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Examiners' Report
June 2011

GCE History 6HI03 A

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Introduction

This was the second time that this specification has been examined, and judging by the feedback from centres and student responses on the examination, centres and candidates seem increasingly assured of what is expected of them. As with last year, the paper appears to have worked in the sense that all candidates were able to attempt answers to both parts of the examination, whilst the most able were stretched appropriately.

The paper requires candidates to answer two questions (a Depth Study question and an Associated Historical Controversy question) in 120 minutes. Whilst the length of responses varied between candidates, there was no evidence of a lack of sufficient time to complete thorough responses. Thankfully, very few candidates approached questions by attempting to include everything they knew about the option, with the vast majority managing selection and focus in responding to questions.

Across both sections, responses continue to demonstrate that planning and structure are crucial in shaping effective responses. Whilst a small minority seemed to over plan, at times producing detailed plans of two or more pages and seemingly at the expense of substantial answers, the trend continues that relatively brief but focused plans help organise thoughts and use of material.

One issue that did appear to distinguish quality responses was effective use and consideration of key terms and concepts, either directly from questions, sources and in general writing from own knowledge. Candidates who had an assured grasp of these were able to explore these effectively within the question, such as the issue of 'stability of government' (question 1) or 'military dictator' (question 8) below. At times this also appeared to link to how careful a reading of the question had been made, such as with the issue of 'serving of Spanish interests' (question 2, below). There were also a small minority who did not appear to fully understand issues central to questions they selected, such as the 'factional rivalry' (question 1, below). Whilst this may be down to selection of a preferred period or topic regardless of the specific analytical demands of the question, preference borne out of preparation for only limited aspects of the course or candidates not reading a question thoroughly, such responses are unlikely to attain the higher levels.

In section A and to some extent B, candidates should be aware of the varying forms that questions may take. Some candidates demonstrated a tendency to attempt to open up questions to consider all possible related factors. Whilst at times candidates were able to do this successfully by relating material back to the issue at hand, such as to qualify the extent of significance, some were essentially attempting to answer questions different from those set. Additionally at times some gave scant regard to the stated factor in a question, almost dismissing it out of hand or offering assertions with little substance. That said, the majority of candidates demonstrated a good knowledge and understanding of topics studied.

As far as an issue raised last time in section B, fewer candidates spent time considering issues such as the reliability of a source, in terms of the date when the extract was written, or in terms of the title of the book from which it was taken. An increasing number of strong responses had well informed grasp of the historiographical debate. Whilst it is not a requirement to bring in knowledge of named historians, many did so effectively. A small minority did so without full thought as to how this related to the specific demands of the questions and the given extracts, and thus were less successful in this respect, such as on question 7, below, making at times what were incorrect assertions over 'Whig', 'Marxist' or 'revisionist' schools with limited application to the question. Generally speaking, candidates who sought to identify the arguments the extracts made, relating them to the question, examining them, integrating their own knowledge into a focused discussion and often cross-referencing the sources, performed well. Beyond this, candidates who explored the more subtle nuances offered and applied selected knowledge to analyse the views and offer reasoned judgements reached the highest levels.

Question 1

SECTION A

Put a cross in the box indicating the first question you have chosen to answer .
If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then put a cross in another box .

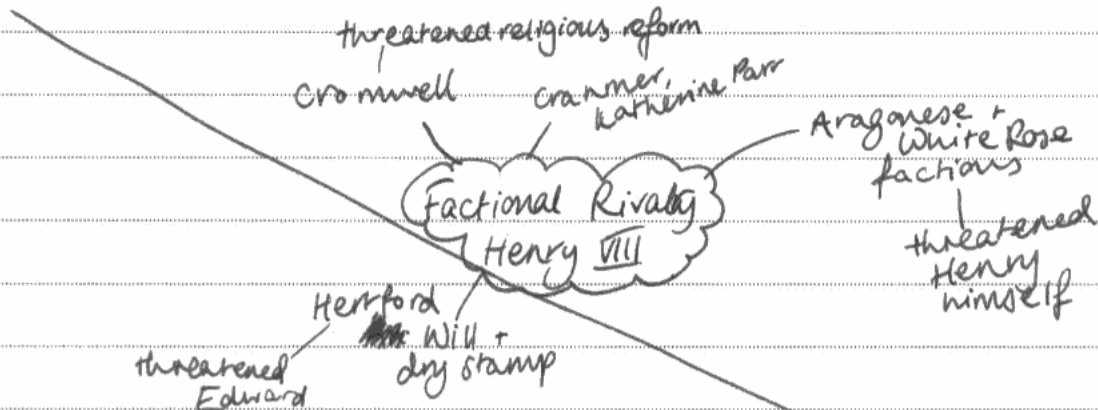
Chosen Question Number:

