

Examiners' Report  
June 2018

GCE History 9HI0 31

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# Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates able to engage effectively across the ability range with A Level paper 3, option 31: Rebellion and disorder under the Tudors, 1485-1603.

The paper is divided into three sections. Section A contains a compulsory question which is based on two enquiries linked to one source. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting five second order concepts - cause, consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference, and significance. Section C comprises a choice of essays that relate to aspects of the process of change over a period of at least 100 years (AO1). Most candidates appeared to organise their time effectively and there was little evidence of candidates being unable to attempt all three sections of the paper within the time allocated. Examiners continue to note that there are a number of scripts that pose problems with the legibility of handwriting. Examiners can only give credit for what they can read.

In Section A, the strongest answers demonstrated an ability to draw out and develop reasoned inferences from the source for both enquiries and to evaluate the source thoroughly in relation to the demands of the two enquiries on the basis of both contextual knowledge and the nature, origin and purpose of the source. It should be reiterated that weight is not necessarily established by a discussion of what is missing from a source. If the author of the source has omitted something intentionally in order to modify its meaning or to distort the message of the source, then it will be relevant to discuss that omission in reaching a conclusion regarding the use that a historian might make of the source. However, commenting on all the things that the source might have contained, but failed to do so is unlikely to contribute to establishing weight.

In Section B, examiners were impressed by the number of responses that clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second order concept that was being targeted by the question. However, as was noted in last summer's report, weaker candidates often wanted to turn questions into a main factor/other factors approach, even where this was not appropriate to the focus of the question. The generic mark scheme clearly indicates the four bullet-pointed strands which are the focus for awarding marks and centres should note how these strands progress through the levels. Candidates should be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, and ensure that they draw their evidence in responses from the appropriate time period.

In Section C, candidates were better prepared this year to engage with the elements of the process of change that are central in this section of the examination. This is a breadth question and the questions that are set encompass a minimum of 100 years. Candidates are reminded that, as pointed out in last summer's report, this has important implications for the higher levels in bullet point 2 of the mark scheme. To access bullet point 2 at Level 5 candidates are expected to have responded 'fully' to the demands of the question. The requirements of questions will vary and key developments relating to the question may be more specific to the entire chronological range in some questions and options than in others. However, it was judged not possible for candidates to have 'fully met' the demands of any Section C question unless at least 75% of the chronological range of the question was addressed. To access bullet point 2 at Level 4 candidates need to meet most of the demands of the question. It was unlikely that most of the demands of the question would be met if the answer had a restricted range that covered less than 60% of its chronology.

In both Sections B and C when dealing with AO1, not all candidates demonstrated a secure understanding of what is meant by 'criteria' in terms of bullet point 3 of the mark scheme. Some candidates explicitly state in the introduction to the essay that they are naming the criteria that they plan to use, when in actual fact they are referring to the issues or the factors that will be discussed in the response. 'Criteria' in bullet point 3 of the mark scheme refers to the basis on

which candidates reach their judgement, not the issues that are discussed in the process of reaching that judgement.

Overall there continues to be challenging handwriting, poor spelling and errors in grammar and punctuation. Paragraphing was missing from some responses. The last bullet point in the mark scheme for Sections B & C includes 'communicated with clarity' and 'well organised' so the structure of the response is key here. Very few answers included a plan and this was reflected in the unstructured way the question was answered.

## **Question 1**

Overall, most candidates showed a good understanding of this source, especially the first half of the proclamation from Elizabeth I; however, there were several candidates who missed the accompanying letter and did not treat this as part of the source material. In the high level answers knowledge was used effectively to draw out more meaning from the source (e.g., by using knowledge of the role of chieftains in Irish society and of the position of O'Donnell in particular to assess the significance of references to them). These candidates were also able to explain how the particular perspective from which it had been written enhanced its value, especially in relation to the second enquiry. They also drew nuanced conclusions as to the source's relative value for each of the enquiries, considering how some claims can be supported with greater certainty than others. However, many candidates argued along the lines that the source was useful if points in it agreed with what they already knew and of limited use if it seemed to conflict with prior knowledge or if facts they already knew were not included in the source. Lower level candidates also often saw the 'bias' they detected in the source a limitation, rather than as something they could use. Whereas higher level candidates were able to place the source in the precise context of events in 1595 to make use of it, many simply argued that its use was limited because it did not refer to later events. They failed to properly address the two aspects of the source and demonstrate a genuine understanding of the workings of Elizabethan foreign policy and the Queen's own preference for negotiation. Some did not notice the date of the source with the consequence that they lost the focus of the question and instead considered the later stages and result of the rebellion rather than the beginning of it. Unfortunately, there were also several cases of candidates using AO1 knowledge rather than AO2. Deeper understanding of the nature of historical enquiry and the ways in which historians use sources would be beneficial to many candidates. On a grammatical point, there was widespread confusion between the meanings of 'infer' and 'imply'.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the extent of the threat posed by the rebels and the nature of Elizabeth I's response to the Tyrone Rebellion.

