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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

Option 31: Rebellion and disorder under the Tudors, 1485–1603

AS and A Level History · Paper 3 · Option 31

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

ROYAL GOVERNMENT: COUNCIL, HOUSEHOLD, PARLIAMENT AND PATRONAGE

7 questions in this sub-topic · 140 marks · lowest tariff first



-
- 4** How far do you agree that the reform of the Privy Council in 1540 was the key turning point in the development of royal government in the years 1485–1603?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 'It was primarily the use of patronage that allowed monarchs to retain their control of the kingdom in the years 1485–1603.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** 'There was a steady decline in the role of the royal household in government in the years 1485-1603.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** How accurate is it to say that parliament became considerably more critical of royal government in the years 1485–1603?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** 'The role of Secretary was central to Tudor government throughout the years 1485–1603.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 'In the years 1485–1603, the most successful use of patronage to support royal government came in the reign of Henry VIII.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** 'The role of parliament was no more significant in the government of the country in 1603 despite developments in the years since 1485.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN BREADTH

CROWN, CHURCH AND CONTROL OF THE LOCALITIES

9 questions in this sub-topic · 180 marks · lowest tariff first



-
- 4** 'The re-establishment of the Council of the North in 1537 was the most significant development in involving the localities in governance in the years 1485–1603'.

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 How far do you agree that the Crown steadily increased control over the Church throughout the years 1485–1603?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 5 How far do you agree that the Tudor subsidy of 1513 was the most significant development in increasing royal control of the localities in the years 1485-1603?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 5 How significant were royal progresses in maintaining good relations between the crown and the country in the years 1485–1603?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 5 'In the years 1485–1603, the Law in Wales Acts (1535 and 1542) were of minor significance in the maintenance of royal control of the localities.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** 'The Elizabethan religious settlement (1559–63) was the most important development in church-state relationships in the years 1485–1603.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 How important was increased borough representation in the Commons in improving royal control of the localities in the years 1485–1603?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 4 In the government and administration of England, in the years 1485–1603, how significant was the introduction of the post of lord lieutenant?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 'In the years 1487–1603, the Tudor monarchs preferred cooperation rather than force to secure the crown's control of the localities.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

HENRY VII AND YORKIST CHALLENGES, 1485–99

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



-
- 2 'Henry VII's efforts to secure and hold onto his throne in the years 1485–99 were severely undermined by the Yorkist faction.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(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 seriousness of opposition to Henry VII and the extent of Henry VII's power in late-fifteenth century England.

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 Sir Gilbert Talbot, 20 July 1495. Sir Gilbert Talbot was a councillor and had fought for the King at the Battle of Stoke in 1487. Similar letters were written to all Henry's councillors.

Trusty and well-beloved Talbot, we greet you well.

You will not have forgotten the great hatred that the Lady Margaret of Burgundy holds continually against us. She showed this lately in sending here the boy Simnel, describing him as the son of the Duke of Clarence, and accompanied by the Earl of Lincoln, the Lord Lovell, and a great many Irishmen and Germans. The outcome was as you know well - blessed be God! Margaret's hatred continues with another lad called Perkin Warbeck, born in France. When he first came to Ireland, he called himself first the bastard son of King Richard. Now he calls himself the second son of our father-in-law King Edward IV. She is now promising her supporters lands within this, our Kingdom, to encourage them to support her in the destruction and disinheritation of the noble men and our subjects, the inhabitants of the kingdom. 5 10

As we are always ready to resist her hatred, we therefore write to you at this time. We require you to prepare eighty persons on horseback, organised for war. These should be thoroughly prepared and equipped and ready to come with a day's warning, to do us the service of war in this case. And you shall have payment for every horseman well organised for war. For each fully armoured horseman you will receive tweldepence and for each lightly armoured horseman ninepence and for archers or men at arms on horseback eightpence a day. This will be paid from the time of your leaving until the time of your return to your home again. For this you shall deserve such thanks from us for your loving and true support, and this will be to your honour for time to come. We pray that you will make such preparations so that you are ready with your men to come to us upon our sudden warning. 15 20

Given under our signature at our Castle of Kenilworth the Twentieth day of July. 25

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2 'By 1487, Henry VII had fully secured his position on the throne of England.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 2 How accurate is it to say that the foreign support given to the challengers to Henry VII, in the years 1486–99, greatly threatened the King's hold on the throne?

(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 measures Henry VII took to secure his throne following the Battle of Bosworth and the extent of the threat still posed to his dynasty by Yorkist opponents in the years 1485–86.

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 1534. Vergil was an Italian priest and scholar who lived in England from 1502. He was encouraged to write this history of England by Henry VII and completed his account of Henry's reign by 1513. Here Vergil is describing events during 1485 and 1486 following the Battle of Bosworth.

As he entered London after the Battle, Henry was met by the Lord Mayor and the leading citizens. They all offered greetings to the man who had killed Richard and saved the kingdom from tyranny. Indeed, everyone rejoiced and, for several days, in all the churches throughout London, God was given thanks. Following these things, a day was chosen for the King to wed King Edward's daughter, Elizabeth. This gained Henry great popularity, since it meant that the families of Lancaster and York had, at last, combined into a single House. 5

After he was crowned, the King rewarded his friends, some of whom were promoted in rank and others in wealth. Also, King Henry appointed a Council by whose advice all things might be governed properly and justly, and arguments settled without bitterness. He especially gathered close around him those men who had been his allies from the start. 10

Having settled these matters to his satisfaction, the King decided to visit the remaining parts of his realm. He wanted to make obedient all those who still supported his opponents, especially in Yorkshire. While at York, Henry was informed that Richard's supporters, Lord Lovell and Humphrey Stafford, were stirring up treason. At this news, Henry was greatly afraid as York was a city in which Richard was still popular. He had no army and no weaponry with which to arm his followers and nowhere he could enlist loyal soldiers. Thus, the King ordered his uncle, Duke Jasper of Bedford, to confront these enemies, though Bedford had only three thousand men, who were lightly armed and unruly. 15 20

When Bedford approached the enemy encampment, he immediately offered a pardon to all who would throw down their weapons. This was of great importance, as Lovell, either not trusting in himself or terrified, had secretly left his army in the night. Seeing that their leader had fled, all his followers quickly begged for pardon and surrendered themselves to the Crown, while Stafford sought sanctuary in a church. Thus, this plot against the King, which could have led to great slaughter, was settled by Bedford's timely plan. 25

Grateful that this upheaval was defeated and Yorkshire was now calm, Henry went back to London. Soon after, Queen Elizabeth gave birth to a son, whom the King named Arthur. 30

Acknowledgements:

Source from: <https://philological.cal.bham.ac.uk/polverg/26eng.html>



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

HENRY VIII'S RELIGIOUS CHANGES AND THE NORTHERN RISINGS, 1533–37

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



2 'Henry VIII's religious changes were not seriously threatened in the years 1533–37.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(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 extent of religious change in the years 1533–37 and the strength of opposition to religious change.

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 Edward Hall, *The Union of the Two Noble and Illustrious Houses of Lancaster and York*, published 1548. Hall was an MP throughout the 1530s. Here he is describing events during 1535 and 1536.

On 19 June 1535, three monks of the Charterhouse monastery in London were hanged, drawn and quartered for denying that the King was the Supreme Head of the Church. These men behaved very stubbornly. When their traitorous words against the King were read out at their trial, they foolishly admitted their treason. They did not attempt to defend themselves. Instead they maintained a malicious silence, seeming to suggest that Lord Cromwell, and all the others that sat in judgement upon them, were heretics and therefore unworthy of answering. They got what they deserved. 5

On 22 June 1535, John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, was beheaded. He was mourned by many for he was reported to have been a man of great learning who had lived a very good life. The Pope had just made him a cardinal and sent his cardinal's hat to England. However, the head on which it should have sat was on a spike on London Bridge before Fisher could receive it. Though he was very clever, Fisher was deceived by the false prophesies of Elizabeth Barton, the Holy Maid of Kent. He also wickedly maintained that the Pope was supreme head of the Church. How incredible is it that such an educated man should be so blind to the words of the scriptures which prove the royal supremacy so clearly! 10 15

On 6 July 1535, Sir Thomas More was beheaded for treason. He was once Lord Chancellor and a great persecutor of those who rejected the supremacy of the bishop of Rome. He continued to defend papal supremacy until his head was struck from his shoulders so he could do no more harm. 20

In February 1536, parliament made many good and virtuous laws. At this time, the King was granted all religious houses under the value of 300 marks. Shortly after, the bishops and all the clergy met together and published a book of Ten Articles. In this book, only three sacraments were mentioned, whereas the people had always been taught there were seven. Besides this, the number of holy days was reduced, especially those around harvest time. In response, the inhabitants of the North, being very ignorant and not understanding true religion, rose in rebellion. They were stirred and provoked by certain abbots and priests who claimed that the faith of the Church was being utterly suppressed and abolished. 25 30

Sourced from: Hall's chronicle: containing the history of England, during the reign of Henry the Fourth, and the succeeding monarchs, to the end of the reign of Henry the Eighth, in which are particularly described the manners and customs of those periods. Carefully collated with the editions of 1548 and 1550 by Edward Hall



...

- 3** To what extent was the unrest in Lincolnshire and the north, during the years 1536–37, caused by religious change?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Q3

3 To what extent were Henry VIII's religious changes, in the years 1533–37, unpopular?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

KETT'S REBELLION, 1549

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



3.

3 'Kett's rebellion of 1549 was not a significant threat.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



2 'The causes of Kett's Rebellion were chiefly economic.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 2** 'The Duke of Somerset's handling of Kett's Rebellion increased its threat to royal government.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(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 causes of Kett's rebellion and the extent of the threat that the rebellion posed to the government.

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 letters written by Francois van der Delft to Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor, in June, July and August 1549. Van der Delft was the Emperor's ambassador at the court of King Edward VI. Here he is reporting on events in England before and during Kett's rebellion, which started in Norfolk on 8 July 1549.

June The peasants, who have risen in various places in England to pull down enclosures, are still not contented. Secretly, I have been informed that the Lord Protector told the Royal Council that the peasants' demands were fair and just. He said that the poor should retain their access to the common land because this had always been public property. He said that the rich should not seize it and add it to their possessions. 5

July The revolt of the peasants has increased and spread to Norfolk. The rebels are complaining about the destruction of the people's rights by the nobles. They are destroying the enclosures and fish-ponds constructed by the noblemen. The rebels say that they have been forced to live on bread and water, having nowhere to graze their animals. The nobles used to rent out land, which gave the peasants the means of earning their livelihood. Now the nobles keep all the land for themselves. Some nobles own flocks of 30,000 sheep, others own larger flocks. 10

There are over 8,000 rebels in Norfolk and their cause has many sympathisers. They commit no violence against any person and profess themselves willing to obey the King and his laws. It is feared that unless the peasants' grievances are quickly satisfied, the townspeople will rise in revolt. They are also complaining about the high price of food. The Royal Council is in great confusion. Things are in a very bad way here. 15
20

August The Royal Council is meeting often to discuss how to deal with the evil rebellion of the peasants, which is growing daily. The rebels in Norfolk are demanding that all food should be sold at reasonable prices. They demand also that their land should be leased to them at the price it was during King Henry VII's reign. The rebellion is at a critical point. The peasants were victorious in an encounter they had with the King's army led by the Marquis of Northampton. The Marquis entered Norwich, where there was a great gathering of rebels, but was forced to retreat with all his men. He was unable to escape without losing several gentlemen killed, and eleven pieces of artillery. The rebels are holding out obstinately. They now hold a large number of gentlemen as prisoners. They intend to put these prisoners at the front of their ranks when they fight again. 25
30

Acknowledgement

Spain: June 1549; in Calendar of State Papers, Spain, Volume 9, 1547-1549, ed. Martin A S Hume and Royall Tyler (London, 1912)



-
- 2 To what extent was the defeat of Kett's rebellion due to the actions of the Earl of Warwick?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

THE REVOLT OF THE NORTHERN EARLS, 1569–70

5 questions in this sub-topic · 100 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 attitudes of the northern earls towards Queen Elizabeth and their reasons for revolt in 1569.

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 proclamation issued by the northern earls, 16 November 1569. This followed the demonstration at Durham Cathedral on 14 November, where they had held a Catholic mass.

We, Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, and Charles, Earl of Westmorland, the Queen's most true and lawful subjects, send greetings to all her Highness' people, and to all those of the old Catholic faith.

