

Examiners' Report
June 2015

GCE History 6HI03 A

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see a good standard of responses from candidates in the penultimate session of the 6HI03 A examination. Many candidates wrote insightful comments which placed them in the higher mark categories. The paper was divided into two sections: Section (A) was an In-Depth Study question, and Section (B) an Associated Historical Controversy question.

Centres should note that the amount of space provided in the booklet for answers is more than enough for full marks.

Although a few responses were quite brief, there was little evidence on this paper of candidates having insufficient time to answer both questions. The ability range of those entering was diverse but the design of the paper allowed all abilities to be catered for. There were also very few rubric errors. By a large majority, more entrants sat *A1 – Protest, Crisis and Rebellion in England, 1536–88* than for *A2 – Revolution, Republic and Restoration: England, 1629–67*.

One positive was the impression that, in general, candidates were able to offer more specific knowledge, particularly in relation to the controversy questions. The discriminating factor in their relative success in applying the knowledge was how well this was integrated with the arguments in the given sources and the precise demands of the question.

One pleasing trend is that very few candidates produced essays which were devoid of analysis. The two main weaknesses in responses which scored less well tended to be: (1) a lack of sufficient knowledge, rather than lengthy descriptive writing without analysis, or (2), informed writing which, whilst analytical in some senses, tended more towards answer a generic version of the given question, e.g. responses that offered seemingly pre-prepared explanations for opposition to Charles I, rather than the specific question asked in Section A, Question 3. The latter issue was also found across the controversies in Section B, with some answers tending more towards the broader controversy than the question as specifically asked. As a result in such cases, engagement with the sources was also often less successful. Overall though, the paper provided candidates with the opportunity to develop their essay writing and to include source material as and when necessary.

At the higher levels, and related to the issue above, a discriminating factor was often the ability to really explore the key words and phrases in the question, be these specific to the particular topic, such as 'disastrous degree' or '*growing* opposition', as well as the common stems such as 'to what extent'. Candidates who convincingly applied their knowledge to exploring these issues were very successful. However, candidates should be wary of forcing the use of these, as there were cases where arguments over the 'extent' or the application of key phrases was simply asserted or misapplied.

The previously noted tendency for candidates to analyse and produce judgements in the main body of the answer and have cursory conclusions was to some extent reduced. Candidates should still be reminded that considered introductions and conclusions often provide a solid framework for sustained argument and evaluation.

The answers of a minority of less successful candidates in Section A suggested that they lacked the detailed knowledge base required to tackle these questions and produced a catch-all commentary on the stipulated topic, with obvious repercussions. The best answers to Section A questions showed some impressive study of 16th and 17th British history, with students producing incisive, scholarly analysis.

Question 1

This was the less popular question within A1, and it produced a range of responses. Some candidates were very knowledgeable, both in terms of actual policies and the wider context surrounding Tudor financial policies, exploring the extent of the success of these. A common approach was to deal with these in two or three sections on financial policies under each monarch and/or Somerset and Northumberland. A common line of argument was that Cromwell tried valiantly to improve finances, but Henry's needs worked against these, and that Northumberland was more successful than Somerset. Less successful responses tended to give more generalised account of the financial measures, lacking in specific references, or struggled to beyond contextual issues and tended to be a narrative with sporadic assertion.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4

The key to ruling successfully as a monarch is to have financial security. It is clear throughout both Henry VIII's and Edward VI's reign during the period of 1536 - 1588 that attempts to better financial management were made, such as through the court of Augmentations established in 1536 to care for the money received through the Dissolution of the monasteries in the same year. Nevertheless, it can be argued that the misguided and thoughtless actions of both Henry VIII and Lord Protector, Somerset, meant that changes established in the given years in order to better the Tudor Government's situation were made in futile. Excessive spending, continuing wars and lack of clear financial organisation meant that any attempts to achieve financial success were impossible.

Therefore, it is fair to say that changes made to Tudor government finances between 1536 - 1553 were only successful to a limited extent.

In 1536, Tudor government finances appeared to be at a height. The recent Dissolution of the monasteries provided the government with a huge injection of money, ^{giving} over 1 million pounds to the crown.

Cromwell realised the importance of protecting this significant amount of money and advised the King to set up the Court of Augmentations in the same year, where money could be organised and divided, preventing Henry from wasting large sums foolishly on patronage. Though this could be seen to undermine Henry's authority, it was a necessary act considering Henry often acted on impulse with money. Before Cromwell's financial reform, Henry was in control of 80% of finances; a particularly unsuccessful way to manage Tudor government money. Cromwell restricted the King's

Privy Purse and continually advised the King to avoid war, as it would be a costly expedition. These factors allowed Tudor Government finances to remain stable throughout the years 1536 to the early 1540's. However, Cromwell's fall meant that Henry no longer had the valuable advise of a wise and educated financial adviser. It was soon after Cromwell's fall to financial problems began to materialise. Cromwell's changes to Tudor finances were a success, the tudor crown was more prosperous than it had ever been in regards to financial management, though the success would be shortlived after Cromwell's removal.

Between 1543 - 1546, Henry made the costly mistake to venture on war with France. All of the money gained from the Dissolution of the Monasteries was wasted on this 1.6 million pound expedition and the only real success of capturing Boulogne proved to be

an even greater financial problem. The garrisoning of Boulogne cost over £100,000 alone and the area acted as a financial drain for many years to come. Even more devastatingly, Henry issued the debasement of the coin in 1543 in order to further fund his war efforts. This led to mass inflation, causing an explosion of poverty across Henry's realm. Henry's foolish mistake to embark on war completely destroyed the financial stability established under Cromwell and the Tudor government finances would remain damaged for a further 15 years until Elizabeth I's reign. Henry even sold crown lands and carried out the abolition of the Chantries act in 1547 in attempt to recover some finances. The King's actions were not just financially destructive, but socially, politically and religiously. Henry was only able to gain £160,000 from the Abolition of the Chantries;

just 20% of the money received from the Dissolution of the monasteries.

This was hardly enough to pay even 5% of the loans he had made. Without Cromwell, Henry was massively unsuccessful in changing finances for the Tudor government. The repercussions of Henry's financial failure were felt throughout all of his children's reigns.

