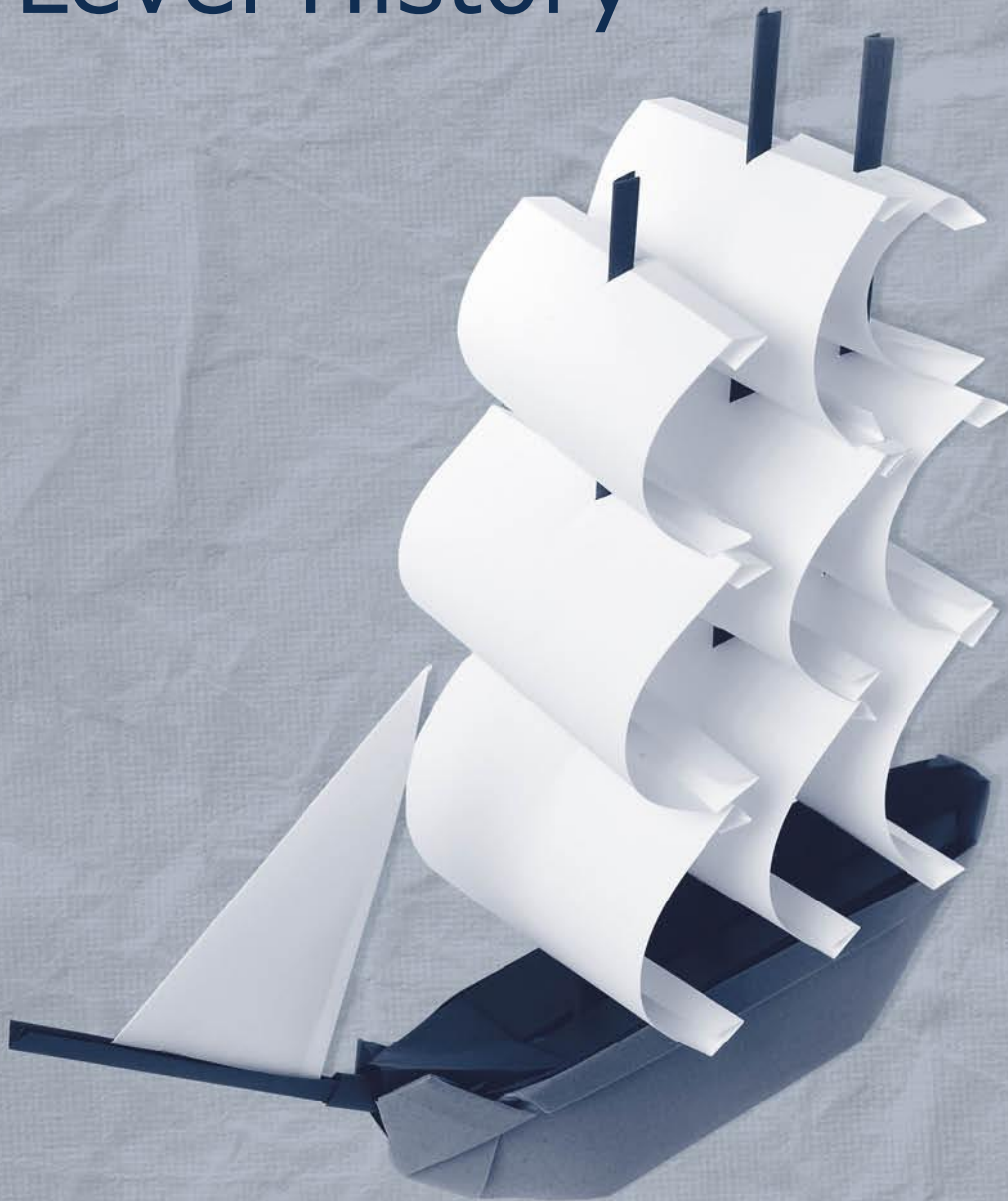


# **Pearson Edexcel**

## **A Level History**



**Summer 2017 examination series**  
**STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0\_03**

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Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 31



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# 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 31: Rebellion and disorder under the Tudors, 1485–1603.

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
<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 9H10\_31

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### Section A

#### Question 1

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the attitudes of the northern earls towards Queen Elizabeth and their reasons for revolt in 1569.

