

Examiners' Report
June 2014

GCE History 6HI01 A

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Introduction

This year most candidates were able to provide some explanatory framework as a basic scaffolding for their answer, had a general understanding of the demands of the question and were able to sustain a focus on the question set. The ability to call on some relevant information, and to develop it to some extent, means that fewer answers were placed in Level 2. Level 1 answers were, as always, characterised by their brevity, often just one or two paragraphs of generalised material with no development. At the other end of the scale of attainment, many answers accessed Level 5. These answers were directly focused and analytical, considered a number of relevant points, and exemplified these with a range of detailed information. Moreover, most Level 5 answers came from candidates with good communication skills and the ability to use historical words and phrases confidently.

There was a variety of approaches towards questions which had a multi-factored focus, usually signalled by the phrase 'the most important reason'. Some of the most confident answers included an introduction which either agreed with the role of the stated factor or proposed an alternative. Many candidates, however, were more reluctant to commit themselves. Their introduction usually agreed with the stated factor 'to some extent' but did not propose an alternative. Weighing up different factors before reaching a clear conclusion often differentiated between Level 4 and Level 5 answers.

Some questions were not multi-factored, though a number of candidates mistakenly believed that they were. Question D10, for example, was focused on the extent to which Black Power hindered or promoted the rights of African Americans. Several candidates went beyond the question's remit to address other factors influencing African American rights, and thus took their answer out of focus. This weakness was also evident in, for example, answers to Question A14.

A number of questions were shaped around double headers: questions of this type include A5 and A13, B2 and D12. While many answers accessed Level 4, the mark awarded was often influenced by the extent to which both factors were treated fairly evenly. Some answers to A5 were strongly weighted towards Henry II, with much less development on John; while on B2 the Papacy was often mentioned almost as an afterthought.

Previous reports have highlighted the problems which many candidates have in interpreting 'social policies' and, regrettably, this year was no exception. On D4, for example, many believed that social policies included economic and political change; while 'social and cultural change' in D13 was sometimes interpreted as political and cultural change.

There have been some improvements overall in the quality of written communication, with far fewer abbreviations and colloquialisms scattered through candidates' answers. However the quality of handwriting on a small number of scripts meant that some words and phrases were impossible to decipher, and this factor weakened communication overall.

Question 1

There were some excellent high-scoring answers to the question. Candidates were well-versed in the weaknesses displayed by the kingdoms mentioned, and referred extensively to Edmund in East Anglia, Burgred's difficulties in Mercia, and the civil strife between Osbert and Aelle in Northumbria. Viking strengths were also known in detail, including their speed of movement, superior weaponry and the contribution of the berserkers. Some suggested that by the time the Vikings turned their attention to Wessex, they had become more interested in settlement rather than conquest, and that the conflicts of 871 showed that Wessex would prove less easy to overwhelm than the other kingdoms.

Question 2

Most candidates had a very good working knowledge of the military, political, cultural and religious reforms which Alfred carried out after 878. Some outstanding answers showed a mastery of a wide range of material and an ability to question the qualities of the different factors as well. Some, however, were tempted to run through Alfred's reforms, and 'how far do you agree', which required some evaluation of Alfred's greatest achievements, proved more elusive, even to those who were well-versed on the later years of the king's reign. They proved unable to test the relative 'greatness' of any of Alfred's achievements against criteria such as successful defence against the Vikings or increased control over the kingdom.

Question 3

Many candidates addressed Hardrada's invasion as one of several factors leading to Godwinson's defeat. Factors were addressed individually, with prioritisation in the conclusion. An observation which emerged this year, which challenged earlier contributions, was that, as a result of Harold's victory at Stamford Bridge against the legendary warrior Hardrada, the king grew in confidence in his march back to the south. It was then claimed that it was this over-confidence which explained the faulty decisions prior to Hastings which contributed to his defeat at William's hands. These observations often made for a nuanced comparison with other factors such as William's qualities of leadership displayed both before and during the battle.

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(This page is for your first answer.) How far do you agree that
~~Harold's~~ Hardrada's invasion was the most important
reason for Harold Godwinson's defeat by Duke
William?

PLAN

Para 1

- 2 rival claimants to fight
- Gate fulford - Maser, Edwin defeat - loss troops
- & Stamford Bridge - 6 days 190 miles - exhaustion

Para 2

Poor leadership / Decisions by Harold

Para 3

William preparation

Para 4

Previous experience

Para 5

Troops / Tactics

(This page is for your first answer.) To slight extent I would agree that Harald's invasion was the most important reason for Harold Godwinson's defeat by Duke William ~~the~~ due to the fact that he would have to fight two claimants to the throne instead of one. However, poor leadership and decision making played an integral part to why he was defeated. Additionally, William's preparation for invading England was meticulous. Furthermore, William's troops, tactics and previous experience in ~~military~~ military was exceptional.