After Henry's death in 1547, it was up to the Lord Protector of Edward to attempt to improve the financial situation. Nevertheless, Somerset did little to improve finances and could be argued to have made the problem even worse. Henry left debts of over ~~one~~ 2 million pounds, yet Somerset continued the costly war against Scotland, costing a further 1.3 million pounds. Furthermore, Somerset did not wish to return Boulogne as it was the prize of the King's expedition against France. Sentimentality clearly got the better of Somerset.

as this drained money even more so. After Somerset's fall, it was up to Northumberland to attempt to repair the inflated financial problems caused by Somerset. Northumberland returned Boulogne, saving the crown over 600 000 pounds per year. Northumberland attempted to restabalise finances through organisation; using advise from the Privy council to delegate where money was needed. However, Edward's premature death meant that Northumberland's financial changes would be shortlived and he made ~~minimal~~ little impact on the poor financial situation to constitute ~~it~~ a success. Throughout Edward's reign between 1547 - 1553, financial changes were not successful. Somerset did ~~nothing~~ in the means of recovering finances and Northumberland had neither the time nor discipline to make a significant financial change to benefit the Tudor government.

→

To conclude, changes made to Tudor government finances in the years 1536 - 1553 were overall ~~not~~ a colossal failure. The ~~financial~~ financial situation appeared to be left in a state of disrepair, with debts adding up to millions and no clear form of financial management. Though under Cromwell's advise, finances were managed efficiently and effectively, the poor decisions of both King Henry VIII and Lord Protector Somerset acted as a catalyst for the breakdown of financial success. It would take many years for this financial situation to be repaired.



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Examiner Comments

This response to question 1 is focused, evaluative, balanced, and uses knowledge to develop arguments carefully, reaching judgements on issues throughout. Range could be better in terms of the latter part of the period, but this is covered, and as such would not preclude this response from gaining a level 5.



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Examiner Tip

For a level 5 response, sustained argument and evaluation would be expected. On a question like this, it would mean exploring every issue and weighing up the extent to which it was successful throughout the essay.

Question 2

This was a popular question, producing a range of responses. There were many strong answers, with many able to include such issues as Elizabeth's broader aims concerning trade, defence from invasion and the issue of marriage, examining these with reference to France, Scotland, and the Low Countries.

As is often the case on many questions, a distinguishing factor is how candidates handle material which is less directly related to the question yet potentially relevant. For example, many candidates discussed religion; however, whereas stronger responses firmly focused their analysis of this onto the impact on foreign relations, some offered - often reasoned and cogent - analysis of religious issues in their own right, with limited reference to relations with Spain.

Stronger responses also had a clear focus on the phrase 'disastrous degree' and provided a consideration of how far this was the case. Some responses produced a narrative of the time frame and /or went up to 1588, limiting their success.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4

~~1559 - Religious settlement~~

~~1568 - Piracy 48,000 gold florins stolen~~

~~£ Hume - Praises Elizabeth~~

~~65 - Netherlands, Sea Beggars~~

Following the death of Mary I of England, in 1558, the Anglo-Spanish relations, which up until this point had been generally harmonious, rapidly declined when Elizabeth took the throne. During the years 1558-74, the relations did deteriorate, however not to a disastrous degree, but this was mainly due to religious policies and foreign policy - particularly piracy.

During these years there was a conflict over religion as Philip II, and therefore Spain, was Catholic and followed the Pope. When Elizabeth first acceded the throne her main

(Section A continued) focus was on religion. Although Protestant herself, she was fond of ~~some~~ some of the Catholic doctrines ~~such as the~~ and practices, such as the performance of hymns and the bishops and priests wearing vestments. Nevertheless, Philip was concerned that, like her brother, Elizabeth would return England back to full protestantism, which would be dangerous for Philip if they allied themselves with the French huguenots. However, Philip had little reason to be concerned over religion ~~and~~ ^{as} Elizabeth in fact opted for a 'middle way', as her Father did, hence John Guys assessment that Elizabeth just wanted a religious policy that was based on her preferences. This was presented as the 1559 Religious Settlement - the Act of Supremacy and the Act of Uniformity. Philip himself would have mostly been concerned with the Act of Uniformity which primarily focused on the appearance and doctrines of Elizabeth's new Church. So, during the years 1558-74, the relationship between England and Spain did not drastically decline due to

(Section A continued) religion, however it hardly put Elizabeth in Philip's favour.

However, it can be argued that Elizabeth's support of piracy was a major factor in the deteriorating relationship. In 1565, Elizabeth gave her support to the Elizabeth Pirates, also known as the 'Sea Dogs'. She gave them permission to deal in Acts of Piracy, particularly where the Spanish were concerned. One event that played a part in the deterioration was when, in 1565, Sir Francis Drake - a leading naval officer, ransacked a Spanish ship returning from the New World and took 48,000 florins and therefore stole from Philip and Spain.

In retaliation to this event, Philip set up a trade embargo so England could not trade with Spain or the Netherlands, which at this time Philip controlled.

Nevertheless; Elizabeth ~~had~~ set up trade links with other countries so Philip's halt on trade did not actually affect England that badly*. Due to Elizabeth's open support for English piracy,

(Section A continued) the relations between herself and Philip did deteriorate to a disastrous degree as the actions of both leaders had a big impact on the other.

Another impact on the Anglo-Spanish relations, was England's growing alliance ^{with} ~~the~~ the French. For ^{some} ~~most~~ of Elizabeth's reign she considered marrying the French Duke of Alençon. The Duke, whilst also being Protestant, was a major part of the ruling of France and had Elizabeth been married to him, this would have been dangerous for Philip. As it happens, Elizabeth never did marry the Duke however the prospect of her doing so and being allied with the French was very damaging to Anglo-Spanish relations.

On balance, during the years 1558-74, Elizabeth's relations with Philip II and Spain were not exactly promising. While religion played a part in the deteriorating relationship, the biggest factor was Elizabeth's support of the

(Section A continued) Acts of piracy which occurred, and while Hume praises Elizabeth's decisions and involvement during these years, it could be argued that these acts led to a further declining relationship which ~~launched~~ prompted Philip to launch the Armada in 1588.

* As well as this, upon the outbreak of War in the Netherlands in 1565, Elizabeth allowed the Sea Beggars - a group of Dutch Pirates, to use English Sea Ports to dock their boats. Although this doesn't show Elizabeth's outright support for the rebels, it does show how she was willing to help them, further adding to the stress of the relationship.



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Examiner Comments

This response to question 2 was given a high level 3 mark. It shows an understanding of the question and attempts to link material to the question in order to analyse changes in Anglo-Spanish relations. However, this is not always convincing, and at times the focus is more on why relations changed than the extent to which they deteriorated.



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Examiner Tip

When planning points, think carefully to ensure these are arguments that directly answer the question. If not, you may wish to consider amending or leaving this out to concentrate on more focused points.

