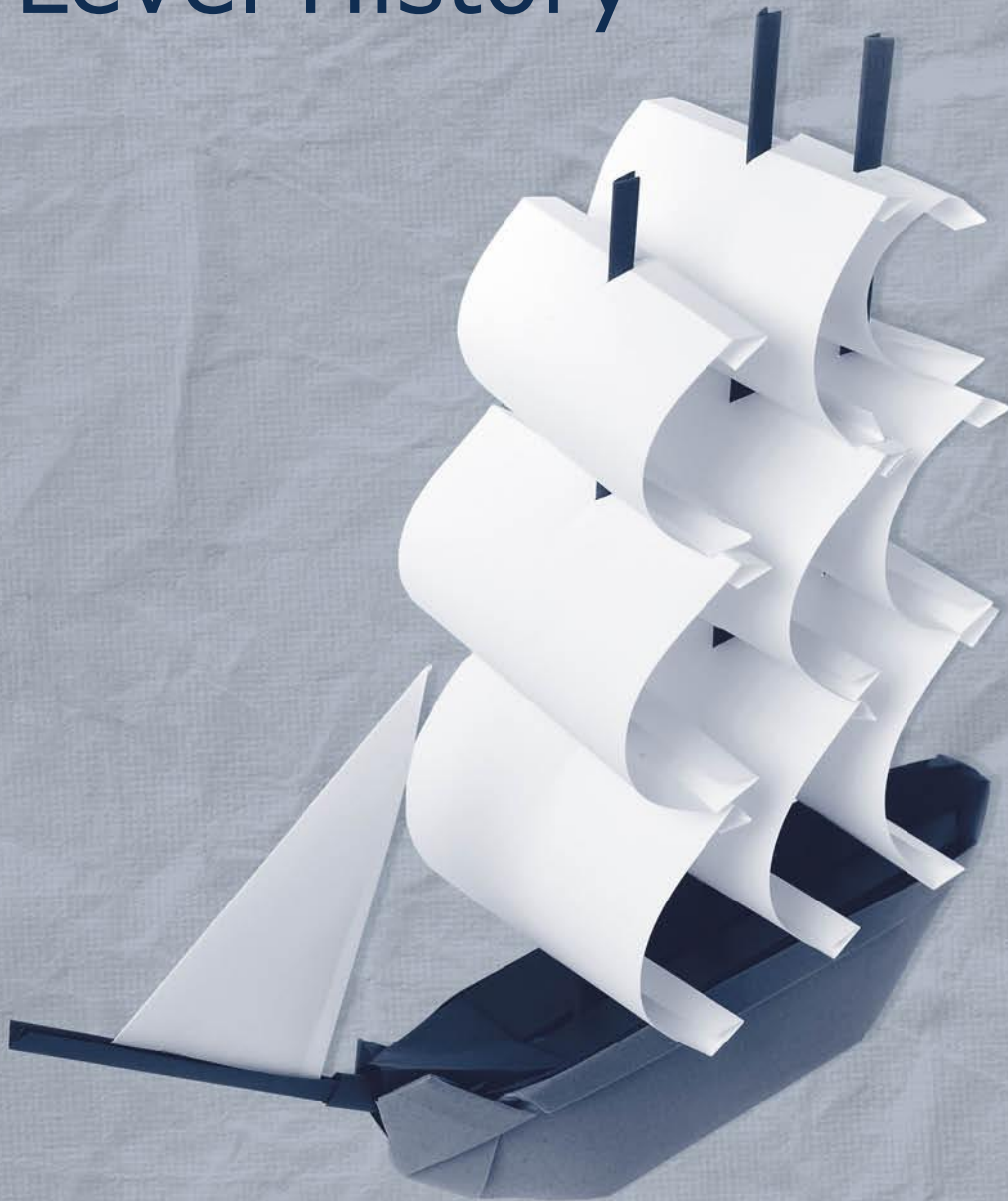


Pearson Edexcel

A Level History



Summer 2017 examination series
STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0_03

Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 30

GCE History 2015

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About this exemplars pack

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 3:

- Option 30: Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII, 1399–1509.

It shows real student responses to questions from the Summer 2017 examination series. The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 2.

Students must:		% in GCE
AO1	Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance	55
AO2	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	20
AO3	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	25
Total		100%

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

Paper 9H10_30

Section A

Question 1

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the character of Richard III and opposition towards his kingship.

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

Exemplar response A

Richard the Third can be seen to be a very iconic king during this turbulent period due to the nature he took the throne. This source highlights how many people viewed him as selfish and an unworthy replacement for 'the most glorious king', Edward IV. This source does hold value in showing his disordered character and while it does show who opposed him, it does give more information regarding the first enquiry suggesting more caution is needed when using it for the second as it appears to miss certain details.

The provenance states that this was written 'after Richard III's reign' in 1486. This could suggest that the source is less likely to give a totally honest account of Henry Richard's reign or his character, as it was written only a year ^{after} of the battle of Bosworth in 1485. This may firstly suggest it would give a more damning account as the chronicler may have wanted to portray Henry as a more rightful and deserving king. Similarly, as it was written after Richard's attempt at kingship failed, it can be therefore agreed it lacks value as the chronicler is writing from

hindsight. However, it does give value as the chronicler did write this in ^{England} ~~England~~ meaning they would have been able to see the reactions of the people to Richard's rule and could have used this to inform ~~the~~ character. Similarly, ~~we~~ ^{the} provenance also gives it value as ~~the~~ monks often had contacts in court meaning they had valuable insight.