We, with many other well-disposed of the nobility and others, have promised our faith for the furtherance of this aim. As many other evil persons about Her Majesty have overthrown the true and Catholic religion, abused the Queen and dishonoured the realm, we have gathered ourselves together to resist force by force. 5

Many newly set up nobles in the service of the Queen, are acting to overthrow and put down the ancient nobility of this realm. They have also misused the Queen's majesty's own person. The new nobility also have, in the twelve years now past, set up, and maintained a new found religion and heresy, contrary to God's word. For the amending and correcting of this, many foreign powers do intend shortly to invade these realms, which will be to our utter destruction, if we do not speedily defend ourselves. 10 15

We now intend at this time to amend and correct these problems ourselves. If we should not, and foreigners enter the realm, then we will all be made slaves to them. This proclamation is therefore to persuade and require all of you who are above the age of sixteen years and under sixty, to do as your duty to God does command you. You must act now for the defence and re-establishment of the one true and Catholic religion. As you support the commonwealth of your country, you should come and join with us with all speed, with all the armour and resources as you, or any of you, have. Do not fail us, as you will ignore this plea at your peril. God save the Queen. 20

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Q3

3 'The causes of the revolt of the northern earls were primarily political.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Q3

- 3** 'The revolt of the northern earls failed largely as a consequence of poor planning and organisation.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 2 'The revolt of the northern earls was caused more by personal ambition than by religious conviction.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 3 'The revolt of the northern earls was never a serious threat to Elizabeth I's rule in England.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

TYRONE'S REBELLION IN IRELAND, 1594–1603

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



QUESTION 1

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

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the extent of the threat posed by the rebels and the nature of Elizabeth I's response to the Tyrone Rebellion.

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 proclamation issued on behalf of Queen Elizabeth I against the Earl of Tyrone and his associates, 28 June 1595. The proclamation was issued with a covering letter following the outbreak of the Tyrone Rebellion.

The Queen advanced Hugh O'Neill to the great position of the Earl of Tyrone and she gave him larger territories than any other Earl of Ireland with an allowance of 1,000 marks a year. At his request she gave to him and his heirs very large possessions and rule over her subjects; yet he has fallen from allegiance and committed many foul murders and other violent oppressions against her subjects. He has hanged one of Shane O'Neill's* sons, born of more noble parents than the Earl himself; for which act he was pardoned, after he promised to make amends. He has since taken by force two more of Shane O'Neill's sons, holding them captives in places unknown. Aspiring to live like a tyrant over the good subjects of Ulster, he has lured O'Donnell, the chief of Tyrconnell, whose family had always been loyal, to join him in rebellion with the aid of certain other disobedient subjects. He intends to invade the counties near to Dublin. In order to become Prince of Ulster he has also, partly by force, partly by persuasion, drawn many of the chieftains of Ulster into rebellion with him.

For these causes her Majesty does now prepare her army and notify all her good English and Irish subjects that the said Earl is the principal traitor and chief author of this rebellion, and is known to communicate with Spain and other of her Majesty's enemies. She commands all her subjects that have aided and accompanied him, and yet who now desire to live peaceably in her favour, to withdraw themselves from him and his accomplices. When her army enters Ulster, if those subjects come to the Lord Deputy, they shall have pardon of their lives and lands.

Covering letter to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland

Not knowing whether you have already proclaimed the Earl of Tyrone to be a traitor with his associates, we send you a draft of the proclamation, which you may use if you have not already issued one. If you have any hope of bringing O'Donnell back to our side, then, encourage him secretly with hope, for we are inclined to save him.

*Shane O'Neill – a leading nobleman and rival to Tyrone

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- 3 To what extent was the severity of the threat to the authority of the Crown in Ireland due to the actions of the rebels in the years 1594-1603?

(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 the appointment of the Earl of Essex as Lord Lieutenant in Ireland and the way he conducted the 1599 campaign against Tyrone's rebellion.

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 Fynes Moryson, *An Itinerary*, published 1617. Moryson was appointed as the personal secretary of Lord Mountjoy in 1600 and was in Ireland with Mountjoy during the latter stages of Tyrone's rebellion. Here he is describing the events of 1599.

Ireland was in such a disorderly state that many thought that order could only be restored by the powerful hand of Robert, Earl of Essex. This noble Lord had been involved in military campaigns of the greatest importance and was generally loved by both the nobility and the gentry. In recent years, he had won much honour in service both on land and at sea. He had long been a dear favourite of the Queen who believed him fit for this service in Ireland. His enemies also proposed that he should lead the campaign so that he would be absent from court.

5

Lord Essex was granted the title of Lord Lieutenant with greater authority than previous Lord Deputies in Ireland. He was given special instructions from the Queen to throw all his forces against the chief traitor, Tyrone, in Ulster. The people imagined nothing but victory with such a leader and such a strong army. With this great approval, Essex journeyed to Ireland in March.

10

However, Essex did not seek out Tyrone as the Queen had ordered him. Instead he was persuaded by some, motivated by their own private gain, to lead his forces against a few rebels in Munster. Here, he captured a great number of cattle. At the end of July, Essex brought his forces back into Leinster. His soldiers were weary, sick and incredibly diminished in number. All that he had accomplished, besides the scattering of a few of the rebels' weaker forces, was to capture a single castle that, after his departure, fell to the rebels again.

15

20

Hearing that the Queen was upset by his actions, Essex first blamed the Irish Council, whose advice he said he had followed because of its experience in Irish matters. Later, he explained to Her Majesty that he had been unable to accomplish more because his army was unwilling to be led towards Ulster and that many had deserted. He stated that he had no more than 4000 men, whereas Tyrone had over 6000 who were strongly positioned. He said that there had been little prospect of being able to establish strongholds in Ulster, and that supplying them through the winter would be dangerous anyway.

25

Her Majesty was greatly offended that such a strong army, maintained at such cost, had achieved nothing in six months, and had little hope of doing anything further against the rebels that year.

30



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Acknowledgement

Source from: <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/e/eebo/A07834.0001.001/1:19.1.1?rgn=div3;view=fulltext>



- 3 To what extent was the duration of Tyrone's rebellion a consequence of English weaknesses and mistakes?

(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 reasons for the Spanish invasion of Ireland in 1601 and the extent of the support it offered to Tyrone's rebellion.

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 Marin Cavalli, the Venetian Ambassador in France, to the government of Venice, 10 November 1601. Here he is reporting information on the landing of Spanish troops in Ireland, which he had learned at the court of the King of France.

The landing in Ireland of about five thousand Spanish troops took place early last month. They landed at Kinsale, where they seized the small town of that name. It is reported that the Bishop of Cork is supporting them. The King of Spain's aim is to secure a foothold in Ireland, then to push forward gradually. The distance from Spain to Ireland is not great, and navigation in the open sea is easier than in the English Channel, where the last Armada* went. 5

There are other reasons for the invasion. The Queen of England is sixty-eight years old, and, in the natural course of events, she cannot continue much longer. Should she die soon, this foothold would allow the King of Spain either to acquire Ireland or to assist the Catholics there. The King could also use his position to make England dependent on himself. 10

Queen Elizabeth either did not believe the warnings she was given about this invasion, or her troops failed to locate the enemy, for the Spanish landed without meeting any of the armed opposition they were expecting. However, on hearing the news, Lord Deputy Mountjoy, who resides at Dublin, withdrew six thousand of the sixteen thousand infantry that he had positioned in the north against the Earl of Tyrone. These soldiers were sent to combat the Spanish at Kinsale. In addition, the Queen has sent Mountjoy some reinforcements and has given orders to raise six thousand more men for his service. She has already sent some of her ships, which, as a rule, are admirably equipped. They are ordered to blockade the port of Kinsale, also to patrol the seas and stop any further support that may be sent from Spain. 15 20

The opinion here in France is that all the troops sent from Spain will be of little use. They are not used to the climate, and lack supplies. Also, it will be hard for them to make contact with the Earl of Tyrone. He is at the opposite end of the island, while the Lord Deputy holds all the country between them with well-provisioned forts. The strength of the Earl of Tyrone depends on one or two very important strongholds in Ulster. If he abandons these to join up with the Spanish, he will expose himself to the obvious chance of ruin. 25

*last Armada – a failed attempt by Spain in 1597 to seize ports in England or Wales as bases for a possible conquest of England; the fleet was scattered by a storm

Acknowledgement:

Source from: *Venice: November 1601*; in *Calendar of State Papers Relating To English Affairs in the Archives of Venice*, Volume 9, 1592–1603, ed. Horatio F Brown (London, 1897), pp. 477–481.

MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



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 reform of the Privy Council in 1540 was the key turning point in the development of the royal government in the years 1485-1603. Arguments and evidence that suggest the reform of the Privy Council (1540) was the key turning point in the development of the royal government should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • An inner ring of councillors who surrounded Henry VIII at court was formalised by Thomas Cromwell into an emergency Privy Council after the Pilgrimage of Grace and a formal Privy Council by 1540 • These reforms meant that the number of members was reduced to 19, with agendas for meetings, which left the Star Chamber free to focus on legal matters • Its reform meant the royal government had a more permanent and centralised administration centered on the Privy Council • Its reform marked a significant shift in the development of royal government away from the personal nature of government e.g. of Henry VII, Wolsey and Cromwell • Its status was confirmed by the use of the Privy Council in Henry VIII's will (1547) to govern during the minority of Edward VI, it had full power and authority in theory • Northumberland's coup d'etat in 1549 saw him take control of the Privy Council and he filled it with 32 supporters, showing that he understood the significance of the Council in establishing and maintaining power • Mary and Elizabeth continued to use the Privy Council, demonstrating institutional stability and administrative continuity. Arguments and evidence that the reform of the Privy Council (1540) was not the key turning point in the development of the royal government should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry VII had governed with councillors and c24 met regularly concerning judicial and administrative matters • Wolsey's earlier work with the Star Chamber had already led to the differentiation between political/ administrative tasks and judicial tasks • Reform of the royal government was not something that happened in a few years; it was not completed until 1603 and key role of Burghley in later developments could be discussed • The use of regional councils e.g. the Council of the North, continued throughout the Tudor period • Somerset was able to bypass the Privy Council when he ruled as Lord Protector 1547-49. 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 patronage allowed monarchs to retain their control of the kingdom in the years 1485-1603. Arguments and evidence that patronage allowed monarchs to retain their control of the kingdom should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of a network of personal relationships by patronage and the granting of lands, titles and positions at court allowed monarchs to retain their control over the kingdom • Creating new nobility was a key development in the use of patronage in the Tudor period e.g. the Dudleys, Russells and the Seymours • Henry VII made use of patronage to control the far reaches of the kingdom e.g. Jasper Tudor in Wales or Thomas Howard in the North of England • Henry VIII and subsequent monarchs were able to control Church patronage following the break with Rome (1536), making extensive use of church land and wealth • In Elizabeth's reign attending court was increasingly appealing for the nobility and gentry with opportunities for financial gain. Arguments and evidence that counter the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Patronage did not allow a steady increase in control over the kingdom, control fluctuated depending on the power of the individual monarch and could be hindered by over-mighty subjects • The use of patronage by royal favourites led to resentment e.g. of Wolsey in 1520s, and of Cromwell in 1530s, of Robert Cecil in 1590s which could hinder the control by the monarchs of their kingdom • The development of bureaucratic power rather than patronage enabled monarchs to retain their control the kingdom e.g. through the Privy Council, North, Marches of Wales • Parliament and the use of legislation was increasingly used to maintain control of the kingdom, notably from the Reformation Parliament (1536) onwards • Officials were increasingly used to maintain control over the kingdom e.g. the role of the Justices of the Peace and with the appointments of Lord Lieutenants from the 1540s • The use of patronage could lead to personal rivalries and tensions within the Privy Council, hindering the management of the country e.g. between Essex and Cecil from the 1590s. Other relevant material must be credited



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that there was a steady decline in the role of the royal household in government in the years 1485-1603. Arguments and evidence that there was a steady decline in the role of the royal household in government in the years 1485-1603 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Financial control moved in the reign of Henry VIII from the chamber to the Exchequer • The reform of the Privy Council in 1540 marked a shift in the nature of government and a move away from government based on the royal household • The declining importance of the Privy Chamber under Mary and Elizabeth, as female monarchs • There was a strengthening of the local institutions of government, e.g. the Council of the North and Lord Lieutenants • Cecil strengthened the institutions of royal government and the role of secretary was made permanent. Arguments and evidence modifying the position that there was a steady decline in the role of the royal household in government in the years 1485-1603 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry VII's rule remained largely personal • Henry VIII continued to work with one or two key advisers rather than relying solely on the institutions of central government • Somerset when ruling as Lord Protector 1547-49 returned to a personal nature of government • During Elizabeth's reign the Privy Council remained under her control and travelled with her on progresses rather than remaining in Whitehall. 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 about the statement that parliament became considerably more critical of royal government in the years 1485-1603. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that parliament became considerably more critical of royal government in the years 1485-1603 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The increasing use of parliament by the Tudor monarchs to sanction religious change, combined with its already accepted role in granting taxation, gave MPs increasing scope to criticise royal government during this period • The growing size of the Commons during this period, and the better education of both Lords and MPs, were factors encouraging increased criticism of royal government • Henry VIII faced significant criticism in his early parliaments, the 1515 Parliament (over the Hunne Case) and the 1523 Parliament (which refused to grant him the full amount of taxation he demanded for his war with France) • Mary I was forced to back down over the restoration of monastic lands amid protests from the Parliament of 1554 and her marriage contract had to be negotiated carefully to forestall further parliamentary criticism • Elizabeth I faced repeated criticism over her religious settlement – her Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity in 1559 had to be re-drafted to appease Catholic critics in parliament while her church was continually attacked by puritan MPs • Elizabeth also faced criticism from parliament over her marriage plans, foreign policy and the sale of monopolies, and was threatened with the withholding of taxation in 1566 and 1593. Arguments and evidence opposing the statement that that parliament became considerably more critical of royal government in the years 1485-1603 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parliament remained very largely beholden to the royal will throughout these years, which tempered its criticism – it was called irregularly, could be forbidden from discussing sensitive issues and outspoken MPs were jailed • Throughout this period, parliament was skilfully managed by able royal ministers at the head of an increasingly-strengthened council - Wolsey, Cromwell and the Cecils all used a variety of means to manage criticism