Question 3

Most candidates offered an assessment of the varying factors which created opposition to Charles during this period, with many able to explore at length the influence of Archbishop Laud and the extent to which his policies, and how they were perceived, created resentment. The role of the Earl of Strafford predictably featured in many answers, particularly with regards to his recall during the Bishops Wars, although some knowledgeable candidates were less successful in linking material on Strafford to the question. The influence of other advisors such as Windebank, Noy, Cottington, Finch and Henrietta Maria featured in fewer answers. Many also drew from a broad range of alternative factors, such as Charles' own actions and handling of affairs, the existence of personal rule, particular policies relating to religion, finance and foreign affairs or particular events such as the Hampden Case. Whereas less successful responses offered more general accounts of opposition, stronger responses attempted to explore the interrelationship between these other factors and those who advised Charles, as well as giving consideration to the word 'growing'.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1 Question 2
 Question 3 Question 4

PLAN - was advisers

Political

- ↳ Buckingham had a strong influence over Charles
- ↳ After Buckingham's death he had Wentworth, but not as close
- ↳ Queen - spark opposition as she was Catholic + had little knowledge of how to rule England.

Religious

- ↳ Other factors
- ↳ Religion - leaned towards catholicism
 - ↳ Liked decoration + Bishops
 - ↳ Bishops in the Privy Council
 - ↳ Influence over the country.
- ↳ Puritans would not like this
- ↳ Not in the bible

Economic

- ↳ Ship money - no wars with France + Spain had ended.
- ↳ Only to be collected in times of war + in coastal counties.
- ↳ Opposition from people paying
- ↳ Opposition from parliament as they were not needed

What did he redress?

- ↳ ship money
- ↳ Feudal dues
- ↳ prerogative courts
- ↳ Star chambers

(Section A continued) Charles I's advisers were the main cause of growing opposition to his rule during the years 1629-40. How far do you agree with this view?

During Charles I's personal rule he faced growing opposition. This was partly due to his advisers, however there were other contributing factors such as religion, ship money and feudal dues.

~~A large portion of the personal rule was influenced by the role of Bue~~

One cause of growing opposition to Charles I's rule was his advisors. A large portion of the personal rule was influenced by the role of Buckingham. Charles had grown very fond of Buckingham and ^{Charles} he felt a strong loyalty towards him. However, after Buckingham's death ~~the~~ Charles was largely influenced by the opinions of his wife Henrietta Maria ^{Wentworth and Laud}. This was a cause of growing opposition as ~~the~~ ^{the Queen} was Catholic. Many at the time feared of a Catholic uprising and this marriage only increased their fears. It also sparked controversy as

(Section A continued) the Queen ~~was not~~ had little knowledge of how to rule England. This would therefore suggest the King was not being provided with the best information on how to rule England independently between the years 1629-40, increasing opposition. ^{①*}

Religion played a large role in the growing opposition to Charles I's rule during the years 1629-40, suggesting ^{his advisor} ~~it~~ ↑ was not the main factor. Although Charles was an Anglican, many believed he was a Catholic. He favoured decoration and the use of Bishops ^{introduced by Laud}. The use of Bishops sparked opposition as they are not mentioned in the Bible so many puritans disagreed with their use. However, many ~~royal~~ royalists favoured the use of Bishops as they helped maintain order as they controlled what people preached. Many ~~were~~ opposed Charles as he had placed Bishops in the Privy Council, this angered people as the Bishops would have a say in how the country is run, ^{which could be argued to be} ↑ swaying towards Catholicism.

(Section A continued) in their view. ^②*

Some of Charles I's methods of raising finance for his personal rule led to ~~a~~ growing opposition. ~~to his rule during the years 1629-40~~ Charles' main way of raising revenue during his personal rule was through ship money. This led to growing opposition as he had made peace with France and Spain and was still collecting ship money even though he was no longer at war. Ship money is only to be collected at times of war and from coastal counties. Not only did Charles collect the tax when England was not at war, he collected it from inland counties in the midlands. This would increase opposition as many may have felt as they did not need to pay the tax. Another financial measure Charles took that increase opposition to his rule between the years 1629-40 was Feudal dues. Feudal dues were paid by those who had been knighted. Evidence of opposition to these was in the Hampton Court case where John Hampton refused to pay these fines. This shows Charles I's

(Section A continued) advisers were not the only contributing factor to the growing opposition of his rule between the years 1629-40.

② * However it was hard to measure the opposition at the time as Bishops controlled what people preached and there wasn't a parliament to oppose Charles' policies.

To conclude, Charles I's advisors were a cause of growing opposition to his rule during the years 1629-40 as they influenced the way he ruled the country, however there were other factors that contributed to the growing opposition.

Religion played a large role in growing opposition to Charles as he leaned towards Catholics, which the puritans opposed. Many also opposed Charles' financial policies, such as the collection of Ship money.

① * ~~Wentworth and Laud.~~ However, after Buckingham's death he had not bonded with his other advisors such as Laud and Wentworth. Charles saw his advisors

① ~~* Wentworth and Laud.~~ However, after Buckingham's death he had not bonded with his other advisors such as Laud and Wentworth. Charles saw his advisors (Section A continued) more as servants and policy advisors, as opposed to a friend.



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Examiner Comments

This Level 3 response is broadly analytical, but offers limited detail and development, particularly on the given issue of advisors.



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Examiner Tip

To access the higher levels on the In-Depth Study question, you must have a sound subject knowledge and be able to apply this consistently to the demands of the question. Check the specification for the key topics.

Question 4

Whilst less popular than question 3, this question produced a range of responses, a large proportion of which were in the higher levels. Strong responses were often structured thematically, such as around constitutional issues, religion, finance and land, although candidates were well able to appreciate the links between these issues. Precise knowledge was offered on issues such as the restrictions on Dissenters under the Corporation Act and the Quaker Act, and the extent to which these quelled concerns such as the fear of the Quaker menace, the issuance of the New Prayer Book and the Act of Uniformity, or the failed attempts to introduce the Declaration of Indulgence in 1662-3. Many considered the broad retention by the Convention and Cavalier Parliaments of the reforms passed in 1641 with regards to the financial and prerogative powers of the monarch, but balanced this by providing evidence of a conservative backlash against the extension of parliamentary powers into local freedoms and increased taxation that resulted from the Civil War. Many argued that parliament conceded much of these powers, with the likes of the Militia Acts and the repeal of the Triennial Act. Some responses did have a sketchier knowledge or produced a less balanced judgement, but these were less than in other questions.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