The source ~~can be agreed to be valuable when~~ ^{can be agreed to be} ~~valuable when~~ ^{gives that} Richard III was trying to 'present himself' as a 'king of the people'. This does suggest that he was quite a determined character in that he was trying to be a good king and trying to show the people he had good intentions. This can be agreed to be reinforced further in the source where he put on 'splendid and expensive feasts'. In 1483 after being crowned ~~as the~~ king, Richard and his wife went on a royal tour to win the people's hearts. This shows how the claim the source can be backed up with evidence giving it value.

Richard did present himself as someone very invested in the law and order of the nation and spoke very strongly of morals. This can be evidenced in his calling of Edward's family 'bastards'. It can be agreed that the source fails to deal with these more specific details that would help when revealing character as it would suggest possible hypocrisy. This therefore shows that the source is somewhat limited. The source also reveals a very selfish nature to Richard's character in how it argues the royal progress satisfied his 'self-important

mind' and when it talks about how he had taken 'possession of everything' that belonged to his 'glorious' brother. This does show a definite regard for Richards taking the throne and shows he is selfish in that he ^{had} taken 'everything' that belonged to the deceased king and this is painted as a very unholy and wrong thing to do. His selfishness can be evidenced in the nature in which he took the throne. He selfishly chose his ambition over the future of Edward and Robert, the princes in the tower. Finally, it can be argued the source suggests that Richards character was not suited to being king in how it states that his becoming king is referred to as an 'intrusion' into the kingship. This does suggest he did not have the correct kingly qualities in order to rule such as clear morals and religious obedience. This can be seen in his immoral decision to take the throne from his nephew. This overall shows that the source covers many aspects of Richards character and gives a ~~rounded view of~~ full view, therefore giving it value.

Moreover, in relation to his opposition whilst on the throne, the source does reference some by name such as the 'Duke of Buckingham' or 'Henry Earl of Richmond'. ~~This therefore~~ The fact it mentions them by name gives it value as it allows people to speculate ^{the most} that ~~these~~ ^{of} these opposing him did come from the nobility. This shows he was opposed by overmighty subjects which implies the threat was quite big. It does make reference to the two most obvious ~~threats to~~ ^{opposers} to Richards rule which again gives it ~~weight~~ ^{value} as it acknowledges that there were

important. This importance can be backed up in that despite having only 5000 men against Richard's 15,000, Henry fled to Richmond. ~~This shows that the claim can be backed up with evidence and has value as it doesn't understate the importance of the Battle of Bosworth.~~ This shows how the claim can be backed up with evidence and therefore has weight and value as it doesn't understate that Henry and in some ways Buckingham were ~~the results to his~~ his big opposition to his regime. However, the source can be argued to be limited in how it, despite being written in 1486, did not include how 'out of Buckingham's rebellion, in the October of 1483 failed. This may be because it would highlight a failed attempt by Henry Tudor to invade England. This suggests the story is trying to hard to cover up any mistakes to make Richard look weaker and his opposition stronger. This gives it less value as it seems to be trying to put forward the Tudor narrative to make Richard's opposition look stronger. It can be finally argued that the source has weight in its mention of the discontent in the southern counties. This suggests that not only was Richard being attacked by nobility, he was also being opposed by various counties in the south. Richard did neglect the south as his main power base was the north, having been granted with the 'Council of the North' in 1471 by his brother. This again highlights he ^{had} widespread opposition and gives it value as it can be factually supported. It also reveals that in his character he was not good at uniting the nation and did not manage well.

To conclude, this source does provide depth into Richard's twisted and self-motivated character very clearly and does name some of those that did prove a threat to his regime. However, in this way the source can be seen to be full of value. However, it does seem to be more valuable in the first enquiry, failing to reveal real and certain events or consequences of Buckingham's rebellion, suggesting caution must be taken in this enquiry.

This response received 11 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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Exemplar response B

The main value to the source is that it was written around the time of the end of Richard's reign. It was written in 1486 during the reign of Henry VII, this would suggest that the chronicle would be more reliable as it wasn't influenced by Richard's reign (which would have made it more biased). Of course, the fact it is written ~~under~~ under Henry VII is also a ~~caus~~ problem on reliability and validity. The last paragraph paints Henry in a very positive and light saying "it would soon be all over for them. Then they remembered Henry" as if he was the answer to all prayers. This highlights issues with Richard's personality, as people feared his tyrannical ways and they felt he was an unstable leader.

Furthermore, issues with Richard's "tyrannical" reign is further highlighted with the fact he attempted to mask the fear of the nobles and public through "splendid feasts and expensive

feasts." This highlights the fact he was almost a fake king, as he killed many of his opponents and believed in war / threats over diplomacy. Interestingly, at one of his banquets Richard ordered the arrest of ~~the~~ one of his key nobles, De la Pole. This clearly highlights issues with his reign and opposition to his kingship. He was feared by the public and members of the nobility, as he was very unpredictable as a person.

