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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

Option 33: The witchcraze in Britain, Europe and North America, c1580–c1750

AS and A Level History · Paper 3 · Option 33

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

CHANGING ATTITUDES TO WITCHCRAFT AND THE GROWTH OF SCEPTICISM

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



-
- 4** 'Sceptic publications had a significant impact on attitudes to witchcraft in Britain in the years c1580–c1750.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** How far do you agree that the Pendle Swindle of 1634 was the most significant development in the growth of scepticism in the years c1580–c1750?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** How accurate is it to say that the work of Balthasar Bekker was the key development in the growth of scepticism in the years c1580-c1750?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 'It was the influence of Lord Chief Justice Holt that was the most significant factor in changing attitudes to witchcraft in the years c1580-c1750.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 4 How accurate is it to say that the case of the Boy of Burton (1597) was the most significant reason for the growth of scepticism in the years c1580–c1750?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** 'There was a steady growth in scepticism about witchcraft in Britain in the years c1580–c1750.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** How far do you agree that the publication of Samuel Harsnett's *A Discovery of the Fraudulent Practices of John Darrel* (1599) had the most significant impact on changing attitudes to witchcraft in Britain in the years c1580–c1750?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** 'The impact of sceptic publications on attitudes to witchcraft in Britain, in the years c1580–c1750, was limited.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 4** 'John Webster's *The Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft* (1677) had the most significant impact on changing attitudes to witchcraft in Britain in the years c1580–c1710.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN BREADTH

SCIENTIFIC AND PHILOSOPHICAL IDEAS, C1580–C1750

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



5 How significant was the impact of scientific discoveries on ideas during the period c1580–c1750?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 5 How significant were the writings of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke in the process of undermining the belief in magic and witchcraft in the years c1580–c1750?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 5 How significant were Francis Bacon and the development of empiricism to the ending of beliefs in magic and witchcraft in the years c1580–c1750?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 5 How far did developments in making sense of the universe, in the years c1580–c1750, advance human understanding and knowledge in Britain?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 5 'Kepler, Galilei and Newton had a limited impact on ideas and understanding of the universe in the years c1580–c1750.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 5 'Hobbes and Locke did little to diminish beliefs in magic and the supernatural in the years c1650–c1750.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 5 How accurate is it to say that Francis Bacon and the empirical scientific method had a limited impact on the changing approach to human understanding and knowledge in the years c1580–c1750?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

WITCH-HUNTING IN SCOTLAND, 1590–97

6 questions in this sub-topic · 120 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 what people believed about witches and the nature of the punishment of witches in late sixteenth century Scotland.

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 James VI of Scotland's treatise *Daemonologie*, published 1597. He wrote this following the North Berwick witch trials of 1590.

There is a fearful presence at this time in this country of these detestable slaves of the Devil – the Witches or enchanterers. This has moved me, beloved reader, to write this following treatise of mine, not in any way to serve as a show of my learning, but I am only moved to do so to resolve the doubting hearts of many who do not believe in witches. I intend to show both that such assaults of Satan are certainly practised, and that this deserves most severely to be punished. My intention in this book is only to prove two things: the one, that Witchcraft has taken place and continues to exist and the other, what exact trial and severe punishment Witchcraft merits. I wish therefore to explain what kind of things are possible to be performed by Witchcraft. What can be the cause that there are 20 women given to Witchcraft, where there is one man? The reason is easy, for as that sex is frailer than man is, so is it easier to be entrapped in these gross snares of the Devil. This was well proved to be true by the Serpent's deceiving of Eve at the beginning, which makes the Devil the more familiar with women since that time. 5 10 15

What form of punishment do you think these witches merit? They ought to be put to death according to the law of God and the law of all Christian nations. It is commonly done by fire. But should any sex, age or rank be exempted? None at all according to the lawful magistrate for it is the highest form of sin. Then may not children be spared? Yes, for they are not capable of the reason to practise such things. 20

There are two good helps that may be used for their trial: the one is the finding of their mark and the insensitivity of this mark. The other is their floating on the water, God having appointed that secret supernatural sign for the trial of that secret unnatural crime. 25

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-
- 2** 'The lack of a strong central government was responsible for the outbreak of the North Berwick witch hunt in 1590 and the spread of witch hunts in Scotland in the years to 1597.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 2 To what extent was the case of Gilly Duncan responsible for the spread of witch hunting in Scotland in the years 1590–97?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



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

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the beliefs about the threat to James VI posed by witches and the manner in which James VI was protected from this threat.

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 *Newes from Scotland*, written 1591 by an anonymous author. *Newes from Scotland* described the North Berwick witch trials and was included by James VI in his publication *Daemonologie* in 1597.

The all-powerful God is, at all times, alert for the protection of his own worshippers. He prevents the wicked practices and evil intentions of all those who seek to act against his holy commands. By this same power, he has lately limited and defeated the intentions and the wicked dealings of a great number of ungodly persons, who are no better than Devils. These creatures allowed themselves to be enticed by the Devil, whom they served. They had sworn themselves to him and then entered into the damnable art of witchcraft. They studied and practised witchcraft for so long that they seduced, by their sorcery, a number of others to be as bad as themselves. These witches were dwelling in Lothian, which is an important part of Scotland, where King James VI has his main residence. In the end, their damnable wickedness came to light. They had previously used their wickedness against the King, the wellbeing of the country, the nobility and the subjects of the King.

This account may be doubted by some who read it, and those who believe that the King would not risk himself in the presence of such notorious witches. There might have followed great danger to his person and to the general state of the land. But in answer to this, let it be known: that first, the King is the child and servant of God, and witches are merely servants to the Devil. The King is God's anointed and the witches are to be subjected to God's rage. The King is a true Christian and trusts in God. However, the witches are enemies of Christ for they only trust in the Devil, who daily attends them until he has led them to cause utter destruction.

But it seems that the King has such a principled mind and was not persuaded by the witches' enchantments. He was determined in this; that as long as God is with him, the King fears not who is against him. Truly, the whole scope of this account does plainly display the wonderful wisdom of the Almighty. If the King had not been defended by God's absolute power, His Highness would never have returned alive from his voyage from Denmark. There is no doubt that God would defend him on the sea as on the land, wherever the witches carry out their damnable practice.

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Source from: <https://www.gethistory.co.uk/reference/sources/early-modern/tudor/newes-from-scotland>



Write your answer in the space provided.

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

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the beliefs about the nature of supernatural powers and the role of judges in Scotland in the late sixteenth century.

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 King James VI of Scotland, *Daemonologie*, published 1597.

The Devil is ready to imitate God. Being a spirit, he is able to transport himself as a solid body from one place to another. This is seen commonly and daily. In this transporting, he and other spirits, known as witches, are invisible to anyone else, except themselves. For, if these witches may take whatever form they please in the air, they may also thicken and obscure the air so that they are invisible. Another way of the witches coming to their gatherings is that they can come and enter into any house or Church, even though all ordinary entrances be closed. They can do this by being transformed into the likeness of a beast. And some say that, although the bodies of the witches are lying still, their spirits can rise out of their bodies, and be carried to these gatherings. By this form of journeying, the witches can be transported from one country to another. 5 10

The Prince or the Judge may punish the witches as he thinks convenient. But in the end, to spare the life of the witch is a fault, and treason, against God. It is not only unlawful, but also a sin for the Judge to be saving or sparing them. This is comparable to the sin of Witchcraft itself. Surely then, this crime ought to be as severely punished. Judges ought to be aware that they should not simply condemn anyone, except those witches that they are sure are guilty. Judges ought indeed to beware whom they condemn. For it is as great a crime to condemn the innocent, as to let the guilty escape free. 15 20

In addition, the report of any one person should not be admitted as a sufficient proof; this cannot be the working of the law. The confessions of several guilty persons can work against a person who is accused. Since this is a matter of treason against the Prince and against other persons, in my opinion, our law should provide for sufficient witnesses and proofs. For, as witches can be proven, are they then the best witnesses of the actions of other witches? I surely think that these witches, as witnesses, may be sufficient in matters of high treason against God. 25

Acknowledgement:

Source from: *Daemonologie* By King James I



2 How significant was the Earl of Bothwell to the spread of the Scottish witch hunts?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

THE LANCASHIRE WITCHES, 1612

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



- 2 'The Witchcraft Act of 1604 was the principal cause of the Lancashire witchcraze of 1612.'

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 beliefs in the power of witches and the organisation of witch-hunts in early seventeenth-century Lancashire.

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

(20)



Source for use with Section A.

From Thomas Potts, *The Wonderfull Discoverie of Witches in the Countie of Lancaster*, published 1613. Potts was the clerk of the court during the trial of the witches. He was instructed to write this account by the two presiding judges and one of them, Sir Edward Bromley, checked the account and revised it before publication.

The Confession and Examination of Anne Whittle, alias Chattox, being prisoner at Lancaster; taken the 19th day of May 1612.

First, the said Anne Whittle, alias Chattox, said, that about fourteen years ago she was seduced to become a member of that devilish abominable profession of witchcraft. This was after the wicked persuasions and counsel of Elizabeth Southern, alias Demdike. Soon after, the Devil appeared unto her in the likeness of a man, at about midnight at the house of the said Demdike. Thereupon, the said Demdike and she went out of this house and went to him; whereupon the wicked Spirit then said unto her, that he must have one part of her body for him to suck upon. She denied him this at first and instead asked him what part of her body he would have for that use. He said that he would have a part of her right side near to her ribs for him to suck upon, which she agreed to. 5 10

And she further said - that at the same time, there was a thing in the likeness of a spotted female dog that came with the said Spirit to Demdike. This did speak to Demdike in the hearing of Chattox, and said that she should have gold, silver and worldly wealth, at her will. And at the same time she said, there was butter, cheese, bread, and drink, and bid them eat enough. And after their eating, the devil called *Fancy*, and the other spirit calling himself *Tibb*, carried the remains away. Chattox then said, that although they did eat, they were never the fuller, nor better for doing so; and that at their banquet, the spirits gave them light to see what they did, although they neither had fire nor candle light. 15 20

Chattox was further questioned on how many persons she had bewitched to death, and by whom they had been bewitched. Chattox said that one Robert Nutter, late of the Greenhead in Pendle, was bewitched by herself and Demdike. And Chattox further said, that Demdike told her that she had bewitched to death a man called Richard Ashton. 25

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-
- 2 'The role of Roger Nowell was the most important factor in the extent of the witch hunt in Lancashire.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 2 How far do you agree that the beliefs and conduct of Judges Bromley and Altham determined the outcome of the trial of the Lancashire witches in 1612?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

THE BAMBERG WITCH HUNT, 1623–32

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



-
- 2 How far do you agree that it was mainly economic factors which prompted witch-hunting in Bamberg in the years 1623–32?