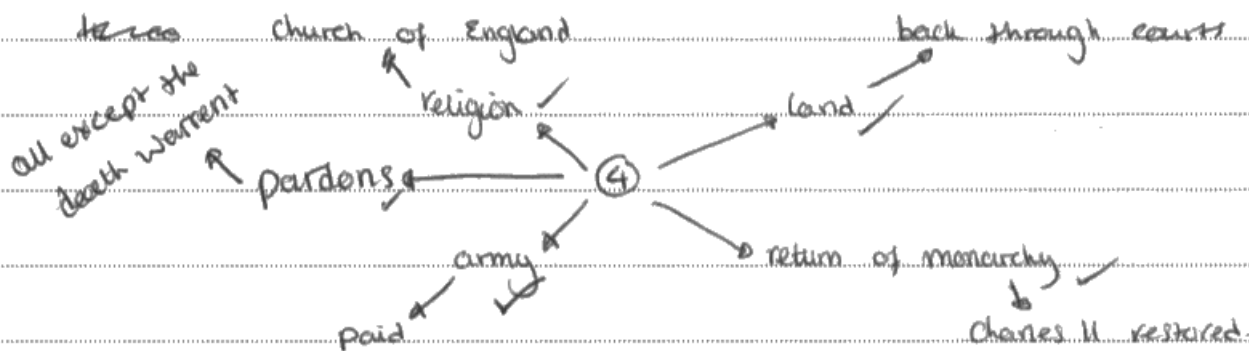
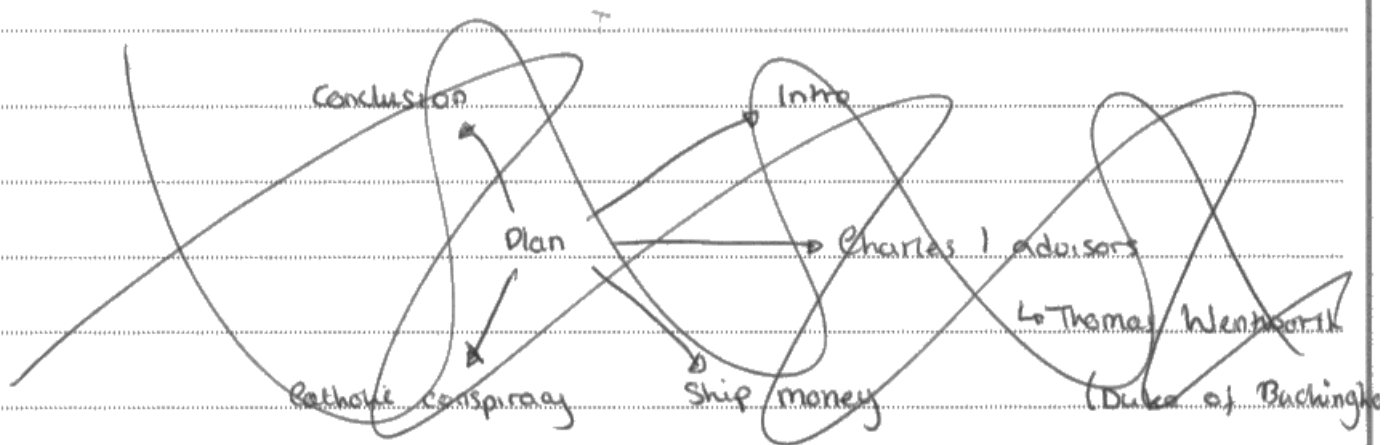
Chosen Question Number:

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4



It could be said that between the years 1660-1667 the restoration settlement had mixed successes leaving the position of the country at this time ^{largely settled} similar but slightly improved ^{as} to how it was back at the time of Charles I.

With some aspects and problems being settled with others not and opposition coming as a result from both.

One area in which to a large degree was settled during the years 1660-1667 was the issue of Land which during the civil wars had been taken or lost from ^{both parliament and royalist} ~~parliament~~ supporters or those higher up in the classes. This issue was ~~initially~~ initially mentioned within the declaration of Breda which allowed Charles II back. This was settled as far as the idea that the land that was lost could be got back by the individual who had lost it but only through means of going through the courts which, in hindsight was a good idea, but at the time caused anger and people to become unsettled with the direction in which the restoration was going.

The greatest achievement which came of the restoration settlement was the return of the monarchy to the new United Kingdom through the form of Charles II, which did to a large extent help to settle the country providing them with a sense of stability which is definitely something which as a whole had been lacking ^{too} ~~from~~ through the civil wars between 1642 and 1651 and then during the ~~time~~ short time after Oliver Cromwell's death in 1658 and the failed protectorate. The restoration of the monarchy although unsure of its outcome gave many people hope of a more stable future even if the king (Charles II) was only to be used as a figure head it gave people a sense of something they knew, after all many still believed

believed that the presence of a king followed the path of tradition even though now it had been shown that it was possible to rule without, even if this did mean there was a degree of instability within the country.

Another area which came as a result of the restoration settlement was the sorting out of the army leading to yet another success helping

(Section A continued) the country to be more settled ^{as a whole} between the years 1660 and 1667. The army had been a problem pretty much right from the start with various disputes happening over who should have control and the ^{reoccurring} problems of payment or more accurately lack of. This was another achievement of the settlement which ^{also} allowed the newly restored Charles II to have ownership of an army - despite the fact it was very small and hardly worth having ~~and~~ as well as ~~an~~ essentially ^{removing} the army from any political ~~and~~ occupancy whilst even more importantly getting them paid. The payment of the army had been long ~~overdue~~ ^{overdue} right from the start and in my opinion all they had really wanted right from the start, the fact that the army had been paid left one less problem to be worried about and held off even longer. ~~Another area which involved the army~~

Another area of the settlement which included the army as well as other individuals was the issuing of 'general pardons' which allowed any indecent acts played out during the time between the civil wars and after Charles I's death to be forgotten and on the whole this went well apart from the clause which came with this idea, all those who signed the king's death warrant were to be executed. There was however one problem with this, no one really wanted to admit that they'd done it or if it was clear they had they blamed Oliver Cromwell (who by this point couldn't defend himself as he had died in 1658) for forcing them to sign giving them no other

choice. It's not clear ~~when~~ whether or not this worked but it left many people unsure of the outcome despite the pardons overall helping to settle the country during the restoration period.

Finally an area of the settle restoration which causes its overall success to be questioned is the concept which links back to religion, one of the more



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Examiner Comments

This Level 4 answer, which offers a clearly structured analytical approach, examines the extent to which settlement was achieved. Whilst not fully explored, the candidate structures points around key issues and themes, and uses knowledge to analyse these with a clear focus.