Furthermore, the chronicler writes "Richard had taken possession of everything that his deceased brother..." highlighting the selfish character of Richard III. He took over his brother's reign and captured his nephews in the tower. Richard was assigned to be protectorate of Edward V (Edward IV son) but instead cancelled his coronation and famously put the "two princes in the tower". This highlights Richard's selfish and impulsive character, not allowing anyone or anything to get in his way. This then leads onto issues and opposition to his kingship. People were astonished when aggressive Richard III came to the throne after getting rid of his own nephews. There was a wide spread ~~concern~~ concern and opposition to this, saying that he had killed the two princes. Many

saw this as one step too far from the King and widespread public ~~off~~ opinion became mostly negative towards the King. The chronicler does include "the rumour" that the Princes "had met their fate" again highlighting how aware ~~and~~ he was of issues of the time and opposition to Richard's reign.

Richard, during Edward's reign, was one of the leading nobles in the North. The chronicler refers to Richard as "wishing to present himself as king" displaying how the opposition was that he was not a legitimate king, so he had to promote and secure the throne himself. He then states how he is doing this to "the people of the North in 1483". He had his coronation in York (where most of his support would be) to ensure this expectation of royal authority and support for the king. This may have not been the case as such in London, as Edward was due to ~~be~~ have his coronation there before he put them in the tower. This displays higher levels of support for the king in the North and opposition in the South, ^{suggesting} ~~this suggests~~ that the chronicler was putting emphasis on these regional differences in support, making it more in-depth and valid when enquiring into opposition

to kingship.

A further issue with his kingship is highlighted in the source with the ~~James~~ Buckingham Rebellion. This further highlights the south's opposition to kingship as Henry, Duke of Buckingham lead a rebellion against Richard in the south. The fact that Buckingham was a former supporter of Richard, but now was "the organiser of this rebellion" highlights how his opposition stemmed from how much he change and abused his power when on the throne. This also infer that his character is very untrustworthy and unpredictable, for a former supporter to want to rebel against him.

~~To conclude,~~ The source is at the time of Richard III downfall and the reign of the new king Henry VII. This would allow ~~the~~ him to have the ability to write freely about opposition to Richard without feeling threatened - further highlighting his aggressive character. However, as all historians know, chronicles are written for an intend audience and can be exaggerated. From my knowledge, I would say this source is very valid and reliable when ~~answering~~ enquiring

into Richard's aggressive character and high numbers of opposition to his kingship. Specifically, the 2 main oppositions to Richard were the taking place of Edward IV then putting the Princes in the tower and allegedly murdering them, and the 1484 Buckingham Rebellion. Both are included in the source displaying it's validity when answering the question. Inferences of aggressive, untrustworthy, unpredictable and overpowering can then be made when judging his character.

This response received 7 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
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Exemplar response C

Richard III is perhaps one of the most unpopular king in the Wars of the Roses. He usurped the throne from his nephews and it is widely believed that he had them murdered ~~at~~ whilst they were imprisoned in the Tower of London. He faced opposition, most notably from Henry Tudor (later Henry VII) and from supporters of the former king, Edward IV.

~~The source reveals that after usurping the throne~~

The source seems to imply Richard III's greed, in reference to his character 'Richard had taken possession of everything that his deceased brother... had collected with hard work and the greatest care'. After Edward's sudden death, his ~~the~~ heir, also Edward, was still a child and York named himself Protector of the Realm. However after delaying Edward's coronation for months, he ~~the~~ took the throne for himself and declared himself

the rightful king of England, going against his brother's will. He kept Edward's two male children in the Tower (known as the Princes in the Tower) where they remained, never again to be seen by the public. It was assumed that they'd been murdered on Richard III's orders.

Due to his actions, Richard III faced opposition in his reign. The most significant opposition he faced was from Henry ~~Tudor~~ Tudor (later Henry VII). During his reign, one of Richard's closest allies the Duke of Buckingham betrayed him and rebelled, 'a public proclamation was made that Henry Duke of Buckingham, had repented^{or} his former conduct in his support of Richard seizing the throne'. Buckingham switched his allegiance from Richard III to his cousin, Henry Tudor who was in exile in Brittany. ~~During~~ Henry's mother, ~~Margaret~~ Margaret Beaufort was still in England and worked tirelessly to rally support for Henry^{during} Buckingham's rebellion. ~~Henry~~ Henry attempted to invade England ~~with some~~ ~~Henry~~. This attempt failed due to bad weather and Henry was forced back into exile. Although it failed this rebellion was

significant for another reason; it ~~presented~~ publicly displayed an alternative rival for the throne. This was incredibly important for gaining Henry Tudor support, as after the failed rebellion, he was joined by 400 English dissidents, including those extremely loyal to the late king Edward IV. This also shows that at this time it was widely believed that the Princes in the Tower had been murdered.

The source could be argued to be unreliable because it was written during Henry VII's reign. Henry VII attempted to ruin Richard III's character when he came to the throne in order to bolster his own claim and reduce any opposition to his kingship. However it could be argued to be useful for revealing opposition to Richard III as it is accurate with what we know.