(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 process of accusations in Bamberg and the nature of beliefs in witches.

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 Johannes Junius, the Mayor of Bamberg, to his daughter Veronica, 24 July 1628. The letter was smuggled out of prison shortly before Junius was executed.

Many hundred thousand good-nights, dearly beloved daughter Veronica. Innocent have I come into prison, innocent have I been tortured, innocent must I die. For whoever comes into the witch prison must become a witch or be tortured until he invents something, God pity him.

When I was tortured for the first time, the prosecutor said, 'You are a witch; will you confess it voluntarily? If not, we'll bring in witnesses and the torturer for you.' Now one inhabitant of Bamberg was brought to accuse me and afterwards another. One said she had seen me dance on the moor. Then came the torturer who put the thumb-screws on me, and bound both hands together. Then I thought heaven and earth were at an end; I suffered terrible agony. 5 10

When the torturer led me back into the prison, he said, 'Sir, I beg you, for God's sake confess something, whether it be true or not. Invent something, for you cannot endure the torture. You will not escape, not even if you were a nobleman. One torture will follow another until you say you are a witch.' 15

And so I begged to be given one day for thought. I was deeply troubled, but at last I confessed in order to escape the bitter torture, which it was impossible for me to bear.

Then I had to tell what people I had seen at the witch-sabbath. I said that I had not recognised them. The prosecutor threatened, 'I must set the torturer at you. Was not the Chancellor there?' So I said, 'Yes.' He said, 'Take one street after another; begin at the market.' I had to name several persons there. Then I had to tell what crimes I had committed. I said nothing. The prosecutor said, 'Call the torturer.' So I said that I was ordered by the devil to kill my children, but I had killed a horse instead. It did not help. I said I had also taken a sacred Communion wafer, and had desecrated it. When I had said this, they left me in peace. 20 25

Now, dear child, here you have my confession, for which I must die. And they are complete lies and made-up things, so help me God. For they never leave off with the torture till one confesses something; they believe all must be a witch. Nobody escapes. 30

Good night, for your father, Johannes Junius, will never see you more.

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-
- 2 How far was Prince-Bishop von Dornheim responsible for the extent of the Great Witch Hunt in Bamberg?

(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 how accusations of witchcraft spread in Bamberg and the process of securing a confession there.

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

(20)



Source for use with Section A.

From the minutes of the trial of Johannes Junius, Mayor of Bamberg, 1628.

On 28 June 1628, Junius, Mayor of Bamberg, was examined, without torture, on the charge of witchcraft. He was fifty-five years old. He was asked how, and in what fashion, he had fallen into that sin. He said he was wholly innocent, knew nothing of the crime and had never in his life renounced God. He said that he was wronged before God and the world, and would challenge any human being to prove that he had been seen at a witch-sabbath. 5

Junius was confronted by the Bishop's Vice Chancellor, Doctor Haan, who told him to his face that he saw him, a year and a half ago, at a witch-gathering in the Council meeting room where they ate and drank. The accused denied this. He was confronted by another who told Junius that he saw him on the moor at a witch-dance. Junius was then told that his accomplices had confessed against him, and he was given time for thought. 10

On 30 June 1628, Junius was again, without torture, encouraged to confess, but again confessed nothing. He was then put to torture and, first, the thumb screws were applied. He said that he had never denied God. Leg screws were then applied, and Junius confessed nothing and said he knew nothing about it. He was then stripped and examined. On his right side was found a blueish mark, which was pricked. Junius felt no pain and no blood flowed out. 15

On 5 July, Junius was, without torture but with urgent persuasions, strongly encouraged to confess and at last he began to do so: 20

Junius said that whenever he wished to ride to a witch-sabbath, a black dog had come upon his bed, who said to him that he must go with him. Junius then seated himself upon the dog, and the dog raised himself in the Devil's name and journeyed there. About two years ago, he journeyed on the dog to the Council meeting room. At a table were the Chancellor, another Mayor, Doctor Haan and many others. 25

On 6 August 1628, this confession was read to Junius. He confirmed his confession and was willing to stake his life on it. Afterwards, he voluntarily confirmed the same to the court.

Acknowledgements:

Source from: <https://history.hanover.edu/texts/bamberg.html>

ASPECTS IN DEPTH

THE EAST ANGLIAN WITCH CRAZE, 1645–47

3 questions in this sub-topic · 60 marks · lowest tariff first



- 3 How far do you agree that it was the growing cost of witch hunting that brought an end to the East Anglian witch hunts in the years 1645–47?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 3 How far do you agree that the causes of the East Anglian witch craze (1645–47) were primarily economic?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 3 How accurate is it to say that the re-establishment of traditional authority was the main reason for the end of the witch craze in East Anglia?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

THE SALEM WITCH HUNT, 1692–93

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



Q3

- 3** How far does the role of Governor Phips explain the end of the Salem witch hunt (1692–93)?

(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 how trials were conducted at Salem and the reasons why they came to an end.

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 Governor William Phips to the Earl of Nottingham in London, 21 February 1693. Phips had arrived in Salem in May 1692. The Earl of Nottingham was the Secretary of State with responsibility for overseas territories.

I have already given an account that, at my arrival here, I found the prisons full of people arrested upon superstition of witchcraft. Continual complaints were made to me that many persons had been grievously tormented by witches. These persons named several individuals as the cause of their torments. The number of these complaints increased every day and, by advice of the Lieutenant Governor and the Council, I set up a Court of Oyer and Terminer to try the suspected witches. The head of the Court was the Lieutenant Governor and the rest were persons of the best character and judgement. I depended upon the Court for the right method of proceeding in cases of witchcraft. 5

At this time I then went to command the army at the Eastern part of the Province and I continued there for some time. When I returned I found people much dissatisfied at the proceedings of the Court, for about twenty persons were condemned and executed of which some were thought to be innocent. The Court still proceeded in the same method of trying them, which was by the evidence of the victims. When the witnesses were brought into the Court, as soon as the suspected witches looked upon them, they fell instantly to the ground. Once revived, they swore that the prisoner did afflict them and that they saw a spectre come from the bodies of the accused. And the victims also swore that this then put them to pain and torments. This was taken to be undoubted proof of the accused being witches, but I was certain that some of those who were accused were innocent. 10 15 20

The use of these methods continued until I put an end to the Court and stopped the proceedings. There were at least fifty persons in prison, most of them having only spectre evidence against them and their arrest warrants were wrong. I let some of them out on bail and the judges freed others. Some of the judges acknowledged that their former proceedings were too violent and not based upon the right legal foundation. 25

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Q3

- 3** To what extent was the severity of the trials at Salem the result of the involvement of children?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Q3

3 'The Salem witch hunt was primarily caused by social tensions.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(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 nature of beliefs about the Devil and the justification given for the witch hunt in Salem.

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 Cotton Mather, *The Wonders of the Invisible World: being an account of the trials of several witches lately executed in New England*, published 1693.

The New Englanders are a people of God settled in those territories which once belonged to the Devil. The Devil was exceedingly disturbed when he saw people settle here and accomplish the promise made to our blessed Jesus, that Jesus should have the earth for His possession. The Devil is now making one more attack upon us; an attack more dangerous and more surprising than any that we have encountered so far. This is an attack so dangerous, that if we survive it, we shall soon enjoy days of glory. The Devil has wanted his demons to persecute us, as the people of God in England have been persecuted. He has drawn forth his demons to make an attack upon us. There is a horrible plot of witchcraft against New England, which if it were not quickly discovered, would destroy the faith of all its inhabitants.

An army of devils has broken into the first of our English settlements. The houses of good people there are filled with the miserable shrieks of their children and servants as they are tormented by invisible hands. After this, a terrible plague of evil angels, has made its progress into some other places, where other persons have been harmed in the same manner. After they became infested with these demons, our poor distressed neighbours were able to identify those who took the shapes of the demons. Although there is a great and accurate suspicion that the demons might take the shapes of innocent people in their spectral manifestations, many of the persons accused, when examined, have been convicted of a very damnable witchcraft. More than twenty-one have confessed that they have signed a book, which the Devil showed them. He has engaged in his hellish design of bewitching and ruining our land.

These confessions have shown that the Devil has made a dangerous group of witches in our land. With the help of witches, he has continuously increased the size of this group. These witches have persuaded their spirits to do all sorts of mischiefs to our neighbours. At these witch meetings, the witches have proceeded to consult on the methods of rooting out the Christian religion from this country. It will be a miracle if the Devil is not in disguise in order to prevent his discovery.