Arguably, Harald's invasion was the most important reason for Harold Godwinson's defeat. This is because Harald brought an incredible force of 300 ships with him to England. This would of meant that Harold would have a challenge when confronting Harald. ~~Furthermore~~ Before Harold could confront him however, he had to travel ~~Harold~~ 190 miles in 4 days which exhausted his troops.

Furthermore, the Battle of Gate Fulford fought by Harold's brother-in-law Morsar and Edwin lead to a devastating defeat in which many troops were slaughtered. This led to a knock

(This page is for your first answer.) on affect of how many
Soldiers Harold could call upon when fighting
Duke of Normandy William.

On the other hand, it can be argued
extensively that poor leadership and decision
making was the reason why Harold was
~~defeated~~ defeated. Prior to the invasion
Harold had not collected his harvest which
meant he had to disband his troops the fyrd
who were farmers to do this. Additionally their
two months service they had to serve was up.
This left England open to attack with no
further resistance.

Furthermore, Harold marched 190 miles in
4 days exhausting his troops to fight Hardrada
at the Battle of Stamford Bridge. After this he
marched his troops back to London covering
50 miles a day in 5 days depleting resources
exhausting his troops.

William's preparations for the invasion was
merciful. Being a ~~Bad~~ bastard he didn't
have much support so he sent Lanfranc to
Rome to gain ~~the~~ Pope Gregory's support. This

(This page is for your first answer.) led to the invasion becoming a just war which increased support. Fighters from Flanders, Brittany and Italy flocked to William. To gain the Pope's support Lanfranc convinced the Pope that the English church was corrupt which was in fact true. Stigand was committing dualism.

Once William gained the support of the Pope and had the Papal Banner at his side he set about creating a fleet of 600-700 ships. The ships were specifically engineered to carry his cavalry from the Somme the shortest crossing point to England safely. Additionally he had pre made and motte and bailey castle which were to be erected as soon as he landed at pevensey bay as a sign of conquest.

William additionally had previous experience in military. He had used the tactic the foreign retreat during 1066 against the Haskings in Italy. William also captured Brittany during his ~~some~~ time conquering France. When he was a young boy William was taught the art of combat and war to a ~~sublime~~ sublime standard. The combination of these factors meant he was

(This page is for your first answer.) a fantasy warrior and leader.

It can be further argued that William Duke of Normandy was the reason for Harold's defeat due to his superior troops. He acquired 500 archers ~~and~~, swordsmen and 3,000 knights.

These knights were fiercely loyal and trained from the age of 5 to become amazing warriors.

The horses were furthermore trained to kick and bite humans. Overall William had 7,000 warriors at his command.

During the Battle of Hastings which took place the 14th of October Harold had ~~took~~ 7,000 troops out of a possible 30,000-40,000. This meant he had a weaker army than William even though he had a similar number of troops because Harold's army was majority made up of the fyrd. These were farmers that were poorly equipped with spears and stones.

During the battle Harold couldn't keep control of his army which fell for William's tactic the feigned retreat. This consequently caused him to be defeated.

(This page is for your first answer.) In conclusion I have come to the overall judgement that Hardrada's invasion wasn't the most important. Other factors like poor leadership in the battle of Hastings was the reason for Harold's defeat as well as his poor decision making. William's planning was also a significant factor to why he defeated Harold.



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Examiner Comments

The answer is focused on the question and addresses a number of relevant points on Hardrada, Harold and William. Hardrada's invasion is considered, but supporting information is not very extensive and it is not clear what effect the invasion had on Harold and his men. William's advantages before the battle are noted, but there is some narrative of events in places. The answer addresses the question, but the selection of supporting evidence is not entirely secure. A low Level 4 award.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

If you are answering a question which asks you to decide on 'the most important factor' influencing an event, you might consider choosing a factor and proving your case. Many candidates agree with a question 'to some extent', and this often weakens the quality of their argument.

Question 4

Answers tended to stay focused on the period before 1100, which was an acceptable approach. There were some attempts to deal with William Rufus, but this usually came in the context of the number of castles constructed by 1100, or on the relationship between William and Anselm. Many tended to focus on the Church while addressing castles and administrative changes as well. The forest laws and their implications for the peasantry were well known.