This response received 7 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
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Exemplar response D

This source is valuable in revealing the character of Richard III. It describes him as being ~~ambitious~~^{lavish} and keen to show off, describing the 'splendid and expensive feasts' he organised. The source says he had 'no shortage of treasure' to gain the 'affections' of people; it is true that he spent £12,000 on rewarding people to ensure their loyalty. The source also suggests that Richard was cruel and merciless, hinting at the rumour of the princes in the tower ('King Edward's sons... had met their fate'). There also seems to be evidence supporting this; the harsh slaughter of Edward of Westminster and his men at Tewkesbury in 1471 was supposedly led by Richard. We can also see from the source a level of insecurity about Richard: the chronicle says he wanted to 'present himself as king', taking expensive measures to do so. Richard's desire

to secure his kingship is clear from the 'Titulus Regius' Act passed in 1484, officially bastardising Edward IV's sons to legitimise his own rule; he clearly felt insecure in his usurpation. The source does then seem to demonstrate Richard III's character.

However, the context of the source does limit its value. Written in 1486, this was after Richard's death and into the reign of Henry VII, who essentially demanded that history be written in such a way that it glorified the Tudors and criticised their enemies (for example the works of Polydore Vergil). Henry won the crown by defeating Richard at Bosworth in 1485, so the latter was the primary enemy: this meant that Tudor portrayals of Richard tend to be exaggeratedly negative (the most prominent being Shakespeare's 'Richard III'). In order to satisfy the current king, then, it is likely that the authors of the Chronicle put hyperbolic emphasis on the negative aspects of Richard's character, especially the 'rumour' of the murder of the princes. In reality, Richard was at times known to be quite benevolent: at his

1486 Parliament, he introduced various measures intended to help the poor, such as establishing the Court of Requests and Supplication. Tudor writers do not mention this as they want to portray Richard as ~~quite~~ critically as possible, here described as 'self-important'. Thus, the source's value for revealing Richard's character is limited.

The source is perhaps more valuable for exploring opposition towards Richard's rule. It references his desire to present himself 'to the people of the North', with unrest breaking out in 'Various southern counties' - this is a reflection of how Richard's popularity varied geographically. Under Edward IV, Richard (then duke of Gloucester) had been in charge of managing the North, gaining him support in this area, while the South was more loyal to Edward, and therefore more inclined to oppose the 1483 usurpation. The source also describes Buckingham's Rebellion of 1483, saying the duke would be 'the organiser of the rebellion', aided by 'Henry, earl of Richmond' (i.e. Henry Tudor). This revolt was the main instance of opposition to Richard's rule, with Buckingham apparently

alienated by the 'presumed death of the princes' and organising a series of southern uprisings, to support an invasion by Tudor. Clearly, then, the source has value in providing evidence of which areas most opposed Richard, and the key figures in the main uprising against him.

However, once again the source is partly limited by its context. The source seems to exaggerate the level of support for Buckingham's revolt: it describes a 'public proclamation', but fails to mention that Buckingham failed to gain much popular support, easily being defeated and then executed in November 1483. It also fails to mention that 'Henry, Earl of Richmond' failed in his 1483 invasion due to bad weather.

The idea that the people knew 'it would soon be all over' and then 'remembered' Tudor also seems somewhat exaggerated; he was a relative unknown, having been exiled more than a decade before, and while he was not widely popular, people seemed generally satisfied with Richard's rule. Given that Tudor had become king by the time this source was written, its authors would want to present him as a heroic challenger to Richard III, and so would be unlikely to

detail how these initial efforts to rebel ~~for~~ in 1483 were unsuccessful. The aim would be to present a country waiting for its rightful king (Tudor) to emerge, rather than a vaguely pathetic attempt to usurp the throne. Thus, the source is ~~the~~ valuable for revealing opposition to Richard III, but this value is limited.

The source does provide some accurate evidence of both Richard III's character and the opposition to his rule, but both these things are limited by the context of the source as Tudor propaganda intended to portray Richard in a negative light. The exaggeration of his unpleasant character traits is extreme, while the discussion of opposition to his rule is more accurate (if lacking some detail). Thus, the source is overall more valuable for revealing opposition to Richard III than his personal character.

This response received 16 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two enquiries may be uneven. Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Exemplar response E

The source is valuable for both Richard's character and the opposition he faced. It presents Richard attempting to win over the country he usurped and when the princes were likely killed in the tower, the rumours against Richard were harmful in his holding of the throne.

The source is valuable in revealing Richard's character to be very loyal to his brother, the previous king Edward III. Richard was rewarded by his brother for "carrying out his will and ensure the succession of his son." Richard was vital towards Edward's battle for the crown in the early stages of the ^{war} ~~battle~~ of the Roses, proving he was a loyal subject becoming what people hoped a loyal king. Though Richard only ended up usurping Edward's successor and disinheriting his heir in the 1484 parliament. Richard is described to ~~be~~ 'present himself as king ~~of~~ to the people

of the North"; this relates to his character as a noble who was extremely popular in the ^{North} as they previous Duke of Gloucester.