Acknowledgement:

Source from: *The Wonders of the Invisible World* by Cotton Mather



- 3 How accurate is it to say that it was the impact of Cotton Mather that led to the severity of the Salem witch hunt?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 3 'The influence of Cotton Mather's father, Increase Mather, was the main reason for the ending of the Salem witch hunt.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



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 whether Sceptic publications had a significant impact on attitudes to witchcraft in Britain in the years c1580-c1750. Arguments and evidence that sceptic publications had a significant impact on attitudes to witchcraft should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Sceptic publications were part of the spirit of rationalism that underpinned the Scientific Revolution • Sceptic publications brought about a change in attitude which led to reforms of the law which in turn led to a decline in witch-hunts • Reginald Scot's <i>The Discoverie of Witchcraft</i> (1584) guide criticised the persecution of witches as un-Christian • The impact of sceptic publications was greater after the English Civil War (1640s) • Jane Wenham's case led to a celebrated sceptical book by Francis Hutchinson in 1718: <i>An Historical Essay Concerning Witchcraft</i>, which coincided with a decline in witch-hunting in Britain • Changes in the law (e.g. the Witchcraft Act of 1736) reflected the growing influence of sceptic publications. Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The impact of sceptic publications was not instant e.g. James VI published <i>Daemonologie</i> (1597) as a rebuttal of Reginald Scott's skeptical treatise <i>The Discoverie of Witchcraft</i> (1584) • Witch-hunting continued despite the publication of sceptic publications until the mid-Eighteenth century, their impact on popular attitudes was limited e.g. Salem witch trials (1692) • Several writers after 1712 still wrote showing support for a belief in witchcraft, e.g. John Wesley (who argued giving up belief in witches was a step towards giving up religion) • Despite sceptic publications juries continued to return guilty verdicts e.g. the last successful prosecution in England in 1712. 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 whether the Pendle Swindle of 1634 was the most significant development in the growth of scepticism in the years c1580–c1750. Arguments and evidence that the Pendle Swindle of 1634 was the most significant development in the growth of scepticism should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles I questioned the accused women and his scepticism marked a shift in elite beliefs • It became clear that the accusations of witchcraft made at Pendle were motivated by revenge and financial reasons and this increased scepticism about witches • Witch hunting declined swiftly in England following the case, until the disruption of the Civil War • Despite Johnson's voluntary confession, the witches were found innocent once sent to London and this suggests a shift in emphasis from confession to proof of guilt. Arguments and evidence that counter the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Sceptic publications, e.g. Reginald Scot's <i>The Discoverie of Witchcraft</i> in 1584, showed that scepticism predated the Pendle Swindle • Witch hunting continued following the Pendle Swindle and the most significant bout of witch hunting in England took place in 1645–47 • Critical reviews of other cases played a more significant role in the growth of scepticism, e.g. <i>The Demon Drummer</i>, 1662 • Witch trials took place until that of Jane Wenham in 1712 • The Witchcraft Act was not repealed until 1736, a century after the Pendle Swindle. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement as to whether it was the work of Balthasar Bekker that was the key development in the growth of scepticism in the years c1580-c1750. Arguments and evidence that the work of Balthasar Bekker was the key development in the growth of scepticism in the years c1580-c1750 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Bekker's <i>The Enchanted World</i> sold 4000 copies in the first two months and was translated into a number of European languages • The extent of Bekker's influence in England can be demonstrated by his posthumous acceptance as a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1689 • Bekker's suggestion that when accusations of witchcraft were made, the accusers should be prosecuted rather than the accused • Bekker's use of reason to argue against the influence of the Devil on Earth and his rational arguments marked a clear development in sceptical arguments. Arguments and evidence that the work of Balthasar Bekker was not the key development in the growth of scepticism in the years c1580-c1750 and/or that other developments were more important should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Bekker's arguments were not new and built on those of Weyer and Webster and an intellectual debate on witchcraft had already started in Britain • Reginald Scot's <i>The Discoverie of Witchcraft</i> (1584) was the first major English work of scepticism and started changing attitudes to witchcraft in Britain • Harsnett (1599) was more influential as he started the debate about the nature of witchcraft and questioned the possibility of demonic possession • Ady's questioning of how witches were defined in <i>A Candle in the Dark</i> (1656), as those who tempted others to be ungodly, influenced the steep decline in witch trials in Britain from the 1660s • Fraudulent cases, e.g. the Demon Drummer of Tedworth (1662), contributed to the growth of scepticism in the period • Scientific discoveries, e.g. the work of Isaac Newton, also led to the development of more sceptical attitudes. 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 whether the influence of Lord Chief Justice Holt was the most significant factor in changing attitudes to witchcraft in the years c1580-c1750. Arguments and evidence that the influence of Lord Chief Justice Holt was the most significant factor in changing attitudes to witchcraft in the years c1580-c1750 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Holt presided over at least 11 witchcraft trials and he acquitted all of those accused, e.g. in 1695 in Launceston, Cornwall • In 1701 Holt put on trial and convicted the accuser of Sarah Murdock • His opinions as Chief Justice shaped the attitude of lower courts who no longer charged witches • Holt adopted a critical approach to evidence and was sceptical of the supernatural, marking a shift in attitudes. Arguments and evidence that the influence of Lord Chief Justice Holt was not the most significant factor in changing attitudes to witchcraft in the years c1580-c1750 and/or that other developments were more important should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There had been a series of well-received books before this that denounced beliefs in witchcraft, e.g. that of Reginald Scot in 1584 • Holt was building on the work and attitudes of Sir George Mackenzie in Scotland • Fraudulent cases, e.g. the Pendle Swindle (1634), contributed to changing attitudes towards witches • The 1604 Witchcraft Statute was not repealed until 1736, which could be considered a more significant turning point • Several writers after 1712 still wrote showing support for a belief in witchcraft, e.g. John Wesley. 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 extent to which the case of the Boy of Burton (1597) was the most significant reason for the growth of scepticism in the years c1580-c1750. Arguments and evidence that the case of the Boy of Burton (1597) was the most significant reason for the growth of scepticism in the years c1580-c1750 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Scepticism was encouraged by the discovery that Thomas Darling had confessed to having lied about his accusation of Alice Gooderidge, which discredited the actions of John Darrell • Darrell was examined by Samuel Harsnett, chaplain to the Bishop of London, who published sceptical works following this meeting • The exposure of Darrell and subsequent disclosure of the fraud limited belief in exorcism and led to a growth in scepticism • The exposure of a member of the clergy lying in the case caused questioning of the nature and course of witchcraft accusations • The Bishop of London passed a canon forbidding clergy to practise exorcisms without a license following Darrell's confession. Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Sceptic publications, e.g. Reginald Scot's <i>The Discoverie of Witchcraft</i> in 1584, showed that scepticism predated the Boy of Burton case • Witch hunting continued following the Boy of Burton case and the most significant bout of witch hunting in England took place in 1645–47 • Critical reviews of other cases played a more significant role in the growth of scepticism, e.g. <i>The Demon Drummer</i>, 1662 • Lord Chief Justice Holt played an important role in ending the persecution of witches, overseeing at least 11 trials of witches, all of which ended in acquittals • The Witchcraft Act was not repealed until 1736, over a century after the Boy of Burton case and John and Ruth Osborne were subjected to the swimming test in 1751. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
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4	13–16	- Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two enquiries may be uneven. - Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. - Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
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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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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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4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far the publication of John Webster's <i>The Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft</i> (1677) had the most significant impact on changing attitudes to witchcraft in Britain in the years c1580-c1710. Arguments and evidence that the publication of John Webster's <i>The Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft</i> (1677) had the most significant impact on changing attitudes to witchcraft in Britain in the years c1580-c1710 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Webster developed Thomas Ady's ideas that beliefs not found in the Bible should be rejected; this increased the sense of scepticism surrounding beliefs in magic and witchcraft • Webster did not suggest that witches did not exist but rather that they were not capable of commanding supernatural powers. He was able to persuade a wider portion of the population about the limitations of acts of witchcraft • Webster critiqued cases where accusations of witchcraft had been made, attributing acts of harm to natural causes or to deception, thereby undermining beliefs in magic and witchcraft • Webster's work was well received by members of the Royal Society, which added credibility both to his arguments and his methods, through his use of evidence gained first-hand • Webster's work was responded to, and was therefore part of, a wider public intellectual debate regarding magic and witchcraft. This meant that the time was right for these beliefs to be more openly questioned and challenged. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Reginald Scot's <i>The Discoverie of Witchcraft</i> (1584) was the first major English work of scepticism and started changing attitudes to witchcraft in Britain • Samuel Harsnett, in <i>A Discovery of the Fraudulent Practices of John Darrel</i> (1599), revived the debate about the nature of witchcraft by highlighting cases of fraud • Charles I questioned the accused women involved in the Pendle Swindle, and his scepticism marked a shift in elite beliefs • Ady's questioning of how witches were defined, as those who tempted others to be ungodly, in <i>A Candle in the Dark</i> (1656), influenced the steep decline in witch trials in Britain from the 1660s • Fraudulent cases, e.g. the Demon Drummer of Tedworth (1662), further contributed to the growth of scepticism in the period • Bekker's <i>The Enchanted World</i> (1691) sold 4000 copies in the first two months and was translated into a number of European languages, meaning it had a more widespread influence on beliefs • Lord Chief Justice Sir John Holt largely ended convictions for witchcraft. This influenced the outcome of subsequent trials for witchcraft in the 18th century. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
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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 how significant the impact of scientific discoveries were on ideas during the period c1580-c1750. Arguments and evidence that scientific discoveries had a significant impact on ideas should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There were remarkable breakthroughs in understanding the nature of the universe hitherto associated closely with magic • There was a growing acceptance amongst the educated elite of scientific experiment to verify or falsify; this had a damaging effect on belief in magic and the supernatural • Kepler, Galilei and Newton were part of the scientific revolution in Europe which undermined beliefs in magic and witchcraft and developed understanding of the universe • Galilei's contributions included observational astronomy through developments of the telescope; he argued for a separation of science from philosophy and religion • Kepler was an astronomer who created a model of the solar system and his laws on planetary motion developed understanding of the universe • Newton's Principia in 1687 formulated laws of motion and gravitation and built on Kepler's laws. Arguments and evidence that suggest that scientific discoveries did not have a significant impact on ideas should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There remained widespread popular belief in magic and the supernatural e.g. Salem Witch trials in 1692 suggesting that understanding of the universe was not widespread • Many of the leading figures in the advancement of science and reason still believed in arcane knowledge, e.g. Newton and his interest in prophecy and numerology / Kepler aimed to confirm the power of astrology • Scientists and their understandings of the universe were not supported by elites and the Catholic Church e.g. condemnation of Galilei in 1633 • Members of the Royal Society e.g. Joseph Glanville combined a belief in science with a belief in witches and demons • Witchcraft acts continued to be enforced throughout the period showing that elites were slow to act on the findings of the scientists e.g. 1604 statute in England was not repealed until 1736. Other relevant material must be credited



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5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of the writings of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke in the process of undermining the belief in magic and witchcraft in the years c1580–c1750. Arguments and evidence that the writings of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke did undermine the belief in magic and witchcraft should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Thomas Hobbes held a mechanistic view of nature, which was incompatible with a belief in witches • Thomas Hobbes' belief in materialism influenced the writing of John Webster and Balthasar Bekker who wrote sceptical books about witches in 1677 and 1691 respectively • John Locke's <i>Essay Concerning Human Understanding</i> (1690) discounted the supernatural as it could not be proved • John Locke shared Thomas Hobbes' belief in materialism, which led to a decline in belief in magic and witchcraft. Arguments and evidence that suggest other developments were more important and/or that beliefs in magic and witchcraft persisted should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Scepticism existed before the writings of Hobbes and Locke, e.g. Reginald Scot's <i>The Discoverie of Witchcraft</i> (1584) • The scientific revolution was more significant in bringing to an end beliefs in the supernatural, e.g. Kepler's focus on the importance of observation (1609) • The decline in beliefs was not steady after the writings of Hobbes and Locke were published and beliefs continued to be widely held • Other factors besides the writings of Hobbes and Locke led to decline in beliefs, e.g. improved economic wellbeing meant fewer accusations of witchcraft were made • The growing belief in empiricism eradicated many popular supernatural beliefs. Other relevant material must be credited

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

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how significant Francis Bacon and the development of empiricism were to the ending of beliefs in magic and witchcraft in the years c1580-c1750.

