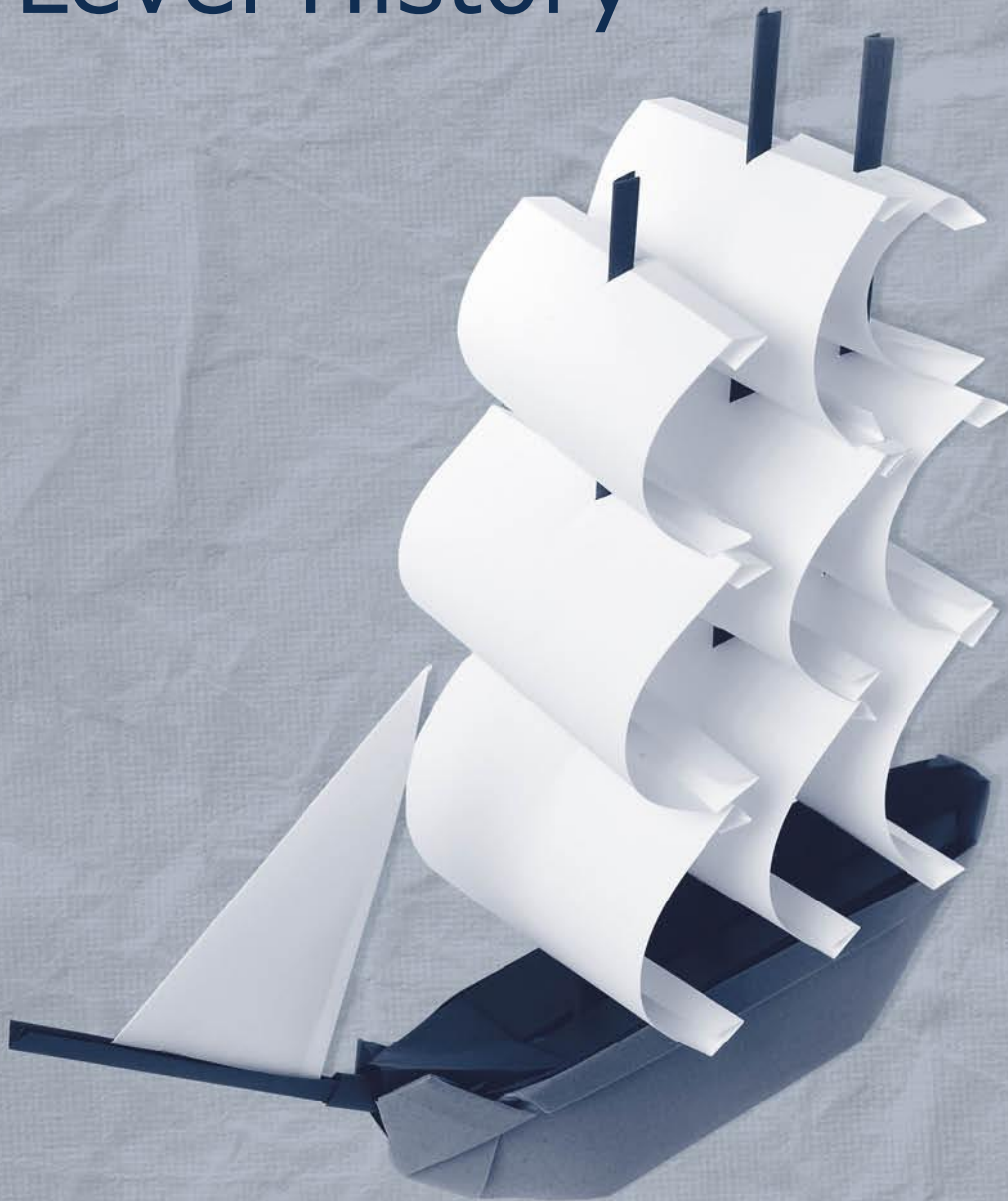


# **Pearson Edexcel**

## **A Level History**



**Summer 2017 examination series**  
**STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0\_01**

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Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 1B



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# GCE History 2015

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## Contents

<b>About this exemplars pack</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Paper 1B.1 Section A - Questions 1 and 2</b>	<b>2</b>
Exemplar response A	2
Exemplar response B	6
<b>Paper 1B.2 Section B - Questions 3 and 4</b>	<b>11</b>
Exemplar response C	12
Exemplar response D	17
Exemplar response E	21
<b>Paper 1B.3 Section C - Question 5</b>	<b>24</b>
Exemplar response F	25
Exemplar response G	28
Exemplar response H	31
Exemplar response I	36



## About this exemplars pack

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This pack has been produced to support History teachers delivering the new A Level History specification (first teaching 2015). Existing exemplar packs for both AS and A Level can be found on the Edexcel website and further packs will be published as centres progress through the course.

The pack contains exemplar student responses to A Level History Paper 1:

- 1B: England, 1509–1603: authority, nation and religion.

It shows real student responses to questions from the Summer 2017 examination series. The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 3.

<b>Students must:</b>		<b>% in GCE</b>
<b>AO1</b>	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	<b>55</b>
<b>AO2</b>	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	<b>20</b>
<b>AO3</b>	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	<b>25</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>

Following each question, you will find the mark scheme for the band that the student has achieved.