~~and~~ He was the head of the council of the North and relied on his Northern supports when becoming King, as he was not so popular in the southern states.

He spent huge amounts of money on "splendid and expensive feasts and entertainments" which was expected of the Medieval Kings.

Richard's character matched that of a successful King, a warrior King with experience in battle, one that spends lavishly and pursued for loyalty from his subjects. The source suggests this, which is why it is valuable ~~though the~~ towards this aspect.

The source's context for this aspect can be limited in value due to the fact it was written "after Richard III's reign" which means the information is not as convincing as a live chronicler writes when Richard was alive. Also, it was written by Monks of "Benedictine Abbey" who likely didn't see Richard III in person which limits their understanding of what he

was actually like.

The source shows some value towards Richard's opposition as king. The source mentions the "rumour" of the princes in the tower who "had met their fate." These rumours suggested that Richard himself had the princes killed to avoid being replaced. This led to his opposition and later, his downfall which proves the source is valuable for this aspect. ★ The source also relates to the Duke of Buckingham's rebellion. He was a close supporter of Richard who became "the organiser" of a rebellion against him. This is valuable as it proves that even those most loyal to him had opposed him due to the Rumour of Richard being a child murderer. It also mentions that the rebels had remembered "Henry, Earl of Richmond" and the fact they were looking for "someone new to be their king" shows ~~the~~ the extent of opposition Richard faced in the south, that the people were planning to place a new king on the throne.

The context of the source makes it valuable

as although it was written "in the reign of Henry III" it presents an example of how Henry, as a usurper, was trying to ~~be~~ prove how sinister Richard was. He needed to validate his usurpation, and it was common in Tudor propaganda to put the blame of the prince's death on Richard. Though once again, as the source is written by monks, they wouldn't be involved in the opposition against Richard which means there is no first person point of view of events taking place.

Overall, both aspects are addressed in the source and both have value. Though the aspect that holds more value is the opposition he faces. This is due to the fact that it directly mentions Buckenham's rebellion, which was the largest opposition he faced.

★ The source presents the comparison between how Richard was opposed as king compared to his predecessor who was "the most ~~glory~~ glorious king Edward." This is valuable as it shows the extent Richard saw opposition compared to his brother. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

This response received 9 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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Section B

Question 2 and Question 3

EITHER

2 'Henry IV struggled to maintain his hold on the throne in the years 1399–1405.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that the Yorkshire Rebellion of 1489 posed a serious threat to Henry VII?

Exemplar response F

Chosen question number: **Question 2** ☒ **Question 3** ☒

Henry IV's usurpation of the throne in 1399 undoubtedly led to instability in his early reign, particularly in his relations with Parliament and instances of revolt against the crown. However, he did manage to deal with these issues successfully, as well as pursuing measures in foreign policy to further his own stability. Thus, while Henry IV did struggle at times, overall he did maintain his hold on the throne up to 1405.

Henry faced several challenges from Parliament during his early reign. In his first Parliament in 1399, he pledged to 'live off his own', promising he wouldn't need to rely on Parliament for extra taxes, but he failed to uphold this promise, having given over £22,000 to supporters by 1405 (leaving the duchy of Lancaster in serious debt). This led to unpopularity across the country, and in particular challenges from Parliament: in 1406, Henry was forced to sack 16 members of his royal household, and to agree to reduce crown spending from £42,000 to £12,100 (which he then failed to do). He also

faced opposition in October that year, when he proposed taking money and land from the church to pay off debts: the Archbishop of Canterbury directly argued against this proposal in Parliament. The challenges he faced from the Long Parliament in 1406 are also an indication of his struggle to maintain control in the previous six years: this ended with 31 articles drawn up to improve crown finances, a further affront to Henry and his rule. Clearly, then, Henry IV struggled 1399-1405 due to the challenges he faced from Parliament.

Henry's kingship was also challenged by several rebellions against the crown in this period. The Epiphany Rebellion of January 1400 was threatening due to ~~the~~ the involvement of high-profile nobles (e.g. the earls of Kent and Salisbury), and ~~was~~ only failed due to the king being informed of the plot beforehand. The Percy rebellion of 1403 was an even greater threat, as it involved the most powerful Northern family, and its leader, Hotspur, had considerable political influence as well as military experience and skill: the Percys were one of the only families with enough power to realistically

challenge the monarch. The period also saw the Welsh rebellion led by Owain Glyndwr from 1400, a concern for Henry due to its longevity and size (it was rumoured that Welsh students at Oxford and Cambridge chose to abandon their studies and join the rebels). The fact that there was an agreement between Glyndwr and Percy (with Edmund Mortimer), the Tripartite Indenture, to fight the king also multiplied the level of threat of the individual rebellions. Thus, Henry also faced considerable opposition in this period that meant it was a struggle for him to maintain his hold on the throne.