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

(20)

The source is <sup>quite</sup> valuable for revealing the extent of the threat posed by the rebels, as it details the threat of a Catholic based invasion from Ireland, <sup>England's loss of authority in Ireland</sup> and the support the Earl of Tyrone received from other Anglo-Irish chieftains, thereby highlighting the extent of threat was considerable. However, due to ~~the~~ the source's publication date at the very start of the rebellion, the source does have its limitations as it doesn't reveal the later threats posed by the rebels across the Nine Year War. In fact, the source is less valuable for revealing the full nature of Elizabeth I's response to Tyrone, only briefly detailing threats of violence and pardons, perhaps due to the purpose of source as Elizabeth would not want to disclose the amount of soldiers sent to Ireland. The source is ultimately valuable due to its association with Elizabeth I and its publication date highlighting it is a first-hand ~~source~~ source, however its limited as it does not detail the extent of threat and Elizabeth's changing nature of response across the nine year period.

Nevertheless, the content of the source is quite valuable for revealing the extent of the threat posed by the rebels to English authority in Ireland and Elizabeth's position on the throne due to connections "with Spain and other of her majesty's enemies". This source states, ~~that~~, Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, "intends to invade the counties of Dublin. In order to become Prince of Ulster he has also... drawn many of the Chieftains of Ulster into rebellion with him". From this it can be inferred Tyrone's rebellion was very threatening to England's control over "Ulster" due to the involvement of other powerful Anglo-Irish lords and their ~~connection~~ "communication" with Spain, England's Catholic enemy who they had been at war with since 1585. This can be supported by the support of chieftains <sup>such as</sup> Hugh Maguire and Hugh Roe O'Donnell who both supported Tyrone out of resentment of England's increasing presence in Ulster through plantations. This reinforces although some Anglo-Irish lords remained "loyal" to Elizabeth's England, Tyrone received support from significant chieftains, ~~reinforcing~~ English rule was under threat. Furthermore, the Earl's communication with "Spain" highlights the rebellion <sup>could</sup> even threaten Elizabeth's rule of England as she feared a Spanish invasion launched from

Ireland. Philip II of Spain even sent an Armada in 1596 after negotiations with Ireland, reinforcing invasion from Ireland, which was Geographically threatening launch point of previous invasion was a serious threat to Elizabeth's reign. Although the Armada consequently failed, the presence of Spain remained throughout the Nine Year War. The source does have limitations, however, as due to the publication date of June 1598 the source is not valuable for revealing the extent of threat posed by the rebels across the entire war. In reality, Elizabeth's forces only really achieved the upper hand in 1601, reinforcing the extent of threat was severe through defeats in battle of Yellowford<sup>in 1598</sup> and Curlew pass in 1599, throughout the war.

The purpose of the source is less valuable for revealing the true nature of Elizabeth's response to the Tyrone rebellion, as it does not ~~detail~~<sup>show</sup> Elizabeth's military response in great detail. This source states "her Majesty does now prepare her army and notify all her good English and Irish Subjects ~~that they~~ ... when the army enters Ulster, if these Subjects come to the loyal party, they shall have pardon of their lives and lands". From this it can be inferred the nature of Elizabeth's response is both vengeful as she has prepared



an army for invasion and also conciliatory as she is prepared to offer "pardons" to all those who conform due to the harsh reality that Ireland needs Anglo-Irish Chieftains to govern it.\* This source, however, has its obvious limitations as its purpose as a proclamation does not detail the exact amount of soldiers Elizabeth is willing to send to regain control of Ireland which would also indicate how threatening the rising is. In fact, its early publication date also limits the source's value as it does not display Elizabeth's changing nature of response to the rebellion, for example ~~the~~<sup>in</sup> 1599 her desire for an immediate defeat after sending to Ireland an army of 17,000. Therefore, the source's value is limited as Elizabeth's true nature is prevented from the source's purpose.

In conclusion, the source's value is limited due to the publication date and inability to present the extent of threat and Elizabeth's nature of response across the entire nine year war. However, the source is valuable for demonstrating the threatening reality the rebellion caused to English rule.

~~A Elizabeth's obvious~~

The Source displays Elizabeth's obvious anger and desire for retribution as Tudor Monarchs had long sought to rule Ireland.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Although treatment of the two enquiries is slightly uneven, the candidate focuses clearly on the source throughout. The candidate considers provenance and the nature of the source and uses this to reach a supported judgement. Contextual knowledge is used to develop the ideas presented in the source - this is a Level 5 response.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Make sure that you link the provenance to the content of the source and that the knowledge applied is contextual knowledge used to assess the source.