## Paper 9HI0\_1B

### Section A

#### Question 1 and Question 2

##### EITHER

- 1 To what extent did popular risings present a significant problem for Tudor governments in the 1530s and 1540s?

##### OR

- 2 How far do you agree that the influx of foreign workers was the main factor in bringing change to patterns of trade in the years c1560–88?

#### Exemplar response A

Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☐

~~To say that popular risings were a significant problem for Tudor government suggests that popular risings were potentially a dangerous threat to government's rule. It could be suggested that popular risings such as the Pilgrimage of Grace and Lincolnshire rising (1536) and the Cornish rebellion of 1549 had the potential to cause significant problems for the Tudor monarchs and therefore their governments.~~ Popular risings therefore did present a significant problem for Tudor governments. ~~Criteria~~ <sup>Criteria</sup> in which to judge the threat level of ~~them~~ the popular risings of the 1530s and 1540s include the legitimacy of the rebels' complaints and the objects. How difficult it was to put down the uprisings, the state of parliament at the time and the threat level felt by the government.

Under Henry VIII's government, Thomas Cromwell led the path for a new radical reformation in England. Cromwell rose to power in 1533 through manipulating English law into allowing Henry VIII to marry Anne Boleyn legally in the eyes of God. To raise royal revenues, Cromwell devised ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> market for the Dissolution of the smaller monasteries in 1536. In reaction to this, over 30,000 rebels

(Section A continued) gathered to voice their complaints in the northern part of the country. The Pilgrimage of Grace and the Lincolnshire rising began. This rebellion had the potential to cause significant problems for Cromwell's government because members of the nobility joined the revolt.

Government undoubtedly felt threatened as the Duke of Norfolk, who was sent to the rebel camp in Yorkshire, had no choice to negotiate with the rebels as he was outnumbered with only 8000 men. It could be suggested that the Pilgrimage of Grace and the Lincolnshire rising did cause a significant problem for Cromwell's government because it led to ~~the rebels~~ contributed to Cromwell's downfall.

However, though intelligent negotiations with the rebels, ~~Henry was the first~~ Henry's government was able to force the rebels into submission as Henry inspired and executed their leader. Henry VIII was forced to respond to the uprising and therefore the popular risings of 1536 did cause ~~significant~~ a ~~major~~ <sup>a northern</sup> ~~problem~~ <sup>problem</sup> for ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> government. It is difficult to say that the rebellion caused a significant threat to Henry's position however. //

Geographical location of rebellion also caused significant issues within government. For example, the Cornish rebellion of 1549 was difficult to respond to because of how far away Cornwall is from central government. The Anglo-Cornish rebellion was sparked by the introduction of the English Bible to every church in England. Edward VI's reforms were both radical and fast. It could be



(Section A continued) suggested that the Cornish rebellion did cause problems within Edward's government because it meant that religious reforms, that were aimed in a more Protestant direction, had to slow down else England may not have responded well to their new, young king. The monarch and their government aimed to either remain in power or increase their power, not lose any. However, as the Cornish rebellion had been defeated by the Royal Army, this does suggest that the government had complete control and so popular rising wasn't as dangerous or important as initially thought. The Cornish rebellion was difficult to put down because of the size and ~~extent~~ geographical isolation of the rebel stronghold. As it was defeated, it is therefore difficult to say that the uprising caused a long term problem in government.

The Pilgrimage of Grace and the Lincolnshire uprising may have caused long term problems for Thomas Cromwell because he was not able to recover afterwards. However it did not cause long term problems for Henry's government. This can be suggested because government passed a second act for the dissolution of the larger monasteries in 1539. This was met with no challenge and so this suggests that the Tudor rule and Henry's government was not in as much danger in 1536 during the dissolution of the smaller monasteries. Edward VI also continued his



(Section A continued) Potent uprisings after 1549. This may suggest that the governments of both Henry and Edward did not feel significantly threatened. There was a clear need to undermine rebel behavior but not so much in that the structure of government felt significantly threatened.

To conclude, popular uprisings presented a challenge to Tudor governments rather than a significant problem. Tudor governments remained in power and so the uprisings of the 1530s and 1540s may merely have threatened rather than caused the government to ~~quit~~ become genuinely fearful. Rebellions caused a response which suggests that they concerned Tudor government but as the rebel demands were never met, this shows that popular uprisings did not cause a more significant problem to Tudor reign. The extent of popular uprisings was challenging rather than significant.

This response received 15 marks.

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response B

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Throughout the period of c.1560 to 1588, it is partly accurate to say that the influx of foreign workers was the main factor in bringing change to patterns of trade. However, other factors such as greater exploration and the growth of London as a market for trade also contributed to the change in trade. Yet, due to the nature of the question in asking which was the 'main factor', and due to the significant impact that the immigration of foreign workers had on many different aspects of trade it can be viewed as the most important factor.