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

#### Exemplar response A

The Northern rebellion was a rebellion that sought to overthrow Elizabeth I and replace Mary, Queen of Scots as the Queen. The nature of the source is that it is a proclamation persuading others to join the rebellion and do their duty as God commands them. This therefore shows that the source is valuable because it will truly show how the northern earls felt ~~as~~ as they wanted to get as many on board as possible. The origin of the source is that it was issued by the northern earls themselves in 1569, right at the height of the rebellion. It is therefore valuable because it is first hand from the Northern earls and therefore doesn't suffer any issues of validity. The purpose of the source is to persuade others to join them in their plight against Elizabeth. This shows that the source may not be as valuable as there could be some exaggerations or lying as they want to persuade others. However, overall the source is valuable because by discussing the nature, origin and purpose



of the source we can see it's validity and therefore be confident that it is reliable.

The source may be valuable for revealing the attitudes of the Northern Earls because the source argues that the earls, Thomas, Earl of Northumberland and Charles, Earl of Westmoreland, were angry at Elizabeth ~~and~~ and previous monarchs for reforming the church and country into protestantism. For example it says "As many other evil persons about Her majesty have overthrown the true catholic religion, abused the queen and dishonoured the realm". This suggests that the earls were angry and outraged at Elizabeth for overthrowing ~~the~~ catholicism. From my own knowledge I know that even though protestantism had been reformed, still half of the country, mainly the North, remained catholic. This suggests that people did not agree and want to confide in the new ~~&~~ religious changes. therefore ~~source~~ the source is ~~the~~ valuable in revealing the attitudes of the northern earls towards Elizabeth I.

The source may be valuable for revealing the reasons for revolt in 1569 because the source argues that ~~the~~ Northumberland and Westmoreland wanted to correct the issues. For example it says

"we now intend at this time to amend and correct these problems ourselves." suggesting that the rebellion was due to the earls wanting to change the protestant religion and sort out what Elizabeth had done. From my own knowledge I know that the earls hadn't been happy when Henry<sup>VIII</sup> passed the Act of Supremacy, suggesting that they ~~the~~ want to rebel ~~to~~ had been going on for a long time. This shows therefore that the source is valuable for revealing the reasons for a revolt in 1569. ~~However~~ ~~source~~ The source also argues that the earls were afraid of the protestant religion, causing them to rise up and revolt. For example it says "we will all be made slaves to them", suggesting that they ~~were~~ were worried about living in a protestant country and didn't want to bow down to it. However from my own knowledge I know that Elizabeth faced puritan ideas in court during this time, for example Peter Wentworth, who fought for freedom of speech. This suggests that they did not need to be worried about any ~~other~~ ~~the~~ forcing of protestantism on them because there was always going to be someone or ideas in court and parliament that would put a 'spanner in the works'. Therefore it might not be valuable because the source doesn't consider other ~~reasons~~



challenges Elizabeth might be facing.

To conclude, it is evident of the sources value. the nature and origin are valuable and although the purpose might not be as valuable because of whether it may be exaggerating or lying, overall the nature origin and purpose are valuable. Also, the source is valuable for revealing the attitudes of the Northern Earls as it shows how they were feeling at the time, backed up with my own knowledge. Although the reasons for revolt may not be as valuable because the earls had no reason to be scared of protestantism. ~~the~~ overall it is valuable because it shows why they wanted to revolt, ~~backing~~ going back to Henry VIII. Therefore the source is valuable for revealing the attitudes of the northern earls towards Queen Elizabeth I, and ~~for~~ their reasons for revolt in 1569.

This response received 9 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response B

attitudes of northern earls = <sup>origin</sup> defense of RCC <sup>motives B4</sup> (20)  
 • foreign invaders - wanted Mary Q.O.S.  
 Reasons for revolt = • <sup>hopes</sup> // want to be acknowledged  
 → factions Duke of Norfolk Patronage  
 • correct corruption of the church  
 → fear after Norfolk guilty of treason

The source is dated in the reign of Elizabeth, who was experiencing her first revolt due to her religious reforms in 1563. The Dukes of Westmorland and Northumberland revolt in the North of England, and the source shows their proclamation after first taking Durham, in which is <sup>written in</sup> full of rebellion to try and gain more support for the rebellion to be taken more seriously by the crown. It's ~~own~~ tone of confidence is to try and urge more men to join their rebellion which means that the source ~~uses~~ emotive language such as 'you must act now for the defense and re-establishment of the one true and catholic religion' which quite clearly shows their motive of restoring the

Catholic church. Despite this because the source is a tool of propaganda it is given less weight as fails to show some underlying attitudes of the earls, such as their resentment of Elizabeth's favouritism in court. The source therefore gives value to the second enquiry of their reasons for revolt in 1569 but doesn't fully disclaim the attitudes of the northern earls.