Question 5

Several answers lacked balance. Candidates were clearly more secure in their knowledge of Henry II and Becket than they were with John; a number failed to deal with John's difficulties at all beyond brief mention of the interdict. Others failed to get beyond the role of personalities in the church-state conflict and did not address Henry's wider reform programme. More able candidates were able to contextualise the conflict into a wider struggle between church and state, and recognised that the changing nature of the papacy and the personality of the popes also affected the relationship. Personal responsibility was sometimes asserted rather than being fully explained, so that the depth of argument was occasionally limited.

Question 6

There were some reasonably assured answers to the question, but the European dimension challenged many candidates and made for an unbalanced answer. The rationale for the Crusade was well known but information on the domestic arrangements put in place during Richard's absence was sometimes patchy. More able candidates were able to discuss the poor rule of William Longchamp; the attack on the Jews in York; the mortgaging of royal assets; and the appointment of Hubert Walter. The importance of Philip Augustus' early return from the Crusade was not understood well, and few considered his campaigns against Angevin territories.

Question 7

Candidates were able to discuss a wide range of different ways in which the plagues changed England. The main focus of most candidates' answers was the impact on agricultural practices, and the undermining of feudal practices and villeinage. The problem was that many found it more difficult to suggest what did not change. There was much reference to the Statute of Labourers and the Sumptuary Laws, but few discussed these in any depth, particularly when it came to considering the full time period. The more able candidates were able to discuss ways in which the fourteenth century was experiencing social and economic change already, citing climatic change and the great famine of 1315-17, which carried off 10% of the population.

Question 8

Many answers were able to give a wide range of reasons for the Peasants Revolt, with the poll taxes of 1377-80 a particularly popular explanation. Some showed how resentment of the taxes fed into a wider despondency at the course of the Hundred Years' War. The discussion of resentment towards landowners was problematic for some candidates as they could provide a general outline of the main issues but could not discuss these in much depth and with precise exemplification. The Sumptuary Laws and the Statute of Labourers were often considered, but some candidates found it difficult to link these precisely to the changing mood among the peasantry in the 1360s and 1370s. Overall, however, responses were focused on the question, and the quality of answers was somewhat better than in previous years.

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If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then put a cross in another box ☒.

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(This page is for your first answer.)

causes of P.R

Hostility - significant ✓
poll tax 1380 - spark
fall in pop - B.D. ✓
War with F losses
mistrust to nobility
mistrust church - Lollards, John Ball.

Clearly, the growing hostility that the ~~landowners~~^{lay people} felt towards the ~~nobility~~ landowners was an important factor in contributing to the Peasants Revolt of 1381. However, one may argue that other factors were more significant, particularly the newfound sense of self worth that the ~~peasants~~^{people} felt after surviving the Black Death, and the increase in wages that ensued. This factor, enhanced by the growing hostility towards the landowners and other factors including the poll tax of 1380 all played a part in contributing to the uprising of the ~~lay~~ lay folk.

(This page is for your first answer.) One may argue that the growing hostility towards the landowners from the villeins was an important factor in contributing to the uprising of 1381. After the Black Death and the significant increase in wages and freedom, and the subsequent attempt by the parliament to have this removed through the first the Ordinance and then the Statute of Labourers in the years 1349 and 50 the peasants began to feel significantly hostile towards their landowners and towards the traditional feudal style of labour itself. After their taste of freedom in the wake of the Black Death they no longer wanted to have to work the land of their superiors for little to nothing in return. This hostility clearly provided a basis for the revolt and made the peasants desire to be free from the constraints of traditional feudal labour, a clear contributing factor to the peasants revolt.

However

However, this hostility seems to have stemmed from a more significant and long term cause of the Peasant's Revolt; the fall in population in the wake of the Black Death. Following the Black Death, the population had been reduced massively, in London the population plummeted from 70,000 to 30,000 in the years 1348-50, similar figures are also consistent in Bristol. This great decline in population led to

(This page is for your first answer.) A significant shortage in workers prompted a subsequent raise in wages, as evidenced by the fact that in 1347 the Earl of Stafford was paying wages of 4 d, which rose to 6 d by 1350. This led to an increase in peasant mobility, and so a newfound freedom from the peasants who had formerly been tied to their landowner. This rise in wages and the position of the peasantry led to a newfound feeling of self-worth among the layfolk as well as hints at a new equality between survivors. However, the Ordinance and Statute of Labourers were enforced to try and prevent higher wages, leading to outrage amongst the newly independent peasants, who felt that the nobility were attempting to ~~newly~~ re-enforce the traditional feudal type labour. ~~The newly empowered peasants~~ This newfound empowerment resulting from the Black Death clearly encouraged the peasants to revolt as pre Black Death they would have done no such thing.