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There were only seven brief, and mostly uncontroversial, parliaments during the entire reign of Henry VII, and even the parliaments of the 1530s and 1540s generally acquiesced with Henry VIII's policy, however radical• Though Mary's parliaments were sometimes critical, they went along with the vast majority of her demands, reversing the religious reforms that many of the same MPs and Lords had voted to approve during the previous 15 years• Elizabeth I's parliaments often made considerable noise but all attempts to influence the Queen over her marriage, religious policy or foreign affairs failed and her demands for taxation, even during peacetime, were all granted. |
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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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Level	Mark	Descriptor
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5	17–20	• Interrogates the evidence of both sources 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 causes of Kett's rebellion and the extent of the threat that the rebellion posed to the government. Though the author is not named in the specification, Kett's Rebellion is, and candidates can be expected to know about its causes and the challenge it posed. - 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 by an ambassador at the English court whose job it was to inform Charles V of events in England as fully and accurately as he was able - The letters were despatched at the time of the events they describe and can provide an immediate and vivid perspective on the rebellion, and on the reaction to the rebellion at the English court - Though the ambassador was present in England, and was clearly privy to information that came from senior figures in government, he was not a first-hand witness to Kett's rebellion. - 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 causes of Kett's rebellion: - The source suggests that poverty and hunger were major causes of the rebellion ('forced to live on bread and water', 'also complaining about the high price of food', 'demanding that all food be sold at reasonable prices') - It provides evidence that enclosure was a focus for the unrest ('risen...to pull down enclosures', 'destroying enclosures', 'nowhere to graze their animals') - It suggests resentment with the rich was a cause of rebellion ('complaining about the destruction of people's rights by the nobles', 'fish-ponds constructed by the noblemen', 'common land...the rich should not seize...their possessions.'). The extent of the threat that the rebellion posed to the government: - It suggests that Kett's rebellion was a threat because it broke out at a time of a more general unrest during the summer of 1549 ('June...risen in various places', 'revolt...has increased and spread') and had significant support ('over 8000 rebels') - It indicates that there was a real fear in government of unrest spreading from the rural to the urban poor during Kett's rebellion ('unless...the townspeople will rise in revolt'), which would amplify the threat - The source suggests that Kett's rebellion was a threat because it put considerable pressure on the government ('The Royal Council is in great confusion. Things are in a very bad way here.', 'The Council meets often...evil rebellion of the peasants.') - It provides evidence that the rebels were a significant threat as they were able to repulse a royal army, had seized both artillery and 'gentlemen prisoners', and were 'holding out obstinately.' - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Kett's rebellion was the most serious episode among widespread agrarian discontent in England in the summer of 1549, which spread through the south and Midlands. At the same time, the government faced the 'Prayer Book Rebellion' in Cornwall and Devon - As well as economic causes, the rebellion was caused by a feeling of injustice among the politically-excluded - the belief that the poor were suffering for the interests of the rich was encapsulated by the Commonwealth-men, who wrote that that 'sheep eat men'



	- The Privy Council was divided and slow to construct an effective strategy to combat Kett, partly because of money-difficulties and the extent of the problems it faced elsewhere, but also because of Somerset's apparent sympathy for the rebel demands - Though it took over six weeks, and two royal armies, to defeat Kett's rebellion, the scale of the threat it posed was slight - its demands were moderate and respectful, it did not threaten the King or his religious settlement, and Kett never marched on London.
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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 accuracy of the statement that the revolt of the northern earls was caused more by personal ambition than by religious conviction. Arguments and evidence that supports the statement that the revolt of the northern earls was caused more by personal ambition than by religious conviction should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Both Westmorland and Northumberland deeply resented the marginalisation of their personal interests by Elizabeth - the earls were ambitious to restore the traditional dominance of the Neville and Percy families in the north - The earls were drawn to revolt by personal debt and the ambition of replacing Elizabethan appointees in profitable positions in the north, e.g. Northumberland was especially angered by the appointment of Henry Carey as Governor of Berwick in 1568 - As one whose father had been executed for treason after the Pilgrimage of Grace, and whose lands and titles had only recently been restored by Mary, Northumberland knew that he would be frozen from influence at court unless Elizabeth was removed - Through revolt, the northern earls and other leading families sought to lessen the intrusion of the Council of the North into their affairs, and to remove the string of centrally-appointed outsiders who led it, e.g. Archbishop Young, the Earl of Sussex - The Duke of Norfolk plotted revolt in the north both to remove his major rival at court, William Cecil, and to contract a highly-advantageous marriage to Mary Queen of Scots - Lord Dacre (whose tenants fought royal forces at the battle of Gelt Bridge in February 1570) deserted the Queen's cause to secure possession of his nephew's title and lands, after failing to gain them through loyalty. Arguments and evidence that counter the statement that the revolt of the northern earls was caused more by personal ambition than by religious conviction should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - The revolt, centred on an area of the country still largely Catholic in allegiance, called for the reversal of Elizabeth's religious reforms and attracted considerable popular support - this suggests that religious conviction was the central cause - The revolt was triggered by the arrival of Mary Stuart in England in 1568 - as a Catholic with a legitimate claim to the English throne, she was able to act as the focus of internal and international efforts to restore Catholicism in England - The revolt was in response to the realisation by the earls that Protestantism was likely both to endure and strengthen still further, as Elizabeth's position on the throne entered its second decade - The revolt was caused by the Privy Council's attempts to enforce Protestantism in the north through appointments to key roles (e.g. Pilkington as Bishop of Durham, Scrope as Warden of the Western March) prompted by England's deepening rivalry with Spain - After the seizure of Durham, the rebels restored the Mass and conspicuously destroyed vestiges of Protestantism, e.g. prayer books in English, indicating that the restoration of Catholicism was the focus of their efforts - The leaders of the revolt were sincere Catholics who harboured principled objections to Protestantism, e.g. after he fled, and was made penniless, Westmorland continued to agitate for the restoration of Catholicism in England until his death. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the duration of Tyrone's Rebellion was a consequence of English weaknesses and mistakes. Arguments and evidence that the duration of Tyrone's Rebellion was a consequence of English weaknesses and mistakes should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The duration of the Nine Years' War was a consequence of England's economic weakness - with a relatively small population and at a time of economic decline, England lacked the resources to crush the rebellion any sooner • As a consequence of the crown's financial weakness, the English armies sent to fight in Ireland were repeatedly too small and poorly equipped and trained, and prone to indiscipline, e.g. at Clontibret, Bagenal was short of supplies including ammunition • The length of the rebellion was a consequence of England having major commitments in addition to those in Ireland, e.g. maintaining English forces in the Netherlands and the necessity of defending England itself from a potential Spanish invasion • The war's duration was a consequence of English mistakes in the treatment of the Irish chieftains, e.g. preferring minor English officials for positions of influence in Ireland fired the revolt, declaring Tyrone to be a traitor in 1595 prolonged it • The duration of the war was a consequence of the crown's repeated mistakes in sending unsuitable men to lead its efforts against the Irish, e.g. Bagenal was a divisive figure and poor tactician, while Essex proved vain, naive and difficult to control • The war lasted as long as it did because English tactics were ineffective and expensive - the maintenance of small, isolated garrisons, which were difficult to supply, led to the humiliation at Yellow Ford in 1598 and the collapse of the Munster Plantation. Arguments and evidence that the duration of Tyrone's Rebellion was not a consequence of English weaknesses and mistakes should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The duration of the rebellion was a consequence of Tyrone's leadership - from a leading Irish family, he was able to overcome traditional tribal rivalries and inspired sustained support from the Gaelic population across Ireland • The length of the revolt was a consequence of religion and culture - the Irish feared the impact of Elizabeth's plantation policy in Ireland both on Catholicism and on Gaelic customs, law and language, and they fought accordingly • The duration of the fighting was a consequence of Tyrone's military tactics against the English forces - guerrilla attacks, with well-drilled musket-men and pike-men, were key to the Irish victories at Clontibret, Yellow Ford and Curlew Pass • The rebellion lasted as long as it did as a consequence of the rebels' familiarity with Ireland's geography and their ability to use it to their advantage, e.g. at Yellow Ford and Curlew Pass • The rebellion lasted nine years as a consequence of its support from powerful Irish chieftains outside Ulster, notably James FitzThomas and Florence MacCarthy, who extended the threat to English forces to Leinster and Munster • The duration of the war was a consequence of Spanish support for Tyrone - the threat of a Spanish invasion of Ireland in the late 1590s both energised the rebels and stretched English resources still further. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that the Elizabethan religious settlement (1559-63) was the most important development in church-state relationships in the years 1485-1603. Arguments and evidence that the Elizabethan religious settlement (1559-63) was the most important development in church-state relationships in the years 1485-1603 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Act of Supremacy (1559) was important because it cemented the royal supremacy over the English Church after the toing and froing of the mid-Tudor years, so bringing greater stability to church-state relationships • The Act of Uniformity (1559) was important because it confirmed the primacy of Protestantism in England for the rest of the Tudor period, so ending the fluctuations of the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward and Mary • The Thirty-Nine Articles (drafted in 1563 and approved by parliament in 1571) gave a sound and lasting theological basis for church-state relationships after the failure of numerous previous attempts since 1536, e.g. the Ten Articles, Six Articles • The religious settlement was important because it ensured that the crown would control episcopal appointments and that these bishops would be Protestants, responsible for visitations that would enforce Protestantism in every community • It was important because its skilful balance, the 'via media', ensured broad acceptance in a country that still had a Catholic majority - by retaining the 'look' of the Catholic church, the settlement bought vital time for Protestantism to take hold. Arguments and evidence that opposes the statement that the Elizabethan religious settlement (1559-63) was the most important development in church-state relationships in the years 1485-1603, and/or that other developments were more important, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Elizabeth's religious settlement did not bring peace to church-state relations, e.g. challenges to its essentials from the puritans were a constant irritant, some even supported by one of her own Archbishops of Canterbury, Edmund Grindal • The settlement had to be strengthened as a result of challenges throughout Elizabeth's reign both from Catholics and from separatists, e.g. the Religion Act (1592) was passed to punish those who questioned Elizabeth's authority in religious matters • Henry VII's attacks on the use of sanctuary and on benefit of clergy (e.g. at the parliaments of 1489 and 1491) were important developments, as they sought to delineate more clearly the relationship between the crown and the church in England • The Hunne Case (1511-15) was an important development in church-state relationships because it led to parliament openly attacking the church's powers to try and imprison individuals • The many Acts of Parliament passed by the Reformation Parliament were important developments, notably the Act of Supremacy (1534), as they overthrew papal authority and confirmed Henry VIII as Supreme Head of the Church in England • Important developments in church-state relations occurred under both Edward IV (e.g. the institution of the state-sanctioned Book of Common Prayer in 1549) and Mary I (e.g. the Statute of Repeal of 1555, which abolished all religious laws passed after 1529). 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 statement that, in the years 1485-1603, the most successful use of patronage to support royal government came in the reign of Henry VIII. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1485-1603, the most successful use of patronage to support royal government came in the reign of Henry VIII should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry VIII successfully expanded royal patronage following his accession in order to distance himself from the unpopularity of his father, who had been notoriously parsimonious, e.g. the number of peerages granted rose sharply in the 1510s • Henry VIII successfully used patronage to boost the quality of the nobility, essential in times of difficulty, e.g. the pacification of East Anglia following the Amicable Grant fiasco was undertaken by the Dukes of Suffolk and Norfolk, both elevated under Henry • Henry VIII ensured efficient royal government through patronage by promoting able and loyal advisers, e.g. Thomas Cromwell and Thomas Wriothesley, the Clerk of the Signet, who was knighted in 1540 and granted substantial property rights in Hampshire • Henry successfully used the benefits of the Break with Rome to ensure the cooperation of parliament throughout his later reign, e.g. Sir Thomas Denys, MP for Devon, was granted land from three dissolved monasteries in Devon and Dorset from 1539 • Henry used royal patronage successfully to help secure royal control of troublesome areas of the realm, e.g. John Russell, who became the key figure in the West Country following the fall of Henry Courtenay, was made a Knight of the Garter in 1539. Arguments and evidence that counter the statement that, in the years 1485-1603, the most successful use of patronage to support royal government came in the reign of Henry VIII should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry VIII's use of patronage was unable to prevent the emergence of serious factional rivalries at court during the 1540s, e.g. his promotion of Cromwell and the Seymours created friction with more established families like the Howards • Henry VII successfully used patronage to reward those who had supported him in exile before 1485, so creating a close and loyal following as the dynasty established itself, e.g. the promotions of John Morton, Giles Daubeney • Henry VII made a successful use of patronage after 1485 by demonstrating that rewards followed loyalty rather than being given in hope of loyalty, e.g. the gradual restoration of the Howard family fortunes for support against the Yorkist pretenders • Under Edward VI, both Somerset and Northumberland successfully used patronage to bolster their control of royal government, e.g. Privy Councillor William Herbert was made Earl of Pembroke in 1551 after supporting Northumberland's assumption of power • Elizabeth I successfully used patronage to help secure her position in the 1560s, e.g. her use of patronage ensured the loyalty of councillors like William Cecil, who was made Master of the Court of Wards in 1563 and ennobled as Lord Burghley in 1571 • Elizabeth successfully used patronage to ensure the service of able men, e.g. the second Earl of Bedford, made a Knight of the Garter in 1564 • By skilful use of patronage, Elizabeth's ministers successfully ensured the co-operation of parliament throughout Elizabeth's reign, e.g. as a JP in 5 counties, William Cecil was able to nominate 26 loyal MPs to the parliament of 1584. 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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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 that the re-establishment of the Council of the North in 1537 was the most significant development in involving the localities in governance in the years 1485–1603. Arguments and evidence that suggest the re-establishment of the Council of the North in 1537 was the most significant development in involving the localities in governance should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Council was re-established as a court rather than simply a governmental or administrative body and provided supervisory jurisdiction over the North rather than governing the North from the Star Chamber in the South • The Council was popular with those bringing civil cases who wanted local justice to be dispensed • From 1561 the vice president and one legal member had to be based in York, which shows that localities were now permanently involved in governance • Until 1572 the Council was headed by local magnates who were now directly involved in governance. Arguments and evidence that the Council of the North in 1537 was not the most significant development in involving the localities in governance should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Justices of the Peace played a major role in the local government and Henry VII increased their powers in 1487 and 1495 • Cromwell's reform of the Council of the North brought the Council under the orbit of the Privy Council and could be seen as a centralising move • From 1572 until his death, the Council of the North was headed by Huntingdon, a member of the Privy Council, bringing the council back under the control of central government • The role of Lord Lieutenants increased in importance from their first appointment in 1549 and their appointment made permanent after 1585 • Other regional institutions were significant, e.g. the Council in the Marches of Wales. 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 the Crown steadily increased control over the Church throughout the years 1485–1603. Arguments and evidence that the Crown steadily increased control over the Church should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry VII and Henry VIII both extracted extensive taxation from the Church. They used churchmen, paid for by Church revenues, as their bureaucrats, e.g. Morton, Fox and Wolsey • Henry VIII became Supreme Head of the Church in 1534, which was a fundamental shift in Crown control of the Church • The dissolution of the monasteries meant that all aspects of the Church now answered to the monarch • Edward continued to reform and increase control of the Church, e.g. Act of Uniformity 1549 and second Prayer Book of 1552 • Elizabeth became Supreme Governor of the Church in 1559 and the Elizabethan Church remained a servant of the state at her death • Elizabeth's suspension of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Grindal, in 1577 demonstrates the control of the Crown over the Church. Arguments and evidence that may contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include • Henry VII had relatively little involvement with the Church, beyond taxation, and felt he had no need to increase control of the Church • Henry VII's right to be King was confirmed by the Papacy in 1486, demonstrating the significance of the Church in state matters • Mary returned the Church to Rome in 1554 and the appointment of Cardinal Pole showed that the state had surrendered some control of the Church • Elizabeth faced opposition and challenges to her control over the Church, e.g. vestments controversy in 1566 and Cope and Wentworth in Parliament in 1587. 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 as to how far the Tudor subsidy of 1513 was the most significant development in increasing royal control of the localities in the years 1485-1603. Arguments and evidence that the Tudor subsidy of 1513 was the most significant development in increasing royal control of the localities should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Local officials were appointed to assess each person's wealth, which meant that the crown had a greater awareness of the finances of their subjects • The significantly increased revenue raised by the subsidy also enabled the crown to fund armies to put down local rebellions • The subsidy was used by subsequent Tudor monarchs to the end of the period and became the main method of extraordinary taxation for the monarchs. It increased the reach of the crown over the localities. Arguments and evidence that the Tudor subsidy of 1513 was not the most significant development in increasing royal control of the localities should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The importance and role of Justices of the Peace from the reign of Henry VII onwards in upholding law and order in the localities • The re-establishment of the Council of the North in 1537 ensured that the crown increased control over the North of the kingdom • The Law in Wales Acts (1535 and 1542), whereby the government and laws of Wales were brought into line with England • The Statute of Artificers in 1563 was an attempt by the crown to manage and mitigate social and economic problems in the localities and also to increase royal control • The Acts for the Relief of the Poor (1598 and 1601), whereby contributions to poor relief were made compulsory and a national standard imposed, meant royal control extended across the whole of the country. 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 about the significance of royal progresses in maintaining good relations between the crown and the people in the years 1485-1603. Arguments and evidence agreeing with the view that royal progresses were significant in maintaining good relations between the crown and the country in the years 1485-1603 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In an era before mass travel and communication, progresses were a key means of demonstrating royal power and authority in the localities, especially in regions prone to disobedience or rebellion • At the start of his reign, Henry VII understood the need to be seen by the people in order to help advertise and secure the new dynasty – progresses began as early as 1486 to the Yorkist north, and continued into the 1490s • The need to rebuild relations after his father's reign led Henry VIII to make almost annual progresses until the 1530s – also his visit to the north in 1541 helped address accusations of neglect made during the revolts of 1536-37 • The boy-king Edward VI was encouraged to go on progress by Dudley both to increase his knowledge of his realm and as a demonstration of his authority, e.g. his visit to the south in 1552 included a review of the navy at Portsmouth • Elizabeth I revived the regular practice of royal progresses as a means of bolstering her authority during dangerous times and fully understood the propaganda effect of rich display. Arguments and evidence disagreeing with the view that royal progresses were significant in maintaining good relations between the crown and the people in