And so, the most significant ~~reason~~ factor for the change to patterns of trade was the influx of foreign workers due to the new skills they brought with them. The date in question begins c.1560 due to one key factor - the Dutch Revolt occurring in the Netherlands. This meant that many skilled Dutch protestant workers were being persecuted by the iniquitous inquisition and so sought refuge

(Section A continued) in Elizabethan England. Although  
foreigners were typically viewed with suspicion and  
distrust - often referred to as 'Aliens' - the  
Dutch were welcomed and even encouraged to  
settle, amounting to around 5000 in Norwich by  
1580. And so, this change in viewpoint  
allowed the skilled workers to educate English  
workers far effectively. This ~~shows~~ brought about  
a change in the pattern of trade quite  
significantly as they brought much more  
coloured and lighter cloth that was a  
~~significant~~ change from traditional English  
broad cloth. This consequently opened up a  
new market in more hotter climates -  
such as the Mediterranean<sup>in 1580's</sup> - as the lighter  
material was better suited to the climate.  
And so, this is evidence of how the  
influence of foreign workers brought a change  
to the patterns of trade as ~~when~~ <sup>it opened</sup> English  
a whole new industry where English merchants  
had previously ignored. Also, the foreign  
workers were much more efficient with  
their skills in cloth and due to the  
their nature of clothing they made, the  
durability was short lived and so demand  
for replacement was much significantly high.

(Section A continued) And so, all of this boosted the economy - especially in towns such as Norwich, and the west country - that ultimately ~~they~~ paved the way for trading in the future.

However, a caveat to this point is that the influx of foreign workers only affected trade where they settled. And therefore, in many places across the country, clothiers were still using outdated techniques and so ultimately, the patterns of trade did not change.

Moreover, the second most significant factor that brought about changes to patterns of trade was the increase in exploration. This links in with the last point due to the fact that Antwerp - in the Netherlands - was the main hub of trade up until the 1560's, exchanging over 10 million florins a day ~~by~~ in 1555. However, due to the persecution of non-Catholics, merchants from all over Europe avoided Antwerp in an attempt to avoid unwanted persecution. And so, this led to England the having to find new avenues for trade. In the 1570s, Francis Drake became the first man to circumnavigate the

(Section A continued) globe and thus opened up a whole new market for trading. This ranged from the Moscow Company in 1571 to the Dutch East India company much later on in the Trade period. As well as this, trade began with the West Indies and the new world - however, an influx of gold and silver led to significant periods of inflation which consequently weakened the purchasing power of English currency. Yet, it is evident that greater exploration changed the pattern of trade for Tudor England and perhaps was ultimately a factor that led to England becoming an empire with vast overseas colonies. Also, a transatlantic was created with England, the West Indies and Africa in the 1580s that ultimately paved the way for the slave trade.

However, when analysing what brought change to the patterns of trade, a historian would be limited by the date range - 1560 to 1588 - as in order to collect a broad basis of understanding, it is useful to know that ~~trade was~~ exploration was limited under Henry VIII and grew significantly under Edward VI. In continuation, the third most significant factor that brought change to the patterns of

(Section A continued) trade was the growth in London as a market for trade. By 1560, London had over 80,000, more far richer as well as the second largest city town in England. And as a result of the increase in technology and navigation by the River Thames, it began to overtake Bristol or Dover as a main port. This led to the growth of large monopolies in London and an increase in joint-stock companies. This helped changed the pattern of trade for many reasons and largely due to the decrease in significance of airways leading to the first two ports. By 1588, London was trading over £250,000 worth of cloth, as well as many other goods. And so, evidently shows how the role of London was a factor in changing to the patterns of trade.

In conclusion, it is evident that the change in patterns of trade was a result of many individual factors. However, throughout the period stated - (1560 to 1588) - the ~~most~~ main <sup>factor</sup> ~~main~~ in bringing change to patterns of trade was the influx of foreign trade routes. This is due to the fact that this had the most impact on

(Section A continued) multiple fronts; <sup>both</sup> economy & society - unlike the other two points. And therefore, is the main factor.

This response received 19 marks.

5	17–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Section B

### Question 3 and Question 4

#### EITHER

- 3 How accurate is it to say that the changes that took place in the role of parliament were very limited in the years 1509–58?

#### OR

- 4 How far do you agree that the main turning point in the fortunes of Protestantism in England in the years 1529–88 was the Elizabethan compromise?



## Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒

During 1509 to 1558 the role of Parliament did change, especially after Henry's reformation and break with Rome, to secure his annulment to Catherine of Aragon. However, how far this change went, whether it was dramatic or limited can be questioned. It can be questioned by ascertaining how far the role of Parliament had diverged from its traditional role, as well as ~~seen~~ seeing if the changes made are far reaching and irreversible. By looking at this, it can be shown that changes to Parliament was not limited and instead changed a lot from its traditional role at the start of Henry's reign in 1509.

At the very start of Henry VIII's reign, which lasted until 1547, the role of Parliament was very traditional. It met infrequently and was only created for the monarch to pass the laws he needed, which at the time of Henry, ~~there~~ were mostly laws increasing

(Section B continued) taxation to pay for his lavish lifestyle and to fund his wars, to show off his power to continental Europe.

However Parliament's role started to develop. In 1517 for example, Parliament showed unwillingness to pass and grant more taxation to fund often expensive and ineffective wars, securing little or no gains at all. Although this discontent was small as they still granted the taxation Henry wanted, it ~~did~~ does show how Parliament was slowly gaining confidence to defy the monarch his wishes, however small that defiance may be.