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Examiner Tip

For a level 5 response, sustained argument and evaluation would be expected, with convincing depth. On a question like this, it would mean exploring every issue and weighing up the extent to which it was tyrannical throughout the essay.

Question 5

This was the more popular of the two controversy questions for A1, and it produced a wide range of responses. Many higher level responses established and applied clear criteria for assessing the degree of threat, drew distinctions between the two main rebellions, or even made considered comparisons to other rebellions across the Tudor period. The majority of candidates understandably confined their arguments to the Western and East Anglian risings and this in no way precluded the full range of levels. There were some who latched onto the list in Source 1 and commented on other risings, some even referred to the diversion of resources to deal with the Oxfordshire rising and the significance of the lack of unrest in the North comparing 1549 with 1536. Own knowledge was deployed by the majority, but to varying degrees. Many recited well-established general points, such as proximity to London or Somerset's problems. More specific detail was given a pleasing number cited specific evidence, such as the details of the battle of Dussindale or on the the cost of the Scottish campaign. There were a good number who drew the distinction between the threat to Somerset and to the Tudor regime. The sources were generally understood and there was plenty of effective use of specific references to illustrate points together with good cross-referencing, although misunderstanding of aspects such as 'Scotland still garrisoned' serves as a reminder of the need for a close reading of the sources.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 5

Question 6

Question 7

Question 8

When considering the rebellions of 1549, Source 1 mostly agrees with the statement that the government was never seriously threatened. However, sources 2 and 3 ~~contradict~~ contradict this opinion, for the most part, suggesting that the government had been threatened by the rebellions of 1549. In order to analyse the statement, the ~~size~~ size, how widespread ~~it was~~ ^{they were} and the government's response must be considered. Overall, evidence suggests that although the rebellions did pose some threat to the government, the rebels were never likely to succeed and so were not considered a serious threat.

Source 1 claims that the government's policy towards the rebellions of 1549 was eminently successful suggesting that, in terms of the government response, ~~that~~ the rebellions were not a serious threat. This could be argued to be true as in the western rebellion, although, the rebels numbers were 6000, twice that

available to the government, government forces were able to kill ~~4,000~~ 4,000 in battle suggesting the government ^{however,} to have superior fighters to the rebels. The source, also claims that the most effective way to subdue the

(Section B continued) the peasant rebels was with pardons and

promises. ~~This is contradicted~~ suggesting the rebels were easily pacified. This is contradicted by source 2 which claims a pardon was rejected by Kett, causing the validity of source 1 to be questionable. Source 1's

statement is also contradicted by the knowledge that both the western rebellion and Kett's rebellion required military intervention and therefore suggesting that the offer of pardons was not that effective. Source 2's

claim that most of the gentry and gentlemen lacked resources to act suggests that the government were threatened by the rebels as in Kett's rebellion,

the government ~~forces were 3,000~~ struggled to recruit forces as both Somerset and Devon had sympathies for the rebels causing the government to

be unable to recruit from those areas leaving them to have to rely on Italian mercenaries, as claimed by source 3. Source 2 also shows

the rebels to be a threat when it claims Northampton's ^{when the rebels retook Norfolk,} forces had fled, and Sheffield had been killed by the rebels at Dussindale. The rebels had numbered 16,000

in Kett's rebellion posing a significant threat to government forces. Overall in terms of government response, the rebels did pose a threat as the government forces

were outnumbered in both rebellions and Somerset's response to delay action and call all gentry

(Section B continued) to Windsor allowed the rebellions to escalate further. However, in both rebellions, the rebel forces were defeated and so didn't pose a 'serious' threat.

How ~~was~~ widespread and close to London, ^{the rebellions were} is significant in determining the threat to the government. Source 1 claims there were risings across ~~throughout~~ a number of counties including Cambridge, Essex, Kent and the Midlands. This suggests that the rebellions were very widespread which ~~made~~ ^{made} it difficult for the government forces to put the rebellion down. Lord Grey's forces for the west ~~had to be~~ ^{had to be} diverted to Oxfordshire to deal the uprising there. ~~consequently~~ Furthermore some of the counties who were rising up were quite close to London. However, neither Kett's rebels or western rebels ever intended to march on London, diminishing their threat. The government also faced the consequence of the rebellions spreading abroad as source 3 claims there was a possibility of a French invasion, however ~~from so~~ there was no evidence that France had made any preparations to invade. Overall, the rebellions were significantly widespread and as they both overlapped each other this posed a threat to the government as it caused them to have to split their already outnumbered forces.

The size of the rebellions also play a significant

(Section B continued) role in determining the threat to the government. Source 2 ~~also~~ claims the rebels were a 'mob' suggesting they were large in number. In both the rebellions, rebel forces significantly outnumbered the government forces of 3,000 as Kett's had 16,000 and the western rebellion had 6,000. This posed ~~such~~ such a threat that mercenaries were hired by the government and the rebels were able to kill Sheffield in battle. However despite their size, government forces were able to defeat both rebellions because of superior military experience which therefore reduced the threat the size of the rebellion posed.

In conclusion, although source 1 ~~also~~ supports the statement that the rebellions were never a serious threat it's validity is questionable when compared to sources 2 and 3 and the facts of the events. The rebellions of 1549 did pose some threat to the government as they ~~were able to~~ outnumbered the government and managed to kill Sheffield and take Norfolk in Kett's. However, ~~as~~ they were not a serious threat as in both rebellions, despite occurring around the same time, were put down by the government. The only person seriously threatened was Somerset as the rebellions played a part in his fall from power.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The following response is relatively brief, yet in the main well-argued and making good use of sources. It lacks real depth of evaluation and some of the subtleties and issues within the sources were not quite picked up on, but it is sufficiently structured and analytical for a level 4 on both assessment objectives.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Read the sources carefully and identify any nuances within. This will also help when relating the sources to each other. Sources may appear to agree or disagree with each other, but there is often likely to be more to it than that.

Question 6

Whilst less popular than its partner controversy, question 6 produced a higher proportion of top level responses, and were perhaps better than any other controversy question in really critically taking on the historiography. Many were well argued; the best of these were precise in their exemplification to explore the issues arising from the sources.

There were some very impressive answers which identified and illustrated a range of challenges whilst also developing the counter argument that there is clear evidence of cooperation on key issues as well as routine business.

There was some very effective deployment of knowledge, with clear exposition on cases such as Strickland and Peter Wentworth. Many had interesting sections dealing with the role of the Privy Council.