## **Question 2**

This was slightly more popular than Question 3 and stronger answers included the Acts of Supremacy and Treason as well as the 1536-7 uprisings and made the point that religious changes continued beyond the chronology of the question as part of their conclusion that religious changes were not seriously threatened. However this question was interpreted by many students as aligning with the topic description of disorder and rebellion and focused on the rebellions of 1536-7. The problem was that this ignored the political threat. Overall the 1536 Lincolnshire Rising and Pilgrimage of Grace were written about in great detail. Most of the answers, however, lacked breadth with significant numbers of candidates not referring to opposition to Henry VIII's religious changes between 1533 and 1535. Very few responses made reference to Sir Thomas More, Bishop John Fisher or court politics. Few candidates seemed comfortable with arguing the extent to which these changes were threatened. In many cases the candidate struggled to differentiate religious change from broader comments about change in government. Higher level candidates explained the criteria by which they were judging the seriousness of the threats and focused on their relationship to religious changes rather than judging simply how serious the threats were to Henry VIII. Common factual mistakes included that Henry was a Protestant and made the country protestant, including white washing the walls, banning vestments and candles. Some candidates also were confused between Wolsey and Cromwell.

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

Chosen question number: Question 2  Question 3

Between the years 1533-37, King Henry VIII's religious changes to turn England ~~and break~~ to Protestantism and break away from Catholicism and papal control in Rome were arguably one of the key turning points in church-state relations in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The desire to break from Rome, in culminating in the 1534 Act of Supremacy, led to extensive religious changes orchestrated by ~~Thomas~~ Thomas Cromwell (who was named Vicegerent in ~~spirit~~ spiritual in 1535 and was thus responsible for the day-to-day ~~with~~ running of the church), such as injunctions to the clergy, changes to doctrine such as the Act of Ten Articles ~~which~~ <sup>which</sup> reduced the number of sacraments necessary for salvation from eight to three, and arguably most importantly, his 1536 Act for the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Arguably, these religious changes undertaken by Henry (even though he himself was not a reformer and only wanted ~~to~~ to annul his marriage to the Catholic Catherine of Aragon and marry Anne Boleyn,) were certainly threatened slightly by the October 1536 uprisings

in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, led by Robert Aske, which came to be known as 'The Pilgrimage of Grace', with 30,000 marching in total. However, whilst this certainly was a sizeable number, with a powerful and dangerous combination of nobility, gentry and common, arguably the extent of the threat was never too severe. This is due to the naivety of the rebels and their leaders, the strong and tactical leadership of Henry VIII, Cromwell and Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and the fact that Francis Biorgod's rising in January 1537 actually played to Henry VIII's advantage. Furthermore, by using parliamentary statute to orchestrate the break from Rome (Cromwell's idea) this meant it was highly enforceable and the rebels never gained any of their aims (or which they weren't solely religious) and ~~the~~ whilst it spread, it was mostly contained to the North and wasn't a country-wide uprising, which could have been a ~~the~~ larger threat.

not really

Firstly, one could argue that the threat posed by the rebels of Lincolnshire in early October 1536 did not ~~pro~~ ~~prove~~ prove a significant threat to Henry VIII's religious changes. ~~Whilst~~ whilst the Bishop of Lincoln and one of Cromwell's

commissioner (his commissioner when relearned *Compta Monastica* and *Valor Ecclesiasticus* in 1535, which resulted in the 1536 Act for the dissolution of the monasteries) were brutally murdered by a group of rebels, it was never a significant threat. Firstly, ~~the~~ just the sheer threat of the Duke of Suffolk's troops which Henry VIII sent were enough of a deterrent, as the rebels were offered a pardon to disperse and the rebels, led by a nobleman from Louth, backed down. Furthermore, the rebels could have posed a larger threat ~~if~~ if they had listened to the rebels in Beverly, the East Riding of Yorkshire (later the Pilgrims) that they should wait to rebel ~~and~~ so they could combine forces (they communicated through letters, and ~~these~~ <sup>these</sup> letters could have been a serious threat if they had taken their advice, ~~but~~ <sup>so</sup> the level of communication and organization certainly was a threat as it gave the rebels more power). However, they didn't, and so the Lincolnshire rising died out without seriously threatening Henry's religious changes, ~~despite~~ but they certainly were religiously motivated as ~~they~~ they left their beloved church which they had contributed to was going to be dissolved and taken down.

Furthermore, one could argue that the Pilgrimage of Grace, ~~the~~ which took place immediately after the Lincolnshire Rising had been quelled was not a threat either, due to the naivety of the leadership and the rebels. Aske, ~~was~~ a ~~born~~ a lawyer, was naive enough to think that the Duke of Norfolk, the go-between for Henry VIII and Cromwell, was sympathetic to their cause, and that the King would grant them all pardon, reverse the dissolutions and ~~the~~ ~~could~~ have a parliament take place in the North, if the rebels would disperse and go home - which they did. Some might argue that it should have been obvious to Aske that the King would not bow to a rebels demands, ~~the~~ Pontefract Articles, because this would set a dangerous precedent for the future. Furthermore, ~~it~~ one could also criticise the rebels for taking him at his word and going home easily.

