of murder, and that of a tyrant, hence the necessity of Warbeck's challenge. The extent of the challenge he posed to Henry VII: - By using his full claimed title, the source indicates that Warbeck portrays himself as the rightful king of England in direct challenge to Henry VII, the Tudor usurper - The source underlines the nature of Warbeck's claim to the throne through a bloodline, rather than conquest ('our rights of inheritance') - It compares Henry's claim to the throne to that of Richard III, suggesting that Richard's was stronger than Henry's, as he was a 'true Plantagenet' - The source suggests Henry was widely unpopular and criticises his rule, and the nature of his kingship ('misgoverned at home') and, in doing so, is appealing to all those who have suffered under Henry's rule for support. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Details of the battle of Bosworth and manner in which Henry VII claimed the throne of England - The controversy surrounding the Princes in the Tower and their disappearance - The methods used by Henry VII to secure his throne, including bonds and attainders.

Section B: indicative content



1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.

3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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