However, in some cases, there was a tendency to ignore the timeframe and discuss the earlier sessions and even, in a few cases, the 1590s. Whilst it is understandable that some reference can help provide background and context, there were a significant minority who spent a third or more of their answers on the period pre-1566.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 5

Question 6

Question 7

Question 8

Plan

G3-7 = succ, 71 = Strickland, 72-80 = Acton
84-5 = Turner, 85-6 = Coppe.

E faced sig challenge

4 = reformist threats - NOK

= e.g. 2 of aggression use

but OK = concern over succ + def prob.

G = patronage → E control hands

Controlled w/ veto
speeches - N USK.

S = N = exaggerates +
G's best interest at least
to weaken E.

Answer

Obviously source 4 supports the controversial view that Elizabeth faced a significant challenge from parliament from 1566-88 as it highlights the clamor for church reform, stating "Certain elements stamped the house". This is primarily supported by source 6 which claims Elizabeth often had to "interfere directly" to achieve her aims. The sources 3 and 4 form the opposition talking of adhering to "co-operation" and how the crown could "normally rely on [the Commons] support".

Source H agrees that the parliaments posed a significant challenge as it included a group 'determined' to push church reform further than she was willing. This was a significant challenge to her the Queen and displays an

(Section B continued) Impertinent infringement upon her prerogative Privilege which the source identifies as the politicians believing they are 'entitled' to do so. Indeed as mentioned in 1571 the 'Puritan strand' launched a campaign for reform. Drickland presented the commons with his alphabet bills of church reform which were largely accepted by the House and Privy Council but he tried to take this further and reform the common prayer book - Elizabeth was unable to arrest him due to permanent privilege and instead (as source B outlines) was forced to 'veto' reform. Though Elizabeth prevailed in the end parliament did pose a challenge significant enough to result in drastic use of a royal veto - highlighting a struggle.

However, source S claims that 'co-operation... continued' and Elizabeth was only anxious when both her council and the houses pushed legislation. This was the case in the session of 1566 when Elizabeth was forced to promise she would consider marriage. Source H identifies this as evidence of dangerous 'organised opposition' but in reality it would seem Elizabeth's best interests were at least. The council were worried over the succession and when the Queen nearly died of smallpox in 1562 they were compelled to act. ^{*(P17)} Evidence suggests it was Cecil (Elizabeth's most trusted councillor) who drafted the bill and his accomplice,

Morton, read it to the commons. The former's genuine concern is also highlighted by the fact that he wrote to his rival, Leicester, of his worries - the notion of ^{an opponent} ~~to oppose~~ sharing power with ^{an opponent} ~~to oppose~~ strengthens his credibility. * This as source 5 suggests, the **(Section B continued)** parliament were to operate not in my mind conflict resulted ^{on behalf of} from the Queen's interest.

Source 5 further supports this view with the example of Wentworth in 1576. In a forceful speech he accused the Queen of encroaching on parliament's free speech and the Speaker of Commons, Bell, stopped him mid-flow. The commons themselves then imprisoned Wentworth in the tower. The fact that Elizabeth didn't ever have to act displays the respectful and co-operative relationship between the crown and parliament. Elizabeth ^{even had} ^{Wentworth} ^{relevant} ^{just} ^{displeased} ^{the} ^{idea} ^{of} ^{any} ^{and} ^{parliament} ^{relationship} ^{of} ^{any} ^{and} ^{parliament} highlights how challenges were generally costumed. The source claims that in his thesis, Meale exaggerates the conflict and challenges presented by parliament and indeed revisionist historians have challenged source 4's view of organised opposition in ^{present} ~~calling~~ claiming the Puritans in Parliament were neither skilled nor numerous enough to form a united opposition.

Moreover, source 6 alludes to the crown's 'too control' of parliament through patronage and usages, thus limiting the challenge the houses present. Truly Elizabeth could manipulate the House of Lords through patronage, many had gained their seats through royal favour and those that hadn't still regularly presented themselves at court - allowing the Queen to exert pressure on them. The Queen also had the power to veto any

bill in order to prevent its passing. Though the Queen would seem ~~to~~ ^{here} in control ~~there~~, the use of vetoes and pressure would imply she was forced 'beat off' challenges like Source 4 (Section B continued) suggests. However, historians have reinvestigated the use of vetoes and found them to be much less drastic than once thought. The majority of vetoes occurred because of faults in the drafting of bills ^{found} at a later stage, in fact only around five bills were vetoed for personal reasons, two on matters of Mary Queen of Scots and three on religion (such as Source 4 mentions in the 1571 Puritan challenge). In this sense bills were vetoed not as a drastic attempt to avoid the passage of legislation but to ensure they were completed to a good standard ~~with~~ with the majority interest at heart - thus the challenges Elizabeth faced were extremely limited.

To conclude, it seems that collectively sources 5 and 6 disagree that parliament provided any challenges to Elizabeth and if so they were often isolated and of little significance. Challenges such as Strickland's bills and Wentworth's speech ⁱⁿ sources 4 and 5 ^{were rare} ~~occurrences~~ occurrences. ~~Notable~~ cases where Elizabeth was forced to back down such as the petition for the successor and marriage in 1566 came from Elizabeth's own council who held a genuine concern for her own wellbeing. Despite the Queen's need to use powers of ^{recent} vetoes and patronage - ~~recent~~ ^{danger surrounding the context of their usage} historiography of their use has downplayed the scale of ~~which they were used~~ ^{which they were used} and explained away by potential challenges they ~~presented~~ ^{posed} the would

Therefore it is reasonable to conclude that the challenges Elizabeth faced from parliament from 1566-88 were few rare occurrences and of little significance.

(Section B continued) * (from page 14) as source 4 states, Elizabeth's current heir was, the Catholic, Mary Queen of Scots and the houses and council wished to avoid a 'popish succession'.

* (from page 14, second star mark) The council acted similarly with pushing the execution of Mary and her removal from the succession following the numerous plots against Elizabeth which involved the Scottish Queen. The council was deeply concerned for both Elizabeth and the Protestant settlement, pushing for Norfolk's execution in 1572 (as source 5 mentions) following the 1571 Ridolfi plot and eventually winning the case for Mary's execution in 1587. - deep



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

The response has a clear and confident focus on both the question and the views taken on this in the given extracts. It examines these drawing on evidence from the sources and own knowledge, offering reasoned evaluation of the strengths of their arguments. Such a response is typical of a level 5 for both assessment objectives.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

A clear understanding of the issues and arguments within the controversy is needed for the exam, so this should be a priority in your exam preparation. This doesn't have to be learning the names and views of different historians; it is more important you understand the debate and can select information which helps you explore the given interpretations.