Arguments and evidence that Francis Bacon and the development of empiricism were significant in the ending of beliefs in magic and witchcraft in the years c1580-c1750 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The growing belief in empiricism and the modern scientific method challenged many popular supernatural beliefs
- Inductive reasoning, i.e. the observation of facts and evidence before creating theory, could be used to explain supernatural physical phenomena, discrediting beliefs in magic and witchcraft
- Bacon's work, e.g. *Novum Organum* (1620), advocated the experimental method and was referenced at the foundation of the Royal Society in 1660; this undermined a belief in the supernatural as it could not be proved
- Bacon's method of empirical thinking was adopted by thinkers whose rational interpretation of the bible led to a belief in religious toleration – a consequence was less scapegoating and accusations of witchcraft.

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

Relevant points may include:

- Scepticism existed before the writings of Francis Bacon, e.g. Reginald Scot's *The Discoverie of Witchcraft* (1584)
- The work of Hobbes and Locke was more significant in bringing to an end beliefs in the supernatural, e.g. Locke's *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (1690) which dismissed beliefs in the supernatural
- The decline in beliefs was not steady after the writings of Bacon were published and beliefs continued to be widely held
- The Witchcraft Act was not repealed until 1736
- Other factors besides the writings of Bacon and the empirical method led to decline in beliefs, e.g. improved economic wellbeing meant fewer accusations of witchcraft were made.

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 revealing the beliefs about the threat to James VI posed by witches and the manner in which James VI was protected from this threat. The individuals referred to in the source are named in the specification, and candidates can therefore be expected to know about them and be aware of the context. 1. The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: • The pamphlet is dated 1591, towards the end of the North Berwick witch trials, when the extent of the witch hunts was apparent • That the pamphlet was published suggests that there was interest in the nature of witches and the process of witch hunts • Although the author of the pamphlet is unknown, James VI approved of the content and descriptions contained within the pamphlet sufficiently to include it in his own publication on witchcraft. 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: Beliefs about the threat to James VI: • The source claims that there were a great number of witches who were embedded throughout society. This suggests a significant fear of the threat witches posed to James • The source suggests an absolute belief that witches existed as a threat and claims that they had made a pact with the Devil ('enticed by the Devil') • It claims that the location of the witches exacerbated the threat they posed to the King due to their proximity to his palace ('where King James VI has made his main residence') • It claims that the nature of the pact made with the Devil, a powerful and malevolent figure, meant that the witches would stop at nothing to carry out his demands ('cause utter destruction'). The manner in which James VI was protected from this threat: • The source claims that the King's vehement belief in God, who had superior power over the Devil, protected him from the threat of the witches ('King is the child and servant of God') • It indicates that his particular position as God's representative on earth granted him further protection ('God's anointed') • It claims that the King's courage and tenacity protected him from the threat of witches ('principled mind...determined in this') • It claims that God's protection also extended to the sea, rather than merely on land, and that this protected James on his voyage.



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:

- James's own enthusiasm for witch hunting, culminating in the publication of *Daemonologie* in 1597, created a climate where witch hunting could flourish
- The events surrounding the voyage and arrival of Anne of Denmark in Scotland
- The continental belief in the diabolical pact and the contribution of ideas on witchcraft from Denmark in 1590, which occurred at the same time as the North Berwick trials started
- The impact of the use of torture, the continued use and threat of which led to Gilly Duncan's naming of accomplices, meant that there were a number of accusations.

Section B: Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that it was the role of Roger Nowell that was the most important factor in the extent of the witch hunt in Lancashire. Arguments and evidence that it was the role of Roger Nowell that was the most important factor in the extent of the witch hunt in Lancashire should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The ambitions and zeal of the local magistrate, Roger Nowell, drove the witch hunt and were crucial in the accusations reaching a trial • Nowell's actions following Alizon Device's confession to him, ensured that the witch hunt became more widespread • Nowell acted on rumours of meetings at Malkin Tower and resumed his investigations, reviving the hunt and resulting in eight further accusations • Nowell had strongly believed in the dangers of recusancy and this had an influence upon those he chose to question; Alice Nutter was a Catholic widow • Although Nowell could have tried the accused women himself, he chose to send the detained to Lancaster Assizes, which raised the profile of the cases • 11 people were detained as a result of Nowell's accusations. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Witchcraft Statute of 1604, which legislated that conjuring spirits was a capital offence, gave the public a mandate to fight witches and led to an increase in accusations • Religious tensions were central to the accusations; three of the accused women were able to convince the judge that they were victims of a Catholic plot and were let off • Some of those accused, e.g. Old Demdike, were said to be involved in 'white' magic as well as maleficium, so there was a strong local belief in magic and witchcraft, which helped create the climate for a witch hunt • Local rivalry and accusations led to the Lancashire witch hunt; 6 of the 11 witches on trial were from two rival families who had experienced poverty and were headed by widows. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that the Salem witch hunt was primarily caused by social tensions. Arguments and evidence that the Salem witch hunt was primarily caused by social tensions should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Tensions existed between traditionalists and progressives, resulting from the establishment of a new church in Salem and the choice of minister, with the appointment of Reverend Samuel Parris, who promoted witch hunting • The Puritan theocracy that was followed in Salem promoted a belief that Eve had set a precedent where women were easily tempted by the Devil, a belief which underpinned the accusations made • Social tension existed between Salem Town and Salem Village where jealousies and tensions between families drove accusations • Social tensions within the community, often associated with land disputes and inheritance, helped create an environment that was well suited to a wider witch hunt. Arguments and evidence that factors other than social tensions were the primary causes of the Salem witch hunt should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The revolution in England in 1688 had produced a political vacuum in Massachusetts with no acknowledged governor till May 1692, when a new one arrived with a new charter; this political vacuum allowed the trials to continue • The need for Governor Phips to deal with the Indian attacks on the Maine frontier meant that his absence from Salem allowed the witch hunts to increase in quantity and severity • The role of Cotton Mather in popularising European models of witch hunting, where witches were believed to act in covens, a belief which increased the number of people accused • The role of Tituba as a catalyst for the witch hunt • The perceived bewitching of children prompted the investigations into witchcraft at Salem. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that there was a steady growth in scepticism about witchcraft in Britain in the years c1580-c1750. Arguments and evidence that there was a steady growth in scepticism about witchcraft in Britain in the years c1580-c1750 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Reginald Scot's <i>The Discoverie of Witchcraft</i> (1584) was the first major English work of scepticism and started changing attitudes to witchcraft in Britain • Harsnett (1599) was influential as he started the debate about the nature of witchcraft and questioned the possibility of demonic possession • Ady's questioning of how witches were defined in <i>A Candle in the Dark</i> (1656), as those who tempted others to be ungodly, rather as supernatural powers, influenced the steep decline in witch trials in Britain from the 1660s • Bekker's arguments in <i>The Enchanted World</i> built on those of Weyer and Webster, and developed an intellectual debate on witchcraft that had already started in Britain • The Lord Chief Justice from 1689–1710 was very critical of witch prosecutions, overseeing at least 11 trials of witches, all of which ended in acquittals • The Jane Wenham case led to a celebrated sceptical book by Francis Hutchinson in 1718 <i>An Historical Essay Concerning Witchcraft</i>. Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The impact of sceptic publications was not instant; witch hunting continued following the publication of Reginald Scot's sceptical treatise <i>The Discoverie of Witchcraft</i> (1584) • Official and unofficial witch hunting continued, despite the release of sceptic publications, until the mid-Eighteenth century • The impact of sceptic publications on popular attitudes was limited, e.g. trials for witchcraft took place in Devon in 1682, with three women executed • Despite sceptic publications, juries continued to return guilty verdicts, e.g. the last successful prosecution in England was in 1712 • Several writers after 1712 still wrote showing support for a belief in witchcraft, e.g. John Wesley (who argued giving up belief in witches was a step towards giving up religion). 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 how far developments in making sense of the universe, in the years c1580-c1750, advanced human understanding and knowledge in Britain. Arguments and evidence that developments in making sense of the universe, in the years c1580-c1750, advanced human understanding and knowledge in Britain should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There were remarkable breakthroughs in understanding the nature of the universe hitherto associated closely with magic, e.g. the law of gravity and the beginnings of modern chemistry • There was a growing acceptance amongst the educated elite of scientific experiment to verify or challenge; this advanced human knowledge and understanding • Gresham College was hugely significant in the development of knowledge, it raised the status of astronomy and geometry, teaching them as formal studies • Kepler and Newton were part of the scientific revolution in Europe, which fundamentally transformed knowledge of the universe in Britain, e.g. the understanding of optics • The Royal Society advanced the belief in experimental knowledge, and was an effective propagandist for this approach, advancing human understanding. Arguments and evidence that developments in making sense of the universe did not advance human understanding should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Many older beliefs current in 1580 coexisted with the new approach. Newton into the eighteenth century remained fascinated by arcane knowledge and numerology in the Bible • Although scientists were making discoveries in this period, e.g. Thomas Harriot made a drawing of the moon through a telescope in 1609, these discoveries were not understood and were only published posthumously • Some members of the Royal Society, e.g. Joseph Glanvill, combined a belief in science with a belief in witches and demons • The role of the Royal Society and Gresham College, in making sense of the universe, did not lead to a widespread decline in the belief in magic and the supernatural • The Witchcraft Act was not repealed until 1736. 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. - 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 revealing the nature of beliefs about the Devil and the justification given for the witch hunt in Salem. The author of the source is named in the specification, and candidates can therefore be expected to know about him and be aware of the context. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The pamphlet is dated 1693, at the end of the Salem witch trials, when the extent of the witch hunt was apparent - Cotton Mather was a well-known preacher, and the pamphlet is written in the style of a sermon with the intention of convincing his audience - Mather's pamphlet is intended to defend his role in the witch hunt. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: Nature of beliefs about the Devil: - The source claims that the Devil was present in New England and had been disturbed by the arrival of the colonists ('which once belonged to the Devil.') - It suggests that beliefs about the Devil were strongly embedded in New England society - It claims that the Devil and his demons make use of disguise and possession to carry out their activities - It claims that the Devil has recruited witches to do his bidding, through the act of making a pact ('signed a book') and that the witches have not acted alone ('dangerous group...persuaded their spirits'). Justification given for the witch hunt in Salem: - The source claims that New Englanders are God's chosen people and they have a religious duty to root out witches on his land ('soon enjoy days of glory.') - It implies that there is a satanic plot, which threatens New England, which puts the Christian faith of the colonists under threat ('destroy the faith of all') - It claims that witches have already threatened the English and implies that the same happened in Salem ('as the people of God in England have been persecuted.') - It claims that the Devil and his followers will destroy New England if left unchecked ('if it were not quickly discovered') - It implies that the activities of the Devil and his followers were spreading elsewhere and this further increased the need for the colonists to take action ('has made its progress into some other places'). - 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 and extent of the witch hunt at Salem, including the role of children and the types of evidence that were accepted at the trials