The source reveals that the claim of the northern earls attitudes was for defense of the Roman Catholic church <sup>against Elizabeth</sup>. This gives value to ~~their~~ wanting to restore the catholic faith as they intended 'at this time to amend and correct these promulgations' themselves, in which they believed a revolt was the only way. The northern earls believed that the 'new found religion and heresy' was 'contrary to Gods word' as the likes of William Cecil dominated parliamentary decision as Elizabeth's key advisor. Despite showing this attitude it becomes discredited as their attitude to not intervention in the court was due to their dislike of Cecil, as shown by the tone of their proclamation in which they state that they 'made slaves to them' as they wished to be as powerful as Cecil.

~~showing~~ Thus showing that the earls were jealous of the wealth of Cecil as they felt they weren't gaining ~~much~~ from Elizabeth. This discredits the value of the source as it fails to mention the Earls' ulterior motives as their attitudes ~~of~~ from court reflected their motivations.

Another attitude which is shown in the source is the claim of fear of foreign invaders. They call out in their proclamation that 'many foreign ~~invaders~~ <sup>powers</sup> do intend shortly to invade these realms' which in turn will cause 'utter destruction'. Thus showing their attitude of fear of invasion from Catholic countries such as Spain and Ireland. This is ironic as later in Elizabeth's reign she faces rebellions for 9 years from Ireland which gives weight to this claim in attitude. Although this claim is weakened as it fails to include events before Durham in which they had planned to marry the Duke of Norfolk to Mary Queen of Scots so that they may ~~be~~ replace Elizabeth on the throne. They also had wished for backing in their rebellion from Spain, one of the most wealthy



Catholic countries. This ~~do~~ ~~being~~ giving less insight to the claim, ~~in~~ ~~which~~ to the extent that this attitude was just used as a fear element to gain more support.

Their reasons to revolt in 1569 can also be acquired by the same in which the earls felt the 'Majesty have overthrown the true Catholic religion' and had caused corruption in court. This was aimed mainly at William Cecil who was Elizabeth's adviser and had major say over Elizabeth's actions. He was also favoured which angered the earls. ~~is~~ ~~the~~ The proclamation shows this through the 'newly set up nobles' who 'are acting to overthrow and put down the ancient nobility of this realm', thus showing that Elizabeth's use of patronage caused factions in court which angered and motivated the nobles to rebellion. They thought that the system was extremely corrupt. Although this could be seen as jealousy as the earls were only given the North. They use religion as a way of covering their want for wealth and power which is not shown in the source. Despite this the source is still very



valuable in coming across and solving of the rebellion.

Another reason that the source claims for the rebellion is the corruption of the church. This ties in with their attitudes about the Act of Supremacy. They never directly say that they will over throw Elizabeth but argue that 'together to resist force by force' to be seen as a threat to the crown. They believed this was the only way to be heard or seen in the eyes of Elizabeth so they urged people with 'speed' to join the rebellion. Although this is true as a motive the source fails to mention the fear of treason after the Duke of Norfolk's letter to Westmoreland is found and his part in prison. The Earls act out of defence for themselves rather than the good of the people. This is also seen as they only take Durham and Burnard castle which show their aims were no more than personally motivated.

In conclusion the value of the source

is extremely useful in showing the attitudes of the northern lords towards Elizabeth and their views for revolt but only to the extent of what they wanted people to believe rather than their personal motives for more recognition. This is why the weight of the source can be questioned as it is a proclamation that was as propaganda to gain support.

This point is also supported by the source being from the cathedral at Durham in which they removed all signs of protestantism and held <sup>Catholic</sup> Mass. Mass was a normality and ritual in support of transubstantiation and celebrating the last supper of Jesus and his disciples. By holding Mass it shows significance of trying to revert back to pre-protestant ways.

This response received 16 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response C

The source has considerable value for revealing both the attitudes towards Elizabeth of the Northern Earls and the reasons for their revolt in 1569 owing to its provenance. The fact that it is a proclamation issued by Northumberland and Westmorland gives the source value because it provides an insight into the reasons for their revolt as they are attempting to gain support from it. ~~and~~ Furthermore, the fact that the proclamation was issued after the partaking in the full catholic mass at Durham in 14<sup>th</sup> November gives value as it presents the religious aspects of the rising since the Earls wanted a return to Catholicism. It can be seen that through offering this proclamation, the Earls are attempting to appeal to the 75% of noble families in the North who were still Catholic at this time, despite it being 10 years since Elizabeth issued her religious settlement which sought



a middle way between Protestantism and Catholicism. Therefore, the source has value for revealing the reasons for the rising as it can be inferred from its origin and nature that the Earls are attempting to restore Catholicism given the Mass they had celebrated. Similarly, it can be inferred that by issuing a proclamation in support of Catholicism, the Earls are challenging Elizabeth by opposing her settlement. Therefore the source has value for revealing the attitudes of the Northern Earls towards Elizabeth in 1569.