Question 7

This was the more popular of the two controversy questions for A2, and produced a wide range of responses. However, whilst there were many excellent answers, a significant proportion of knowledgeable and seemingly capable candidates do themselves a degree of disservice by feeling the need to run through every possible motive for side-taking, regardless of the specific demands of the question. At times this was at the cost of a thorough examination of the given sources. As may be expected, religious factors were given more consideration than cultural, although most candidates engaged in a debate. Candidates deployment of knowledge was generally sound, and general points were developed by effectively chosen specific evidence. The use of local studies seems to get more impressive each year, with the examples from Leicestershire, Cheshire and Yorkshire being joined by references to the work of such as Stoye and Underdown. However, there were some who cited the names of historians, such as Everitt, without explaining or illustrating their points. Naming the historian cannot be used as a shorthand way of supporting a point. The sources were generally well understood and there was some very effective cross-referencing, although there are still a minority who address the sources separately, making it much harder to develop debate.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 5

Question 6

Question 7

Question 8

PLAN -

Source 7, - Religion ✱
- Culture ✱
- Local issues

Source 8 - Local issues ✱
- Neutrality
- Culture (Hierarchy)

Source 9 - Local issues ✱
- Politics ✱ ←
- Typicality of the country as a whole

Para 1 - Religion

Para 2 - Culture + politics

Para 3 - Local issues

Para 4 - Neutrality

Conclusion ←

(Section B continued) 'The clearest division between the two sides seems to be religious and cultural'. How far do you agree with this view of side-taking in 1642.

Source 7 agrees with the view that 'the clearest division between the two sides seems to be religious and cultural'. Source 7 shows clear signs that religion was a clear factor for side-taking in 1642. It tells us "It is almost universally true that Puritans fought for the Parliament, and high churchmen and Catholics for the King." which implies religion was a clear division in the country. Many Catholics favoured Charles as he showed Catholic tendencies despite being an Anglican. Charles married a Henrietta Maria, who was French and Catholic. Charles also favoured the use of Bishops as they maintained power and control within the Church. Puritans opposed Bishops as they were not included in the bible. Puritans feared a Catholic uprising and in February 1642 it was rumoured that the Queen had gone to France to raise a

(Section B continued) catholic army against parliament. This struck fear in both parliament and the puritans which made them join in opposition to the King. This shows religion was a ^{factor for} ~~the~~ clear division between the two sides in 1642.

Similarly to the issue of religion, source 7 supports that culture led to a clear division between the two sides. The source says "a Puritan civilization, cultivating the virtues of sobriety, thrift, and hard work, and a Royalist civilization that was courtly and fashionable" which suggests culture is a factor. Royalists believed in order and hierarchy, they believed it was the best way to govern a country. The Royalists feared an uprising from the lower classes so they took ~~the~~ Charles' side; this is supported in source 8 "Royalist cause believed that the King's opponents represented rebellion and chaos as opposed to law and order". Puritan civilisations are said to be hard-working and ~~conscientious~~ ^{determined} as opposed to the Royalist civilization who agreed with

(Section B continued) hierarchy and the power of divine right. This therefore ~~show~~ shows sources 7 and agree with the view that there is a clear division between the two sides and culture is a factor.

Sources ~~7~~ 8 and 9 ~~are~~ have the view that local issues played a large role in side-taking in 1642. Source 9 tells us ~~that~~ "complications of regional affairs and family rivalries" was the main cause for the division of the two sides. Local issues had a large impact on which side people took as feuding families would fall on opposing sides. For example, in the county of Yorkshire, the Hastings and the Greys fell on opposing sides as they had a family feud. Source 8 shows further complexities with side-taking and local issues "Parliament declared that all men who did not support it were 'delinquents' and that their property was forfeit". The lower class may have been forced into choosing sides as their landlords or employers may have threatened them to join either the Royalist or the Parliamentary side. In

(Section B continued) Manchester sir Booth had pressured his tenants in favour of the parliamentary side. This shows that local issues, rather than religion and culture, determined side-taking in 1642, however it did not form the clearest divisions as the issues were complex.

Source 8 also highlights the issue of neutrality which helped determine side-taking in 1642. During the civil war the majority of people wished to remain neutral unless forced otherwise "those who would have been happy to stay neutral were virtually obliged to fight in their own defence". This suggests that many did not want to pick sides but they were forced, which produced divisions within the country. The county of Cheshire did however manage to remain ~~very~~ neutral as the gentry met to sign the Burnburg agreement, where they agreed the county would stay neutral.

To conclude, it can be argued that the

(Section B continued) that the clearest division between the two sides seems to be religious and cultural as both sources 7 and 8 agree. Source 7 tells us Catholics fall on the side of the King and Puritans fall on the side of parliament which is typical of the time. Source 9 also tells us "on the whole the west of England, the west Midland, the East Riding of Yorkshire and the far northern counties were Royalist, while the home counties, eastern and south-eastern England were Parliamentarian" which was typical at the time. In 1642 Charles had established a base in the northern capital Yorkshire. The North was also largely Catholic whereas the South was largely Puritan which led to a clear division between the two sides. Sources 7 and 8 show culture was a large factor for the division as Royalists believed in hierarchy, whereas Puritans were hard-working and they were feared by the Royalist. However the division was not as clear as religion, source 7 tells us the division was "broader". Local issues also

(Section B continued) helped determined side-taking as shown in sources 8 and 9, however the divisions between the two sides are not as clear as religion and culture as the issues were complex. Neutrality was also an issue with side-taking as seen in source 8.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Here, the candidate has produced a mid-Level 3 answer by taking some information from the sources and integrating a moderate amount of own knowledge. There is scope to offer more of both, and to cross-reference the sources more effectively.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

When planning your answer read through the sources carefully and list all the support and challenge points you can. This will help you to cross-reference effectively in your answer.