Although the main turning point, where the role of Parliament could be seen to dramatically change forever, is the reformation and break with Rome. Cardinal Wolsey had failed to give Henry the annulment he wished to be able to marry Anne Boleyn, who denied becoming his mistress. Therefore a new alternative would have to be sought, this came by the man known as Thomas Cromwell, who saw the opportunity to reform the church whilst also

(Section B continued) giving Henry what he wanted by using the power of Parliament. In 1534, the Act of Supremacy was passed, making sure the Pope no longer had authority in England, whilst also securing the new role of Parliament. All religious changes would now have to come through Parliament to be passed. This evidently meant that Parliament had to meet much more frequently and therefore gained a lot of power they did not have before. It was also an irreversible dramatic change that to this day is still enforced.

Through this, Parliament ~~no longer~~ had power over passing taxation, but also making religious changes that, at the time, affected every single person in England. Under Edward, Parliament was used to create a more Protestant England under Edward's protectors, Somerset and Northumberland. Under Mary, Parliament was used to reverse the effects of her father, repound all law created after 1529 on religion to achieve Papal forgiveness by the Pope. This also helped Parliament grow in confidence as the

(Section B continued) monarchs relied on them much more, leading to ~~the~~ Parliament, especially during Elizabeth I, to get much more rowdy and hard to control.

In contrast, this change ~~can be~~ still be seen as limited to a certain degree, after all, they still did everything the monarch wanted, and their discontent did not go far. Even when they refused to grant taxation, stating that the monarch had to do something first, such as look at their grievances in the Parliament of 1589 under Elizabeth, taxation was still eventually passed. They were often wealthy landowners, who relied on the ~~state~~<sup>monarchy</sup> for the advancements of their careers and security, and so were not willing to anger the monarchy for little gain.

In conclusion, it can therefore be shown that changes were far reaching, Parliament came into a lot more power and now had a completely new role in terms of enforcing religious change. It can also be shown that these changes were irreversible, no

(Section B continued) Subsequent Tudor monarch would try and bypass Parliament on a religious change and had greatly diverged from its traditional limited role. However to a small extent Parliament was still limited on its role, as it was still under the authority and control of the monarch. Only the monarch could call Parliament, and only the monarch could dismiss it.

This response received 16 marks.

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response D

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒

The Elizabethan compromise of 1559 allowed the throne of both Catholic and Protestant practices. For example, Elizabeth believed that priests should remain celibate and so made it difficult for them to marry. If a priest wanted to marry, they would need to be granted permission by the Pope and an Archbishop. To say that the main turning point is the gathering of Parliament is to suggest that without the Elizabethan compromise, Protestantism would have potentially struggled to survive as in the reign of Mary I. It is difficult to suggest that the Elizabethan compromise was the main turning point in the gathering of Protestantism because Protestantism was able to thrive in the end of Henry VIII's reign and also during Mary I's reign. Criteria in which to judge is the Elizabethan compromise was the main turning point in the gathering of Protestantism include the length of time in which Protestantism was persecuted by Catholics. The previous throne of Protestantism in England, the long term survival of Catholics and the rejection of the monarch over personal beliefs.

Henry VIII was a conservative reformer and so still tolerated some Catholic practices. For example, he

(Section B continued) believed in the Eucharist and transubstantiation. Protestantism was able to gain ~~under~~ in the later years of Henry's rule. Both Elizabeth and Edward were educated by Protestant thinkers which suggests that Henry believed that Protestantism would be the future for England. Henry was ~~executed~~ excommunicated by Pope ~~Leo~~ Paul in ~~1533~~ 1538 which would have been a significant turning point for the futures of Protestantism in England.

Henry I reluctantly struggled to return England to the Catholic faith. Parliament agreed to pass a Act whereby Henry wanted ~~the~~ nobles to return their land to the Catholic church in 1554. England was clearly a Protestant nation that was cooking in the benefits of being so. Henry was forced to remove and execute key Protestant bishops such as Latimer, Cramer and Ridley. They were replaced by bishop Goldwell in an attempt to return key Catholic significant. Henry burnt over 400 Protestants and important Protestant thinkers were exiled or glad to Europe. Public Protestantism was struggling. However, this did not last for long as Henry died in 1558 and so paved the way to his new Protestant sister Elizabeth. Protestantism had still missed the promotion of ~~the~~ Henry I which suggests that it would have missed ~~anyway~~ regardless of the monarch in power. The importance of the monarch and personal beliefs



(Section B continued) may therefore not have hindered the development of Protestantism. The Elizabethan compromise of 1559 was therefore a natural step for religious development in England.

The Elizabethan compromise may not have been the main turning point in the fortunes of Protestantism because the main turning point was the allowance of it to grow in the first place. The reign of Edward VI encouraged Protestant development but Henry VIII's introduction of it in England was the main turning point. In 1534 Henry passed the Act of Supremacy which appointed him the head of the Catholic church. Any Catholic bishop or priest who agreed to accept this were executed. Thomas More, Henry's friend, was executed in 1535 for refusing to accept this. Mary's reign may have made it difficult for Protestants to retain their faith but the brevity of her reign suggested that Catholicism would have decreased in England and Protestantism would have continued. The fact that Elizabeth felt the need to allow a compromise suggested that the Protestants in England were just as persecuted as the Catholics. The Elizabethan compromise may have been negatively received by Protestants because, as Elizabeth was a Protestant, this shows that suggests that they

(Section B continued) could have believed that she would get rid of Catholics all together.