Closely linked to this, is that one could argue that the Pilgrimage was never a threat due to the tactics of Henry VIII, <sup>the</sup> Duke of Norfolk and then Cromwell. Despite ~~the~~ Norfolk being part of the conservative faction at court, he was still in Henry VIII's trust ~~to~~ ~~suppress~~ to suppress the

rebellion. His ~~was~~ feign sympathy was persuasive to the rebels, and his negotiations satisfied Aske and the Pilgrims to go home, which was a huge success given they were militarily outnumbered 4,000 to 30,000. Furthermore, it was Cromwell who advised Henry to agree to negotiate but then prolong the negotiations so that the rebels would starve and then this would allow Henry VIII to come down on them with full force - which he did. Sir Francis Bigod revolted with 3,000 in Yorkshire in January 1537, which again was not so much of a threat itself because he was not able to garner wider support, and this gave Henry the opportunity he needed. Henry VIII then executed ~~in~~ hundreds involved in the rebellion, including Aske in July 1537 and Lord Darcy who had been one of the supporting ~~generous~~ nobility. Therefore, Henry's tactics of suppression at Lincoln and then the change to negotiation ~~at~~ <sup>for</sup> the Pilgrimage ~~then~~ allowed it to never become a greater ~~to~~ threat and the advice of Cromwell and actions of Norfolk ~~then~~ played into their hands and they were able to crush the rebellion.

Furthermore, one can also argue it was never a



significant threat due to the Act of Supremacy 1534 being passed via parliamentary statute. Because it would have been passed by MPs, locally elected by the boroughs, it was representative of all of England and hence it had more power so rebels would be punished against the law. Furthermore, it was never a significant threat, it could be argued, because ~~it~~ it was geographically maintained to the North where many had more Catholic sympathies, the South had been more accepting of the changes, perhaps this highlights how isolated the North was in the centre, hence one of the aims of the rebellion was to have a parliament ~~at~~ meeting at York - the gentry and nobility felt isolated. Finally, the monasteries were continued to be dissolved, and Cromwell passed the Act for the Dissolution of the Greater Monasteries, which meant by 1540 all monastic institutions had been dissolved, and ~~many~~ many I had not been made legitimate.

However, one could argue the Pilgrimage posed a threat to his religious policies. Firstly, their leader Aske was such a strong figure that all the individual rebel groups from 6 counties all looked to him as their leader, and the organisation of the rebels

was certainly a threat. One could also argue that one of the reasons Henry was forced to negotiate rather than suppress was because he had underestimated the power of the rebels, shown by how it took the Duke of Norfolk one month to arrive.

Furthermore, the aims of the rebels were a direct attack on the religious changes - they wanted Catholic Mary I made legitimate (she had been made illegitimate in the ~~1534~~<sup>1534</sup> Act) and to stop the dissolution of the monasteries as they were an important part of alms and service to the poor, especially in the ~~North~~ North which suffered more, so the dissolutions were felt more acutely. The name 'pilgrimage of grace' also directly showed they were fighting for God and religious purposes, which could have been seen as a threat.

However, overall the Pilgrimage of Grace, the Lincolnshire Rising and Bigod's Rising did not pose a ~~major~~ significant threat to Henry's religious changes as combined with ~~Henry's~~<sup>Henry's Norfolk</sup> and Cromwell's tactics they subdued the rebels, killed 144 of them, and the religious changes were to last until in 1554 Mary I ~~repealed~~ repealed the 1534 Act of Supremacy.



This is a solid Level 5 response - the candidate clearly links the points made to the question throughout the essay and uses detailed historical knowledge to make the case. The essay is analytical and well focused. Although the conclusion is slightly weaker, the candidate still reaches a supported judgement.



Make sure you consider all of the terms in the question - in this case the extent to which the religious changes were threatened, rather than Henry himself.