the years 1485-1603 and/or that there were other important factors maintaining the relationship should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Progresses could cause royal unpopularity in the areas visited – the right of purveyance allowed the crown to offset costs by requisitioning goods or services at greatly-reduced prices, forcing some locals into bankruptcy
- Henry VII abandoned progresses in the later years of his reign due to fears for his personal security, thus they could not have been used to maintain good relations between the crown and the people
- Both Henry VIII and Elizabeth preferred to make progresses in the immediate vicinity of London, either to existing royal palaces or the houses of established supporters, negating their effect as a means of maintaining good relationships
- Edward VI and Mary rarely went on progress due both to its cost and fears for their personal safety – also, bitter factional rivalry under Somerset meant that it was extremely risky to allow Edward to move too freely
- The areas which caused greatest concern to the Tudors, the north and the far west, were rarely visited on progress - the visits of 1486 and 1541 were exceptions
- Other ways of maintaining relationships between the crown and the people developed throughout the sixteenth century, e.g. the use of Councils in the north and Wales, patronage, the developing roles of JPs and lord lieutenants.

Other relevant material must be credited.

5	17–20	• Interrogates the evidence of both sources 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.



Level	Mark	Descriptor
		- 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 reasons for the appointment of the Earl of Essex as Lord Lieutenant in Ireland and the way he conducted the 1599 campaign against Tyrone's rebellion. Tyrone's rebellion and the Earl of Essex are in the specification and candidates can therefore be expected to know about them and be aware of the context of the source. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - As the personal secretary of Lord Mountjoy, Essex's successor in Ireland, and having been present in Ireland in the years after Essex's dismissal, Moryson is likely to be well informed on Irish matters - As Mountjoy's personal secretary, there may be a tendency to amplify Essex's errors to make his successor's later victory over Tyrone appear greater - Though relatively neutral in tone and language, the source makes clear the author's view of Essex and his mistakes. - 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 the appointment of the Earl of Essex as Lord Lieutenant in Ireland: - The source indicates that Essex was appointed because of the seriousness of the rebellion in Ireland ('disorderly state') and because of his military and leadership abilities ('powerful hand', 'involved...greatest importance', 'won much honour...land and sea.') - It provides evidence that Essex was appointed as Lord Lieutenant because of the personal support of the Queen ('dear favourite...who believed him fit for this service') - It suggests that Essex was appointed because he had popular support in England ('generally loved... nobility and gentry.', 'with great approval') - It indicates that Essex had opponents who wanted to distance him from the Queen ('His enemies...absent from court.'). The way Essex conducted the 1599 campaign against Tyrone's rebellion: - The source provides evidence that Essex did not carry out the instructions given to him once he had arrived in Ireland ('did not seek out Tyrone as the Queen had ordered him.') and suggests he was easily side-tracked by others ('persuaded by some...gain') - The source implies that Essex's conduct of the 1599 campaign was a massive failure ('His soldiers were weary...diminished in number.', 'a single castle...fell to the rebels again.', 'had achieved nothing in six months...that year.') - The source indicates that Essex later made excuses for his conduct ('blamed the Irish Council', 'he explained...unable to accomplish more...') and suggests that these failed to satisfy the Queen ('upset by his actions', 'Her Majesty was greatly offended'). 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: - Essex achieved a reputation as a military commander during the 1590s, e.g. his 'capture'