To conclude, the Elizabethan comparison of 1558, was not entirely the main turning point for the features of Protestantism. It could be argued that Edward VI's reign of 1547-1553 may have been more significant in the features of Protestantism in comparison to Elizabeth's reign. Under Elizabeth, Protestantism was allowed to legally return to England but undoubtedly it would have been disappointing to Protestants as Catholics were still able to practice in England.

This response received 12 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.</li> <li>• The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response E

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒

In the years 1529-88 there was a definite change in the fortunes of protestantism in England. Arguably this was because of Elizabeth's view on the force religious wars and her compromise on how the church should be run, however there were other factors which were arguably just as important. In this case, a turning point comes as; a change in religious ideology, a direct impact on religion, and who was affected by this.

Firstly, Elizabeth's compromise came from both sides of the debate, puritans and Catholics, pushing to get religious reform in England on their own terms. Elizabeth ~~was~~ had just come ~~out~~ to power after her Catholic sister Mary, who had burned protestants for not accepting her religious reform, so naturally Elizabeth was very tentative when it came to religious reform. Arguably this compromise best suited the protestants in England with

(Section B continued) kind sight. They were now allowed to practice ~~the~~ a religion very similar to their own, with some elements of catholicism sprinkled on top to satisfy the catholics. However, the only truly rejected the <sup>last</sup> radical protestants who were happy with the middle ground. The puritans wanted more radical reform. There was the same on the catholic side. This weakness in what was offered is somewhat trumped by the fact that it directly rejected religion and was a definite change in religious ideology at least from where it was Henry VIII's reign. This shows how Elizabeth's compromise could have been the main turning point in the fortunes of protestantism during the period.

Another factor which could have been the turning point for the fortunes of protestantism during the period was the acceptance of the ideas brought by the protestant reformers ~~to~~ on the continent. It took an extremely long time for the protestant reformers to reach England. This is due to the fact that before 1529, the reformers ~~only~~ most important years, it wasn't allowed in the country.

(Section B continued) Because of Mary's ban on protestant literature and Bibles. After Elizabeth came to power, however, the reformation was enabled to make up for the lost time and swept through England. It essentially gave the protestant movement in England, at that time, something to add on to. This also converted many who would have been protestant had Mary not been in power. This huge change in ideology, meant that the entire country was affected. This led a definite direct impact on religion in England. This shows how important the acceptance of the protestant ideology, which came from the reformation, ~~was~~ was potentially more of a turning point for the fortunes of protestants during the period.

To conclude, The fortunes for protestants during the period 1529-88, most certainly changed, whether it was as a result of the free practice ~~given~~ of their religion as given to them by Elizabeth's compromise, or as a result of the acceptance and spread of the reformation on the continent, is debatable. However, it seems more correct that the nationwide spread reformation was the more important

(Section B continued) turning point and that it worked  
 pretty well with Elizabeth's compromise,  
 which allowed it a bit better in England.

This response received 8 marks.

3	8–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.</li> <li>• The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Section C

### Question 5

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that in the last years of Elizabeth's reign, factional struggle did not pose a serious problem for Elizabeth?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

## Exemplar response F

Factional struggles would have undoubtedly been imminent for Elizabeth I. ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Young nobles who desired for attention were pious for power. Factional struggles did pose some distinct issues but it is difficult to say that it caused a problem. To judge whether or not factional struggles caused a serious problem for Elizabeth is to judge whether her government was able to continue working effectively and if Elizabeth's power was ever threatened.

Extant I maintain that Elizabeth was in full control of her government. This can be seen in the quote, 'Elizabeth was... still largely able to contain such factional fights'. This could suggest that Elizabeth only continued to use Robert Cecil and the Earl of Essex because she felt as if they were still useful to her court. However, after Tyburn's death in 1601, Elizabeth executed the Earl of Essex because of his part in the revolt and the refusal to obey orders.



This passage suggests that factional struggle did not pose a serious problem for Elizabeth. ~~Extract 2~~ however, claims that Elizabeth found the faction at court difficult to ~~manage~~ control. This can be seen in the quote, 'Elizabeth is just juggling one and more difficult to maintain a balance between the leaders of court factional groups'. This ~~can~~ could suggest that Elizabeth found it difficult to control such factions at court. However it ~~is~~ ~~it~~ may be difficult to agree with this because once the Earl of Essex displeased Elizabeth 1. ~~she~~ she executed him in 1601.

Extract 2 states that the Catholics and Protestants followers were dangerously powerful. This can be seen in the quote, 'their grip could be broken only by force'. This ~~shows~~ ~~the~~ suggests that the aging Queen was potentially threatened at court because the Earl of Essex and Robert Cecil needed to maintain their power at court and as she was yet to name a successor, this may give reason to the tensions at court. Elizabeth remained in power and continued to design parliament until she died which ultimately suggests that the factional struggle did not cause a serious problem for Elizabeth. Elizabeth simply gave more power to Robert Cecil when she felt as if the Earl of Essex had gone too far in his campaigns.

Extract 1 suggests this is the case, 'political stability was not visibly undermined'. This therefore suggests that the issue of faction at court did not pose a serious problem for Elizabeth in that she was not concerned for her own safety. Elizabeth was still firmly in control as she agreed to accept Essex's attempt to speak with her. This could suggest that Elizabeth was still viewed as the rightful Queen and so was not deeply threatened.