	• The temporary disruption of governance and judicial procedures • The location of Salem as a relatively newly-established settlement, in proximity to native Americans • The relationship between Cotton Mather and his father Increase Mather, and Cotton Mather's earlier writings, particularly <i>Memorable Providences relating to Witchcraft and Possessions</i>.
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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 how far Prince-Bishop von Dornheim was responsible for the extent of the Great Witch Hunt in Bamberg. Arguments and evidence that demonstrate how far Prince-Bishop von Dornheim was responsible for the extent of the Great Witch Hunt in Bamberg. Relevant points may include: • Von Dornheim's position as the Prince-Bishop and his absolute belief in witches enabled extensive witch-hunting to take place, with about 900 witches killed during his time as Prince-Bishop • The complete judicial control that the Prince-Bishops had increased the levels of persecution in Bamberg • The construction of a 'witch-house', which incorporated a torture chamber, on the orders of von Dornheim, further encouraged and enabled the hunting of witches • Von Dornheim used sermons on witchcraft and magic given by Forner, vicar-general of Bamberg, to justify the extent of the Witch Hunt. Arguments and evidence that factors other than von Dornheim were responsible for the extent of the Great Witch Hunt in Bamberg, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The location of Bamberg as a Catholic state near to a number of Protestant areas meant that religious tension was a significant cause of witch hunts in the area • Economic hardship was caused by adverse weather conditions in Bamberg, e.g. the cold and wet 1620s and the frost in 1629 that destroyed fruit crops, which added to a sense of misfortune and witches were blamed • The Thirty Years War disrupted the norms of everyday life and enabled the Witch Hunt to occur. The War weakened both Imperial control, and the control of the Church, over von Dornheim • The Carolina Law code, which permitted the use of torture, and the belief that witches did not act alone, meant that those accused had to name accomplices, which increased the extent of the Witch Hunt in Bamberg. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that the re-establishment of traditional authority was the main reason for the end of the witch craze in East Anglia. Arguments and evidence that it was the re-establishment of traditional authority that was the main reason for the end of the witch craze in East Anglia should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Traditional forms of authority, which had been missing in East Anglia creating a vacuum within which witches were hunted, returned following the surrender of Charles I in 1646 • The re-establishment of the assizes following the end of the civil war meant that witches were more likely to be acquitted, e.g. Godbold at Ely in September 1646 • During the Civil War, Royalist clergy had been replaced by Puritans who had made a connection between Royalists, superstition and witchcraft; with the return of Royalist gentry, the influence of the Puritans abated • The witchfinders were less likely to achieve convictions in trials where traditional authority figures such as the mayor and JPs were present, e.g. King's Lynn in September 1646 • The local minister John Gaule preached against blaming witches for misfortune and made a number of attacks on witch finders, which helped to bring an end to the hunts. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The amount that Sterne and Hopkins charged for their services became increasingly controversial and was too high for communities to pay • The death of Hopkins, the 'witchfinder general', in 1647, led to a decline in the number of hunts • The hunts had taken place at a time of economic hardship and during periods of very bad weather when witches had been made scapegoats • The end of soldiers needing food and supplies and the disorder caused by the Civil War eased the pressure on the region. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far the publication of Samuel Harsnett's <i>A Discovery of the Fraudulent Practices of John Darrel</i> (1599) had the most significant impact on changing attitudes to witchcraft in Britain in the years c1580–c1750. Arguments and evidence that the publication of Samuel Harsnett's <i>A Discovery of the Fraudulent Practices of John Darrel</i> (1599) had the most significant impact on changing attitudes to witchcraft in Britain in the years c1580–c1750 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Samuel Harsnett, in <i>A Discovery of the Fraudulent Practices of John Darrel</i> (1599), renewed the debate about the nature of witchcraft • In the second section of Harsnett's publication, Harsnett gave an account of how Darrell had instructed Somers to fabricate his demonic possession and questioned whether or not it was even possible • Harsnett's publication discredited the confessions made by those involved in the Boy of Burton case and raised the possibility that fraudulent cases were prevalent • Harsnett, in his publication, went beyond the specific case of Darrel, and gave natural explanations for supposedly supernatural phenomena, which had a significant impact on changing attitudes to witchcraft. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Reginald Scot's <i>The Discoverie of Witchcraft</i> (1584) was the first major English work of scepticism and started changing attitudes to witchcraft in Britain • Charles I questioned the accused women involved in the Pendle Swindle and his scepticism marked a shift in elite beliefs • Ady's questioning of how witches were defined in <i>A Candle in the Dark</i> (1656), as those who tempted others to be ungodly, influenced the steep decline in witch trials in Britain from the 1660s • Fraudulent cases, e.g. the Demon Drummer of Tedworth (1662), contributed to the growth of scepticism in the period • Bekker's <i>The Enchanted World</i> (1691) sold 4000 copies in the first two months and was translated into a number of European languages, meaning it had a more widespread influence on beliefs • That the conviction of Jane Wenham, who had been convicted of witchcraft in 1712, was overturned by the judge, influenced the outcome of subsequent trials for witchcraft in the 18th century. 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 extent to which Kepler, Galilei and Newton had a limited impact on ideas and understanding of the universe in the years c1580-c1750. Arguments and evidence that Kepler, Galilei and Newton had a limited impact on ideas and understanding of the universe in the years c1580-c1750 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Many of the leading figures in the advancement of science and reason still believed in arcane knowledge themselves, e.g. Kepler aimed to confirm the power of astrology • Scientists and their understandings of the universe were not supported by elites and the Catholic Church, e.g. the condemnation of Galilei in 1633, which limited his impact • Kepler, Galilei and Newton had a limited impact on the ideas of the universe held by many members of the Royal Society, e.g. Joseph Glanville combined a belief in science with a defence of demonic intervention in the world • Witchcraft acts continued to be enforced, showing that the impact of the findings of scientists about the universe were limited on the elites, e.g. the 1604 statute in England was not repealed until 1736 • Many older beliefs current in 1580 lived on side by side with the new approach, as Newton into the eighteenth century remained fascinated by mysterious knowledge and numerology in the Bible. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Kepler, Galilei and Newton were part of the scientific revolution in Europe that undermined beliefs in magic and witchcraft and helped to make sense of the universe • This scientific revolution was more significant in bringing to an end beliefs in the supernatural, e.g. Kepler's focus on the importance of observation (1609) • Kepler created a model of the solar system and his laws on planetary motion developed understanding of the universe • The scientists made use of inductive reasoning, i.e. the observation of facts and evidence before creating theory, which could be used to explain supernatural physical phenomena, making more sense of the universe • Galilei's contributions included observational astronomy through developments of the telescope; he argued for a separation of science from philosophy and religion • The Royal Society attracted the membership of the social and intellectual elite of England including the King. It was responsible for the printing of Newton's <i>Principia Mathematica</i> in 1687, giving support and patronage to his findings • Newton's <i>Principia</i> formulated laws of motion and gravitation and built on Kepler's laws, significantly making sense of the universe. Other relevant material must be credited.

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.

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.

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 revealing the beliefs about the nature of supernatural powers and the role of judges in Scotland in the late sixteenth century. <i>Daemonologie</i> is a text named in the specification and candidates can be expected to be aware of it. 1. The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The author was the King of Scotland, and this was the only study of witchcraft written by a monarch. As he was in a position of authority, this meant that his ideas were widely accepted and followed <i>Daemonologie</i> was written during the first outbreak of witch hunts in Scotland and published during the rise of the second, with the intention of James expressing his support for the flushing out of witches from Scotland - James used his first-hand experience of witches to demonstrate that witchcraft was not only an act against God but also an act of treason against the King - James wrote <i>Daemonologie</i> as a way to present himself as an educated, authoritative individual who could speak on the issue of the supernatural beliefs through the use of science and logic. 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 beliefs about the nature of supernatural powers: - It claims that a key element of the work of witches is the ability to travel using supernatural powers - It claims that witches are able to make themselves invisible by changing the air so that 'they are invisible.' - It suggests a belief that witches can take the form of animals, or familiars, in order to enter buildings where 'ordinary entrances be closed.' - It claims that this process takes place by the spirit leaving the human body behind in order to travel. The role of judges: - The treatise indicates the only suitable punishment for witches is that they be put to death, and that not doing so is itself a sin - It indicates that judges need to ensure the guilt of those accused and 'beware whom they condemn.' - It indicates that judges need to hear from a number of witnesses, suggesting a desire to provide sufficient proof of a person's guilt, particularly given the nature of the accusation, which is 'treason against the Prince' - The treatise claims that the word of another witch should be considered by judges to have the highest status as a piece of evidence ('are they the best witnesses of the actions of other witches?').

