

# Pearson Edexcel A level History

## Spring term 2023

### Paper 3

### Delegate Booklet

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**Agenda:**

- Paper 3 assessment model recap
- Section A – sources (AO2)
- Section B – depth essay (AO1)
- Section C – breadth essay (AO1)
- Pearson support

**Assessment Objectives**

**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 and continuity,*

*similarity and difference,*

*significance.*

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

<b>Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth</b>	
<b>Section A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 compulsory question evaluating 1 source (primary/contemporary to the period studied) for its value for 2 linked enquiries on an <b>Aspect in Depth</b></li><li>• AO2 20 marks: source analysis and evaluation</li></ul>
<b>Section B</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 essay from a choice of 2 on the <b>Aspects in Depth</b></li><li>• AO1 20 marks: analysis and evaluation – questions may target any AO1 concept</li><li>• Questions may relate to a single year/event or to longer periods</li></ul>
<b>Section C</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 essay from a choice of 2 on <b>Themes in Breadth</b></li><li>• AO1 20 marks: analysis and evaluation – questions may target any AO1 concept</li><li>• Questions will require coverage of at least 100 years</li></ul>

## Section A

### Source 1

Assess the value of the source for revealing the seriousness of opposition to Henry VII and the extent of Henry VII's power in late-fifteenth century England.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Exemplar answer 1

The source emphasises the imminent danger of attack from opponents including Margaret of Burgundy and a 'great many Irishmen and Germans' who supported her endorsement of Simnel during his rebellion in the years 1486-7. This indicates that the opposition against him was serious, as it garnered foreign support. However, the 'Germans' mentioned were actually mercenaries hired by Margaret to fight at the Battle of Stoke, where most of them were killed along with their leader, Martin Schwartz. Therefore, this shows that foreign opposition to Henry was significant, but not to the extent to which Henry describes it.

Also, the source suggests that there is some confusion surrounding the strategy of this opposition, as Warbeck was initially proclaimed as the 'bastard son of King Richard', but later was identified as the 'second son of our father-in-law, King Edward IV'. This disjointed threat makes the threat

perhaps appear less significant than it actually was by focusing on the attempted deceptions of the opposition. Furthermore, Henry implies that there is an immediate threat of attack in the urgency of appeal for troops in the absence of a standing army. He asks that the cavalry be 'ready to come with a day's warning' in response to 'our sudden warning'. This may show that the opposition to Henry has recently grown in size and strength due to the urgency of his message, but also that the opposition is more serious because Henry himself was relatively unaware of the threat. Therefore, the source is useful in revealing the seriousness of the opposition through Henry's urgent tone.

## Source 2

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.

Option 33 Witch craze in Britain, Europe and North America, c1580–c1750

*Source 2: 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.

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.

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.

## **Exemplar answer 2**

The source is valuable in exploring the beliefs in the powers of the witches. The source states that Chattox confesses to being 'seduced to become a member of that devilish abominable profession of witchcraft' which showcases\* the belief in the diabolical pact. It was superstition that the witches formed a pact with the devil and they received their powers as a result. This is compounded by Chattox's confession of owning the 'Spirit Tibb' which witches received to aid with spells and potions and is further evidence of the Diabolical Pact.

Furthermore, it is indicative of how witches were typically regarded as women and also poor as they were easily seduced by the charms of the devil and the riches he would offer in exchange of their servitude; the 'gold, silver and worldly wealth'. This justifies and legitimises the belief that witches are more likely to be poor as the devil offered witches and the Chattoxs and Dendrikes had reputations for begging and supporting themselves with white magic. The Chattoxs were also squatters on Nutter's land and this testimony makes it believable that witches were typically old, female and poor, evidently conforming to the stereotype.

## **Exemplar answer 3**

Regarding the provenance of the source, the source is arguably valuable to a large extent for an historian to use to understand beliefs in the power of witches and the organisation of the witch hunt. The account is by Thomas Potts who was present during the trial and testimony of the Dendrikes and Chattoxs. Furthermore, being a clerk and acting as an official of the court, an historian would expect his account to be detailed and factual which makes his account valuable. As an official he would have a detailed awareness of the procedures and organisation of the witch hunt.