	of Cadiz in 1596, though his conduct also made him enemies at court, notably Robert Cecil, who may have set him up to fail in Ireland • Essex was a long-standing favourite of the Queen but had flouted her instructions on more than one occasion in the 1590s - vain and arrogant, he pressed for his own appointment as Lord Lieutenant in 1599 • At 16 000 men, the army sent to Ireland in 1599 was the largest ever, and cost £1000 a day, but Essex's strategic errors made it impossible to defeat Tyrone as hoped, e.g. dividing his forces into small garrisons, the fruitless campaign in Munster • Though the failure of the 1599 campaign was not solely due to Essex, e.g. the lack of ships and gun carriages to support his forces, the Queen held him responsible – his decision to agree a truce with Tyrone was viewed by many as treasonous and hastened his fall.
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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 accuracy of the statement that by 1487, Henry VII had fully secured his position on the throne of England. Arguments and evidence that that by 1487, Henry VII had fully secured his position on the throne of England should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In his parliaments of 1485 and 1487, large numbers of Yorkists were attainted, their titles and lands reverting to the crown – this, and the Act of Resumption in 1486, provided Henry with the financial means to secure the throne • By 1487, Henry had secured the throne by marriage to Elizabeth of York, so further dividing the Yorkist opposition and uniting the Tudor claim with a legitimate line that could trace its ancestry back directly to Edward III • The birth of Prince Arthur in 1486 provided Henry with a male heir, which enormously boosted his position on the throne • In 1486, Henry easily overcame the Stafford-Lovell rebellion and, in 1487, he comfortably defeated Simnel's invading army at Stoke, in the process permanently removing the two leading Ricardians, Lovell and Lincoln • Henry's political abilities helped secure his throne by 1487, e.g. his skilful handling of the Howards that won their loyalty, his calling of a Great Council to build noble support before the Battle of Stoke • Henry had secured the throne by 1487 due to the widespread desire for peace and stability following 30 years of civil war – for this reason, most landed families were willing to support him against the minority of Yorkist troublemakers. Arguments and evidence that counter the statement that by 1487, Henry VII had fully secured his position on the throne of England should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry was a usurper and his dubious claim to the throne was still at issue after 1487 – the naming of his son, Arthur, betrayed his vulnerability by seeking to emphasise the ancient 'British' origins of the Tudors • Henry had not eliminated the Yorkist threat in England by 1487, e.g. the fate of the 'Princes in the Tower' was still unknown, while two de la Pole brothers and the Earl of Warwick were certainly alive and could, and did, act as focuses of renewed opposition • Henry's security on the throne remained shaky while Margaret of Burgundy was still able to succour and fund opposition from beyond Henry's reach, e.g. Warbeck, and while France was still eager to destabilise the new dynasty in England • Henry's parsimonious dispersal of patronage following Bosworth helped store up long-term disaffection, e.g. the failure to reward William Stanley more generously led to the later 'plot' • Henry made errors that weakened his security in the years 1485-87, e.g. his trust in the loyalty of the de la Poles backfired. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the unrest in Lincolnshire and the north, in the years 1536-37, was caused by religious change. Arguments and evidence that the unrest in Lincolnshire and the north, during the years 1536-37, was caused by religious change should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The unrest of 1536-37 came after several years of fundamental religious change in England and directly after the first Act for the dissolution of the monasteries, the Act of Ten Articles and the issuing of Cromwell's Injunctions (all in 1536) • The Lincolnshire Rising began in Louth in October 1536 in direct response to a visitation undertaken by the Bishop's men in line with Cromwell's orders – locals believed that precious church property was about to be seized by the government and sold • The written demands made by the rebels in Lincolnshire and during the Pilgrimage of Grace made clear that religious change was a major cause of the unrest, e.g. both prominently mentioned the dissolution of the monasteries • During the Pilgrimage of Grace, rebels marched behind banners depicting the Five Wounds of Christ, demanded 'the restitution of Christ's Church and the suppression of heretics', and directly restored two recently-dissolved houses in York • Many noble and gentry supporters of the Pilgrimage of Grace were aligned with the conservative faction at court, which was opposed to the religious changes undertaken since 1533, e.g. Darcy, Hussey and the two Percy brothers • The numerous executions of abbots, monks and parish priests for their parts in stoking the unrest suggest that religious change was a major cause of the rebellions. Arguments and evidence that oppose the view that the unrest in Lincolnshire and the north, during the years 1536-37, was caused by religious change should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Not all those involved in leading the unrest in 1536-37 were opposed to religious change, e.g. Francis Bigod was an evangelical who had supported and introduced some of Henry's reforms in the north • That only a fraction of the demands of the rebels concerned religion change suggests that it was by no means the only cause of the unrest, e.g. of the 24 demands in the Pontefract Articles, only a minority directly concerned the recent Church reforms • The vast majority of northern landed families did not support the unrest despite their likely sympathies for the religious demands of the rebels and opposition to Henry's changes, e.g. the Stanleys, Lord Dacre • The social and economic grievances of ordinary people were central to the unrest of 1536-37, e.g. the impact of the 1534 subsidy in a traditionally poor area, concerns about enclosure and tenancy agreements • Resentment of the growing influence of Henry's newer, and 'low born', advisers, e.g. Cromwell and Rich, and the consequent decline in influence of the north's traditional ruling families, e.g. the Percys, was a factor fuelling the unrest. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that the role of Secretary was central to Tudor government throughout the years 1485-1603. Arguments and evidence that the role of Secretary was central to Tudor government throughout the years 1485-1603 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The position of Secretary in the Tudor period was a role considered inferior only to that of Lord Chancellor in government and it was held by a series of educated, accomplished advisors who were highly trusted by the monarch • The Secretary personally conducted the King's official correspondence, controlled the privy seal and the office afforded the holder significant access and influence – holders of the office were routinely appointed to important diplomatic missions abroad • The office was often occupied by leading Councillors who played prominent roles in governmental affairs, e.g. Richard Foxe (1485-87) and William Paget (1543-48) • Appointed Secretary in 1534, Thomas Cromwell was the central figure in Henry VIII's government – he reformed the Privy Council and conducted its meetings, organised parliamentary business, dispensed patronage, and far eclipsed Lord Chancellor Audley • After 1558, the position was occupied by a succession of highly-trusted confidants (William Cecil, Walsingham and Robert Cecil) who each were appointed personally by the Queen and played the leading role in the conduct of royal government • The Cecils and Walsingham expanded the role of Secretary, making it central to the security network thought necessary to protect the Queen, e.g. in intelligence-gathering – Elizabeth later enhanced the role by naming Robert Cecil 'Secretary of State' in 1596. Arguments and evidence that the role of Secretary was not central to Tudor government throughout the years 1485-1603 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the reign of Henry VII, the position of Secretary was overwhelmingly administrative in function rather than central to Tudor government and was mostly held by less important bishops like Oliver King • The figure central to government in Henry VIII's early reign, Thomas Wolsey, never held the office of Secretary, it being occupied instead by hard-working administrators like Thomas Routhall ('Wolsey's drudge') and Richard Pace • Thomas Cromwell's influence in government predated his appointment as Secretary and derived more from his holding of other positions, e.g. Vicegerent in Spirituals, Master of the Rolls and Chancellor of the Exchequer • From 1540, the duties of Secretary were usually divided between two men to avoid the concentration in power seen under Cromwell; many of these men played only minor roles in the government, e.g. Sir John Bourne (1553-58) or Thomas Wilson (1577-81) • William Petre (1544-57) held the office of Secretary continuously during the contrasting reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI and Mary I, suggesting that the role was more administrative than central to the conduct of government policy • The offices of Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer were commonly more central to Tudor government than that of the Secretary, and often held by more important



	men, e.g. John Morton, Wolsey, Wriothesely, Gardiner and Burghley. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on statement that the Law in Wales Acts (1535 and 1542) were of minor significance in the maintenance of royal control of the localities in the years 1485-1603. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1485-1603, the Law in Wales Acts (1535 and 1542) were of minor significance in the maintenance of royal control of the localities should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • By 1535, most major Marcher Lordships had reverted to the crown and were no longer bases for disaffection, e.g. Glamorgan, Chester and Hereford, while many great landowners in Wales were closely linked to the Tudors (e.g. the Stanleys) • Wales had presented little threat to royal control in the years before the Acts – it was highly supportive of Henry VII in his rise to power and had remained loyal while other areas of the country had rebelled, e.g. Yorkshire, Cornwall, East Anglia • The Acts only applied to a minor and sparsely-populated area of the realm and were mostly administrative in content, aimed more at removing obvious legal anomalies than strengthening royal power, e.g. the introduction of counties and hundreds • The re-establishment of the Council of the North was of much greater significance in the maintenance of royal control of the localities, given the North's proximity to Scotland, its residual Catholicism and record of rebellion (1489, 1536-37, 1569) • The justices of the peace were significant in the maintenance of royal control of the localities and operated throughout the realm, e.g. in helping to re-impose royal authority under Henry VII, in policing religious disaffection during the 1580s and 1590s • The use of royal patronage and royal progresses throughout this period were of greater significance in maintaining royal control in the localities than the Law in Wales Acts, especially during the reign of Elizabeth I. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1485-1603, the Law in Wales Acts (1535 and 1542) were not of minor significance in the maintenance of royal control of the localities should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Before the Law in Wales Acts, royal authority in Wales and the Marcher Lordships was greatly limited and the area offered significant possibilities for powerful figures to challenge royal control, e.g. the prevalence of heavily-fortified settlements • Both Henry VII and Henry VIII acknowledged the threat to royal control from Wales by maintaining the Council of Wales and the Marches, and sending prominent figures to Ludlow to lead it, e.g. Prince Arthur, Princess Mary and Rowland Lee • The Duke of Buckingham, executed for treason in 1521, illustrated the potential threat to royal control from Wales and the March before the Acts – Buckingham was the Marcher Lord of Brecon with several strongholds in the area • The Acts were of significance in maintaining royal control over the localities for the rest of the Tudor period by successfully tackling crime and disorder in the west, e.g. making uniform the application of English law, ending blood feuds • The introduction of justices of the peace and other county officials to Wales, also the strengthening of the status of the Council, were crucial in maintaining royal control in an area that remained predominantly Catholic throughout the Tudor period • The Acts helped reconcile the Welsh gentry to English rule and discouraged them from disaffection, e.g. granting them legal equality and the right to send MPs to parliament – the Acts also started a process of Anglicisation by discouraging the use of Welsh.

	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 sources 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 reasons for the Spanish invasion of Ireland in 1601 and the extent of the support it offered to Tyrone's rebellion. Tyrone's rebellion and Kinsale (1601) 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: - As an ambassador, it was Cavalli's duty to report to his government as fully and accurately as he was able - As a major western European monarchy, it is likely that the French would be keenly informed of developments in Ireland and that, consequently, Cavalli's information, picked up at the French court, is well founded - Cavalli's report is necessarily based on second or third-hand information and significant time has elapsed between events and his report being sent. - 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 the Spanish invasion of Ireland in 1601: - The source indicates that a reason for the invasion is to join forces with the Irish rebels ('make contact with the Earl of Tyrone') and to support Spain's co-religionists in Ireland ('assist the Catholics there') - The source suggests that Spain had reasons other than simply the support of Tyrone for the invasion, namely to take advantage of uncertainty over Queen Elizabeth's health ('The Queen... much longer. Should she die soon') - It suggests that a major reason for the invasion was to expand Spanish influence more generally ('acquire Ireland', 'make England dependent') as part of Spain's rivalry with England ('navigation in the open sea...the last Armada went.'). The extent of the support it offered to Tyrone's rebellion: - The source indicates that the Spanish had the potential to aid Tyrone - they landed in strength ('five thousand men'), had some support from influential figures ('the Bishop of Cork') and met little initial resistance ('without...armed opposition...were expecting.') - The source provides evidence that Mountjoy had been forced to divert a significant number of his troops ranged against Tyrone to deal with the Spanish invasion ('six thousand of the sixteen thousand') so aiding the rebels - The source suggests that the English had resources available to deal with the Spanish invasion ('reinforcements', 'raise six thousand more men', 'sent some of her ships...admirably equipped') - It indicates that the Spanish faced major problems in joining up with Tyrone ('opposite end...well-provisioned forts.') and that leaving Ulster to attempt this was a significant risk for Tyrone ('important strongholds...the obvious chance of ruin.'). - 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 Spanish monarchy acknowledged the importance of supporting Tyrone's rebellion as a counter to English support of the Dutch rebels, and negotiations to supply money and men began in 1595 - however, no material support arrived until 1601 - The Spanish force that landed at Kinsale was well trained and equipped but having been promised in January, it did not land until October, by which time the Irish rebels had been significantly weakened by Carew's suppression of the rebellion in Munster

- Though shaken by the Spanish invasion and being forced to abandon his campaign against Tyrone in Ulster, Mountjoy reacted decisively and was quickly able to besiege Kinsale with over 7000 men - this encouraged Tyrone to march south in winter to relieve the Spanish.