The source has considerable value for revealing the attitudes of the Northern Earls to Queen Elizabeth owing to its content. The Earls call themselves 'the Queen's most true and lawful subjects' which suggests their loyalty to her although it could also be inferred that they are not willing to risk deposing the Queen in open rebellion so claim loyalty to her as a precaution. This may somewhat limit the value of the source given that the Earls are highly unlikely to voice their true concerns and objections to her.

settlement which would be a direct defiance to her royal authority. Furthermore, the Earl's reference 'the evil persons about her majesty' and 'the newly set up nobles' who have 'misused' Elizabeth. This gives the source value as it again shows that the Earl's don't want to appear to be directly opposing Elizabeth but blame instead her advisors such as the low-born William Cecil. It was clear that the Earl's did oppose the influence of such people on Elizabeth given that they supported the plot to marry the Duke of Norfolk to Mary Queen of Scots in an attempt to topple Cecil from power. This adds to the source's value for revealing the Earl's attitudes towards Elizabeth since it conveys that they objected to those around her and those who were seen to be taking away their rightful influence at court. It could be inferred that through referencing the 'new nobility', the Earl's are pointing to those such as Elizabeth's cousin Lord Hunsdon who was given the position of the Warden of Middle March or Sussex who was made President of the Council of the



north by Elizabeth. The Earl's would have resented these appointments since they took away the powers of the Northern nobility in the areas where they were traditionally dominant. Therefore, it could be inferred from the source's reference to such people that the Earl's were in fact resentful of Elizabeth despite describing themselves as her 'most true and lawful subjects'.

Similarly, The source has considerable value for revealing the reasons for the Northern Earls Revolt in ~~1568~~<sup>1569</sup>, in particular the religious grievances of the Catholic North. The source makes many references to the 'true and Catholic religion' and the 'new found religion and heresy, contrary to God's word' which explicitly ~~conveys~~ conveys the rejection of the Earl's to the New Protestant faith as established by the Elizabethan Settlement. Indeed, Elizabeth had also subsequently passed the Act of Thirty Nine Articles which was another move towards a more Protestant doctrine despite the exemption of Article 29 which denied the 'real presence' in communion. Evidently the Earls rejected

to the New religion of Protestantism given that she celebrated a Catholic Mass at Durham and supported Mary Queen of Scots - a figurehead for disenfranchised Catholics in England. Therefore the source references to 'the true and Catholic religion' support knowledge of the Earl's motivations and given the source value for revealing the reasons for their revolt in 1569 as nominally being a desire to return England to Catholicism. However, the value of the source is somewhat limited in that the reasons it cites for the revolt are largely in defence of Catholicism when there were in fact more personal grievances held by Northumberland and Westmorland which lead them into rebellion. As previously mentioned, the Earls felt overlooked by Elizabeth in appointments in the north which increased the resentment they felt towards her government and as a result of these, the Earls were suffering financially while the so-called 'new nobility' were prospering. For example, the Earl of Northumberland and Westmorland had to



known £80 from Sir George Bowes and were denied compensation for a upper mine found on their lands respectively. Therefore, the value of the source for revealing the reasons for the revolt is somewhat limited given that ~~there~~ there is no discussion, unsurprisingly, of the personal economic grievances which led the Earl's into rebellion in 1569.

In conclusion, the source has considerable value for revealing both the attitudes of the Northern Earls towards Elizabeth and their reasons for revolt in 1569 although there are certain limitations to this value given the nature of the source as a proclamation which made it unlikely for the Earl's to voice their personal motivations at the expense of widely appealing religious ones. The source also has value as it indicates the threat from 'foreign powers' who may pose a threat to Elizabeth such as the Catholic Spain who eventually went to war against Elizabeth in 1585 for the defense of Catholicism. This gives the source value as it reveals again how the Earl's attempted to seem loyal to Elizabeth in trying to save her from foreign threats.

by reverting back to catholicism without  
 foreign intervention. Overall, the source has  
 value for both enquiries although the true  
 intentions of the Earl's are somewhat  
 masked by their attempts to gain supporters  
 from all those 'above the age sixteen and  
 under sixty' in defending catholicism.  
 Nevertheless, the source has value for  
 revealing the religious prejudices that  
 caused the rising of 1569 and the earls  
 attitudes towards Elizabeth is not  
 wanting to appear treasonous.