	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: • James had personally overseen the trials by torture of the individuals implicated in the North Berwick witch hunt • The limited number of royal agents throughout Scotland and the enthusiasm of local magistrates, which enabled a witch panic to spread quickly across the country • The continental belief in the diabolical pact and the contribution of ideas from Denmark in 1590 • The influence of <i>Daemonologie</i> on the confessions secured at North Berwick and the nature and conduct of the trials.
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Section A: 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 it was the beliefs and conduct of Judges Bromley and Altham that determined the outcome of the trial of the Lancashire witches in 1612. Arguments and evidence that the beliefs and conduct of Judges Bromley and Altham determined the outcome of the trial of the Lancashire witches in 1612 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Sir Edward Bromley had been made Serjeant-at-Law and knighted by the King in 1610. Sir James Altham had been knighted by James I and had a distinguished legal career. As such, their conduct would have demonstrated an awareness of the King's beliefs • Altham and Bromley had already found Jennet Preston guilty of witchcraft at the York assizes in July 1512, demonstrating a belief in witchcraft • The Judges were willing to hear evidence from the nine-year-old Jennet Device. Bromley also organised an identity parade with identifications made by Jennet and her evidence was crucial in securing convictions against the accused • The interest of the judges in the case and their role in handling the trials of witches was further demonstrated by their extraordinary ordering of the Clerk of the Court, Thomas Potts, to write an account of the trials. This was published in 1613. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The ambitions of the local magistrate, Roger Nowell, drove the witch hunt and were crucial in the accusations reaching a trial at Lancaster • The legal framework for the trial was provided by the Witchcraft Statute of 1604, which legislated that conjuring spirits was a capital offence • The confession provided by Old Demdike before she died was central in the conviction of Old Chattox, as confessions had high status as evidence • Confessions before the trial determined the guilt of some of those accused. James Device had confessed to two murders through witchcraft and also implicated others in his statement, including Alice Nutter. 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 it was the impact of Cotton Mather that led to the severity of the Salem witch hunt. Arguments and evidence that it was the impact of Cotton Mather that led to the severity of the Salem witch hunt should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Cotton Mather's <i>Memorable Providences</i> defended the existence of witches and diabolical possessions. This was used as the intellectual basis and guidance for the hunt at Salem • Mather was a well-known authority on Puritanism and had published widely on witchcraft. His assertion that events in Salem were proof of a plot by witches increased the severity of the witch hunt • Cotton Mather popularised European models of witch hunting, where witches were believed to act in covens, a belief that increased the number of people accused • Mather wrote a letter to one of the magistrates in the trial and sent a report to the judges. He advised caution in the use of spectral evidence, but these interventions were taken as approval for the trials to continue. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Belief in spectral evidence supported the witch hunts and this broadened the investigations into witches • The aim of Mather's request that a cautious approach to the use of spectral evidence was to reduce the severity of the witch hunt • The belief that children had been bewitched and the use of children as witnesses at the trial, which led to the severity of the hunt due to the number they accused • The challenging political situation in Salem underpinned the witch hunt with Massachusetts having no acknowledged governor till May 1692, following the revolution in England in 1688 • Fear of Indian attacks on the Maine frontier, and profound pessimism about whether the colony would survive, added a sense of urgency to the witch hunt • Social tensions within the community, often connected to land and inheritance disputes, added to the sense of tension that fed into the witch hunt. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that the impact of sceptic publications on attitudes to witchcraft in Britain, in the years c1580-c1750, was limited. Arguments and evidence that the impact of sceptic publications on attitudes to witchcraft in Britain, in the years c1580-c1750, was limited should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Witch hunting continued, despite the publication of sceptic publications, until the mid-eighteenth century • Rebuttals were published of sceptical treatises, e.g. against Reginald Scot's <i>The Discoverie of Witchcraft</i>. The sceptic publications had limited impact on popular attitudes • Several prominent writers wrote into the eighteenth century, demonstrating a belief in witchcraft, e.g. John Wesley, who argued that giving up a belief in witches was a step towards giving up religion • Juries continued to return guilty verdicts despite the publication of sceptic tracts. The last successful prosecution in England was in 1712 • The Witchcraft Act (1604) was not repealed until 1736, suggesting that beliefs in witchcraft continued throughout most of this period. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The number of sceptic publications written in this period combined with the growth of rationalism and empiricism that underpinned the Scientific Revolution • The first major English work of scepticism was Reginald Scot's <i>The Discoverie of Witchcraft</i> (1584), which started changing attitudes to witchcraft in Britain, shown by the contrast in attitudes of Stuart England to those of their King • Samuel Harsnett (1599) started the debate about the nature of witchcraft and questioned the possibility of demonic possession; this contributed to the growth of scepticism • Thomas Ady in <i>A Candle in the Dark</i> (1656) questioned how witches were defined and this influenced the steep decline in witch trials in Britain from the 1660s • A celebrated sceptical book by Francis Hutchinson in 1718, <i>An Historical Essay Concerning Witchcraft</i>, was published following the Jane Wenham case. This book coincided with a decline in witch-hunting in Britain. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that Hobbes and Locke did little to diminish beliefs in magic and the supernatural in the years c1650–c1750. Arguments and evidence that Hobbes and Locke did little to diminish beliefs in magic and the supernatural in the years c1650–c1750 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The decline in beliefs was not steady after the writings of Hobbes and Locke were published and beliefs continued to be widely held • It was the growing belief in empiricism that played a greater role in undermining many popular supernatural beliefs • The scientific revolution played a more significant part in ending beliefs in the supernatural, e.g. Newton's <i>Principia</i> (1687) • The foundation of the Royal Society (1662) advanced a focus on experimental knowledge, counteracting beliefs in magic and the supernatural. The membership of the King added significant credibility to the institution and its workings • Witchcraft acts continued to be enforced, showing that the impact of Hobbes and Locke had little impact on beliefs in magic and witchcraft, e.g. the 1604 statute in England was not repealed until 1736. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The publications by Hobbes in the 1650s and Locke in 1690 did much to shape a new consensus on the basis of knowledge rather than belief • Thomas Hobbes held a mechanistic view of nature. This was incompatible with a belief in magic and the supernatural • John Webster, writing in 1677, and Balthazar Bekker, writing in 1691, were heavily influenced by Hobbes' belief in materialism • John Locke, in his <i>Essay Concerning Human Understanding</i> (1690), dismissed the supernatural as it could not be proven. This contributed to a climate where beliefs in magic were increasingly dismissed • Locke shared Hobbes' belief in materialism and this intellectual shift helped to diminish beliefs in magic and the supernatural. Other relevant material must be credited.

5

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

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether Francis Bacon and the empirical scientific method had a limited impact on the changing approach to human understanding and knowledge in the years c1580–c1750.

Arguments and evidence that Francis Bacon and the empirical scientific method had a limited impact on the changing approach to human understanding and knowledge in the years c1580–c1750 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Scepticism and sceptical publications existed before the writings of Francis Bacon, e.g. Reginald Scot's *The Discoverie of Witchcraft* (1584)
- The work of Hobbes and Locke was more significant in changing human understanding of the supernatural, e.g. Locke's *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (1690), which dismissed beliefs in the supernatural
- A changing approach to human understanding and knowledge was not steady after the writings of Bacon were published and traditional beliefs continued to be widely held
- Bacon's inductive, experimental method was not adopted until later in the seventeenth century and, even then, this was not widespread
- The Witchcraft Act was not repealed until 1736, over a century after Bacon's death, which provides evidence that Bacon and the development of empiricism had limited impact on legislation for most of the period.

Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The growing belief in empiricism and the modern scientific method challenged many popular supernatural beliefs by providing rational explanations for supposedly supernatural events, marking a shift in human understanding
- Inductive reasoning, i.e. the observation of facts and evidence before creating theory, could be used to explain supernatural physical phenomena, discrediting beliefs in magic and witchcraft
- Bacon's work, e.g. *Novum Organum* (1620), advocated the experimental method and was referenced at the foundation of the Royal Society; reflecting a changed approach to human understanding and knowledge
- His method of empirical thinking influenced thinkers, e.g. Sir Thomas Browne. Bacon's rational interpretation of the Bible led to beliefs in religious toleration – a consequence was less scapegoating and fewer accusations of witchcraft.

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 revealing what people thought about witches and the punishment of witches in late Sixteenth century Scotland. <i>Daemonologie</i> is a text named in the specification and candidates can be expected to be aware of it. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The author was the King of Scotland, this was the only study of witchcraft written by a monarch – position of authority meant that ideas were widely accepted - James' treatise was an intellectual investigation exploring witchcraft as a crime against God - James suggests that his duty as a King is to explain the dangers of witches and to protect his people from them - It was written in the immediate aftermath of the North Berwick trials with the express purpose of publicising the threat posed by witches. - 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: What people believed about witches: - It clearly indicates a belief that witches were connected to the Devil - It claims that the majority of witches were women because they are more corruptible and open to the advances of the Devil - It suggests that a belief in witches was not universal - It indicates a belief that witches can be identified and hence their identity discovered. Punishment of witches: - The treatise indicates that the punishment is legal and in accordance with the Bible - James claims that all should be punished regardless of their gender, age or status but that children should be exempt - It implies that witches should be severely punished to ensure that other witches ceased their activities - The treatise suggests that witches can be identified through a mark or through the swimming test and that these tests can be used to bring witches to trial. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - James had personally overseen the trials by torture of the individuals implicated in the North Berwick Witch Trials - Knowledge of the accusations and judgements made at North Berwick - James published <i>Daemonologie</i> (1597) as a rebuttal of Reginald Scott's sceptical treatise <i>The Discoverie of Witchcraft</i> (1584) - Royal Commissions were sent around Scotland in 1597 to investigate sorcery - The terror of witch covens shaped the hunts of the late 16th century - James' descriptions of the practices of witches formed the basis of subsequent witch trials and the confessions which were sought.