Question 8

As in previous years, a minority of candidates opted for this controversy question, although those that did offered responses that were in the main, impressive. Candidates were generally knowledgeable, of both the period of the Protectorate and often the historiography relating to this. Common aspects of applied knowledge that were well developed in relation to issues in the sources included Cromwell's beliefs and approach, the Instrument of Government and the rule of the Major-Generals. The stated issue was not always convincingly explored, and confidence in dealing with Trevor-Roper's argument did vary. A small number of candidates did develop a very effective analysis which recognised that Hill (Source 11) was effectively a direct riposte to Trevor-Roper in Source 10. There were a number of responses which were essentially sound general essays on the limited success of the Protectorate without sufficient address to the given issue. Stronger responses were often quick to identify key factors from the sources and the different perspectives they took towards issues, using the evidence from sources alongside own knowledge to explore the extent to which parliamentary management was at issue.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 5

Question 6

Question 7

Question 8

Trevor-Roper in source 10 agrees strongly with the question and is hyper-critical of Cromwell's management of Parliament and is called "incompetent" as a leader of Parliament. Hill in ~~source 11~~ tends to agree with TR in ~~source 10~~ Hill tends to agree with HTK in source 10, however is mainly of the argument that the listening to of the majority was the main reason for the Protectorate failing. Lastly Coward in source 12 tends to ~~agree with~~ ~~Hill~~ disagree with Hill that the majority hindered but helped Cromwell manage parliament and instead focuses on the role of religion as the main reason for the Protectorate's ~~failing~~ limited success.

of free elections
firstly, & Oliver Cromwell's management[^] was one of the main reasons for the limited success of ~~the~~ the Protectorate.

This is most supported in source 10 by

(Section B continued) HTR as he says "all parliamentary management as a wicked interference... therefore he supplied none." This is

suggested why by HTC as he says "he (Cromwell) was securing free parliaments", "which," he expected to make good laws." This shows that Cromwell's

alleged naivety when it came to running parliament suggests that it should have been able to govern itself as free elections

evoked it to be fair and "free" which was the case in first protectorate parliament and the second protectorate parliament

second sitting. But HTC contests this by stating that previous parliaments only functioned with the "management of the

"Privy Council" to get it into shape. Ironically Cromwell had to manage parliament in order to get his "free" parliament by closing down the Kump or ~~the~~ ~~ceased~~ it was renamed the elections were rigged.

This notion of Cromwell failing to manage Parliament though is contested by Coward in source 12 as he states "Cromwell and the

council excluded over a hundred MPs" which suggests Cromwell was willing to

(Section B continued) manoeuvre Parliament in any way he saw fit. ~~This is supported in~~ This actuality of management is also supported in source 10 as Hill states "political disagreements re-appeared which led to purges of Parliament" which again shows a strong amount of management. In addition an alternative hypothesis to Cromwell shutting down the Rump was his fear that the recruiter elections would go against him, rather than for him which potentially held back the Protectorate as a government sympathetic to less reform may have been more successful.

Secondly ^{the management} of religion played a part in the protectorate being held back with success. This is mainly supported by Coward in source 12 as he states "The James Nayler case illustrated that few MPs shared Cromwell's commitment to extensive religious toleration" which suggests that Cromwell was particularly naïve when trying to convince many of religious toleration. MPs such as Henry Vane and Arthur Haselinge who were ~~not~~ republicans had seen the execution of the

(Section B continued) King as the end of their reform and weren't prepared to go any further. This was detrimental to any further reform occurring. ~~This is to contradict that the following parliament after the Rump, the Barebones was made godly. This is supported by Hill as he states suggested~~

management of
Thirdly, Cromwell's ~~bringing to~~ ^{bringing to} the majority in Parliament actually brought around positive results. This is mainly supported in source 12 as ~~that~~ ^{forward} states "two events emphasized the view that Cromwell might still reconcile the political nation to his rule" being the ridding of the "two major generals and the killing of the instrument of government." This is supported by Hill in source 11 as he suggests that success came about because "the government was prepared to surrender the political programme demanded by the majority" which suggests that Cromwell was more than willing to listen to the wishes of parliament. ~~This is also supported in Cromwell reject Hume's Hill contests that "in 1654 it had not been" suggesting~~



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

The following extract works the sources well, relating them to each other and the debate. It is analytical, although the focus and evaluation is not always fully secure, whilst the selection and use of own knowledge is not as strong as the source analysis. It achieved a low level 5 for A02b and good level 4 for A01.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Set out the arguments in the introduction, emphasising the position the different sources take in relation to the question - and each other.

Paper Summary

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

The following recommendations are divided into two parts:

In Depth Study question

Candidates must provide more factual details.

Candidates need to ensure their subject knowledge conforms to the specification.

Weaker responses usually lacked range and/or depth of analysis.

Stay within the specific boundaries of the question – for example, some candidates explored issues outside of the relevant time periods.

More candidates would benefit from planning their answers more effectively.

In order to address the question more effectively, candidates need to offer an analysis, not provide a descriptive or chronological account. Many candidates produced answers, which were focused and developed appropriately.

Some candidates need to analyse key phrases and concepts more carefully.

Some candidates could have explored links and the interaction between issues more effectively.

Regarding conclusions they were sometimes basic summaries rather than offering an explicit judgment linked to the analytical demands of the question. The importance of conclusions that are explicit rather than implicit is emphasised. Indeed, it was fairly rare to find an answer for Section A especially that was not of Level 4 quality overall where there were effective, considered introductions and conclusions.

Some candidates explored issues outside of the relevant time periods, especially for questions 2 and 3.

Associated Historical Controversy question

It is suggested that the students who perform best on Section B tended to be those who read the sources carefully, accurately and critically; recognised themes and issues arising from the sources, then used these to address the question. Some candidates potentially limited themselves by closing off potential areas of enquiry by seeking to make the evidence of the sources fit the contention in the question, without full thought to the issues within the sources, or by using the sources to illustrate arguments without relating evidence to other sources or own knowledge.

Candidates need to treat the sources as a package to facilitate cross-referencing and advance a convincing line of argument. Many weaker candidates resorted to 'potted' summaries of each source which failed to develop a support/challenge approach.

Candidates need to integrate the source material and their own knowledge more effectively to substantiate a particular view. Some candidates could have explored links and interaction more effectively between own knowledge and the sources. Weaker responses were frequently too reliant on the sources provided and little or no own knowledge was included.

Some needed to develop their points with more specific factual details.

More candidates would benefit from planning their answers more effectively.

Some candidates could have explored links / interaction more effectively between own knowledge and the sources. Some needed to develop their points with more specific factual details.

Candidates should avoid memorised 'perspectives' essays and base their responses on the issues raised by the sources instead. The Associated Historical Controversy question is an exercise in interpretation not historiography. That said, there was some excellent analysis which incorporated historiographical knowledge which was applied carefully to the specific debates.

That said, there were very few really weak responses. The impression was that the substance of the source enabled candidates to offer some development and supporting evidence. In such cases though, candidates often struggled to extend issues with own knowledge, or really analyse the given views.

There was also a correlation between those candidates who reviewed all sources in their opening paragraph and high performance. Whilst a telling introduction is not essential, the process of carefully studying the sources to ascertain how they relate to the statement in the question, prior to writing the main analysis, allows candidates to clarify and structure their arguments.

Grade Boundaries

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

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

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