This response received 20 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interrogates the evidence of the source in relation to both enquiries with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion,</li> <li>• Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying secure understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn.</li> <li>• Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.</li> </ul>
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## Section B

### Question 2 and Question 3

#### EITHER

- 2 'Henry VII's efforts to secure and hold onto his throne in the years 1485–99 were severely undermined by the Yorkist faction.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

#### OR

- 3 'Kett's rebellion of 1549 was not a significant threat.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

#### Exemplar response D

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

Henry VII defeated Richard at the Battle of Bosworth putting him on the throne of England. However this ~~was~~ was subject to threats and rebellions. The Yorkist factions undermined Henry's hold on his throne because Henry was a usurper and he didn't have a direct claim to the throne. Other Yorkists like John de la Pole had stronger claims that threatened Henry. However there were other factors that undermined Henry's throne, for example the support of Warbeck and Simnel from abroad, which I will discuss in this essay.

Firstly, Henry was a usurper, he had no direct claim to the throne and it was only through marriage <sup>to Edward IV's daughter</sup> that Henry secured his place on the throne. However the Yorkist factions did not agree with this and threatened to undermine his ~~throner~~ claim. For example with the revolts of Perkin Warbeck and Lambert Simnel, the Yorkist factions supported them. John de la Pole died in the Battle of Stoke supporting Warbeck, and although it can be argued that de la Pole's ~~death~~ death reduced the threat, it still showed the Yorkists' motivation



and plight against Henry VIII. therefore, Henry VIII's efforts to secure and hold his throne were undermined by Yorkist factions.

However, there are other factors that undermined his throne. Warbeck got major support from abroad. For example Burgundy provided Warbeck with men to fight and arms that would help him ~~take~~ take down Henry. Although ~~Margaret~~ Margaret of Burgundy probably didn't believe the Warbeck was the Duke ~~that~~ that was trapped in the tower, it shows her opposition to Henry and how significant she and Burgundy was in weakening Henry's throne. Scotland also was significant in undermining Henry's claim. England and Scotland ~~had~~ had been enemies for a long time and there was always tension ~~was~~ between them. Scotland provided support and aid for the imposters; Warbeck and Simnel. ~~James~~ James provided Simnel with a ~~wife~~ Scottish wife and sent troops to the English-Scottish border to fight, where they were majorly defeated. Although defeated, it shows the Scottish threat and the extent that they were prepared to go to. Therefore, it was foreign support of the imposters that undermined Henry's security.

Henry imposed lots of laws and treaties that helped him to secure his throne. For example, he dated his reign to the day before bosworth, meaning it couldn't be accused that parliament secured his claim. Although he made efforts to secure his throne. The Yorkists tried to undermine it. For example, Lovell who plotted against Henry in Burgundy trying to overthrow his claim. Also John de la pole, although helped with Warbeck, had plots of his own. Therefore Henry's efforts were undermined ~~the~~ by the Yorkist faction.

However, France and Ireland were threats also. Warbeck arrived in France and was accepted and welcomed by Charles the king of France. They let him stay at court, however because of the treaty that France and England signed, Warbeck had to go. ~~He then met to to attend~~ Although the threat ended, it still showed Henry's insecurity on the throne. Simnel received massive support from Ireland with them making him the king, providing money, munitions and men to fight. However this soon ended with England gaining Irish support. Although, it ended, the threat ~~the~~ again showed Henry's insecurity. Therefore, it was foreign support of the imposters that undermined Henry's security.

To conclude, it is evident that the Yorkist factions undermined Henry's efforts to secure and hold the throne with people like John de la pole posing massive threats. Although there was foreign support for Warbeck and Simnel, it always ended and never fully followed through. Therefore, Henry VIII's efforts to secure and hold the throne was undermined by Yorkist factions to a big extent because ~~foreign support didn't~~ Henry was always able to deal with foreign support.

This response received 11 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 2 ☒ Question 3 ☒

In the years 1485-1499, Henry VII needed to secure his position on the throne due to Yorkist claimants and his position as a usurper. It can be argued that his efforts were undermined by the Yorkist faction as they produced figureheads that challenge Henry's position and developed foreign support. However, Henry VII strengthened his own dynasty through unifying factions and forming foreign alliances.