However, the extent to which these issues caused a serious problem for Henry should not be exaggerated. It is largely true that Henry responded to issues sensibly and cleverly, and so all threats remained potential rather than actual. ~~Like~~ Unlike his predecessor, Richard II, Henry was willing to compromise with Parliament: Ian Mortimer described him as 'a tree that bends and sways in the wind', allowing some concessions in order to maintain a strong and stable leadership (a necessary trait of a successful leader). We can see evidence of this in 1404: after the Archbishop of Canterbury's challenge,

Henry agreed to set up a Commission to investigate taking back lands granted by Edward III instead, and Parliament responded by granting Henry 2 Fifteenths and Tenth (more than he had originally requested). This shows that Henry knew how to deal with Parliament to avoid problems, limiting the extent to which he struggled to maintain the throne. Henry was also successful in dealing with the threats posed by rebellions: the Percy rebellion was ended with Henry's victory at the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, with Hotspur killed in battle and the power of the Percy family being severely limited from this point. He also recognised how the Epiphany Rebellion of 1400 had been driven by the prospect of Richard II being restored, and so had the latter's body publicly displayed after his death in February 1400 in order to deter similar plots. The threat from Glyndwr was also diminished after the English victory at the Battle of Uxk in 1405. It seems clear, then, that although Henry was faced with various challenges, he was always able to deal with them successfully and so maintain his hold on the throne.

There were also other ways in which Henry secured his kingship. There was considerable hostility between the English and the French in this period, but Henry dealt with this through foreign diplomacy. He organised a number of marriages for political advantage: he married Joan of Navarre in 1403, organised the marriage of his daughter Blanche to the son of the Count Palatine of the Rhine, and married another daughter to the King of Sweden. He also admitted the Kings of Portugal and Castile to the Order of the Garter in 1400 and 1402. These actions were tactical, essentially creating diplomatic alliances with the countries surrounding France in order to limit the likelihood of a French attack. The piracy in the English channel in the period 1400-1402 was concerning, but the threat from the French did not escalate very far beyond this, and this was likely due to Henry's clever foreign policy. Thus, not only was Henry IV successful in dealing with opposition, but he also actively pursued policies which helped him to successfully maintain his hold on the throne. It seems that the extent to which Henry IV struggled to maintain power 1399-1405

is fairly limited. While he did clearly face problems from both Parliament and several rebellions, which likely made keeping control a struggle, he always responded to these issues efficiently and effectively. He also strengthened his hold even further by making tactically advantageous political alliances. Thus, Henry IV did not hugely struggle to maintain his hold on the throne in the years 1399-1405.

This response received 20 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Section C

Question 4 and Question 5

EITHER

- 4 'In the strengthening of the English crown, it was the Spanish Marriage (1499) that was the key diplomatic development in the years 1399–1509.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

- 5 'Monarchs relied upon major landowners to govern the kingdom effectively during the period 1399–1509.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Exemplar response G

Chosen question number: **Question 4** ☒ **Question 5** ☒

The Spanish Marriage in 1499 of Prince Arthur and Katherine of Aragon (Spain) did little to strengthen the English crown. Although it created peace, an alliance and ultimately the death of Henry VII's key rivals Lord Aubley and Perkin Warbeck, it was short lived. I disagree with the statement that the Spanish Marriage was the key diplomatic development in the years 1399–1509 due to the impact of the Treaty of Troyes ~~Four~~ and Picquigny, which ended the remaining hostility of the French.

The Treaty of Troyes in 1420 was a key diplomatic development that massively strengthened the ^{English} crown between 1399–1420 as it ensured the succession of both the English and French thrones. Therefore it meant England had an increasing royal patronage to grant to nobles in return for loyalty ^{strengthen the king's}. However, it can be argued this was ^{as a} result of the 1419 victory at the Battle of Agincourt and therefore diplomatic development did little to strengthen the crown. This is due to the overwhelming sense of national pride England had following the battle

which allowed Henry V to ~~negotiate~~ negotiate terms of the treaty that had previously been rejected such as the marriage to Catherine of Valois. It also allowed ~~hen~~ Henry to gain an Anglo-Burgundian alliance in 1414 and prevent an invasion of England by the French with a united front. Therefore both the Treaty of Troyes in 1420 and the battle of Agincourt had a larger impact on strengthening the English crown, ~~to~~ than the Spanish Marriage as England had an increased pride and kingdom.

Furthermore, it can be argued that ~~the~~ the treaty of Picquigny in 1475 was the key diplomatic development. Due to the catastrophic reign of Henry VI ~~which~~ which ultimately reversed any success of the Treaty of Troyes such as the loss of French land, for example Maine (Treaty of ~~Troyes~~ Tours 1444) and Gascony. Edward IV was left with a huge financial loss, which he increased by agreeing a truce with France. Although it caused ~~many~~ anger due to the special grant of a one tenth and 15th ^{to 60 times} it did however secure the ~~yearly~~ annual pension of £10,000 from France ^{in England} every year. Therefore it can be argued that this was ~~the~~ key diplomatic development in the years 1399-1509 that increased

royal finances, allowing further treaties to be discussed and negotiated. Therefore strengthening the English Crown.