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 whether it was the lack of a strong central government that was responsible for the outbreak of the North Berwick witch hunt in 1590 and the spread of witch hunts in Scotland in the years to 1597. Arguments and evidence that the lack of strong central government was responsible for the outbreak of the North Berwick witch hunt and the spread of witch hunts in Scotland should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The limited number of royal agents throughout Scotland enabled a witch panic to spread more quickly across the country as this lack of central control allowed local tensions to become manifest • The enthusiasm of the local magistrate in the case of Gilly Duncan demonstrated the ineffective nature of royal control over accusations of witchcraft • There were no instructions from central government on how to carry out the witch hunts and reports back to the Privy Council were limited, which allowed the number of trials to expand unchecked • Attempts by James to reduce witch hunts in 1597 were unsuccessful and interrogations and trials continued to be carried out at a local level • Magistrates used torture at a local level without authority to extract confessions even though the Privy Council was supposed to grant permission for this process. Arguments and evidence that weaknesses in central control were not responsible for the outbreak of the North Berwick witch hunt and the spread of witch hunts in Scotland and/or that other factors were more responsible should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • James's own enthusiasm for witch hunting, culminating in the publication of <i>Daemonologie</i> in 1597, created a climate where witch hunting flourished • The continental belief in the diabolical pact and the contribution of ideas on witchcraft from Denmark in 1590 occurred at the same time as the North Berwick trials started • Aspects of the legal system, for example majority verdicts, made hunts easier and convictions more likely • The confession of Gilly Duncan, including the implication of others, meant that the North Berwick case expanded from one accusation to a hunt. Other relevant material must be credited.

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 case of Gilly Duncan was responsible for the spread of witch hunting in Scotland in the years 1590-97. Arguments and evidence that the case of Gilly Duncan was responsible for the spread of witch hunting in Scotland in the years 1590-97 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The confession of Gilly Duncan, including the implication of others, confirmed suspicions that witches did not act alone and meant that the North Berwick case expanded from one accusation to a hunt • The enthusiasm of the local magistrate in the case of Gilly Duncan supported further accusations of witchcraft • The impact of the use of torture, the continued use and threat of which led to Gilly Duncan's naming of accomplices, meant that there was a number of further accusations • The finding of the 'Devil's mark' gave witch hunters something to search for in subsequent accusations/inspections of women • That Gilly Duncan, the servant of the Deputy Bailiff, was found to be a witch meant that the menace of witches was widespread and confirmed beliefs that they needed to be hunted. Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:
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	• The continental belief in the diabolical pact and the contribution of ideas on witchcraft from Denmark in 1590 occurred at the same time as Gilly Duncan's confession • James VI's own enthusiasm for witch hunting, with the examination of Agnes Sampson and culminating in the publication of <i>Daemonologie</i> in 1597, created a climate where witch hunting flourished • The lack of central control and the limited number of royal agents throughout Scotland enabled a witch panic to spread more quickly across the country • Aspects of the Scottish legal system, for example majority verdicts, made hunts easier and convictions more likely. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
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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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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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Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how significant the Earl of Bothwell was to the spread of the Scottish witch hunts.

Arguments and evidence that demonstrate the significance of the Earl of Bothwell to the spread of the Scottish witch hunts should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The high status of the Earl of Bothwell and his familial connection to James as his first cousin, meant that if he was a witch then the conspiracy must have been widespread across Scotland, necessitating an expansion of the hunts
- There was a strong political aspect to the accusations made against Bothwell, reflecting James' insecure hold on the throne and James' fear was exploited by those accused of witchcraft in North Berwick
- The royal proclamation of 1591, which accused Bothwell of being in league with the Devil, led to his supporters being arrested and imprisoned, increasing the number of people in Scotland accused of witchcraft
- Bothwell featured in an illustration within the pamphlet *Newes from Scotland* (1591), which confirmed contemporary understanding of witchcraft and the most effective methods for hunting witches
- In 1595, witches were sent to Edinburgh for trial, from Caithness, accused of associating with Bothwell, demonstrating the impact of the accusations against Bothwell on the wider Scottish witch hunts.

Arguments and evidence that factors other than the Earl of Bothwell were significant to the spread of the Scottish witch hunts, should be analysed and evaluated.

Relevant points may include:

- James VI's own enthusiasm for witch hunting, with the examination of Agnes Sampson and culminating in the publication of *Daemonologie* in 1597, created a climate where witch hunting flourished
- The lack of central control and the limited number of royal agents throughout Scotland enabled a witch panic to spread more quickly across the country
- Aspects of the Scottish legal system, for example majority verdicts, made hunts easier and convictions more likely
- There were no instructions from central government on how to carry out the witch hunts and reports back to the Privy Council were limited, which allowed the number of trials to expand unchecked
- James established royal commissions into witchhunting and recommended the more extensive use of torture, which enabled accusations of witchcraft to increase.

Other relevant material must be credited.

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 the Witchcraft Act of 1604 was the principal cause of the Lancashire witch trials. Arguments and evidence that the Act of 1604 was the principal cause should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 1604 Act was harsher than the Elizabethan statute of 1563 and stated that the conjuring up of spirits or exhuming corpses was a capital crime • The Act encouraged communities to hunt for witches by drawing attention to the phenomenon and the Lancashire hunt was a response to this • The King was head of the Judiciary and the judges (Sir James Altham and Sir Edward Bromley) may have wanted to reflect the King's attitude to witchcraft, this was the same for Nowell (the local magistrate) • The demonic pact formed part of English law in the 1604 Act for the first time. Arguments and evidence that other factors were of greater significance should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Beliefs in witchcraft and experience of witches, primarily as healers, existed before the passing of the statute and were not unusual in 16th century England • 6 of the 11 witches on trial were from 2 rival families who had experienced poverty and were headed by widows suggesting that local tensions caused the Lancashire witch trials • The ambitions of the local magistrate Roger Nowell drove the witch hunt and were crucial in the accusations reaching a trial • Religious tensions rather than the statute were central to the accusations, three of the accused women were able to convince the judge that they were victims of a Catholic plot and were let off. 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 beliefs in the power of witches and the organisation of witch-hunts in early seventeenth-century Lancashire. The individuals referred to in the source are named in the specification, and candidates can therefore be expected to know about them and be aware of the context. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The author observed the trials and heard the confession - The account was checked in the knowledge that the account would be shared - The account was published almost immediately after the trials to share/ explain the peril of witches - The account comes from a text that covered the entire witch-hunt. - 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: Beliefs in the power of witches: - The source indicates that a pact was made with the Devil, which was confirmed through sucking and implies that this act gave a witch her power - It claims that witches were able to entice other women with evidence of the role of Demdike in seducing Chattox - It indicates that witches could call on familiars, 'the devil called <i>Fancy</i>, and the other spirit calling himself <i>Tibb</i>' - It claims that witches were capable of bewitching people to their death. Organisation of the witch-hunts: - The source claims that the confession was freely given to two witnesses - It indicates that the naming of other participants prompted witch-hunts/ seeking, e.g. the questioning about who else was involved in witchcraft - It provides evidence that a feature of the hunts was confirmation of interaction (often physical) with the Devil 'Devil appeared... part of her body for him to suck upon' - It suggests that confessions were a key piece of evidence. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Details of the Witchcraft Act (1604) and its impact on the local area - Knowledge of the meeting at Malkin Tower and how events at Pendle developed - The climate of anti-Catholic hysteria in the 1620s in the region - The relationship between those who lived in Pendle Forest.

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	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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Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether it was mainly economic factors that prompted witch-hunting in Bamberg in the years 1623-32. Arguments and evidence that it was mainly economic factors that prompted witch-hunting should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Economic hardship was caused by adverse weather conditions in Bamberg, e.g. the cold and wet 1620s and the frost in 1629 that destroyed fruit crops, which added to a sense of misfortune and witches were blamed • Inflation occurred throughout the 1620s and accused witches cited this economic tension in their confessions, e.g. entering into a pact with the Devil due to poverty • There were high levels of plunder and the widespread requisition of resources during the Thirty Years War and witches were blamed for these challenges • High debts stemming from the Thirty Years War led to an increase in taxes and it was essential if the state was to recover from the war that witches were eliminated • Witch-hunting was a source of great profit and the Prince-Bishops benefitted financially from this. Arguments and evidence that other factors were behind the witch-hunts should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Within the Holy Roman Empire, it was those areas controlled by Catholic Prince-Bishops, such as Bamberg, that experienced witch-hunts • The complete judicial control that the Prince-Bishops had increased the levels of persecution in these areas • The location of Bamberg as a Catholic state near to a number of Protestant areas meant that religious tension was a significant cause of witch-hunts in the area • Individuals, e.g. von Aschhausen and von Dornheim, enabled witch-hunting to take place • The Thirty Years War disrupted the norms of everyday life and enabled a witch-hunt to occur. Other relevant material must be credited.

1

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

Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the process of accusations in Bamberg and the nature of beliefs in witches. The individuals referred to in the source are not named in the specification, but candidates can be expected to be aware of the context and the witch-hunts at Bamberg.

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:

- Junius was Mayor of Bamberg, which was a position of authority and status with first-hand experience of the process of accusations, and he and his family were literate and educated
- This was a private letter written to his daughter; it was not to be shared and Junius freely explained his decisions and experiences
- Central to Junius' letter is the stating of his innocence; he wants to ensure that his daughter understands why he made the decision he made.

2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:

Process of accusations in Bamberg:

- The source claims that the use of witnesses was part of the process of accusation
- It indicates that torture was used to extract confessions, and that there was no chance of an individual maintaining their innocence
- It indicates that those accused had to name others, they were not allowed to just confess their own sins and suggests that the naming of others was motivated by ulterior motives
- It indicates that even the Mayor and the Chancellor could be accused, showing that accusations could affect all, regardless of their status
- The source suggests that those accused were chosen arbitrarily and that once accused, individuals were inevitably found guilty.