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 accuracy of the statement that the foreign support given to the challengers to Henry VII, in the years 1486-99, greatly threatened the King's hold on the throne. Arguments and evidence that the foreign support given to the challengers to Henry VII, in the years 1486-99, greatly threatened the King's hold on the throne should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Margaret, Dowager Duchess of Burgundy was rich, safe from Henry's reach and, as Richard III's sister, bore enormous ill-will to the Tudor succession - her support was crucial to the hiring of German mercenaries for Simnel's invasion in 1487 • Margaret tutored Warbeck, enabling him to appear plausible in his claim to be Richard of Shrewsbury - her actions led to a damaging trade war with England's major trading partner, which stoked domestic unrest and badly reduced Henry's income from tariffs • Margaret's support of Warbeck bred treason at Henry's court (the Stanley Plot) and helped to secure Imperial support for Warbeck's claim - she financed his renewed attempt to invade England in 1495, and maintained secret support thereafter • Charles VIII of France formally recognised Warbeck as Richard IV in 1492, following Henry's intervention in Brittany, threatening an invasion from England's most powerful rival and prompting Henry into a risky pre-emptive invasion of northern France • James IV of Scotland sheltered, then recognised Warbeck in 1495 - in 1496, James sponsored Warbeck's invasion of northern England that sparked a serious tax revolt in southern England, with Cornish rebels reaching London in 1497 • Persistently in the years 1485-99, foreign support for the challengers compromised Henry's attempts to secure his dynasty, e.g. seriously delaying consummation of his Spanish alliance through the marriage of Prince Arthur and Catherine of Aragon. Arguments and evidence that challenges the accuracy of the statement that the foreign support given to the challengers to Henry VII, in the years 1486-99, greatly threatened the King's hold on the throne should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles VIII had little real interest in English affairs and was planning a major intervention in Italy - he quickly abandoned Warbeck following Henry's 1492 invasion, promised to support no more pretenders and renewed payment of the French Pension • Henry's trade embargo from 1493 encouraged Philip the Fair to limit Burgundian support for Warbeck - Warbeck was expelled permanently from Burgundy and, by the <i>Magnus Intercursus</i> (1496), the vastly important trade in cloth resumed • Maximilian, the Holy Roman Emperor, lacked both the resources and inclination to support Warbeck actively - his fear of French gains in Italy encouraged him, and his son Philip, to settle with Henry in 1496 • James IV of Scotland was inexperienced, relatively poor and posed little threat to Henry without French support - he ejected Warbeck in 1497 as the price for the Truce of Ayton with Henry, and the promise of an English royal bride • Throughout the years 1485-97, Henry acted quickly and decisively to neutralise foreign support for his rivals, e.g. the diplomatic skills of Bishop Foxe were effectively employed in securing advantageous treaties with France, Burgundy and Scotland. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which Henry VIII's religious changes, in the years 1533-37, were unpopular. Arguments and evidence that support the view that Henry VIII's religious changes, in the years 1533-37, were unpopular should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The actions taken by Henry's government to enforce his changes suggest that they were unpopular and that firm action was needed to ensure conformity, e.g. the oath sworn to support the Royal Supremacy, the Treason Act (1534) • The strict licensing of preaching, the royal letters issued to stamp out dissent among the clergy and the content of Cromwell's Injunctions (1536) all suggest that Henry's government believed that the changes lacked popular support • Overt opposition to Henry's changes suggests that they were unpopular, with dissent manifested across society and from within the Church - many were willing to embrace death rather than conform (e.g. More, Fisher, the Carthusians) • The outbreak of rebellion in Lincolnshire in 1536 suggests that Henry's changes were unpopular, e.g. the disturbances in Louth, where locals believed cherished Church property was to be seized, the references to religious reform in the Lincoln Articles • The Pilgrimage of Grace was motivated to a large degree by resistance to Henry's religious changes, e.g. the religious demands in the Pontefract Articles, the banners depicting the Five Wounds of Christ, the forced re-population of monasteries • By October 1536, there were over 30 000 men in open revolt against the government across the north, one of the most religiously conservative areas of the country, suggesting the unpopularity of the changes • Action taken in the wake of the 1536 risings, suggests that the unpopularity of religious change was central to the risings, e.g. the executions of 6 abbots, 38 monks and 16 parish priests, the acceleration of the monastic dissolutions. Arguments and evidence that counter the view that Henry VIII's religious changes, in the years 1533-37, were unpopular should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry's religious changes, e.g. the assertion of the royal supremacy, were popular among many in England who had argued for Church reform in the years before 1533, notably among the richer and better-educated classes in the south-east • The religious changes of 1533-37 passed through both the Commons and Lords, indicating that they had significant support in England, especially among the politically represented and even within the Church itself • The emphasis on the reform of the monastic system, rather than total dissolution, in the first Act of 1536, was welcomed by many and broadly followed similar programmes of improvement undertaken previously in Henry's reign • The risings of 1536-37 were confined to the north and, in spite of the hopes of the rebels, did not gain popular support further south • The risings of 1536-37 were caused by a multiplicity of factors (e.g. political, economic and personal) and cannot be viewed as solely a reaction to unpopular religious reforms. 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 statement that the role of parliament was no more significant in the government of the country in 1603 despite developments in the years since 1485. Arguments and evidence that the role of parliament was no more significant in the government of the country in 1603 despite developments in the years since 1485 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parliament could be called and dismissed by the monarch at will in 1603, in exactly the same way as it had been in 1485 and the years in between - the royal right to ignore the views of parliament also remained intact throughout • Parliamentary sessions under Elizabeth I were called irregularly and, invariably, only in response to the crown's need for money - this was vastly similar to the reign of Henry VII (who called none after 1504) and during most of the intervening years • Significant parliamentary criticism of royal policy, or outright refusal to grant the crown what it demanded, was highly unusual at the end of Elizabeth's reign just as it had been during the reigns of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI and Mary • Parliament was skilfully managed by Elizabeth's ministers, through the use of threats and patronage, in the same manner as it had been managed in the late fifteenth century and during the rest of the sixteenth century, e.g. by Wolsey or Cromwell • Parliament had no more right to initiate legislation at the end of Elizabeth's reign than it had under her predecessors, and the right of free speech in parliament was no more secure than it had been in 1485, e.g. the jailing of Wentworth and Cope in 1587 • Throughout the years 1485-1603, the royal will, the royal council and leading ministers (e.g. the Lord Chancellor) were all far more significant than parliament in the government of the country. Arguments and evidence that counter the view that the role of parliament was no more significant in the government of the country in 1603 despite developments in the years since 1485 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • As royal expenditure grew, even during peacetime, control over extraordinary taxation gave parliament greater significance in the government of the country, e.g. the reduction of the requested subsidy in 1523 stymied intervention against France • Henry VIII's decision to introduce his religious reforms by parliamentary statute in the 1530s led to longer sessions of parliament, and gave greater credence to the concept of the sovereignty of statute law (that only parliament could repeal or amend it) • The passing of religious reform through statute law enabled parliament in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth to win significant concessions from royal government, e.g. over the restitution of Church property in 1554, over the nature of the royal supremacy in 1558 • Thanks to the complexity of the work of the reformation parliaments, the notion of the 'king-in-parliament' was developed further, suggesting that government had become a partnership between the crown and parliament • During this period, parliamentary criticism of royal government became more frequent across more areas of royal policy, e.g. foreign policy, religion and the succession during Elizabeth's reign, suggesting a more significant role for parliament • The number of MPs in the Commons grew by more than half during the sixteenth century, giving greater legitimacy to their views and demanding more effort by royal ministers to take note of their opinion in the government of the country. 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 importance of increased borough representation in the Commons in improving royal control of the localities in the years 1485-1603. Arguments and evidence that increased borough representation in the Commons was important in improving royal control of the localities in the years 1485-1603 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growth of borough representation in the Commons broadened the range of people represented politically in England, giving the Crown a better understanding of the issues (e.g. vagrancy) and interests (e.g. industry and trade) important in urban areas • Increased borough representation, e.g. 141 new borough seats were created in the years 1547-1603, acted as a safety valve, giving those in the localities an alternative to disorder in articulating their grievances • The creation of borough seats was especially important in Wales following the Law in Wales Act (1535) that granted each county town 2 MPs - this helped integrate Wales more fully into the realm and hastened the process of Anglicisation • The growth of borough representation gave greater opportunities for advancement to able men from the fast-growing urban areas, facilitating better government and limiting frustrations that may have prompted them to foster and lead unrest • Increased borough representation allowed the government to claim greater legitimacy in the passing of new laws, e.g. Elizabethan religious reform, and therefore, to demand compliance from the localities. Arguments and evidence that counter the view that increased borough representation in the Commons was important in improving royal control of the localities in the years 1485-1603 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The new borough seats were increasingly taken by landed families already represented in parliament and so did not newly represent the interests of the urban localities, e.g. in 1601, only 14% of borough MPs were actually townsmen • Many new boroughs were 'rotten' (with tiny electorates and under the control of powerful landed families) and added little to the government's understanding or control of the localities • The crown's creation of many new borough seats in the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster (e.g. Preston in 1529) was intended not to broaden the numbers and range of interests represented but to cement its control of parliament through 'placemen' • The use of patronage from Henry VII (e.g. the promotion of the Stanley interest in Lancashire) to the reign of Elizabeth I (e.g. the extension of the Cecil family interests in Lincolnshire) was vital to the crown's control of the localities throughout this period • The increase in the numbers, and extension of the roles, of Justices of the Peace were vital in improving royal control of the localities, e.g. the laws of 1495, 1552 and 1572 • Royal control of the localities was improved during this period by the strengthening of the Council of the North (1537), the emphasis placed on social order and relief of the poor (e.g. the Act of 1563) and by new offices such as the Lord Lieutenant. 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 significance of the introduction of the post of lord lieutenant in the government and administration of England in the years 1485-1603.

Arguments and evidence that in the government and administration of England, in the years 1485-1603, the introduction of the post of lord lieutenant was significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The post of lord lieutenant enabled the Tudor monarchy to have more direct control over the implementation of government policy in the country and lessened dependence on those figures and officials whose loyalty may be suspect or efficiency questionable
- By choosing figures of proven effectiveness, the Tudors used the post of lord lieutenant to improve royal administration, e.g. overcoming the interests of the nobility, local resistance to government policy or the reluctance of royal officials, like the JPs, to act
- Directly-appointed royal lieutenants were used effectively during the reign of Henry VIII with regard to the raising and training of the militia, e.g. commissions were issued in both 1512 and 1546 to muster men against the threats from France and Scotland
- The significance of the post was confirmed by the appointment of lieutenants by Edward VI to deal with the unrest of 1549, and their role in 'the suppressing of any commotions, rebellions or unlawful assemblies' was confirmed by parliament in 1550
- During Mary's reign, lieutenants were commissioned to ensure the raising of the militia in preparation for war with France - in 1557, England was divided into ten lieutenancies, each with responsibility for recruitment and defence of the realm
- The contribution of the lord lieutenants to government and administration was recognised on a permanent basis by Elizabeth I - in 1586, they were appointed in every county, often with deputies, in response to the challenges of war with Spain
- By 1603, the lord lieutenants were a fully-established conduit between the monarchy and both the nobility and royal officials in all areas of England, enabling more smooth and efficient communication, and the effective administration of royal policy.

Arguments and evidence that counters the view that the introduction of the post of lord lieutenant in the government and administration of England in the years 1485-1603 was not significant and/or that other developments were more significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- During this period, the lord lieutenants were primarily concerned with the performance of the militia and with internal order, and had little to do with government and administration in other areas, such as religion or the relief of poverty
- For most of the Tudor years, the posts were *ad hoc* responses to temporary need, such as war or rebellion (as in 1536 and 1549), and were quickly stood down after, e.g. Mary's ten lieutenancies, established in 1557, were abolished in 1558
- Until Elizabeth's war with Spain, lieutenancies were unusual in most parts of the realm, e.g. the first appointed in Wales and the Marcher counties was in 1587, and even thereafter, posts were not always filled permanently
- The role of the JP in government and administration was significant - it was permanent throughout the period, the numbers of JPs increased greatly and their duties were enhanced continually from the statutes of Henry VII in 1485 and 1487 onwards
- Changes in the function of the royal household were significant to the government and administration of England during these years, e.g. a gradual decline in the influence of the royal chamber enabled the development of a more 'professional' administration
- The development of the royal council and the role of Secretary were both highly significant to the government and administration of the country throughout these years.

Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
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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 statement that, in the years 1487-1603, the Tudor monarchs preferred to use cooperation rather than force to secure the crown's control of the localities.

Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1487-1603, the Tudor monarchs did prefer to use cooperation rather than force to secure the crown's control of the localities should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The Tudors appointed local men as JPs, greatly expanding their number throughout the period, thus using their knowledge and connections to secure the cooperation of their communities, e.g. in administering 'petty' justice
- The Tudor monarchs significantly increased borough representation in the House of Commons, e.g. 34 new seats were created between 1547 and 1553, allowing local voices to be heard and improving the chances of cooperation rather than revolt
- The Tudors used patronage very effectively to improve cooperation between the crown and key figures in the localities, e.g. Henry VII favoured the Stanley family in the key area of Lancashire and north Wales, similarly the Howards in East Anglia
- The Tudors secured cooperation from the localities by promoting legislation to deal sympathetically with the increasing social problems of the sixteenth century, e.g. the Acts for Relief of the Poor of 1598 and 1601
- Even in areas that were traditionally problematic for the crown, the Tudors tempered stronger measures with those likely to promote cooperation, e.g. the Law in Wales Acts introduced parliamentary representation to the principality.

Arguments and evidence that counter the view that, in the years 1487-1603, the Tudor monarchs preferred the use of cooperation rather than force to secure the crown's control of the localities should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Some Tudor monarchs were quick to use force to deal with disorder in the localities during these years, e.g. the powers of the Council of the North to enforce obedience were strengthened significantly in the 1530s and 1570s
- Tudor monarchs significantly increased the duties of the JPs during the sixteenth century, using them increasingly to enforce obedience and conformity in the localities, e.g. Elizabeth I extended their duties to help impose her religious settlement
- Under the Statute of Artificers (1563), Elizabeth I compelled royal officials in the localities to force the able-bodied into work, granting JPs the ability to extend working hours and hold down wages
- Throughout this period, the Tudor monarchs used force against potential critics that had significant influence in key localities, e.g. Buckingham in 1520, the Percys in 1569, Norfolk in 1572
- For much of the sixteenth century, Tudor monarchs preferred force to cooperation in their treatment of the poor in the localities, e.g. Acts of 1495, 1531 and 1547 each allowed the whipping of vagrants
- The Tudors made significant use of force in ensuring their control over Wales and the Marcher counties, e.g. Rowland Lee was given sweeping powers over the workings of justice by the Laws in Wales Acts
- The increasing use of crown-appointed lord lieutenants (first used under Henry VIII, and appointed to all counties after 1585) extended centralised control in the localities, facilitating the use of force when necessary.