To conclude, Extract 1 provides a more convincing viewpoint into the debate of whether or not factional struggle caused a serious problem for Elizabeth during the later years of her reign. Elizabeth was able to accept or dismiss her courtiers and so suggests that she was in full power. Elizabeth's position still remained secure despite the controversial Essex and so the problem of faction remained a nuisance rather than a problem.

This response received 8 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences.</li> <li>• Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts.</li> <li>• A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response G

<del>Source</del>	<del>was serious problem</del>	<del>was not</del>
<del>Extract 1</del>	"Struggle for the control... from not leaders"	"Still largely due to custom made faction fights"
		"Political stability... not seriously undermined"
		"Not to speak... to support"
<del>Extract 2</del>	"Efforts to maintain a balance"	
	Lord had "a great deal of power"	
	Essex had "alarmingly popularity"	
	"not could be forced... by force"	
<del>Own knowledge</del>	Essex's revolt - <del>anger</del>	Elizabeth never lost control
	Other factors Spain, Ireland, Parliament, <del>economic issues</del>	Elizabeth's Courtiers still relied on Essex

In the last years of Elizabeth's reign tensions between opposing factions in court escalated quickly. Both extract 1 and extract 2 offer differing interpretations, with Ronald G. Rugg, of extract 1, arguing that ~~most~~ faction struggle didn't pose a serious problem for Elizabeth, whereas Robert Ashton, of extract 2, says that it did. Overall the threat was not significant, in reality, but it would have

added to the other sherry of the later years of Elizabeth's rule.

Extract 1 explains how Elizabeth was "still largely able to contain such faction fights", meaning that the tensions and arguments never got so ~~severe~~ <sup>severe</sup> that Elizabeth was left 'on the sidelines' ~~and~~ unable to command her courtiers. Elizabeth regularly and easily asserted her dominance over her subjects. This is backed up by the fact that ~~that~~ Elizabeth always remained in control and could dismiss and punish those who she disliked and who ~~stepped out of line~~ stepped out of ~~her~~ line.

Also the political stability of the period was always maintained and as Asch says; "not seriously undermined". Elizabeth could still use her court to operate the running of the country in order to crush rebellion and fend off foreign invaders.

On the other side, Robert Asch in extract 2 says how Elizabeth found it ~~more~~ increasingly difficult to maintain a balance between the Cecil and Essex factions. Each side were desperate to be granted the best titles, positions and land in order to improve their position at court and to do this they requested daily access to the Queen. As William Cecil, Lord Burghley, had concentrated power in his hands and ~~Essex~~ the Earl of Essex, Robert Devereaux, had "gleaming popularity", it made Elizabeth's job very difficult and so was clearly overwhelmed by this.

The real threat came after Essex had been arrested the Queen after arguing over the governance of the Lord Deputy of Ireland. Elizabeth ~~had~~ ~~had~~ stopped him when he landed his bid on her and Essex

moved his hand towards his sword, as a threat. After further failures in Ireland Essex burst into the Queen's bed chamber to apologise and was placed into house arrest for the rudeness and lack of respect. This made Essex realise, as Ashton says that the Cecil's grip "could ~~only~~ be loosened only by force". Leading to Essex's revolt.

Also the threat of factions would have been combined with the other issues of the time, most significantly, the threat of invasion from Catholic Spain, revolt in Ireland, arguments with Parliament and the social and economic distress of the period. This ~~and~~ resulted in added worry for the ageing Queen making the threat seem more severe than it actually was in reality.

~~The conclusion~~, Both ~~the~~ extracts do agree that the issue of factions had become worse and worse. As Asch says it had become "fiercer and deadlier than in the past", and Ashton says it had become more and more difficult for Elizabeth. This increasing tension ~~was~~ led to ~~the~~ the increasing sense of alarm over the growth ~~and~~ of the factions in court.

In conclusion, in the last years of Elizabeth's ~~reign~~ the factional struggle was not actually much of a threat to the Queen as she remained in control due to her ~~affairs~~ <sup>dominance</sup>, however without ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> attempts to balance power between the Cecilian and Essex's follows the threat posed would have been very significant and much more ~~and~~ dangerous in reality.

This response received 12 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences.</li> <li>• Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts.</li> <li>• A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response H

Factional struggle in Elizabeth's reign came from two ~~major~~ major sides, the Cecil family and the Earl of Essex, who aimed to control Elizabeth and seek the most power through patronage and securing local government titles for them and their followers. However as stated by both Robert Ashton and Ronald G. Asch, these factions became more difficult for Elizabeth to control and deal with. Mostly due to her increasing age and her refusal to name a successor to the throne. Asch argues that factional struggle did not pose a serious problem for Elizabeth, whilst in contrast, Ashton argues factional struggle did pose a serious problem to Elizabeth in the later years of her reign.

Factional struggle could be seen to pose a serious problem for Elizabeth. As

Ashton explains, Essex had 'alarming popularity both inside and outside the court'. This suggests that if a factional fight did occur, that Essex would have the support he would need to be successful. However, when Essex did revolt against the Cecilians and Elizabeth herself, he was met with very little support to overthrow the monarch, with only his close followers joining him. Therefore although he was popular, ~~at~~ this did not pose a threat to Elizabeth as he quickly crossed the line to commit treason towards a monarch with a lot of popular support.