It can be argued that Henry VII's efforts to secure the throne were undermined by the Yorkist faction as a result of living Yorkist claimants. These individuals could be used as a figurehead to rally opposition against Henry, appealing to Yorkist supporters, especially those that had only supported Henry VII <sup>at Bosworth</sup> due to their dislike of Richard III. This is evident through the emergence of pretender Lambert Simnel who claimed to be Edward Plantagenet, the Earl of Warwick, who had been locked in the Tower by Henry VII due to his position. Through this, Yorkist supporters, Lord Francis Lovell and John de la Pole that had survived the battle of Bosworth rallied to his side and developed support. This is shown through their



presence in Ireland in which the Lord Deputy of Ireland, Earl of Kildare crowned himself the King of Ireland and provided them with a base ~~to~~ to invade in 1487. Although they lost the Battle of Stoke, this emphasised Henry's ~~vulnerability~~ ~~to~~ ~~with~~ vulnerabilities as due to his position as a usurper, Henry allowed John de la Pole to join the Royal Household, despite ~~op~~ fighting against him at Bosworth and this allowed him to flee to Burgundy to secure 2,000 German mercenaries to fight Henry. Therefore, it can be argued that Henry's effort to secure the throne was undermined by Yorkist faction as they emphasised his position as a usurper and his lack of ~~seer~~ security.

Moreover, it can be further shown that Henry VII's efforts to secure the throne were undermined by Yorkist faction as they produced foreign support to challenge Henry VII. This is evident through Perkin Warbeck, a pretender who claimed to be Richard, the younger prince in the tower. Through this, many of England's common enemies supported him such as, France who welcomed him in 1492 and Scotland ~~in~~ in which James IV arranged a marriage between Warbeck and his cousin, Lady Catherine Gordon. Through this, Warbeck's status developed and became powerful, ~~especially~~ especially after Margaret of Burgundy, aunt to the Princes in the tower recognised him as her own and encouraged



Maximilian, the Holy Roman Emperor to acknowledge him as the rightful king in ~~1494~~ 1494. Through this, Burgundy created Warbeck as a figurehead ~~that~~ backed with foreign support to challenge Henry VII in order to restore the Yorkist line to the monarchy. Therefore, it can be shown that Yorkist factions did threaten Henry VII's security on the throne as they ~~provided~~ formed alliances with foreign opposition to challenge Henry.

In contrast to this, it can be addressed that Henry's security on the throne was not undermined by the Yorkist faction as he ~~for~~ united the factions of Lancaster and York by ~~an~~ strengthening his own dynasty. This is shown by removing the Titulus Regius set up by Richard III that made Edward IV and Elizabeth<sup>4</sup> Woodville's marriage ~~a~~ invalid and their children illegitimate. After this, Henry VII married Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV, uniting the 2 warring factions. This meant that those who would not support Henry VII as he was a Lancaster, would support his children, who had both Lancasterian and ~~York~~ Yorkist blood. Through this, Henry developed his claim to the throne as the marriage alliance ~~ruled~~ <sup>a</sup>potential rival claimant challenging him. Therefore, it can be shown that Henry VII's security on the throne was not challenged by Yorkist factions as he strengthened his dynasty by ~~uniting the factions~~ <sup>uniting the</sup> factions.

Furthermore, it can be shown that Henry's security was not undermined by Yorkist factions as Henry developed his own policies that reduced ~~his power~~ their power and strengthened his. This is shown with the Acts of Attainder (1485) that backdated his reign on the throne by one day, meaning those that fought alongside Richard III at Bosworth were ~~re~~ deemed traitors. This allowed Henry VII to tackle Yorkist supports by killing ~~for~~ or imprisoning claimants, such as the Earl of Warwick, and taking away their land, making them ~~powerless~~ powerless and not influential. Not only did Henry VII gain land, but he further secured his position through foreign alliances, such as Treaty of Medina del Campo (1489) that formed alliance between Spain and England through the marriage of their eldest heirs, Catherine of Aragon and Prince Arthur. This was the first time a major European power ~~regarded~~ acknowledged his right to be king by signing a treaty, presenting Henry VII as ~~powerless~~ powerful. Therefore, it can be argued that Henry VII's security was not threatened by Yorkist factions as he was able to reduce their power and expand his through policies developed by parliament.

To conclude, Yorkist factions presented a threat to Henry VII's security on the throne by developing Yorkist signposts supported by foreign powers who directly

challenged Henry VII, emphasising his position as a usurper. However, Henry VII was able to remain on the throne by uniting the factions and removing power from those who opposed <sup>him</sup> ~~his~~, ~~the~~ strengthening his dynasty through policies. therefore, Yorkist factions only posed as a threat to an extent as Henry VII used their losses to emphasise his power and as a result, remained on the throne until his death.

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 F

Chosen question number: Question 2 ☒Question 3 ☒

There were rebellions all across the country in 1549, and most of them were <sup>13</sup> major and short lived. Although, the Kett's rebellion was more significant compared to the others as it was larger (consisting of 60,000 men) and was longer (5 months). But whether or not it was a major threat to the ~~the~~ government is questionable.

The rebellion itself was triggered by



a Royal Commission on enclosures. Many people across England hated enclosures as it disturbed their agricultural work. Although it has helped <sup>some</sup> locals in becoming more specialised, such as in sheep farming.