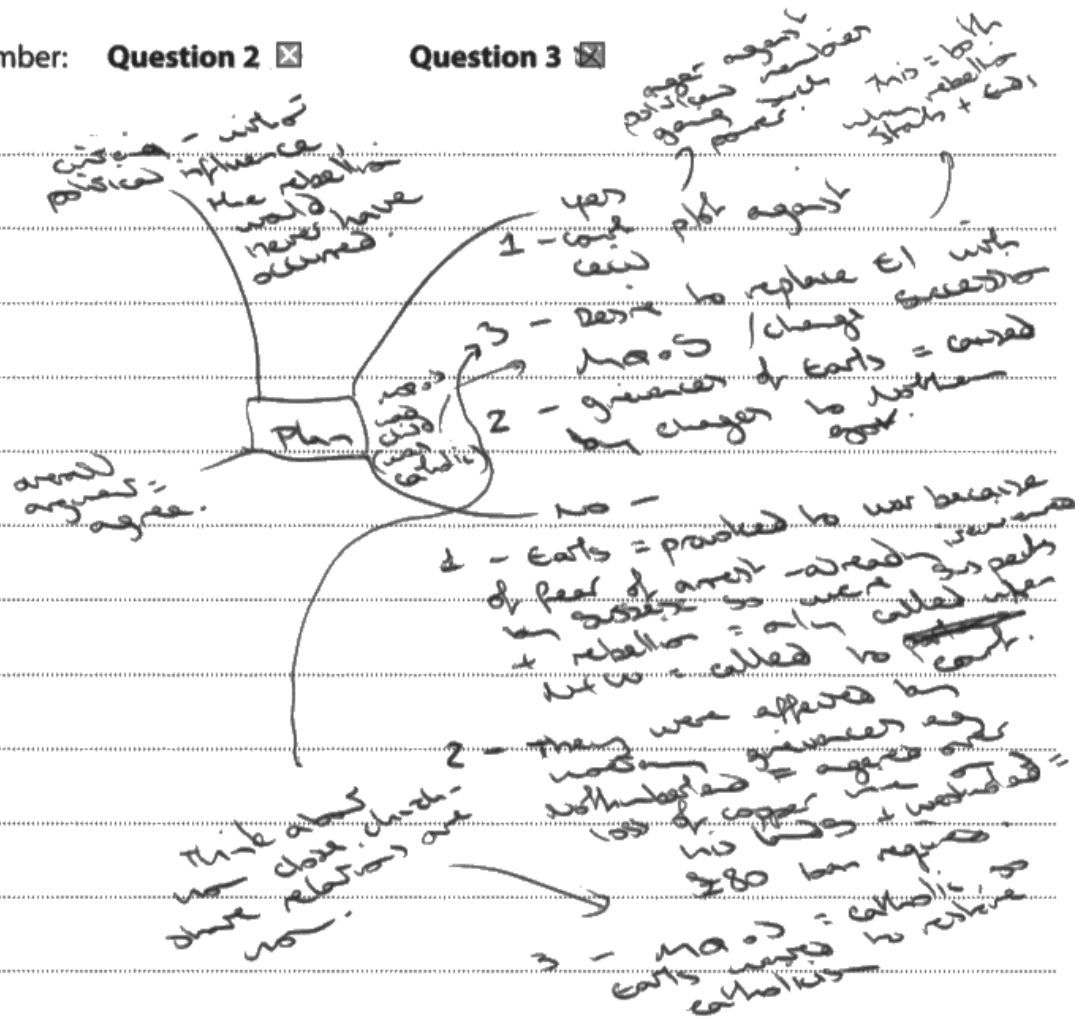
### **Question 3**

There were some excellent answers to this question which clearly took account of political, economic and religious causes of the revolt of the northern earls and Elizabeth's own culpability. They then compared the relative significance of each cause and came to a well-reasoned and persuasive judgment. Most candidates were able to identify some political causes such as faction struggles at Court, opposition to Cecil's anti-Spanish policies, concerns about the succession and its relationship to Mary, Queen of Scots, as well as resentment regarding southerners being given political positions in the North. Most were also able to identify other causes such as religious and economic ones. The strength of the third factor, whether candidates chose economic reasons or court factions, was what really separated out the level of responses as did the extent to which these factors were securely argued. What further differentiated candidates was the precision with which they were able to refer to these causes and the ways in which they measured their importance. At a lower level, candidates simply argued they were not primarily political because there were other causes as well. Too many answers failed to clearly consider the causes in sufficient detail or to then go on to compare the relative significance effectively. Higher level responses often tried to assess the relative importance of different causes in motivating the leaders and also in being used in appeals for support. Their judgements also often drew on evidence of the actions of the rebels as well as their words.

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

Chosen question number:  Question 2

Question 3



It is evident that the revolt of the Northern Earls did largely come about because of political causes. Without the earls' political grievances against Elizabeth I, the revolt would likely not have occurred. Additionally, it is important to consider that economic and religious influences also have also provoked the earls to rebellion, as well as their own fear of arrest.

The revolt was very clearly motivated by political grievances, given that the prelude to the Northern Rebellion

case about in the form of a court plot against William Cecil - one of the Queen's secretaries. The plot involved the marriage of the Duke of Norfolk to ~~Mary~~, Mary, Queen of Scots (MQoS) and when Norfolk would see his new power (once MQoS was declared heir) to remove Cecil from power. This plot was motivated by the Earl's grievances over men from non-English families, such as Cecil, being able to achieve such powerful positions in court which other nobles could not. Given that this court plot's failure is largely what spurred Walsingham and Northumberland to continue to plan a full-scale rebellion, it would appear that political grievances did motivate the Earl's wishes to rebel. One could disagree with this belief, claiming that it was the Earl's fears of being arrested that caused them to rebel. It is true that this fear was the catalyst that sparked the beginning of the Northern Rebellion - The Duke of Norfolk had already been arrested and both Walsingham and Northumberland had been called into questioning by the Earl of Sussex prior to the rebellion, so both Earls ~~both~~ knew they could be arrested, and when they were summoned to court (likely for arrest) this is what caused them to physically launch the rebellion. Regardless, their fear of arrest was not as important as their political grievances, since if the Earls had not been so politically aggrieved ~~that~~ they took part in the

failed court plot, they would not have been at risk of being arrested and would not have launched the northern rebellion.

Also ~~stated~~, the changes made to the northern policies in 1550, which was initiated by the early Elizabeth I was in the process of appointing northern nobles to northern positions of political power, as the erosion of the traditional nobility, both northward and westward's power led to this, and thus they were more inclined to rebel and regain their traditional power in the north.