In addition, Ashton states that Essex for Essex, it became 'increasingly clear to him that their grip could be loosened only by force'. This could be seen as a serious problem to Elizabeth as force from somebody with that much power and influence could provide political instability and especially be a threat towards her. Although, when force was used, Elizabeth easily defeated Essex, who failed to even manage to march

to London. In addition, although Essex did have power and influence, without it, Elizabeth he would have very little. After the ~~fail~~ failings by Essex to deal with the Tyrone Revolt in 1598, Essex was suspended from all offices and put under house arrest. He quickly fell into debt, showing how much control Elizabeth still had over her subjects, therefore factional struggle was not a problem as her key advisors could still be controlled and could not be a threat towards her rule.

On the other hand, Asch states that although factional struggle did become 'deadlier', Elizabeth was always able to manage it. As stated by Asch, Elizabeth was 'still largely able to control such faction fights' so they would not become a serious problem. The only one that did was Essex's ~~rev~~ revolt in 1601 which was quickly defeated, leading Essex to be executed for treason. In addition, after Essex, there was no more faction fighting and the Cecil family dominated.



Elizabethan government during the last years of her reign, leading them to be able to secure James VI of Scotland to become the next King of England.

Not only this, but as Asch explains, although there was discontent, they voiced their discontent in 'secret'. This shows that Elizabeth was still able to have full authority and respect from her government, and it was unlikely they would voice their discontent openly, for fear of being committed of treason. It also shows that although there was factional fighting, this fighting, apart from Essex's revolt, was aimed at each other and not Elizabeth and was therefore not a serious problem for her. In addition, although both factions had different views, Elizabeth did not necessarily have to listen to either of their views as overall she was the ruler and had complete control over what happened in England.

Factional struggle was also not a serious problem for Elizabeth, due to 'harsh punishment' she inflicted on those who went

against her or those who offered advice she did not ask for. The Tyrone Rebellion showed that harsh punishment would be given to those who failed to obey her. Therefore, through fear of punishment and fear of losing power, factions were careful to still obey Elizabeth and to not overstep the line. When they do, as in the case of Essex, severe consequences will occur.

In conclusion, ~~the~~ Ashton's view that factional struggle was a serious ~~threat~~ <sup>problem</sup> is unconvincing. The only real problem was the threat of Essex and his revolt, although this was not serious, he was easily put down and used as an example to ward off others from attempting the same thing. Asch's account is much more convincing, although factional struggle had become 'fiercer and deadlier,' Elizabeth still had the power and authority to control her subjects, who were often at the mercy of Elizabeth to secure their power and influence.

This response received 14 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them.</li> <li>• Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth.</li> <li>• Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response I

The ~~1890~~ 1890s for Elizabeth was clearly a period of social distress, ~~political~~ instability and war with foreign powers and economic hardship. However, one key issue for ~~Elizabeth~~ Elizabeth was that of factionalism which severely ~~undermined~~ undermined civil political stability, largely as a result of the disagreements between ~~the~~ the Cecils and Essex. Although ~~Robert~~ Robert & Ronald G. Ashton ~~posits~~ the argument that factionalism did not pose an issue for Elizabeth, Robert Ashton opposes this, instead claiming that not only was it a problem for her but that she also perpetrated it. However, it is debatable whether the issue ~~for~~ of factionalism for Elizabeth was as drastic as Ashton suggests.

Firstly, one issue of factionalism for Elizabeth was that the competition between the two factions for ~~high~~ ~~the~~ political power led to increased tension, ~~and~~ ~~that~~ Ashton ~~states~~ states that

due to Queen's rising popularity, Elizabeth felt it was  
 "necessary to put more real power into civilian  
 hands" than she might have judged desirable  
 in more normal circumstances". For instance, ~~in 1895~~  
~~the failure to do so~~ one instance of this occurred after  
 Essex's failure to do correctly fulfill his role  
 in the Cadiz in 1896. Although he was  
 successful in his mission, Essex failed to bring all  
 the ships home back to England and he  
 made Cadiz an English garrison which was  
 particularly against Elizabeth's wishes as she  
 knew it would anger the Spanish. In retaliation  
 to this, however, Elizabeth granted a brevet to  
 and gave his son, Robert Cecil, the position of  
 Secretary of State ~~the~~ ~~an~~ ~~Governor~~. Cecil's ability  
 to fill positions with members of his own  
 factionalism, for instance when Elizabeth chose  
 Cecil's suggestion of Edward Lake for Attorney  
 General over Essex's suggestion of Francis  
 Bacon in 1893, meant that both Cecil and  
 his faction was gaining increasing power over  
 numerous positions. ~~And not only was a problem~~  
 Asch agrees that although "the circle of  
 those who ~~were~~ had access to her may have  
 become more exclusive and less representative"  
 during her last years", this is an incorrect

statement for Rich to make. This is because, in actuality, when both Essex and Bingley had died by 1601, Cecil held ~~almost~~ total control, and was thus able to do what Elizabeth was not afraid of - smooth over the succession with James VI of Scotland. The issue of the succession had been a continuous issue for Elizabeth throughout the 1590s, and the result of ~~the~~ factionalism making this ~~more~~ achievable for Cecil meant that factionalism was clearly an issue for Elizabeth.