This newfound aim for equality was encouraged by another factor in contributing to the Black Death; the Lollards and their leader John Wycliffe. After the devastation of the Black Death the Lollards began preaching that all ~~men~~^{survivors} were equal as even holy men had been claimed by the disease. This created mistrust towards the church and whispers

(This page is for your first answer.) Of corruption amongst the common people, who believed that the Black Death had been sent & created by God to rid the world of sinners. As the church was at the centre of medieval life this idea of corruption had massive effects and the Lollards encouraged this. The egalitarian preacher John Ball was imprisoned for his preachings about the equality of all men, encouraging the peasants in their thoughts of equality and the end to the social class divide. The preachings of the Lollards and John Ball enhanced the new found sense of self worth of the peasants and their subsequent hostility towards the landowners they felt were trying to suppress them and acted as a factor in contributing to the revolt of 1381.

This mistrust towards the church, arguably mirrors the mistrust the peasantry had gained for the government, stemming from military losses, another factor contributing to the Peasant's Revolt. The battle techniques being used in the conflict in France were outdated and ineffectual, these chevauchees gained little nothing and led to military setbacks. This led to the English losing their foothold in Brittany, leaving the south coast of England vulnerable to attack. The common people were confused and afraid as in 1377 French raiding parties attacked both Rye and Portsmouth. These military losses led to mistrust towards

(This page is for your first answer.) The government, particularly the king's uncle John of Gaunt, who was acting as the young king's advisor. The military losses, combined with the fear of attack and the increase in taxation, lead to resentment towards the government and the way the country was being run, a clear factor in contributing to the revolt.

The war in France also led to another factor in contributing to the Peasant's Revolt, one which is arguably the spark which set the revolt in motion; the poll tax of 1380/81. The poll tax of 80/81 was significantly increased to a shilling to pay for the war in France after significant losses. The payment was initially intended to be collected in two installments but after the dodging of the tax by landowners was collected in one. When the tax collectors arrived to take the payment, the outraged peasants became violent as the tax seemed inconsistent with military losses. This sparked uprisings in Essex, where the commissioner was attacked by the peasantry. This high poll tax, combined with the mistrust towards the government and the newfound confidence of the peasantry, acted as a clear cause of the Peasant's Revolt.

In conclusion, it is clear to see that despite the hostility towards the landowners being an important

(This page is for your first answer.) factor, it is not the most significant as without the newfound confidence of the peasantry and their mistrust towards the government, enhanced by the poll tax, the revolt arguably may not have taken place.



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Examiner Comments

The answer is well organised, perhaps thanks to the plan drawn up at the start of the answer. There is a good range of information supporting the examination of the stated factor, though the Sumptuary Laws are not addressed; and the significance of the fall in the size of the population, with the subsequent shortage of labour and growing peasant mobility, are both examined. There is a little less clarity on the growing mistrust of the Church and the impact of the Lollards. This is a high Level 4 answer, displaying both range and depth.

Question 9

Most answers addressed both the issue of the weakness of French military forces and other factors. There were instances of the Armagnac/Burgundian conflict being the only feature of French weakness covered, but generally the factors underlying the French weaknesses were explored. Many candidates were able to discuss a wide range of different factors which explain English success between 1415 and 1420, and most impressive of all was the fact that they did not focus exclusively on the Agincourt campaign. While most candidates could discuss the general malaise within France, some did not address the explicit factor of French military weaknesses, supported by precise examples.

Question 10

There were too few answers to Question 10 to allow for a meaningful report.

Question 11

In asking 'Why, despite setbacks' the question left many more able candidates with only a modest response as they attempted to skirt around this point. Others were able to identify and clearly explain a number of setbacks and then show how these led to Yorkist success. Thus the Parliament of Devils was seen as a temporary problem that motivated the Yorkists to a more direct response and therefore led to their eventual success, whilst the death of Richard of York was the setback that allowed the military skills of his son Edward to emerge, flourish and lead him to the throne. Some answers came from candidates who seemed to be hoping for a question on why the Wars of the Roses broke out, focusing on Henry VI in the years to 1455. On the other hand, information on Margaret of Anjou and her role in the years 1455-61 was much more detailed than in previous years.

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(This page is for your first answer.) There were significant setbacks that the Yorkists had to face, and overcome, such as Margaret of Anjou influencing Parliament to punish the Yorkists with the Act of Attainder in 1460, something that the Yorkists predicted when they weren't summoned to the Great Council earlier that year.

