

Sample assessment materials for first
teaching September 2016

Paper 2: Period study and
British depth study
(2C, 2G, 2L, 2Q and 2V)

Booklet B: British depth options

**Option B3: Henry VIII and his ministers,
1509–40**

B3: Henry VIII and his ministers, 1509–40

Question	
1 (a)	Describe one feature of the Amicable Grant (1525). Target: Knowledge of key features and characteristics of the period. AO1: 2 marks.
Marking instructions	
Award one mark for a valid feature identified. The second mark should be awarded for supporting information. e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>It was a non-parliamentary tax (1) that was organised by Wolsey (1).</i>• <i>It was designed to raise money to fight France (1) and it was levied on secular and ecclesiastical possessions (1).</i>• <i>There were some objections and open rebellion (1) and as a result the king changed his mind (1).</i> Accept other appropriate features and supporting information.	

Question	
1 (b)	Describe one feature of the Treaty of London (1518). Target: Knowledge of key features and characteristics of the period. AO1: 2 marks.
Marking instructions	
Award one mark for a valid feature identified. The second mark should be awarded for supporting information. e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>It was a non-aggression pact (1) of key European powers, e.g. England, France, Holy Roman Empire (HRE) (1).</i>• <i>The Ottomans were encroaching too far into Europe (1) and this was a Christian agreement against the Ottomans (1).</i>• <i>The Treaty was designed by Wolsey (1) who sought to avoid Henry embroiling England in war (1).</i> Accept other appropriate features and supporting information.	

Question		
2		<p>Explain why Anne Boleyn was executed in 1536.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>You may use the following in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the succession Thomas Cromwell <p>You must also use information of your own.</p> </div> <p>Target: Analysis of second order concepts: causation [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 6 marks. AO1: 6 marks.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2] Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1]
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An explanation is given showing limited analysis and with implicit or unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material, but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2] Accurate and relevant information is included, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An explanation is given, showing some analysis, which is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] <p><i>Maximum 8 marks for answers that do not address three or more aspects of content.</i></p>
4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2] Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] <p><i>No access to Level 4 for answers that do not address three or more aspects of content.</i></p>

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying **no** qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

The middle mark in each level may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

- Anne had failed to produce a male heir, disappointing Henry, who needed to establish an alternative heir to Princess Mary.
- There was fear of conspiracy and sense of insecurity after the break with Rome intensified the determination to secure the dynasty.
- There were several accusations of infidelity, which created consternation and also gave Henry cause to think of replacing Anne as queen.
- The official charge against Anne also included High Treason – she was found guilty of conspiring to kill Henry.
- Henry was already having an affair with Jane Seymour and wanted another wife.
- Cromwell was a powerful figure and instrumental in bringing about her downfall because they disagreed, for example on the use of funds from the dissolution. He was also acting on the king's orders.

Question		
3		<p>'Wolsey's failure to gain an annulment of Henry's marriage was the main reason why he fell from power in 1529.'</p> <p>How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>You may use the following in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relations with Pope Clement VII • the nobility <p>You must also use information of your own.</p> </div> <p>Target: Analysis and evaluation of second order concepts: causation [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 10 marks. AO1: 6 marks.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1] • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. [AO2]
2	5–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An explanation is given showing limited analysis and with implicit or unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material, but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1] • The overall judgement is given but its justification is asserted or insecure. [AO2]
3	9–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An explanation is given, showing some analysis, which is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] • The overall judgement is given with some justification, but some criteria selected for the required judgement are left implicit or not validly applied. [AO2] <p><i>Maximum 11 marks for answers that do not address three or more aspects of content.</i></p>
4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] • Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2] <p><i>No access to Level 4 for answers that do not address three or more aspects of content.</i></p>

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying **no** qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

The first two bullet points [AO1 and AO2] account for 3 of the 4 marks in the level and are equally weighted; the third bullet point [AO2] accounts for the remaining mark. Once the level has been found, there are two steps to follow to determine the mark within the level:

- Markers should consider bullet points 1 and 2 together. Strong performance (for the level) in both would be awarded all 3 marks, while 2 marks may be achieved by stronger performance in either bullet point; weak performance would be awarded 1 mark.
- The fourth mark in each level is allocated to the bullet point 3 and should be considered independently of the award of the other marks.

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Relevant points which support the statement may include:

- Wolsey was unable to weaken the grip of Charles V over Pope Clement, and thus the annulment did not seem attainable.
- Wolsey, as Cardinal, was expected to have sway with Pope Clement, but Wolsey was unable to persuade Pope Clement in favour of Henry's case; Wolsey's links to the pope prompted questions of his loyalty.
- Henry's disappointment in relation to Wolsey's failure was clear and his antipathy towards Wolsey grew.
- The rise of the Boleyn faction at Court meant pressure on Wolsey grew, as did Henry's dissatisfaction, prompted by the faction.

Relevant points to counter the statement may include:

- Wolsey was unable to control nobles at Court by the late 1520s and his power base was weakening – many nobles disliked Wolsey and sneered at his background, and they undermined his position.
- Wolsey had concentrated too much power in and around himself and had few allies in the nobility to help him.
- Foreign policy failures weakened Wolsey, independent of the issue of the annulment.
- Wolsey's own personality eventually militated against him – he failed to acknowledge and deal with the challenges he faced.

Question		
4		<p>'The main change for the English Church in the years 1534–40 was that it had to accept King Henry as its head.'</p> <p>How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>You may use the following in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Act of Supremacy the dissolution of the monasteries <p>You must also use information of your own.</p> </div> <p>Target: Analysis and evaluation of second order concepts: change [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1].</p> <p>AO2: 10 marks.</p> <p>AO1: 6 marks.</p>
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4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2] Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2] <p><i>No access to Level 4 for answers that do not address three or more aspects of content.</i></p>

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Relevant points which support the statement may include:

- The Act of Supremacy meant that by law Henry VIII became head of the Church in England in place of the pope.
- The break with Rome was a huge change for those clergymen who believed in the authority of the pope.
- As head of the church, Henry made clergy swear an oath of loyalty to him. Those who refused were removed from office and some leading church figures, Thomas More for example, were executed.
- Since the pope was no longer the head, the Church had to pay taxes to the king and not to the pope in Rome.

Relevant points to counter the statement may include:

- The dissolution of the monasteries closed hundreds of monasteries and nunneries, bringing massive change to the life and work of former monks and nuns and the confiscation and sale of monastic lands by the crown during the dissolution greatly changed the wealth of the Church.
- Monasteries and nunneries had had an important role in society and their closure reduced the influence of the Church in England.
- Church services changed as a result of the Reformation and the bible became available in English in every church.
- Some clergymen, for example the Archbishop of Canterbury and Thomas Cranmer, married; Catholic clergy were required to be celibate.