However, what both Rich and Mather agree on is the issue of Essex's revolt for Elizabeth and how this was blatantly a result of factionalism, yet Rich claims this was a ~~meaning~~ example, and Elizabeth was "able to contain such factional fights". ~~The~~ Essex's revolt resulted from his home arrest, and this was a ~~key~~ result of factionalism. This is because while he had been in Ireland ~~& controlling~~ James's uprising, ~~between~~ in 1600, Cecil was creating tension that Essex was trying to smooth over the succession with Elizabeth, and thus he returned ~~without~~ without ending the uprising in Ireland like Elizabeth had ordered Rich to do so. This led to his

house arrest where where his ~~going~~ ~~disorder~~ be handed for Cecil grew, and this led him to work on London in February 1601. This therefore severely undermined stability, but politically and general order among one ~~per~~ people as a ~~re~~ rebellion could so easily have been sparked due to increasing discontent, and Ashton highlights the problem that factionalism posed to Elizabeth ~~a~~ ~~problem~~ due to Essex's rebellion, when he claims that "[one Cecil's] grip could be loosened only by force" — on fact that factionalism had reached over a point that force was the solution shows that ~~to~~ it was a major problem. However, what both extracts fail to recognise is that factionalism actually helped control Essex's rebellion and prevent it from getting out of hand. This is because ~~Essex~~ Cecil heard of the rebellion ~~before~~ before it took place and was able to persuade Londoners that he was not to be trusted, and thus when Essex reached in London, nobody supported him and thus it didn't lead to ~~the~~ the ~~key~~ threat it could have been to Elizabeth. However, despite this, the rebellion would not have occurred if it had not been for considerable factionalism, and thus it did pose a problem to Elizabeth.

However, ~~despite~~ it could be argued that, in  
 actuality, factionalism did not pose a major  
 issue to Elizabeth ~~as it was not~~ because,  
 as stated by AS 2, Elizabeth was able to "appeal  
 to parliamentary and popular support for her policies"  
 thus demonstrating that factionalism was not a key  
 issue as ultimately they all helped control  
 Parliament and enable her to ensure wider political  
 stability - although there were factions, she  
 could be different if key members of her ~~party~~  
 Privy Council in different situations and allow her  
 to pass policies with the support of as many  
 groups as possible, and this is something Ashton failed  
 to notice. Whereas Elizabeth ~~was~~ was utilised by  
 Elizabeth for his ~~own~~ abilities in war, she was  
 able to use ~~Robert~~ Burgley for ~~her~~ help with  
 parliamentary approval on taxation. due to his  
 hatred for war and belief in the importance of  
 financial stability - different groups ~~of~~ and factions  
 allowed for Elizabeth to focus them ~~on~~ in different  
 areas of ~~importance~~ significance. ~~It was not~~ ~~her~~  
 In her reign, taxation was a key issue as she  
 was in great need of financial aid but in ~~1558~~ 1558  
 she was only raising half the revenue of her  
 father. Thus, when war was taking a considerable  
 financial toll, Burgley was able to pass subsidies

in each Parliament held, the highest being a  
 quadruple subsidy in 1601 to which faced no  
 opposition. This meant that, ultimately, ~~by~~ by  
 the 1590s she was raising £90,000 in one  
 per year, compared to an annual  
 revenue of £33,000 in the 1570s. So, although  
 Ashton presents factionalism as being a key issue  
 for Elizabeth and a severe problem in the  
 maintenance of order and stability, it ~~does~~  
 does not appear this way when looking at the  
 united nature of Parliament. Not only was  
 Elizabeth able to exploit ~~at~~ the skills of different  
 groups to help achieve her goals, but the  
 lack of disorder in Parliament suggests <sup>that</sup> ~~the~~ factionalism  
 wasn't as deep as it first appears. However, there  
 were issues with Parliament, for example when  
 Bingley suggested a triple subsidy in 1593, Francis  
 Bacon, a member of Essex's faction, argued this  
 was ~~un~~ unnecessary and it would place too much  
 pressure on the already suffering poor. However, few  
 agreed with him and he was severely out-voted.  
~~For~~ this therefore demonstrates that although  
 factions certainly were ~~active~~ in  
~~Elizabeth's~~ Elizabeth's reign, they did not  
 appear to ~~be~~ appear to have the  
 damaging impact as Ashton suggests, at least



in Parliament, as they were all in search of the same goals of resolving key issues of the time rather than abiding to factionalist rules.

~~To conclude, it appears that, in actuality, the issue of factionalism was not as damaging as~~

To conclude, as there ~~are~~ ~~seems~~ is undeniably from ~~is~~ in Asch's view of the trouble of factionalism in that Elizabeth was still able to sustain parliamentary control. However, despite this, it seems that his assumption of the lack of instability that factionalism resulted in severely underestimates the problem that separation caused. ~~As~~ factionalism was a major problem as not only did it undermine political stability ~~at~~ during a time when domestic ~~of~~ unity was ~~was~~ crucial to ensure the success against foreign powers, but also her ability to resolve it actually led to perpetuating the separation, thus ~~highlighting~~ the issue. Therefore, Ashton's ~~conclusion~~ ~~the~~ argument that she did find it "more and more difficult to maintain a balance" of ~~of~~ power ~~ultimately~~ demonstrates the significance of the problem for Elizabeth, ~~but~~ this making it the 1590s an even more volatile and difficult period.

This response received 20 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors.</li> <li>• Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments.</li> <li>• Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.</li> </ul>
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