However, the Yorkists fought back and won a handsome victory at the Battle of Northampton. ~~The~~ The Yorkists had a significant factor which ~~that~~ helped their campaign to succeed and ~~to~~ beat the Lancastrians. Such as, God's verdict at Marston's Cross, Warwick's contribution to Edward IV, Gordon's support and Margaret of Anjou's poor and indecisive decisions. Overall, I will assess which factor ~~to~~ contributed the most to the Yorkists' campaign overthrowing the Lancastrians' campaign.

Firstly, a critical factor which certainly helped increase propaganda and promotion that the Yorkists ~~are~~ ^{were} ~~the~~ ^{mighty} ~~extra~~ and strong, was God's verdict at Marston's Cross 1460. This ~~was~~ ^{occurred} on the morning of the battle, where Edward saw ~~the~~ 3 Bright suns in the sky, and interpreted it as a sign from God. This helped to boost the Yorkists' campaign because they used it as propaganda: ~~The~~ Edward used it as

(This page is for your first answer.) an ~~emblem~~ symbol which he put on his supporters. More people followed Edward, and the Yorkists, because they believed he was chosen by God, or at least, had God's support. This factor is quite significant because Edward had the notorious reputation of Warwick to back up his claim, making it more ~~more~~ reliable.

Added

Additionally, Warwick contributed to the success of ~~the~~ the Yorkist campaign in other ways. ~~His~~ His inheritance from his father enabled him to access a large amount of funds, and collect willing men to join Edward's army. This contributed to their success because they were able to outnumber their opponents. Warwick also supplied Edward and the Yorkists ~~to~~ with weapons to fight their battles with, for example, ^{the battle of} Northampton 1460 and the battle at Towton 1461. This point is significant, however not to the extent where historians can glorify it as the most important factor which helped the ~~the~~ Yorkists win ~~the war~~.

Margaret of Anjou's decisions during this conflict were poor and indecisive - which benefited the Yorkists. Firstly, Margaret of ^{Anjou} ~~Anjou~~ ~~also~~ influenced the Parliament to attain ~~to~~ Richard of York and his supporters/followers. This pushed the Yorkists into a corner, ~~and~~ to an extent where they refused and retaliated with brutal force at the battle of Northampton ~~1461~~ 1460. This resulted in a number of leading Lancastrians either being captured or executed. This limited the amount of ~~the~~ strong, influential ~~the~~ men

(This page is for your first answer.) The Lancastrians had, which may have contributed to their loss in Towton 1461.

~~It could be argued that some of these is Alice, Margaret of Anjou ~~she~~ decided to lead north instead of staying London after the 2nd battle at St. Albans 1455.~~

This enabled Edward to claim the land where he throne and the crown sits, and get support from it's commoners. London may have accepted Edward so willingly due to God's verdict, and Warwick's influential reputation. Overall, this made it easier for Edward to win the crown, because he gained support from London.

It could be argued that some of the Yorkists set backs also contributed to their success, such as being attained for treason in 1460 and fighting back in at the battle of Northampton, winning a handsome victory, and also the death of Richard of York in ~~the~~ the battle at Wakefield, which may have influenced ~~the~~ or encourage the Yorkists, Edward especially (as he was his son) to crush the Lancastrians.

Overall, ~~the~~ the Yorkists campaign was successful against the Lancastrians because of Warwick's contribution to the Yorkists, ~~God's verdict~~ Margaret of Anjou's poor decisions, and the most significant, God's verdict. ~~God's verdict~~ to the factor "God's verdict" holds the most significance because it increased the number of supporters the Yorkists had.

(This page is for your first answer.) and it also may have contributed to the Yorkists gaining so much ~~of~~ of London's support.



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Examiner Comments

There is some secure development on Yorkist successes, but these are mostly in the later stages of the timescale. Perhaps too much attention is devoted to Mortimer's Cross at the expense of other significant skirmishes, notably Blore Heath, Ludford and Northampton. The contrasting roles of Warwick and Margaret of Anjou are noted. There is Level 4 analysis here, but the answer lacks balance overall because of some significant omissions, including the role of Richard of York and Henry VI's weak leadership. This makes for a mid Level 4 mark.



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Examiner Tip

Make sure you read each question very carefully. While Question 11 is focused largely on Yorkist successes in the years 1455-61, the phrase 'despite setbacks' means you must consider some of their failures during the campaign.

Question 12

There were some very strong answers which did not take a simplistic view of Richard as a 'bad king' who lost support through usurping the throne and killing the Princes in the Tower but rather saw him as a monarch who sought strength but ultimately faced defeat and death at Bosworth. These answers recognised Richard's strengths as well as his weaknesses, linked his reign to a wider appreciation of the state of England during the Wars of the Roses and delved deeper into the motivations of the key players. Richard's personal responsibility was not simply contrasted with other factors, but the inter-relationship of the different factors was explored and weighed in the conclusion. Some, however, focused solely on the usurpation and the battle of Bosworth and did not address, for example, the imposition of Richard's northern affinity on the south and the role of France in supporting Henry Tudor.