As previously stated the Spanish marriage (1499) did lead to the death of Henry VIII's key rivals and therefore did strengthen the English Crown. However due to the death of Arthur in 1502, it can be argued this did not strengthen the English crown as ~~Henry then began~~ the treaty was no longer valid and waited a papal dispensation to be granted for Henry VIII and Katherine to be married. Furthermore, due to ^{Henry VIII's} ~~Henry's~~ marriage to Elizabeth of York, this can be viewed as a domestic development that enhanced stability of the English crown by ending the War of the Roses and restoring peace nationally. Additionally, the introduction of bonds ~~and ciphers~~ ^{and Henry's practice of retaining} may have ~~massively~~ increased finance and loyalty, resulting in strengthening the English crown. Therefore I disagree with the statement as it was not only diplomatic developments that strengthened the ~~thron~~ English crown, it was the fear of execution and fines.

Overall I disagree with statement as the Spanish Marriage did little to strengthen the English crown in both domestic and foreign policy. In comparison to the Treaty of Troyes (1420) and the Treaty of Picquigny (1475) which increased royal revenue, national pride and foreign relations.

This response received 12 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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Exemplar response H

Chosen question number: Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒

Major landowners were a very important prop to the king and his ability to govern the realm effectively. as he relied on them to keep law and order in the localities. However major landowners could also ~~be a~~ curb royal power if they became 'over-mighty' especially if the king was undermighty, for example Henry VI was deposed by the duke of York an overmighty subject. Monarch's also relied on other institutes such as parliament to govern the kingdom effectively.

Major landowners ~~were~~ undoubtedly played a significant role in the monarch's ability to effectively govern the realm. They acted as ~~the~~ ^a mouthpiece in the localities, implementing & informing these areas of the king's wishes. They were also the first line of defence if rebellion broke out in the localities, for example ^{during the Yorkshire rebellion 1489,} the earl of Northumberland attempted to calm angry crowds in York after news ~~of~~ ^{that} a new unpopular tax (a tenth) was to be implemented in Henry VI's reign. Landowners were especially important in remote

areas of the country such as the North and South West, where the monarch had ^{much} less control. Major landowners were also important for as they advised the king and could inform the king of the ^{attitudes} ~~feelings~~ of the localities. For these reasons, the king undoubtedly relied on major landowners ~~as he needed them to~~ to govern realm effectively ~~as he needed them in the localities~~ they were essential to promoting royal authority in the localities. ★

However, major landowners could also curb royal power and disrupt the effective governance of the realm. Nobles who were extremely wealthy and had large retinues could challenge the authority of the king and were known as 'over-mighty subjects'. These nobles were prevalent ~~during the reign of Henry VI~~ in the period 1399-1509. ~~One example of an over-mighty~~ ★ The influence of an over-mighty subject was increased if the king was 'under-mighty'. One example of this is Richard Duke of York and the earl of Warwick in Henry VI's reign. Henry VI was a disastrous king; ~~he~~ was militarily inept and was uninterested in ^{the} running of his government. He suffered bouts of insanity that would leave the England with a power va-

accum at the centre and allow nobles to exploit the situation. The duke of York and the earl of Warwick were very powerful men with a large retinue and a huge income. They used Henry VI's weaknesses to undermine his authority and challenge his position. This resulted in the Act of Accord which made York heir to the throne thereby disinheriting Edward Prince of Wales and after York was killed his son, Edward earl of March, deposed Henry VI becoming king himself. Another example of an overmighty subject is Henry Bolingbroke who deposed Richard II and became king Henry IV.

Nobles could ^{also} disrupt effective governing of the realm in another way; by joining or causing rebellion. Landowners were the first line of defence in the rebellions in the localities and if they joined or led a rebellion, it led to a serious breakdown of law and order in the area. An example of this is Henry 'Hotspur' Percy who led a rebellion against Henry IV. Another example is Lord Audley who joined rebels in York revolting due to the news that a new tax was to be implemented.

However, landowners weren't the only thing monarch's relied on to govern effectively. Parliament and the monarch's relationship with Parliament played a significant role in the monarch's ability to rule effectively. A good relationship with Parliament meant that taxation could be easily granted and this would contribute to the overall governance of the realm. For example, due to his military successes in France, Henry V had a good relationship with ^{Parliament} ~~France~~ and ~~would~~ was granted tax with little to no opposition. However a bad relationship with Parliament could lead to great criticism & opposition to grants of tax. For example Henry VI's inability to ~~go~~ rule and financial mismanagement meant that he received ~~great~~ a lot of criticism from Parliament and had a bad relationship with them.

In conclusion, ~~the~~ monarch undoubtedly relied on major landowners to govern the realm effectively. They were the first line of defence against rebellion and invasion and kept law and order in the localities. Landowners could greatly curb the authority of the monarch and challenge and und-

emine their authority. Although there are other factors that affect the governance of the realm, such as Parliament, ~~major landowners were the most~~ monarch's relied most on major landowners.

* major landowners were also the first line of defence against invasion. For example, the earls of Northumberland traditionally had the responsibility of defending the border from Scottish attacks. This shows that major landowners were essential to the defence of the realm and therefore the monarch's ability to effectively govern the kingdom in the period 1399-1509.