One could argue that instead of political grievances, it was the early 16th century economic instability that pushed them to rebellion - both early began to struggle financially, with westward requiring an £80 loan and northward was particularly aggrieved by the loss of a copper mine on his land as a source of income when the crown claimed it. As a result, both men's economic difficulties would have certainly played a part in motivating the rebellion because they needed some way of retaining income, even if that was through a rebellion. However, political grievances were nonetheless the more important cause of the rebellion - the economic difficulties of the early 16th century was caused by their loss of political positions in the north, because they then had less sources of income. ~~As~~ If the political changes made in the north by Elizabeth I had not occurred, then the early would not have been so in debt.

desperate to rebel.

Finally, the desire of the Earls to change the succession line to favour Mary is a key example of political grievances being the main cause of the rebellion. The Earls' aim was to depose Elizabeth I in favour of Mary, or to forcefully change the line of succession so that <sup>many</sup> ~~she~~ and her descendants were Elizabeth's heirs. This was done because one of the fears being investigated ~~was~~ <sup>is</sup> this line was that there would be no successor to the throne once Elizabeth died - the desire of the Earls to place Mary in the succession is a clear attempt to solve this political grievance, and that political ~~was~~ grievances were the main factor causing the rebellion.

~~The~~ One night disagree, saying that it was Mary's status as a Catholic queen that advised the Earls to ~~re~~ her is rebellion. However, one can equally argue that the church-state relations by this point in time were so close that a rebellion caused by religious grievances must also have political grounds. Elizabeth was using the country as a protestant and the earls' replacing her as a protestant in position of power were also protestant - thus, the grievances of the Earls ~~against~~ to do with religion and politics are intrinsically linked. Without the political change sparked in the north by Elizabeth, Catholicism could have continued to exist in a line with a moderate religious settlement and the Earls would not have needed to rebel - thus the cause of



The rebellion was predominantly political.

In conclusion, it is clear that the causes of the Northern Rebellion were mainly political. It is true that the early economic struggles in the north, their religious beliefs and their fear of being arrested all played a role in motivating the rebellion, but ~~it is~~ these indicators were all caused by political grievances sparked by the decreased political power of the nobility in the north. Without the early political grievances, they would never have been roused enough to rebel.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a detailed response which addresses the key issues related to the question and shows a good level of historical knowledge. The candidate develops criteria in the introduction which allows a clear and substantiated judgement to be made with explicit consideration of the term 'primarily' - a Level 5 response.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

A plan will ensure that your answer is detailed and well focused.

## Question 4

This question was slightly less popular than Question 5. A number of candidates displayed a truly impressive knowledge of the Council of the North, JPs, Lord-Lieutenants, Wales, political representation and increased education. High level candidates focused on the precise wording of the question which asked for an assessment of the significance of developments in 'involving the localities in governance'. Many candidates however largely ignored this phrase and focused instead on measuring the significance of various developments in enhancing royal control focussing on what helped the crown govern the localities rather than increasing the involvement of the localities in government. Most candidates had some knowledge of the Council of the North, with higher level candidates having precise knowledge about its changing role / personnel at different times of the Tudor period. There were some misconceptions, however, with some candidates seeing it as a type of Parliament, representing the people of the North. Higher level candidates used a range of criteria to judge the significance of developments whereas weaker responses often focused on one simplistic measure, e.g., geographical range. There were a number of candidates who did not address the time period of this breadth question. Many considered only the changes made by Henry VIII and not those started in 1485 or up to the death of Elizabeth I. Other candidates addressed Henry VIII and Elizabeth but failed to mention or discuss the changes and effect of these on increasing the control and governance of the localities. In relation to the theme, it was a characteristic of the higher level responses to continue to focus on the demands of the question, thus linking back any analysis or explanation to judging a factor against the impact of the Council of the North. However, some of the criteria used for the mid-level responses were unclear and failed to be sustained throughout each factor leading to weakened judgement. Once again weak candidates referred to Britain rather than England and Wales and there was frequent use of the phrase 'up north' which revealed some unconscious geographical bias.

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

Chosen question number: Question 4  Question 5

While the re-establishment of the Council of the North in 1537 was a significant development involving the localities in governance, it was perhaps not the most important change as it only affected the northern regions. A significant development would involve an <sup>prominent</sup> ~~obvious~~ change in how the localities were controlled, and one that was sustained for a significant period of time. While the Council of the North did last for an extended period, the Act for the Relief of the Poor likewise did, and also affected the whole of the country. Moreover the ~~introduction~~ increased use of JPs also significantly consolidated the link between central and local governance, hence the Council of the North was perhaps less significant as it only impacted one area.