Question 13

The key point that stopped many candidates gaining the highest marks was an understanding of the nature of administration. Less able answers tended to describe methods of raising money or the justice dispensed to rebels. More able answers addressed the systems Henry put in place. Nevertheless, even those candidates who focused on the role of the Chamber system of administering finance or the use of JPs to administer justice in the localities, did not take the next step in actually explaining the extent of success. Equally, many considered justice only through the nobility and recognisances, the latter being spun out with copious examples, while some discussions of the Council Learned in Law were not targeted clearly to the demands of the question. Examiners reported overall that many candidates seemed unsure of the nature of Henry's domestic administration and of the reforms he put into place.

Put a cross in the box indicating the **SECOND** question you have chosen to answer .
Your second question choice must be on a different topic to your first question choice.
If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then put a cross in another box .

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(This page is for your second answer.)

<p>Successful in justice & royal finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Bonds & recognisances → Justices of the Peace → Exploit prerogative rights ↳ attainders ↳ marriages / wardships. 	<p>Unsuccessful in justice & royal finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → even cases which should be treated with imprisonment or death ↳ was fined - so obsessed with money ↳ led to risk of law & order → 1489 - wanted to raise a parliamentary subsidy £100,000 ↳ raised £25,000 ↳ Yorkshire rebellion → 1492 - Cornish rebellion → Louth court
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(This page is for your second answer.)

Henry VII was king of England from 1485 to 1509 after the successful battle at the Battle of Bosworth in August 1485. There are many reasons why ~~one~~ could suggest that he was successful in administering justice and finance, such as having bonds and recognisances and exploiting his prerogative rights. However, one could infer that he was unsuccessful, as there was the Yorkshire rebellion and the Cornish rebellion. However, overall, he was successful in administering justice and royal finance.

For an insignificant case, the bond was £500 but for a more important case, it was £10,000.

Henry VII started using bonds and recognisances more in order to secure the loyalty of the nobility and bring in more money to the crown. Out of the 62 nobles in his reign, 45 of them were tied to a bond or recognisance of some sort. In 1507, Lord Burgavenny was fined £70,000 for illegal retainers ^{where £500} ~~which~~ was collected ~~every~~ every year. This ~~is~~ indicates success in royal finance because this would have brought more money to the crown if ^a ~~the~~ noble ^{was} ~~were~~ disloyal, so the nobles were loyal as they

(This page is for your second answer.) would be frightened of financial ruin if they had to pay the crippling payments of the treaty.

In addition, Henry VII started to gradually replace the sheriffs in each county and replace them with justices of the peace. These were usually new men, ~~which~~ ^{which} were a middle class professionals, who worked to bring taxes and debts to the crown, imprison criminals if necessary and, if the case was proven too difficult to handle, it was handed over to the Assize court, which was held once a year. This would have brought justice to England because ~~it meant that~~ ^{the new men were loyal} to the crown that they would do anything in order to try and increase their royal authority. The fact that Justices of the Peace were unpaid officials also would have improved in royal finances, which would have brought more security to his reign which suggests he was successful in royal finances. ~~that~~

Furthermore, another way in which he was successful in administering justice and royal finance was by exploiting

(This page is for your second answer.) His prerogative rights. An example of this is by creating the Council Learned in the Law. This was set up by Empson and Dudley, and they went around England in order to collect any financial debts from nobles. This would have brought good justice because it meant that everyone was treated equally and every noble had to pay a fine necessary, but also brought ^{success} ~~increased~~ in royal finances because ^{more} ~~the~~ revenue was taken to the crown. ~~At~~ However, one could infer that justice was not served with the Council Learned in the Law because Empson confessed into saying that some of the debts collected were false, so perhaps Henry VIII was not so successful with justice. The exploitation of wardships and marriages also brought success to the royal finances because wardships allowed the king to enjoy the income from the lands of the ward or sell the ward to the highest bidder ~~or~~ and control of marriages also increased revenue, as Katherine Woodville, when she married Richard Wingfield without permission, was fined £2000.

(This page is for your second answer.)

However, one could infer that Henry VII was not successful in administering justice and royal finance. This is because in the ~~Star~~^{Star} Chamber, 59% of the cases were due to rioting. Although this can be seen as a good thing as he is enforcing justice to some extent by punishing them with fines, there were many cases which deserved either execution or imprisonment but was only punished with a fine. This suggests that ^{the enforcement of} justice was not successful because ~~he~~^{Henry} would put the country at risk ~~was~~ with a dangerous prisoner on the loose because he was so obsessed with money. Therefore, although he was successful in royal finances in this case, he was not successful with justice.