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 the Yorkist faction undermined Henry VII's attempt to secure and hold onto the throne in the years 1485-99. Arguments and evidence that Yorkist factions severely undermined Henry VII's attempts to secure and hold onto the throne should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry distrusted the nobility on both sides throughout his reign; his increasing use of bonds and recognisances as well as his attacks on retaining demonstrated his nervousness • Henry VII assumed the throne through victory in battle which gave hope to the Yorkist pretenders that they could claim the throne in the same way e.g. John de la Pole • The uprising of Lambert Simnel (1486-87) was supported by John de la Pole and Margaret of Burgundy; Simnel was crowned and proclaimed as King in Ireland, a Yorkist stronghold • Henry VII was only able to defeat Simnel following the closely fought Battle of Stoke where 3000 royal troops died • The challenge of Perkin Warbeck (1490-99) demonstrated the severity of the threat posed by the Yorkist faction. Arguments and evidence that Yorkist factions did not severely undermine Henry VII's attempts to secure and hold onto the throne should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry's attempt to neutralise the Yorkist threat was partly successful e.g. by marrying Elizabeth of York (1486) and sending the Earl of Warwick to the Tower (1485) • Henry VII's victory at Bosworth and his subsequent coronation appears to demonstrate the triumph of the Lancastrian faction in securing the throne • Henry rewarded his supporters to ensure loyalty among sections of the nobility e.g. Jasper Tudor was made Duke of Bedford and Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby • Henry managed to successfully contain the aspirations of the nobility through the use of sureties to ensure good behavior and Acts of Attainder as punishments. 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 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. - 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 July 1495 following Warbeck's landing in Kent - The King has written a private letter to a trusted councillor - The letter was written by the King commanding his councillor, so Talbot would have had no choice in how to respond; it is an authoritative letter - The purpose of the letter is to instruct Talbot, however the tone of the letter attempts to be persuasive. - 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 pretenders (Warbeck and Simnel) have seriously threatened the throne - It provides evidence that Margaret of Burgundy continued to oppose the King and remained a significant threat - It suggests that she has a number of foreign supporters, which increased the seriousness of the opposition to Henry - It claims that there is a military threat to the King who considers such opposition as an act of war. The extent of Henry VII's power: - The source provides evidence that the King was able to command assistance (although dressed as a request) - 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 - It suggests that Henry had the financial resources to reward supporters in order to enhance the King's power. - 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 Simnel and his defeat at the Battle of Stoke - The nature and method of Henry's efforts to maintain his hold on the throne, e.g. Acts of Attainder.



Section B: indicative content



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.
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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.

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 measures Henry VII took to secure his throne following the Battle of Bosworth and the extent of the threat still posed to his dynasty by his Yorkist opponents in the years 1485–86. The measures Henry took to secure his throne and the role of the Yorkist faction are named in the specification, and candidates can therefore be expected to know about them and be aware of the context of the source.

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:
 - Having been encouraged to write the history by Henry VII personally, and completing and publishing it in England during the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII, it is likely that Vergil will show some partiality towards the Tudor dynasty
 - Written in the latter part of Henry VII's reign but describing the events of the first two years, Vergil was not an eye-witness to the events he describes and has been reliant on others for his information
 - The tone and language of the source are neutral and dispassionate, as befitting the style of scholarly writing at the time.
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 measures Henry VII took to secure his throne following the Battle of Bosworth:

- The source indicates that, soon after the Battle, Henry decided to marry Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV, so neutralising some of the factional rivalry that had caused civil war ('the families of Lancaster and York...single House.')
- The source indicates that Henry appointed a Council that was likely to counsel him effectively ('whose advice...without bitterness.') and suggests he was careful to choose those on whose loyalty he knew he could count ('close around him...allies from the start.')
- It provides evidence that Henry was generous to those who had supported his path to the throne, so guaranteeing their continued allegiance ('After he was crowned...his friends...promoted in rank and others in wealth.')
- It provides evidence that Henry chose to go on a progress soon after his coronation to enforce loyalty in areas he knew to be potentially hostile to him ('to make obedient...especially in Yorkshire.').

The extent of the threat still posed to his dynasty by Yorkist opponents in the years 1485–86:

- The source indicates that 'Richard's supporters' were still strong enough to raise rebellion ('Lovell...stirring up treason') and suggests they timed it skilfully to coincide with Henry's absence from London in Yorkshire ('York was a city...Richard still popular.')
 - The source suggests that Henry felt the Yorkist threat to be significant ('greatly afraid...nowhere he could enlist loyal soldiers') and that there was no certainty he would defeat it ('ordered his uncle...men, who were lightly armed and unruly.')
 - The source suggests that Henry may have had enough support from the country, for ending the civil war, to overcome his Yorkist opponents ('Lord Mayor...saved the kingdom from tyranny', 'wed King Edward's daughter...gained Henry great popularity')
 - It suggests that the Lovell-Stafford rebellion was not a significant threat because of the ease with which it collapsed ('Lovell...secretly left his army in the night.', 'all his followers...surrendered themselves to the Crown...sought sanctuary').
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:



	- Henry was acutely aware that his claim to the throne was weak and dependent on force, so moved quickly following his victory to shore up the dynasty in whatever way he could, e.g. seeking papal approval for his marriage, attainting his Ricardian opponents - After thirty years of upheaval, Henry benefitted from the desire among many for a period of peace - the birth of an heir, Arthur, less than a year after his parents' marriage, gave hope that the Tudors could provide such stability - Though his marriage confirmed support for Henry from the Edwardian Yorkists, opposition from Ricardians remained significant, especially in the north and coalescing around those with significant claims to the throne like Warwick and the de la Pole brothers - While the 1486 rebellion was easily subdued, Lovell and other opponents were still strong enough to stir up threats to the Tudor dynasty, e.g. with the financial support of Margaret of Burgundy, the pretender Simnel was able to raise an army of over 8000 in 1487.
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Section B: Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
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Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that Henry VIII's religious changes were not seriously threatened in the years 1533–37. Arguments and evidence Henry VIII's religious changes were not seriously threatened should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry became Head of the Church of England in 1534 and this Act of Supremacy faced no serious threat • Parliament acquiesced to Henry's demands and enacted the religious changes, e.g. Act in Restraint of Appeals (1533) • The Pilgrimage of Grace took place far from London and was successfully put down. There was no other popular rebellion against Henry's religious reforms in this period • Any opposition to the religious changes was disparate, disorganised and inconsistent. Arguments and evidence that Henry VIII's religious changes were seriously threatened should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Opposition from the Pope, and from Charles V, were both significant foreign threats • Thomas More and John Fisher were two major figures who both opposed the King's religious changes • The Pilgrimage of Grace was a widespread and popular revolt motivated in part by Henry's religious reforms • Opposition at court was shown by the plot, which brought down Anne Boleyn in 1536. 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 revealing the extent of religious change in the years 1533-37 and the strength of the opposition to religious change. Though the author is not named in the specification, Henrician religious change is and candidates can be expected to be aware of its impact and the extent to which it was challenged.

1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inference:
 - As an MP during the 1530s, Hall is likely to be well informed of events during the crucial years of the Henrician Reformation
 - As it was published in 1548, during the reign of Henry's radically-protestant son Edward VI, it is unlikely to be critical of the religious changes made during the 1530s
 - The language of the extract makes it clear that Hall was supportive of the Reformation – this means that he may underplay the extent of opposition to Henry's religious changes
 - The author seeks to make light of the opposition to Henry's religious changes by the confident tone of his writing which fails to acknowledge the bravery of those who were executed.
2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:

The extent of religious change in the years 1533-37:

- The source provides evidence that religious change in the period was far-reaching and fundamental, referring to Henry's new title as 'Supreme Head' of the Church and to the rejection of papal claims of authority
- It provides evidence of the dissolution of the smaller monasteries ('the King was granted...and under') indicating that long-standing institutions, central to Catholicism in England, were being undermined
- It provides evidence of doctrinal changes to the Church in England ('Ten Articles...seven') and of the assault on other Catholic traditions ('holy days...reduced') both suggesting significant religious change.

The strength of opposition to religious change:

- The source suggests that opposition was significant by indicating that prominent and well-regarded individuals were opposed to Henry's changes ('Fisher, Bishop of Rochester...a very good life.', 'More...Lord Chancellor')
- It provides evidence of the determination of some to oppose Henry as far as death ('monks...stubbornly...malicious silence', 'Fisher...beheaded', 'More...from his shoulders') suggesting opposition was deep-felt



Question	Indicative content
	- It indicates that opposition to Henry's religious changes was led from within the Church itself ('monks of the Charterhouse', 'provoked by certain abbots and priests') suggesting it had deep reserves to call upon - The source refers to widespread resistance to Henry's religious changes ('inhabitants of the North...rebellion') indicating that the opposition felt strongly enough to resort to treason despite all its risks. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source for an enquiry into the extent of religious change in the years 1533-37 and the strength of opposition to it. Relevant points may include: - Though initiated due to Henry's inability to secure papal support for his 'divorce', the changes that proceeded from the 'Great Matter' undermined over a thousand years of ingrained religious tradition and practice in England - The changes of 1533-37 not only split England from Catholic Europe, they also began to destroy the fabric of English Catholicism, e.g. church ornament, shrines and pilgrimages, and to undermine its basic teachings - There was limited popular support for Henry's Reformation, however because it was done in the name of the king and buttressed by highly-repressive laws, open opposition was sporadic and isolated until 1536 - The Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536 was a considerable potential threat to Henry, yet it had little long-term effect on his religious policy, serving only to justify the acceleration of change and a further clampdown on dissent. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



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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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
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 Kett's rebellion was not a significant threat. Arguments and evidence that Kett's Rebellion was not a significant threat should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Rebellion was a protest only and was not directed at the King; the demands of the Rebels were mainly focussed against the enclosure of common land • The lack of gentry or nobility involvement meant that the rebellion had economic rather than political motives and was only of minor significance • The rebellion was smaller and less well organized than e.g. the Pilgrimage of Grace (1536) and the leader of the rebellion was only a yeoman farmer • There was no intention to march on London, the seat of government • Warwick's suppression of the rebels was partly driven by his desire to seize power and control of the King rather than a reaction to the nature and threat of the Rebellion. Arguments and evidence that the Kett Rebellion posed a significant threat should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was a national context to the Rebellion (the issue of enclosures and inflation sparked widespread discontent and resentment) which meant that a strong reaction was necessary • The rebellion was large, well organised, had popular support and was well led; the rebels seized Norwich, a major trading city and local authority broke down • War with Scotland, the threat of foreign invasion by France and the Western Rebellion in the same year meant that any further rebellion was bound to be a threat • The seriousness of the rebellion was exacerbated by the king, Edward VI, being a minor. Other relevant material must be credited

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that the causes of Kett's Rebellion were chiefly economic. Arguments and evidence that the causes of Kett's Rebellion were chiefly economic should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • 18 out of 29 of the rebels' articles (which survive) concern economic grievances • Enclosures made earlier in the century had caused ongoing hardship • Rent inflation had taken place and landlords passed on financial obligations to tenants, grievances were raised to this end in the rebels' demands • The demands of the rebels were particularly focused on sheep farming, which arose from enclosures and brought significant profits at the expense of tenant rights • The failures of the 1548 commissions to halt enclosures triggered the rebellion. Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Religion (Protestantism) was a significant cause that featured in several demands made by the rebels, e.g. complaints were made about the quality of the clergy, with a demand for better preaching in article 8 • There was a breakdown of trust between the governed and those governing; many demands were aimed against local gentry and expressed a desire for better local government • The fall of the Howards in 1547 left the area without a local dominant lord, which enabled the rebellion to develop • Social tension was a key cause; in Norwich a very small percentage of the population owned the majority of land and goods, increasing the power of the local gentry. 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 statement that the Duke of Somerset's handling of Kett's rebellion increased its threat to royal government. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Duke of Somerset's handling of Kett's rebellion increased its threat to royal government should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • His decision to continue the commissions of enquiry into illegal enclosure convinced many that he sympathised with demands for change thus encouraging the rebels and discouraging the action against them • Somerset's offer of a pardon to those camped on 21 July was a mistake which may have inflamed the situation – at this point, many did not regard themselves as rebels but as supporters of his government • Somerset's delay in dispatching an army against Kett for three weeks gave the rebels time to assemble in greater numbers, to organise and to arm, all of which enabled them to seize Norwich • His decision to exchange letters with the rebels, appearing to concede the justice in many of the points in their petition, emboldened their leaders to continue rather than disband • Having seemingly encouraged a peaceful resolution, and by then sending an army under Northampton, Somerset hardened rebel resolve • Northampton's army was poorly-prepared and led, included unpopular foreign mercenaries, and was easily repulsed. Arguments and evidence opposing the statement that the Duke of Somerset's handling of Kett's rebellion increased its threat to royal government should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The financial position of the government prevented Somerset from sending a force against Kett immediately – his room for manoeuvre was complicated also by the extent of unrest elsewhere in England at the same time • The delay in dealing effectively with Kett was due, at least partly, to the absence of a strong royal representative in East Anglia - the Duke of Norfolk was still in the Tower following his disgrace at the end of Henry VIII's reign • The rebels were highly motivated and effectively led – Somerset's decision to delay the use of force was therefore understandable and similar to the government's response to previous rebellions like the Pilgrimage of Grace • Economic hardship was a major factor in intensifying Kett's rebellion in the summer of 1549, encouraging the growth of rebel camps – this was not directly the fault of the Duke of Somerset's handling of the affair



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Somerset was responsible for sending Warwick's army against Kett in August, which eventually ended the rebellion. |
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Other relevant material must be credited.



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.
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2

Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the defeat of Kett's rebellion was due to the actions of the Earl of Warwick.