However, Pott's testimony may be less valuable to an historian due to its subjectivity as Potts was influenced by 'two presiding judges' Bromley and Altham who checked his accounts and who wrote sections of the account. Bromley and Altham would have a political agenda to present the trial as conforming to King James' Daemonology in order to gain favour from the King and further their careers. This compromises the accuracy as some details regarding methods used (particularly as torture was illegal in England) and how evidence was collected may have been obscured to present the judges in the best way.

However alternatively their subjectivity could be valuable to a historian gleaning belief about the power of witches as it provides them with an idea of stereotypical views as well as what the officials and judges were looking for. Therefore, the source overall is valuable as limits of its subjectivity is combatted by the accuracy of the source.

## **Witch Craze Examiner Report**

"Higher scoring candidates... showed genuine insight into the reasons for Potts' inclusion of certain material (e.g. his agenda was to report on the extreme danger posed by witches and he therefore selected material that focuses on the harm and deaths they caused)... However, for many provenance was often used in a simplistic fashion, asserting that because Bromley checked and revised the account he must have falsified it... lower scoring answers ... concentrated on what the source didn't include rather than what it did e.g. including information that was simply missing from the source without explaining why this may have been missed out by the author."

#### **Exemplar answer 4: Conclusion 1**

Therefore overall the source has immense value to an historian exploring the belief in the power of witches and the organisation of the hunts as they are very comprehensive and accurate.

Despite Potts not being from Lancashire and perhaps being ignorant of the local superstition and beliefs, his accounts detail the testimony of the local families and suggest that these beliefs were typical. Moreover, he is very valuable in detailing the organisation of the trial and alludes to the organisation preceding the trial. Therefore, the source is valuable of both issues, but more for a historian understanding beliefs about the powers of witches.

Assess the value of the source for revealing the issues that concerned the Reform Movement in Upper Canada and the attitudes it took towards reform. Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914

#### **Exemplar answer 5: Conclusion 2**

On the balance of evidence, the source is immensely valuable for revealing the issues that concerned the Reform Movement in Upper Canada. It is also useful due to its typicality of the attitudes of a reformer first hand of the attitudes that Upper Canada took towards reform.

Ultimately Baldwin provides factual and relevant opinion to demonstrate to London and the British the issues of concern and also the attitudes Upper Canada took towards reform in the 1830s. In fact, the source is even more useful for the first enquiry than it is the second, though ultimately it is valuable for both.

## Section B

### What are Criteria?

- ‘Standards by which something may be judged or decided’; **not** the factors being used or the issues being discussed, but ‘the basis on which they will reach their judgement’
- Link to the [Edexcel A Level Guidance on the application of valid criteria in making a judgement](#)
- *AO1 Level 5*: ‘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.’
- Criteria should not be mechanically imposed – they depend on and must reflect upon the question. But how can we facilitate and develop student thinking on criteria for the concepts of cause, consequence, change & continuity, similarity & difference, and significance?

### Consequence

‘The writings of Winston Churchill and Emily Hobhouse had the most significant impact in influencing the attitudes of the public in Britain to the Boer War.’ How far do you agree with this statement?

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

### Exemplar answer 6: Introduction

‘To reveal which war coverage had the most significant impact, the amount of change it led to in regard to government and the public, along with the significance of the change can be used’

### Exemplar answer 7: Conclusion

‘In conclusion, both the writings of Winston Churchill and Emily Hobhouse did not have the most significant impact in influencing the attitudes of the public, as only Hobhouse led to the most amount of change. Unlike Churchill, the criticism she fuelled in the public led to government intervention to save thousands of lives in concentration camps’

### Similarity and Difference

‘As a press baron during the First World War, Lord Northcliffe’s treatment of Lloyd George was similar to his treatment of Asquith.’ How far do you agree with this statement?

Option 39.2: Mass media and social change in Britain, 1882–2004

The degree... was there more similarity than difference? On what basis are you counting?

The weight... was the difference more substantial than the similarity? Substantial in what way?

## Causation

How far do you agree that the construction of the Trent and Mersey canal was the main reason for the success of Josiah Wedgwood's business?

Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928

Possible class discussion to think about causation criteria:

- What are the long-term as well as the short-term causes of his success?
- Is there a pre-condition, catalyst or a trigger?
- Is there a cause that underpins the others?
- Identify the hypothetical reasoning: 'if the canal had not been constructed, would he still be successful? (arguably Wedgwood was already successful before the construction)
- Which of these causes do you think is most important here? Put the causes in a hierarchy, determining their relative importance.
- \*Explain your decision – why did you list them like this? Is the long-term cause more important in your view than the short-term? Is the trigger a less or more important cause in this scenario? Why?
- Now make the criteria more specific to the question: what would success in Wedgwood's business be like? (e.g. profit, increased target audience, increase in productivity, increased patronage)

## Exemplar answer 8: Section B conclusion

To what extent was 'the little ice age' the fundamental cause of the witch craze in Bamberg, 1623-32?

Option 33 The witch craze in Britain, Europe and North America, c1580-c1750

"In conclusion, whilst the 'little ice age' led to the ruin of the wine crop & grain harvest in Bamberg in the 1620s, with the coldest weather of 1628-9 corresponding to the peak of witch trials, the responding petitions from subjects to their overlords demanding the destroying of the witches they blamed would only have led to the trials if the authorities agreed to act, and arguably would have led to some 'frost witches' being accused, but not 900. Considering which factor underpinned the high numbers of witch executions in Bamberg, it can be argued quite strongly that it was the fear created by the Catholic Prince Bishop von Dornheim with his use of systematic torture, which led to hundreds of names of witches being given in forced confessions. The ongoing Thirty Years War and to a lesser extent the Counter Reformation both provided a situation within which fear of witchcraft thrived, but fundamentally it was von Dornheim who was responsible for a witch hunt becoming a witch craze. This is supported by high status individuals being especially targeted in Bamberg, whose property confiscations made von Dornheim a wealthy man. This suggests that von Dornheim, in shaping the witch hunts, was the fundamental cause, with the 'little ice age' giving him the justification he needed."



## Section C

A breadth question - a minimum of 100 years:

- To access bullet point 2 at Level 5 candidates are expected to have responded 'fully' to the demands of the question: at least 75% of the chronological range of the question was addressed.
- To access bullet point 2 at Level 4 candidates need to meet 'most' of the demands of the question: at least 60% of its chronology.

Questions will focus on the process of change (factors bringing it about); the extent of change; the impact of change; or patterns of change (turning points).

### Change and Continuity

Students could determine the extent of change, the nature of change, the rate of change... across the 100-year period.

'Social reforms resulted in consistent improvement in the lives of Germans in the years 1871–1990.' How far do you agree with this statement.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871–1990: united, divided and reunited

#### Rate of change:

- e.g. Bismarck's government's range of social policies was the laying of the foundations of state welfare... In the 1950s, there was the need to rebuild the social system after the ravages of war and a comprehensive series of measures were introduced. Or did the effects of the Great Depression and two world wars and Nazi policies challenge the claim of improvements being 'consistent'?

#### Extent of change:

- e.g. Were earlier social reforms less substantial given that WW2 had a massive negative impact with social policies being modified or abandoned, followed by 1980s fiscal constraints? So improvements were not consistent?

#### Nature of change:

- Compare the lives of Germans in 1871 to how they were in 1990. How much has changed? But was there consistent improvement?

## **Significance**

Defining 'significance': e.g., impact, remarked upon, remembered, decisive change, pivotal...

'The years 1930–1990 were more significant than the years 1871–1914 in the development of German industry.' How far do you agree with this statement?

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871–1990

This question concerns the relative significance of two time periods.

### **Exemplar answer 9: a level 4 conclusion:**

"To conclude, despite the years 1871-1914 being significant in the development of German industry due to becoming world leaders in certain ways, the years 1930-1990 faced great adversity for the German industry to overcome, which they did especially in later years after the second world war and lead up to it, making it more significant for the end result, and ultimately therefore 1930-1990 were the more significant in the development of German industry."

## Pearson support

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- [Sign up](#) to Mark's regular subject advisor updates.
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- New live chat feature

The questions and examiner reports used here are from the 2019 and 2022 summer exam series.

The handwritten essays from which the extracts have been taken can be found on the 2019 and 2022 exemplars on the [course materials section of the Pearson site](#).

### Paper 3 entries – Summer 2022