There was a Royal Commission which was investigating into the issue of the enclosures, which led to an uprising of the locals to pull them down.

So as a ~~res~~ result, this rebellion didn't start out against the government and in fact ~~they~~ the rebels believed that they were helping, making this a 'local rebellion'.

After a while the rebellion grew in size with a local landlord, 'Kett', taking charge. It started to become unclear on what their main motivations were, even though an article was issued which was related to economic issues and bringing ~~to~~ back <sup>some</sup> old traditions. The government did pardon them which a lot ~~to~~ of the rebels agreed to but Kett refused. Then the rebels were provoked by ~~the~~ <sup>a</sup> small <sup>local</sup> army which was sent to disband them, leading to the rebels ~~rebel~~ overthrowing and occupying Norwich.

To summarise, so from a simple loyal rebellion has led to treason, even though the rebels still had no intention to overthrow the government and it seemed to be aimed more on a local scale rather than a national rebellion.

The rebellion soon broke when Northumberland sent in a large army, resulting in the death of 6,000 rebels and the execution of 300, including Kett.

This shows that the government took this issue seriously and by the high way the rebellion was solved, shows how much of a threat they truly believed it

was. Maybe because they believed that it  
will encourage others to rebel, so the high death toll was  
used as a deterrent.

In conclusion, from the start to end,  
the rebellion was 'local' as there were  
no intentions to bring down the monarchy  
or government, so it wasn't  
significant when looking at that aspect.  
It could be more significant on a  
local scale as the rebels were  
revolting against the local government  
and took Norwich.

Although, the rebellion was treason as they  
besieged a city and if it continued then



Kett may have gained support and so may  
 have become a larger threat, and even  
 more significant than it was before.

This response received 6 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit.</li> <li>• The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Section C

### Question 4 and Question 5

#### EITHER

- 4 How far do you agree that the reform of the Privy Council in 1540 was the key turning point in the development of royal government in the years 1485–1603?

#### OR

- 5 'It was primarily the use of patronage that allowed monarchs to retain their control of the kingdom in the years 1485–1603.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

## Exemplar response G

Chosen question number: Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒

It could be ~~to~~ strongly agreed with that the reform of the Privy Council in 1540 was the key turning point in the development of royal government in the years 1485-1603 as the Privy Council did undergo major changes as a result of its faction and the introduction of the dry stamp. Despite the ~~an~~ large amount of reform in the Privy Council in 1540 that certainly ~~developed~~ led to development of royal government in this year, some may disagree and argue that it was the role of parliament, the Privy Council in other years and the role of the Royal Council that were also key turning points within royal government in these years.

It is best to strongly agree that the reform of the Privy Council in 1540 was the key turning point in the development of royal government in these years as the Privy Council underwent very significant changes. Largely, the biggest reform within the Privy Council <sup>in 1540</sup> was the introduction of the dry stamp in the 1530's that became a lot of power by 1540. Such a stamp that allowed for valued individuals to

sign documents on behalf of the stamp could bring a lot of power and status to those who were allowed to sign it. Partially, the development of the faction in 1540 led by Edward Seymour and John Dudley meant that the Privy Council underwent huge changes. The pair were able to get the control of the day stamp and reformed the Privy Council through influencing alterations to the King's will to their favour. Edward Seymour made himself Lord Protector and John Dudley Duke of Norfolk without the King's knowledge and were able to grant themselves huge numbers of rewards such as land and titles to reward their followers. This was a key turning point as it showed how the role of the day stamp was heightened greatly in 1540 and led to massive scale corruption within the Privy Council in this year. The relet a heap of the Great Seal was also introduced, demonstrating how the Privy Council had undergone massive reform in 1540 as it became more corrupt and held a lot more power within royal government than it had before with the previous ruler. Therefore, the reform of the Privy Council in 1540 may be the key turning point in the development of royal government in the years 1487-1603 as it showed how the Council came to have a huge amount of



power as a result of changes in the years.