In addition, ~~his~~ his enforcement of tax to help raise money for war led to the ~~last~~ Yorkshire and Cornish rebellion. In 1489, Henry put forward a parliamentary subsidy and wanted to raise £100,000 to help Brittany defend himself from France, but also managed to raise £25,000. This

(This page is for your second answer.)

also led to the Yorkshire rebellion, where Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland was murdered by an angry mob. This shows Henry being unsuccessful in administering justice and royal finance because it caused law and order in the north and only raised a quarter of what he wanted. However, one could say that the enforcement of justice was improved after this, because the Earl of Northumberland was replaced by Thomas Howard who had no power base in the north and wasn't an overmighty subject, so he was bound to be loyal and enforce justice in the North better than the Earl of Northumberland.

In addition, Henry VII also had a lavish court ~~which~~ and also built Greenwich palace which cost more than £300,000. He also spent some sums of money in foreign policy, and he had to raise money to invade France ^{in 1492 and Scotland in 1497} ~~and Scotland~~. This shows that he was unsuccessful with royal finances because he ~~sp~~ wasted huge sums of money on appearance rather

(This page is for your second answer.) than spend it on ^{improvement} improving in England. The invasion in Scotland caused Cornish rebellion as well which caused there being law & order too.

To conclude, although one could infer that Henry was unsuccessful with royal finance & justice, overall he was successful. This is because by the end of his reign he was the ~~most~~ ~~to~~ 20 times richer than the leading noblemen and justice was served throughout the whole kingdom.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

The answer considers a number of improvements made to the administration of both justice and royal finance. There is some developed material on financial measures, notably bonds and recognisances, and the connection between demands for subsidies and rebellions. It is debateable whether spending on the court and the palaces could be considered wasteful. There is less security on the question of justice. While the role of the JPs is understood, the candidate does not address wider issues such as the regional Councils and the establishing of central courts; and the role of Star Chamber is not fully understood. Analytical in shape for Level 4: some lack of balance overall makes for a mid Level 4 award.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

If you are asked to investigate two separate issues, as here with both justice and royal finance, it is often advisable to deal with each issue separately.

Question 14

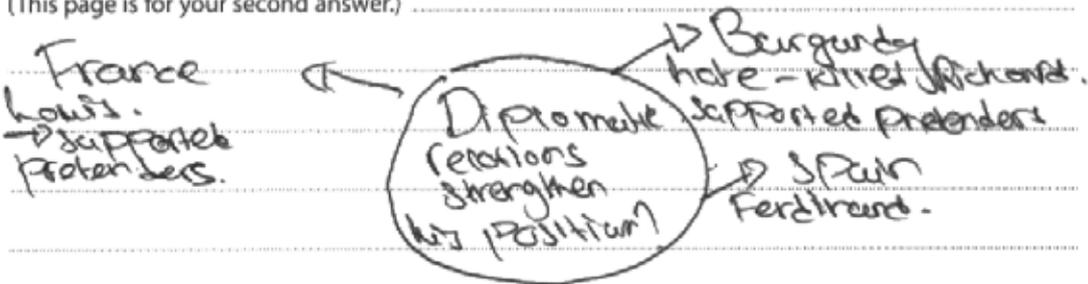
The focus on diplomatic relations proved a problem for some candidates as their focus was on either foreign policy in general or else the threat provided by the pretenders Simnel, Warbeck and de la Pole. Many candidates were able to describe Henry's diplomatic relations, with Spain, France and Scotland handled well, but Burgundy was not as well-known overall. Some candidates discussed Ireland, which was not really relevant. The more able candidates were able to keep a secure focus on the link between these diplomatic relations and the process whereby Henry strengthened his position as king. These answers addressed not only security through the elimination of challenges but also domestic security and the threats provided by those who objected to Henry taxing them to support his policy. The other qualities of the best answers were those of linkage, both between the evidence and the question and also between different countries, showing how Henry's diplomatic relations were a careful balancing act, keeping potential enemies in secure relations with England and also balancing different aims, such as dynastic security and financial security and the importance of strong trade links. Less secure were those who listed Henry's treaties to demonstrate his diplomatic relationships, but then failed to develop an analysis as to the extent to which these ties strengthened his position as king. For some, the treaties with Spain and Scotland were marriage alliances only. A few answers ventured into the realms of domestic policy to try to make an analytical response. Some had difficulty with the country-by-country approach because they could not achieve a balanced approach on the extent to which relations with other countries was strengthened.