Arguments and evidence that the defeat of Kett's rebellion was due to the actions of the Earl of Warwick should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Following the defeat of Northampton's forces by Kett's rebels in July 1549, Warwick was prominent amongst those on the Council urging Somerset to abandon conciliation and caution, and send a larger force that could properly put down the rebellion
- Warwick was a significant landowner in East Anglia, was well respected and had a good knowledge of the locality, its grievances and its leading figures - he used his position effectively in reducing Norfolk to calm and obedience
- Warwick was a skilled military commander, and had experience of command against internal rebellion during the Pilgrimage of Grace - as such, he was the ideal figure to lead the royal army against Kett's rebels
- Warwick stormed Kett's stronghold, the city of Norwich, in August 1549 and encircled the rebel encampment, cutting its supply lines - shortly after, he decisively defeated the rebel forces at Dussindale, killing around 3000 men for the loss of many fewer
- Warwick wisely tempered severity with mercy in the weeks following Dussindale, ensuring that there was no recurrence of revolt, e.g. offering pardons generously and restraining the demands of local landowners in their demands for more executions.

Arguments and evidence that challenge the view that the defeat of Kett's rebellion was due to the actions of the Earl of Warwick should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Warwick's actions may have led to the escalation rather than the defeat of the rebellion - by initially supporting Somerset's caution, hoping to gain personally from the Lord Protector's weakness, he allowed time for the rebels to strengthen
- By occupying Norwich, with its numerous gates and narrow streets, Warwick exposed his army to dangerous counter-attacks, as a result of which he lost both men and munitions - this strengthened the rebels
- Kett's appeal to natural justice, articulating the claims of those outside the ruling élite, badly rattled the local gentry and aristocracy - this denied him support among the traditional leaders of rebellion and contributed to his eventual defeat
- Kett was not a military leader and contributed to the defeat of his own cause by abandoning Mousehold Heath, which was well fortified, especially against cavalry, for Dussindale, where his supporters were easily overrun and massacred
- Somerset was responsible for the defeat of Kett's rebellion, e.g. by seeking to disperse the rebels by negotiation, he bought valuable time during which the limited men and resources available to his government could be assembled for use against the revolt
- Kett was defeated because the government had the resources to defeat an army of lightly-armed and ill-trained rebels concentrated in a small area of England, e.g. it could call on 1400 German mercenaries and pay them handsomely for their work.

Other relevant material must be credited.

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 attitudes of the northern earls towards Queen Elizabeth and the arguments used to justify rebellion in 1569. The northern earls and the rebellion are named in the specification and candidates will be expected to have studied 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: • Northumberland and Westmorland were based in the North of England and issued this proclamation which summoned their tenants to arms • The leaders of the Rising were forced into acting after Elizabeth summoned them to court and this is reflected in the tone of the proclamation • The proclamation was made two days after the mass held in Durham Cathedral, building upon the religious statement made there. 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: Attitudes towards the Queen: • It claims that the Queen has been badly advised and some members of the nobility have not acted in the best interests of the realm • Factional rivalry influenced the Earls and the proclamation provides evidence that they believed that members of the council were acting contrary to the Queen's needs • Loyalty to the Queen is evident throughout the proclamation and the rebels suggest that their intention is to correct her, rather than replace her. Reasons for rebellion: • The proclamation provides evidence that the rebels portrayed themselves as essentially defensive, conservative and loyal in their actions • It provides evidence that loyalty towards Catholicism and the perceived heresy of the Religious Settlement (1559) was the key motive for rebellion • It claims that the rebels perceived a threat of foreign invasion to restore Catholicism • It provides arguments that the rebels wanted to restore ancient customs and traditions and were acting in self-defense. 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 arrival of Mary Queen of Scots in England in 1568 meant that there was a potential replacement for Queen Elizabeth present in the country • The roots of the Rising lay with the proposal of the Duke of Norfolk as a potential husband for Mary but Elizabeth heard about the plot and summoned Norfolk to court • Elizabeth also summoned Westmorland and Northumberland to court for their involvement in the marriage plot but they refused to go • The strength and nature of support for the Northern Rising • Westmorland and Northumberland had lost influence that they had held under Mary Tudor which may have influenced their decision to rebel. 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 suggestion that the causes of the revolt of the northern earls were primarily political. Arguments and evidence that the causes were primarily political should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The arrival of Mary Queen of Scots in England (1568) created political division as she was placed in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, rather than one of the northern earls and this was a trigger for the northern earls to act • Political faction fighting was a trigger for the revolt with the proposal that the Duke of Norfolk marry Mary Queen of Scots • Resentment of Sir William Cecil at court caused the Earl of Leicester to support the marriage plan in its initial stages • Elizabeth angered the northern earls by placing southern nobles in charge of key institutions, e.g. the Wardenship of the East March was given to Hunsdon rather than Percy as was expected. Arguments and evidence that causes were not primarily political and/or other factors were more significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The revolt was a regional, conservative response by those who wanted a return to the previous order • The Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland were supportive of the Catholic faith and the proclamation they issued underlined this • There was a strong religious element to the revolt and the gentry and peasantry who supported the revolt were largely Catholic • Resentment at the appointment of Pilkington as Bishop of Durham, who had an evangelical preaching style, motivated the rebels to act. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that the revolt of the northern earls failed largely as a consequence of poor planning and organisation. Arguments and evidence supporting the view that the revolt of the northern earls failed largely as a consequence of poor planning and organisation should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The confused aims of the plot - a mixture of the personal, political and religious - weakened it from the start and ensured that it lacked a sufficient breadth of noble and common support • The lack of cohesion contributed to news of it leaking out and reaching the Queen in July – the Council of the North was put on alert, and importantly, Mary Stuart was removed south, out of the reach of the northern rebels • Norfolk's decision to submit to the Queen and confess his role robbed the plot of its major figure – it was a huge gamble for Westmorland and Northumberland to proceed to rebellion without him • The decision to launch the rebellion in November was vastly premature – the timing meant that neither vital foreign support nor the papal bull of Elizabeth's excommunication were available before it collapsed • The rebellion was launched before the support of key nobles, like the Earl of Derby, had been secured – without this, it was unlikely the rebellion could succeed in counties like Lancashire and would be confined to the far north • The rebels badly overestimated the extent to which the appeal of Catholicism would attract support – as a result, they failed to attract more than a small fraction of the numbers who joined the Pilgrimage of Grace. Arguments and evidence against the view that the revolt of the northern earls failed largely as a consequence of poor planning and organisation should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Sustained government action since the Pilgrimage of Grace had helped secure royal control in the north, e.g. the strengthening of the Council of the North and extensive use of royal patronage – this robbed the rebels of support

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The rebellion failed partly because Elizabeth's position on the throne was far stronger by the late 1560s than it had been ten years before, thus many important figures thought twice before joining it• The rebellion lacked the backing of the major Catholic power in Europe, Spain – Philip mistrusted Mary due to her French connections and had major, costly difficulties elsewhere in his empire to distract him• The lack of the papal bull robbed the rebels of legitimacy – though it had been drafted in the summer of 1569, disagreements between Pius V, Philip II and the Emperor meant it wasn't issued until 1570• The crown's resources meant that it was able to muster a substantial force which reached Durham in December – even news of its preparation forced the earls into retreat and, as a result, their support collapsed. |
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Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

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.
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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 revolt of the northern earls was never a serious threat to Elizabeth I's rule in England.

Arguments and evidence that support the view that the revolt of the northern earls was never a serious threat to Elizabeth I's rule in England should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Sustained government action since the Pilgrimage of Grace had helped secure royal control of the north, e.g. the strengthening of the Council of the North and extensive use of royal patronage - this significantly lessened the severity of the revolt
- The confused aims of the plot (a mixture of the political, religious and personal) and Norfolk's surrender before it was ready to hatch, weakened it severely and ensured that it lacked sufficient cohesion and support to challenge Elizabeth's rule
- The decision by the earls to launch the action in November was ill-timed and meant that the papal bull of excommunication was not yet available to give the revolt legitimacy - this contributed to its collapse before becoming a serious threat
- The revolt was never a serious threat because promises of significant Spanish support for the rebels were never likely to be realised - Philip II was doubtful of Mary Stuart's French connections and lacked the resources available for meaningful intervention
- The rebellion failed to gather significant support, only around 5000 men as compared to over 30 000 during the Pilgrimage of Grace, partly because of the continuing loyalty of leading families, e.g. the Fairfaxes - this blunted its threat to Elizabeth's rule
- The crown had the resources and organisation to quickly muster a substantial force, which reached Durham in December 1569 - news merely of the dispatch of the royal army persuaded the earls to retreat before they could pose a serious threat.

Arguments and evidence that challenge the view that the revolt of the northern earls was never a serious threat to Elizabeth I's rule in England should be analysed and evaluated.

Relevant points may include:

- The north was a difficult area to govern due to its distance from London, troublesome gentry and nobility, economic backwardness and persistent Catholicism - it had proved its capacity to pose a very serious threat to Tudor monarchs in the past
- The revolt had the support of two of the most prominent earls in the north, Northumberland and Westmorland, with their ability to raise armies quickly, and also the initial backing of the Duke of Norfolk, the highest-ranking aristocrat in England
- The revolt centred on replacing Elizabeth with Mary Stuart, who many regarded as having a more legitimate claim to the throne - Mary's Catholicism would likely rally thousands of those, all over England, who were dismayed with the Church Settlement
- The plot was a serious threat because it had the support of Europe's greatest power, Spain, and the blessing of Pope Pius V, who promised a papal bull excommunicating Elizabeth and dissolving the allegiance of all her subjects to her
- The northern earls quickly mobilised significant numbers, captured the major city of Durham and even threatened the northern capital of York before the government could take action, meaning the revolt did pose a serious threat to Elizabeth's rule
- The government's reaction following the defeat of the revolt suggests that it had been a serious threat, e.g. more executions were carried out than after the Pilgrimage of Grace, the powers of the Council of the North were strengthened still further.

Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: 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 extent of the threat posed by the rebels and the nature of Elizabeth I's response to the Tyrone Rebellion. Elizabeth I is named in the specification and candidates can therefore be expected to know about her and be aware of the context. 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 source is a proclamation issued on behalf of Elizabeth for her Lord Deputy in Ireland to use • The proclamation was issued after Hugh O'Neill had joined his allies in open rebellion and was a response to this traitorous decision • Elizabeth knew that the proclamation was designed to be published, so it is a public declaration of intent • The covering letter however, may have been private and indicates what the Queen's intentions were. The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: Extent of the threat posed by the rebels: • The source states that it was Elizabeth who gave O'Neill the title of Earl and territory and money to accompany the title, so as a man of status the threat was more significant • It claims that he has turned his back on the Queen and has persuaded O'Donnell and other chieftains to join him, so as a number of other nobles were involved the extent of the threat was more significant • It suggests that he intended to invade the area around Dublin, suggesting that the scale of the threat was large • The source claims that O'Neill has worked with the Spanish against Elizabeth, suggesting that there was foreign support for the rebellion, increasing the scale of the threat. Nature of Elizabeth I's response to rebellion: • The source labels O'Neill as a traitor and as the ringleader of the rebellion • The source suggests that Elizabeth regards the majority of her subjects as loyal and has targeted her response towards key figures • The source claims that if those who have supported O'Neill end their support for him then they will be pardoned, to limit the scale of the rebellion • The source claims that O'Donnell is not perceived as a traitor in the same way as O'Neill and could be saved or protected, this was an attempt to divide the rebels.

	Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: • Tyrone's rebellion broke out in 1594 and lasted until 1603 • The rebellion was a response to the new English settlers, policies of plantation and the establishment of Protestant churches • The rebellion grew as Elizabeth had a shortage of men to send to Ireland and she lacked the funds to put the rebellion down • The rebellion cost the Queen £2 million to put down. Other relevant material must be credited.
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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 suggestion that the severity of the threat to the authority of the Crown in Ireland was due to the actions of the rebels in the years 1594-1603. Arguments and evidence that the severity of the threat to the authority of the Crown in Ireland was due to the actions of the rebels should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The significant role of Hugh O'Neill in creating a cohesive, well-organised rebellion that crossed the four regions of the island • Tyrone's success as a military commander, e.g. victory at the Battle of Yellow Ford, maintained popular support for the rebellion • Tyrone skillfully made a unilateral peace with Essex • The local knowledge of the key rebels was utilised through guerilla warfare with ambush and sieges rather than pitched battles, which added to the duration of the war. Arguments and evidence that the severity of the threat to the authority of the Crown in Ireland was due to other factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The lack of communication between the English authorities in Dublin and those in London hindered attempts to defeat the Irish • Support from Spain, both money and munitions, greatly helped the Irish rebels • There was a religious angle to the war that increased both popular and Spanish support, and this made the war in Ireland more of a threat • The failure of the English to respond effectively increased the severity of the threat - they provided only small armies, which were poorly equipped and trained • Only after Mountjoy replaced the Earl of Essex and a change in tactics, e.g. scorched earth in Ulster, was the war brought to an end. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

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.
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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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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.