Nature of beliefs in witches:

- The source indicates that a core belief was that witches participated in improper behaviour such as dancing outside
- It suggests a belief that those accused of witchcraft had renounced God and had liaised with the Devil
- It indicates that there was a belief that witches did not act alone
- It suggests that witches were believed to commit infanticide
- It claims that all members of society could be accused of witchcraft, even

	noblemen. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: • The complete judicial control that the prince-bishops had increased the levels of persecution in these areas • The location of Bamberg as a Catholic state near to a number of Protestant areas meant that religious tension was a significant cause of witch-hunts in the area • Individuals, e.g. Von Dornheim, enabled witch-hunting to take place • The Thirty Years War disrupted the norms of everyday life and enabled a witch-hunt to occur.
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Section B: Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
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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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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 revealing how accusations of witchcraft spread in Bamberg and the process of securing a confession there. Junius is not named in the specification, but candidates can be expected to know about the social groups affected by the witch hunts and be aware of the context.

1. The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences:
 - The minutes are dated 1628, towards the end of the Bamberg witch trials, when the extent of the witch hunt was apparent
 - The minutes are intended to be an accurate detailing of events
 - The minutes are an official document, presented at the trial, and therefore purport to be objective.
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:

How accusations of witchcraft spread:

- The source implies that Junius had an awareness of the nature of beliefs in witches and how the process worked. He also had an awareness of how accusations were spread ('challenge... been seen at a witch-sabbath.')
- It shows that Junius was confronted by other members of the community and that this added weight to the accusations made against him ('confronted by the Bishop's Vice Chancellor, Doctor Haan')
- It claims that his accomplices had named him in their confessions and, in this way, the belief spread that witches did not act alone ('a witch-gathering')
- It suggests that once Junius had confessed, it was expected that he would name others, and he does so ('and many others'), enabling the number of accusations made to spread.

The process of securing confessions:

- The source shows that the process against Junius lasted from the end of June to August, and implies that the length of this process is what secured a confession
 - It shows that at the start of the process, torture was not used, but if the accused failed to confess, then torture was used to persuade the accused to confess ('encouraged to confess... then thumb screws were applied.')
 - It claims that a witch's mark was found on Junius, offering proof that he was a witch ('blueish mark...felt no pain')
 - It implies that eventually Junius was forced, or bullied, into making a confession ('urgent persuasions... strongly encouraged to confess').
3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing how accusations of witchcraft spread in Bamberg and the process of securing a confession there. Relevant points may include:

	• The complete judicial control that the Prince-Bishops had, increased the levels of persecution in these areas • Unusually, and significantly, a large number of the victims were rich and from the upper elite of the state, e.g. John Junius, the Mayor of Bamberg • It was a period of massive dislocation due to the Thirty Years War - this reduced Imperial and Church controls over the Prince-Bishop • The area had only recently been reconverted to Roman Catholicism and dissent, and all heresies, were particularly suspect, and conformity was at a premium.
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Section B: Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
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Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that it was the growing cost of witch hunting that brought an end to the East Anglian witch hunts. Arguments and evidence that it was the cost that brought an end to the witch hunts in East Anglia should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In Aldeburgh the witch hunt cost most than £40, this was 1/7 of the town's annual budget, and was unsustainable • Sterne and Hopkins charged highly for their services, which were increasingly controversial • Imprisonment was a significant expense both in terms of accommodating and feeding prisoners, and collections had to take place in order to feed the accused, e.g. in Bury St Edmunds bread money was collected • The trial of witches was another expense with payment, accommodation and food needed for judges and other court officials. Arguments and evidence that suggest other factors were more significant in bringing an end to the witch hunts should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The death of Hopkins the 'witchfinder general', in 1647, led to a decline in the number of hunts • Traditional forms of authority, which had been missing in East Anglia, returned following the surrender of Charles I in 1646 • The re-establishment of the assizes following the end of the civil war meant that witches were more likely to be acquitted, e.g. Godbold at Ely in September 1646 • The minister John Gaule preached against blaming witches for misfortune and made a number of attacks on witch finders, which helped to bring an end to the hunts. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: 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 East Anglian witch craze were primarily economic. Arguments and evidence that the causes of the East Anglian witch craze were primarily economic should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Crop failures in the mid-1640s, as a result of disease and heavy rain, were viewed as a punishment from God by Puritans and witches were blamed • The impact of enclosures and subsequent evictions created a climate of tension, rivalry and denunciations • Poor rates issued to older women, who were viewed with some suspicion, caused contention as economic hardship spread; these women fitted the criteria of witches • Inflation, the confiscation of resources, e.g. food and horses, taxes to cover costs of war all caused poverty and created a climate of suspicion and accusation • Hopkins was very well paid for his services (£23 at Stowmarket and £6 at Aldeburgh) and this may have motivated him to accuse more women. Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Long-standing suspicions and rivalry were brought to the fore through the chaos of civil war which enabled the witch hunt to develop • The absence of senior judges and the lack of assizes meant that the witch hunt spread rapidly throughout the region • Stearne offered his service as a witchfinder and was motivated by Puritan zeal to destroy the works of the devil • Gentry away fighting meant that the breakdown of traditional authority allowed more frequent accusations of witchcraft. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Section C: Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
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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 Governor Phips played a significant role in ending the Salem witch hunt (1692-93) Arguments and evidence that Governor Phips was important in ending the Salem witch hunt should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Governor Phips dissolved the Court of Oyer and Terminer on 29 October 1692 which was replaced with a Superior Court of Judicature 25 November 1692 • The superior court did not allow 'spectral evidence' which had been used against most of those previously accused • Phips believed that the court was making mistakes (in agreement with Mather) • Phips banned witchcraft books which had an influence both on the nature of accusations and on proceedings at the trial • The status of those accused increased from Tituba (a slave) the first to be accused, to Philp's own wife being accused of witchcraft, suggesting he had a personal and social motive in bringing the trials to an end. Arguments and evidence that suggest other factors were more important in bring the Salem witch hunt to an end should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Many people stopped hunting for witches owing to the extent of the trials and the loss of friends and family • Doubts grew over quality of evidence given in court, particularly over 'spectral evidence' which was considered to be not practical enough to prove someone was a witch • Reverend Increase Mather was more significant in bringing about an end to the Salem witch trials than Phips with his sermons demanding caution in making accusations • Witch hunting was not common in New England and the extent of these witch trials was unusual which meant that there were external pressures which helped bring the trials to an end • Public confidence in the legality and legitimacy of the trials declined as the numbers of those accused increased. Other relevant material must be credited

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into revealing the conduct of the trials at Salem and the reasons why they came to an end. The author of the extract, Phips, is named in the specification, and candidates can be expected to know about him and should be aware of the context, namely the trials at Salem. The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: • Phips was writing to a person in a position of authority, and although it was a private letter it would need to take a polite tone • The intention of Phips' letter was to justify his actions to the Earl of Nottingham • The authoritative position of Phips as Governor of Massachusetts • The author's judgements are based on his concerns with the nature and conduct of the witch trials at a local level, following his recent arrival in Salem. 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: How trials were conducted at Salem: • The source suggests that the evidence against those accused was unreliable and a key component of the trials • The source states that Phips introduced the Court of Oyer and Terminer to deal with the high number of prisoners • The source claims that spectral evidence was enough for a conviction • The source suggests that some trials and proceedings had been badly run, e.g. incorrect arrest warrants. Why they came to an end: • The source claims that there was increasing public dissatisfaction with the trials and the verdicts passed • The source suggests that as the trials were not being conducted properly it was necessary to bring them to an end • The source states that Phips himself was responsible for bringing the trials to an end. 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 court of Oyer and Terminer had been established by Phips in May 1692 to deal with the numbers of those accused • Phips had appointed William Stoughton, Lieutenant Governor, as chief judge at the trials, who was a keen believer in witches and the use of spectral evidence • About 20 people were killed during the Salem witch trials of 1692–93 and more than 200 people were accused. 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 whether the severity of the trials at Salem was the result of the involvement of children. Arguments and evidence that the severity of the trials at Salem was the result of the involvement of children should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The perceived bewitching of children prompted the investigations into witchcraft at Salem • Children were used as witnesses at the trials and their evidence was believed, e.g. their actions/performances in court • When they were too young to testify, the accusations of the children were endorsed by adults, which added weight to their evidence, e.g. in the cases of Elizabeth Parris and Abigail Williams • Families used children to accuse their enemies, e.g. Ann Putman provided with names by her parents • The role of children either as hysterics or as enjoying celebrity status. Arguments and evidence that other factors were behind the severity of the witch-hunts at Salem should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The witch-hunts were supported by a belief in spectral evidence • The revolution in England in 1688 had produced a political vacuum in Massachusetts with no acknowledged governor till May 1692, this allowed the trials to continue • There was real concern about Indian attacks on the Maine frontier and deep pessimism about the future of the colony, which added to the severity of the trials • The role of Tituba as a catalyst for the witch-hunt • The role of social tensions within the community, often associated with land disputes and inheritance, helped create an environment that was well suited to trials. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: 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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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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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 influence of Cotton Mather's father, Increase Mather, was the main reason for the ending of the Salem witch hunt. Arguments and evidence that the influence of Cotton Mather's father, Increase Mather, was the main reason for the ending of the Salem witch hunt should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Increase Mather returned from England, having secured the appointment, by the crown, of Phips as governor. This reinstatement of central authority helped bring the witch trials to an end • Reverend Increase Mather was significant with his sermons demanding caution in making accusations, preaching that inhabitants should focus on their own shortcomings, not those of their neighbours • Increase Mather signed <i>The return of several ministers</i>, written by his son Cotton Mather, which urged caution in making accusations of witchcraft • <i>Cases of conscience</i>, written by Increase Mather, reiterated his distrust of spectral evidence and the concept of possession • Increase Mather's role as president of Harvard University, and father of Cotton Mather, meant he was a well-respected member of the community, and someone whose views were respected in the community. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Doubts grew over the quality of evidence given in court, particularly over 'spectral evidence', which was considered to be not practical enough to prove someone was a witch • It was Governor Phips who dissolved the Court of Oyer and Terminer replacing it with a Superior Court of Judicature, which did not allow 'spectral evidence' that had been used against most of those previously accused • Witch hunting was not common in New England and the extent of these witch trials was unusual. This meant that there were external pressures that helped bring the trials to an end • The ban of witchcraft books, which had had an influence both on the nature of accusations and of proceedings at the trial, reduced the number of accusations and helped to bring the trials to an end • Many people stopped hunting for witches owing to the extent of the trials and the loss of friends and family. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Section C: Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
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