Put a cross in the box indicating the SECOND question you have chosen to answer .
Your second question choice must be on a different topic to your first question choice.
If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then put a cross in another box .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

(This page is for your second answer.)



Immediately after winning the battle of Bosworth in 1485 Henry VII tried to establish diplomatic relations with other rulers in order to strengthen his position as king, despite many seeing him as just another usurper who will soon be killed like Richard III.

Henry's immediate allies were the French who funded and delivered troops for his campaign as for king. Henry negotiated a one year truce with Louis which was extended to three years at the start of his reign. Moreover, a truce was held with James III of Scotland that was maintained

(This page is for your second answer.) Under James IV, ~~this allowed~~ Henry to strengthen his power in the kingdom ~~as~~ as Henry ~~was~~ soon had to deal with the rise of the Pretender Simnel - Pretending to be one of the Princes in the tower, thus more legitimate. ~~Not~~ Henry for king, ~~and this led to the Simnel~~ rebellion in 1489.

However, diplomatic relations with Burgundy weakened his rule over ~~B~~ his kingdom, because his commercial relationship with Burgundy was under threat. Margaret of Burgundy despised Henry VII because he killed her brother Richard III at Bosworth. ~~Here~~ Burgundy instead of working for greater prosperity funded and troops the Pretenders Simnel and Warbeck (1491-9). Burgundy's recognition of the Pretenders ~~as~~ as rightful claimants and ~~the~~ the failure to trade properly, weakened to ~~undermine~~ the king's authority and ~~strength~~ strength and cause an economic crisis which would turn many against him.

Furthermore, it could be argued that it was Henry's growing financial strength ~~to~~ which strengthened his position as king. The revenue the crown received in 1500 increased from 14,000 in 1499 to

(This page is for your second answer.)

£100,000, due to putting the Chamber of the Account of Royal Finance. Moreover, the introduction of Henry's new men saw financial efficiency in a massive scale. Under 'elder-chancellor of England' Brearyng efficiency, loyalty and productivity were put at the heart of royal finance. This made Henry known as a very wealthy man and the 'best businessman' in England ~~etc~~ by the end of his reign, making sure he could not be undermined by the nobility like Edward III or Richard I and even looking rich to foreigners, with an Italian guest to the royal household amazed at the expensive design of the royal household.

Moreover, the nobility followed the rules set by Henry which further strengthened his authority - they followed his ordinary and extraordinary sources of revenue such as feudal duties ~~and~~ which under gentry supervision by 1501 saw great income come in. The nobility were fined heavily by the Chamber of Law by Loken and Stanford and saw them ~~imp~~ intimidated by authority. This strengthened Henry's authority as

(This page is for your second answer.)

Henry more than ~~capable~~
foreign relation, with the Pretenders hunted
not getting the required Public support,
of the support of France of Scotland Henry
grew relations with Ferdinand of Spain
and eventually became a ~~great~~ well
known figure rather than being known as
a usurper - and why rebellions died down
after 1499. Henry cemented an alliance
with the House of York when he married
Elizabeth of York.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

The answer begins quite promisingly by looking at Henry's initial dealings with both France and Scotland, and by considering England's early and difficult relations with Burgundy. However, the answer then moves out of focus by looking at finances and the nobility, neither of which is relevant and which belong more properly to Question 13. Mid Level 3.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Several questions do not require an assessment of the 'most important factor'. This question is not asking you to consider foreign policy and then other ways in which Henry strengthened his position as king: the focus is entirely on foreign policy. It is worth spending a few minutes studying your chosen question and working out what it is asking you to do.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

- Do not attempt to limit your revision by trying to predict questions or by producing model answers based on past questions. This may lead to a lack of choice or a lack of focus on the demands made by the question.
- Try to analyse causation by using a variety of different methods. This year the factors which influence causation have been largely addressed with confidence. Differentiation between candidates' answers has often arisen when candidates come to evaluate and weigh up the relative significance of conditional against contingent factors and then suggest which factor seems the most important.
- Try to understand issues concerning change and continuity over the whole timescale of your period of study. Consider how things stayed the same, how they changed and, most importantly, why change did or did not take place.
- Develop the skill of using appropriate historical terms with fluency and use these in your answers where appropriate.
- Plan your answer beforehand. This will help you to organise your thoughts before you start to write.
- Familiarise yourself with the format of the examination booklet. You should begin your first answer on page 4 and your second on page 12. On each of these pages you should place a cross to indicate which answer you have chosen. Knowing the format of the examination in advance should help to relieve the stress of the examination overall.

Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

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