Nevertheless the re-establishment of the Council of the North was a very significant development involving the governance of localities. ~~As~~ ~~was~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ A key reason for this was the improved communication between the central government in London and the north.

an! A #16 Head Quarters in York was set up to issue proclamations from central government to areas in the North. This was a prominent change from the difficulties in ~~post~~ distributing information and new laws from London previously due to the geographical separation. Hence ~~inform~~ proclamations could be spread and implemented quicker and with greater accuracy, in turn increasing central government's control over the northern localities. Another significant development that re-establishing the Council of the North provided was the patronage of the members involved. Henry made sure all members of the Council, apart from the president Richard Holgate, were northerners. Thus the Council's increased power and position due to being chosen for the Council made them much more willing to follow orders, and remain loyal to the king. This likewise increased the control of the localities by central government as they knew they had reliable leaders in the North controlling discontent. @m

On the other hand, it could be argued that the Council of the North was a less significant development as its positive impact didn't

lost for an extended period of time. When Elizabeth came to power she began appointing more Southerners to the Council which caused much discontent amongst the northerners. Hence this was one of the reasons for the result of the Northern crisis in the 1569. So the development that demonstrated previously with the discontent and rebellions being controlled by the Council of the North was lost - suggesting it wasn't a change but lasted a significant length of time. However nevertheless the Council did sign to significantly increase the level of control central government had over the localities, particularly due to the previous communication difficulties.

On the other hand it could be argued that the 1598 Act for the Relief of the poor was a more significant development in the government governance of the localities, as not only did it create a prominent change, it also lasted a significant length of time. The most important change yielded by the Act of 1598 was the introduction of compulsory collections for the poor. This was completed by a overseer for the poor and thus more the poverty was controlled in the localities. Moreover the problem of vagrancy

was controlled due to the opening of 'houses of correction' which gave people somewhere to sleep as well as a job. These changes were important in the governing of the localities as it meant the people were generally kept happy, and there was not a repeat of the largely economically motivated Kett's rebellion. For furthermore the Act was not repealed until 1834, which not only demonstrates that it was long lasting, but also that it was effective as it didn't need to be changed. The Act for the Relief of the Poor was thus equally a more significant development in the governance of the localities as it lasted a great deal longer while also impacting the whole of the country making a more prominent change.

Then again the increasingly used JPs likewise impacted the whole country, and helped control the localities. Henry VII used JPs in particular to investigate illegal retaining by the nobility, to help prevent an uprising against him. This helped was a development in the governing of the localities as the

nobles that previously had been solely solely in charge of their locality, now were being kept watched by those answerable to the monarch, hence preventing revolts to occur.

Moreover the JPs were also useful in upholding laws and proclamations. Edward VI used them to issue the second Prayer Book in 1552, and thus uphold his religious settlement. Hence like with the Council of the North, the JPs aided the communication channels between the central and local governance. This increased the control of the central government over the local areas as they knew laws were successfully being upheld, however for the area was away from London.

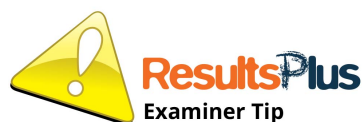
Then again it could be argued that the JPs may were less of a significant development in governing the localities as they could often be corrupt, and thus not uphold the laws and proclamations issued to them by central government. However, this was avoided in most cases, particularly by Wolsey who made all JPs ~~or~~ potential JPs take a 21-part questionnaire on law and order. Hence like the Act for the Relief of the Poor, the JPs were equally more important in ~~controlling~~

the governance of the localities, due to them impacting the whole of <sup>the</sup> Council of the North England. They also caused a prominent change in the developing the communication channels between central government and the localities.

Overall, the Council of the North was a significant development involving the governance of localities, as it improved communication to a difficult ~~to~~ to reach area and also brought the nobles who were councillors under central borough patronage. However the 1598 Act for the Relief of the Poor and JP's arguably had a more dominant impact due to their influence across the country. The 1598 Act also lasted a significant length of time perhaps making it the most important development involving the governance of the localities.



Here the candidate focuses clearly on the stated factor, considering both for and against, before assessing the relative importance of other factors. The candidate covers at least 75% of the time period with reference to Henry VII and 1598. A substantiated judgement is reached - this is a Level 5 response.



Make sure that your answer has examples from across the period.



## Question 5

Most candidates had reasonable knowledge of developments in Crown-Church relations across the Tudor period but many followed a broadly narrative approach. Higher level responses included more analysis of the patterns of change and considered different aspects of relations: e.g., in terms of headship of the church, control of forms of worship, financial control. In many cases, students knew what they wanted to argue and possessed a detailed knowledge of the key events. They also dealt with the word “steadily” in an effective fashion. The majority, however, adopted a chronological approach, which made it hard to sustain analysis and introduce any comparison. Few candidates adopted a more thematic style and examined the relations through different themes: doctrine, rebellions, control, concession. Some candidates split the essay into two and examined when the power of the Crown increased and when it was relinquished. Stronger answers made the word ‘steadily’ a central part of their sustained analysis – arguing that some increases in control were extreme and quite dramatic. The strong answers also referred to Henry VII as using religion to consolidate his new reign, then moved on to the early years of Henry VIII’s reign including issues of sanctuary, the Hunne case and benefit of clergy and worked through the entire period effectively. These answers also sometimes even made the point that while Mary I returned the church to Rome, it still required her to do this, further underlining the amount of control the crown had achieved by then. Achieving sufficient breadth remains an issue with a number of candidates glossing over Henry VII’s reign. Also many candidates did not go beyond the early years of Elizabeth I, implying that Crown-Church relations stayed the same throughout her reign, rather than considering how it fluctuated somewhat in terms of her relationships with different Archbishops, for example. Common factual mistakes included; that Mary I was Mary Queen of Scots; that Mary I burnt Protestants across her entire reign, rather than after the return of Pole in 1555; and that Edward VI was not interested in religion as he was a boy.