It can be said however that the reformation of the Privy Council in 1540 was not the key turning point in the development of central government as Elizabeth's rule brought significant changes to the role of the Privy Council ~~and was~~ as well as the role of sheriff and Lord Lieutenant. ~~The~~ It could be said that during Elizabeth's rule in the 1580's and early 1600's, there were the most significant developments in royal government. The Privy Council in the 1580's became the first Council to be only staffed by women, whereby women had been excluded in both Henry VII and Henry VIII's Privy Councils previously and included women who had a lot of power as daughters or wives of leading politicians, as well as a chamber maid and 6 maids in waiting. In addition to the <sup>major</sup> change in the personnel of the Privy Council, Elizabeth's rule in the 1580's also brought huge changes to the role of sheriff and the Lord Lieutenant. Whilst the previous ruler Mary in 1559 had just divided the country into 10 sherwens, Elizabeth transformed the role of Lord Lieutenant by ~~turning~~ giving it a significant role in sheriff matters, in dealing with trouble from rebellions and ensuring local government officials worked alongside the Lord Lieutenant. In doing so, she



wardable within royal government to a local government more strongly, as was done with the Secretary role. This role, which had been previously split between two men, in 1540 Sir Thomas Cromwell fell from power, was increasingly involved in the day-to-day running of government but also, although the Privy Council business meetings were well run and the Queen's interests were being represented clearly at all times. Therefore, it may be that the reform of the Privy Council may not be the key turning point in the development of royal government as within the 1570's and 1580's, Elizabeth was able to transform the personnel of the Privy Council as well as the role of Secretary and Lord Treasurer in a way previous ones hadn't reasonably done.

Despite the major changes to royal government that occurred in the later years of the Tudor period, a lot of the development within the Privy Council occurred during the early years of Henry VIII's reign. But this may suggest that the key turning point in the development of royal government was the role of the Privy Council in the 1490's ~~so~~ to the later years of Henry VIII's reign that continued into Henry VIII's reign. Henry VII was able to heavily increase the

importance of the Royal Council from previous years. Whereas in the early years of Henry's reign in the late 1480s the Royal Council was <sup>limited and often</sup> merely to discuss routine matters of state, and it expanded greatly in the 1490s. The Council was more open and informal than it was to be under Henry VIII's reign, containing over 200 men, including 22 men who had served the previous king Edward and 20 men who had served Richard III. Some such as John Morton had careers <sup>in the court</sup> for the duration of Henry's reign and could be used as a part of Henry VIII's 'Great Councils'. The key turning point here was the development of such 'Great Councils' that were called 5 times between 1485 - 1509 and gathered key information on wars and issues for the monarch. Therefore, as the Royal Council later became more limited under Henry VIII's reign to having just 20 members and being <sup>most</sup> focused on dealing with the Pilgrimage of Grace rebellion in 1536 and war with France in 1525, the key turning point in the development of royal government in these years may be the near increase in the importance <sup>and size</sup> of the Royal Council (unseen before) during Henry VII's reign (as opposed to the decline of the previous Council in the 1480s).

Although the role of the Royal Council did change significantly in comparison to the first parliament, parliament itself may be the key turning point in the development of the royal government in this year as it faced experienced some trouble, as opposed to the Royal Council. The Parliament itself was called merely ~~three~~ nine times during Henry VII's reign and was largely only used to coronate Henry VII in 1485 but it has an ever increasing importance in its later years.

Not only was parliament used ~~in a~~ in an attempt to grant Henry his divorce in the 1530s, it was clearly changing royal government as it led to major opposition over taxes. For more often it was called by Henry VIII (in total seven times). Wolsey himself had faced severe opposition in the Commons in 1520 in his call for more taxes but additionally, the use of parliament to declare an increase in taxes led to a number of rebellions, ~~particular~~ during the Lincolnshire rebellion in 1536. Particularly despite its limited role in Edward VI's rule. Elizabeth I however Elizabeth I called parliament many times to secure for tenth and fifteenth as well as the



1534 rebellion, both <sup>first</sup> ~~first~~ <sup>times</sup> in the 1580's that led to a severe economic decline in the 1590's.

Therefore, the changing activity of parliament and its role in deciding amounts required for taxation that led to a number of rebellions was could be deemed the key turning point in the development of royal government as opposed to the Privy Council's reform in 1540 as it showed how it was linked to the country's stability and economic prosperity of the country in a number of ways throughout these years.

In light of the <sup>clear</sup> developments in the royal government in the years 1487-1603, ~~first~~ <sup>clear</sup> to ~~show~~ <sup>show</sup> that the reform of the Privy Council in 1540 was the key turning point. Despite the sheer growth in the royal council, the changes brought to royal government during Elizabeth's rule and the changing activity of parliament that linked to the country's stability, there were all changes over time. The Privy Council ~~more~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~year~~ <sup>year</sup> ~~increasingly~~ <sup>increasingly</sup> reformed and changed as a result of a faction that developed in 1540 relating to the dynastic, changes that were only matched by other developments over a period of a minimum of five years, therefore it must be considered the key turning point as how little time ~~it took~~ <sup>it took</sup> such changes ~~clear~~ <sup>clear</sup> in and its impact.

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

This response received 18 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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