This response received 14 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Exemplar response I

Chosen question number: Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒

The ~~main~~ structure of England's feudal system means that the monarch and the nobles relied upon each other equally in order for effective monarchy to occur. The king was the ultimate head of authority, other than the Pope in Rome, who everyone must show undying and committed loyalty to. This was not always the case however through the years 1399-1509 as it was often fraught with cases of overmighty nobles and usurpations as a result of these.

Major landowners who held many estates were responsible for a role in the feudal system. Landowners were required to grant fiefs (portions of land) to vassals ~~in order~~ in return for a oath of fealty. The lord would provide protection for his vassals whilst the vassal swore in his oath to ~~always~~ be loyal to his lord and to provide him with military support when needed. This was a lifelong symbiotic commitment that was important to ~~English customs~~ the smooth running of England. This benefited the king as all lords were sworn to him and ~~ex~~ in times of war the king could call upon these lords.

to raise an army. This was particularly useful as the king did not have his own royal army but merely relied on the lower fighting classes of knights for protection. These armies could be used in defence of the country in terms of foreign policy and in relation to rebellions. A particularly key example of this is Cade's rebellion as an army formed by loyal landowners rose to defend the king and prevented entry of the rebels into London across the bridge and were successful in repelling them before King Henry could even arrive. The army Henry V took with him over to France in 1415 where they were so decisively victorious at the Battle of Agincourt were comprised mainly of mass retainers raised by the royal lords in England. Henry VIII also relied on landowners when he started his reign in 1509 but this was achieved through the use of bonds and recognisances that ensured their loyalty to him and centralized his power ensuring even the threat of rebellion was underhead of and that no-one would rise up against him in fear of being penalised.

The role of major landowners may not be useful in governing the kingdom effectively as over the

14/15th centuries an 'over-mighty noble' manipulating an 'under-mighty king' became commonplace. This was especially seen in the reign of Henry ~~the 6th~~^{VI} as he was a very ineffectual king ~~being so~~ whose will was easily manipulated by suggestion. It is said his wife Margaret of Anjou was a particular factor ⁱⁿ his persuasion. Henry was manipulated and controlled by many nobles such as Richard ~~Duke~~ of York ~~Somerset~~ the Duke of York who became Protectorate when the king fell ill and ran in place of the king. The king Henry VI suffered from a hereditary mental health problem inherited from his grandfather Charles king of France which often left him incapacitated as in 1453 when he was in a comatose state upon the birth of his son Edward. Whilst the king was incapacitated Richard made moves such as imprisoning Exeter in the Tower of London as well as Somerset in order to isolate Margaret of Anjou. Henry reversed this actions as soon as he became well again but the Duke of York persisted throughout the rest of Henry's reign.

A king's family may also impact the stability of effective monarchy. Edward IV for example faced many rebellions and attempts at usurpation throughout his reign, most coming from his own family.

members of George Duke of Clarence and later Richard of Gloucester (Richard III). Edward also experienced problems with ~~the Duke of York~~ Warwick 'the Kingmaker' whose scheming turned George against him resulting in Warwick and George escaping to France where they married George to Isabel, ~~Mevilles~~ daughter Warwick's eldest daughter. Warwick's scheming also led to Henry VI's readeption and usurpation of Edward in 1170 when he travelled to France ~~to~~ where the king surprisingly managed to convince him to join forces with Margaret of Anjou, his previously sworn enemy. Their combined forces managed to overpower Edward and imprison him resulting in the very short and again ineffective ~~reign~~ second reign of Henry VI. The fact that Warwick was able to replace Edward IV, a relatively stable and liked king, with Henry VI a king that was a known failure and woefully inadequate shows Warwick's determination and the influence that overmighty nobles can have on the stability of a monarchy. *²

Law and order as well as politics also had a large part in effectively governing the kingdom however. In order to effectively govern there

most be landowners in England. This however can also be linked to the role of landowners as often it was nobles who sat on the councils and parliaments that ultimately controlled the king's actions. Parliament was consulted on issues of war and foreign policy as well as other important matters and taxation was only ~~not~~ allowed if permitted by the parliament. Therefore parliament had a great deal of control over the king's actions however this could be overruled and controlled such as in Henry VII's first parliament where he changed the date of his reign to one day before the Battle of Bosworth. *

Therefore all these factors show that the role of major landowners and the nobility was very important in maintaining effective governance of the country. Nobles could provide useful elements such as armies yet when angered or felt as if they were isolated from the king favour could become an 'overmighty nobles' and cause much trouble for the king. Therefore it was very important for the king to maintain a stable positive relationship with the nobles/landowners of

England in order to keep a hold on their throne.

*¹ The regency council set up to rule for Edward V in his short time of power was consisted of Anthony Woodville as well as other prominent members of the nobility. So shows another instance of when landowners and nobles can take control of a monarch and have a powerful influence on the governing of the country.

*² during Richard III's reign ~~the~~^{his} overwhelming unpopularity and the vast opposition to him was a^{key} factor in his usurpation. Once a monarch has lost the popularity / support of the population and ~~the~~ especially the major landholders of England ~~then otherwise~~ can he is ~~is~~ doomed. The influence of landowners should not be oversimplified or underappreciated as they can effectively end a monarch's reign, in addition with other factors, ~~states~~ as seen in the case of Richard III of England.

This response received 7 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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