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

Chosen question number: **Question 4**

**Question 5**

Henry VIII's break from Rome and the papacy in 1534 was a turning point in the relations between the church and state.

~~After this~~ By Elizabeth I's reign, the monarch had increased control over the church significantly compared to Henry VII.

Under Henry VII, relations between the crown and Church were relatively peaceful. As ~~he feared~~ a usurper, he feared challenges to the throne from another usurper. His coronation was a sign that he had the God given right to be king, and winning Bosworth was God's will (as he had already made Parliament ensure he was king the day before the battle, 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1485). However, when Henry was challenged by the pretender he used his authority to override the church. In 1486, when

William Stafford sought sanctuary, Henry had him ~~stay~~ forcibly removed so he could be punished. This shows that, ~~although~~ in times of political uncertainty, Henry was prepared to challenge the church.

Henry VIII's increased control over the church was marked by the 1534 Act of Supremacy. Before this, Henry had written 'the defense of the seven sacraments' and given the title 'defender of the faith'. However, when the Pope would not allow Henry to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, he sought ~~to~~ Cromwell to ensure it. This led Cromwell to break links with Rome; in 1532 he used an Act of Parliament to stop payments to Rome, then in 1533 used Parliament again to abolish the benefit of the clergy and stopped church cases from going to Rome (now under the monarch's control). Therefore, by

1534, Henry didn't need permission to break from Rome. His Act of Supremacy ensured he was 'supreme Head' of the Church of England. Cromwell became ~~his great~~ *Viguerit Ensis*, which gave him ultimate powers over the Church. This allowed Henry to ~~go~~ carry out the dissolution of the monasteries, a tangible sign of his power over the Church.

Under Edward VI, his protectors ensured a move to Protestantism. In 1548, Cranmer ~~restate~~ published his first edition of the 'Book of Common Prayer', which he then republished in 1552. This was to be read in all masses, and enforced a less 'superstitious' Catholic view of Christianity. ~~In 1542~~ Also in his reign the 49 Articles were published, which expressed more radical ideas about Protestantism; it banned the worship of saints and pilgrimages.

When Mary I came to power in 1553, England saw a ~~small~~ ~~reversal~~ short reversal back to Catholicism. This gave the Church more power again, as she <sup>tried to</sup> restored the papacy; however, even this had to be done through parliament, showing that the Crown did not have complete control over the Church. Parliament also refused to give back monastic lands that had been granted after the dissolution of the monasteries, and refused for Philip II of Spain to be king of England. This resistance shows that a return to Church control was not popular or ~~easy~~ easy.

Elizabeth I restored Protestantism through her 1569 Act of Supremacy. This was passed in two bills, the first to title her 'Supreme Governor' of the Church, and the Act of Uniformity. ~~As~~

In ~~1570~~ February ~~1570~~ 1570, Elizabeth was excommunicated from the

Catholic Church through the Papal Bull; the revolt of the Northern Earls in 1569 was the last main challenge to her religion.

Therefore, by this time, Elizabeth had such control over the Church that her excommunication was not as big of a threat as it would have been at the beginning of the period.

Overall, the Crown steadily increased its control over the church throughout the Tudor period. Despite Mary's reversal to Catholicism, she still ~~needed~~ had more control over the return than the papacy did over her. Throughout the period, with Henry ~~8~~ VIII as a turning point, the Crown had <sup>significant</sup> control<sup>2</sup> over the Church.



Although this answer has relevant information it is not explicitly used in relation to the conceptual focus of the question. In this response a chronological structure is not necessarily the most effective way of answering this question - this is a Level 3 response.



Think about what structure is the most effective for answering the question - here a for and against the question structure would have allowed for a more focused argument.

## Paper Summary

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

### Section A

- Candidates should ensure that they deal with both enquiries
- Candidates should not simply paraphrase the content of the source; they should develop valid inferences supported by the arguments raised in the source
- Candidates should avoid stock evaluation, e.g. it is a newspaper report so it is exaggerated because it is designed to sell papers
- There is no requirement to argue that the source is better suited to one enquiry than the other; any comments made in relation to this will be rewarded according to how they fit with the three strands of the mark scheme.

### Sections B and C

- Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels
- Planning of essays will help candidates develop an analytical approach
- Candidates must be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, so that they can address questions with chronological precision
- Candidates should aim to range across the breadth of the chronology in Section C questions.



## 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>