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4



- ① Factional Rivalry did ~~not~~ threaten Edward's reign
LINK UP! → ④ Not a threat as he dealt with it
- ② No threatened Edward's reign
③ No more concerned with religious reform

Factional rivalry in the last eight years of Henry's reign caused radical change within government and therefore to a certain extent threatened the stability of Henry's regime. The downfall of Cromwell and Anne Boleyn was more of a threat to Henry's previous religious reform rather than Henry's government itself. In fact Henry often used faction for his own purpose, balancing conservatives and progressives to produce more rounded policy. Thus it does not seem that factional rivalry did threaten the stability of Henry's government, rather his religious reform of the 1530s and his son's minority rule.

(Section A continued)

Nevertheless factional rivalry was often considered a threat by Henry. The actions of the White Rose faction and their alternate claim to the throne led to the imprisonment ^{and execution} of Lord Montague and the Marquess of Exeter. The Countess of Salisbury was also tried for treason in 1539 after rumours of a plot in York. The fact that Henry acted so decisively against this White Rose faction shows how threatened he felt in terms of his claim to the throne. The Wars of the Roses were not an all too distant memory and Reginald Pole's direct opposition to his divorce could not be condoned. Another family that Henry faced factional struggle with was the Percy family, part of the Aragonese faction. Their wealth and independence from the Crown was again a threat to Henry's authority and not to be tolerated. Yet Henry successfully managed this factional problem through persuading Percy to name him as heir. These challenges to his ~~throne~~ ^{throne} could be viewed as a threat to the stability of government. However Henry effectively dealt with them - whether through trial and execution or inheritance. Moreover Henry effectively dealt with other factional disputes - the attempts to bring down Crommer and Katherine Parr in the 1540s. Crommer was Henry's trusted advisor, willing to do the king's will rather than pursue his own personal ideological/material gain. Hence Henry would not allow his downfall to come to pass. Parr's involvement in the Anne Ashew affair is a similar case - where Henry successfully pits the two factions against each other and then over-rules them, stamping his authority. At first he

(Section A continued) agrees to Katherine's arrest but after ^{this} she pleads to him. ~~He~~ However he fails to mention this to Whiothesely and when men come to arrest Katherine Parz in horror he arrests them instead. Therefore Henry did face factional opposition but whether it threatened the stability of his government can be called into question. In particular faction did not threaten the stability of Henry's reign as when ~~it did~~ this seemed possible he dealt with it with an overruling authority.

~~He~~ Furthermore factional opposition did not necessarily threaten Henry's ^{government} ~~reign~~ in the latter parts of his reign - but Edward's. The King's illness gave an increased urgency to factional disputes as courtiers wished to become part of Edward VI's regency council. Edward's minority rule meant that Henry VIII devised a scheme of ruling by majority to avoid the dominance of one particular faction. In theory this was a good way to protect Edward from the problems of faction. On the other hand Henry failed to see the rise of the Progressives happening around him. Norfolk's implication in his son's treason and Gardiner's exclusion from the Privy Council meant that Henry's own Privy Council, and the Regency Council set out for Edward were dominated by Edward Seymour's faction. Perhaps not dominant in numbers (the aim of the Regency Council was to be divided half Protestant half Catholic) but Seymour, Dudley, Paget and Denny's faction had control of the Privy chamber and the dry stamp. Thus they had control over Henry's will persuading the King to add a gifts clause following Seymour

(Section A continued) to become Duke of Somerset) and ~~starting~~ giving ~~whatever powers~~ the Council full powers (allowing Seymour to become Lord Protector). This undermined Henry's Regency Council through the Protectorate of Lord Somerset and later the dominance of the Duke of Northumberland. Edward's rule was manipulated by Somerset and Northumberland throughout - resulting in even a change of succession to Northumberland's daughter in law Lady Jane Grey. Henry's factional problems may not have been problems to the stability of his government but they posed a definitive threat to Edward's minority rule and in 1553 to the Tudor regime itself. Yet by posing this threat to Edward ~~the~~ faction was posing a threat to the stability of Henry's government as Henry's government was based on the continuity and changeover of his male heir. Thus it cannot be suggested that faction in 1547 posed a threat purely to Edward, as it undermined Henry's authority too.

Faction could also be viewed as more concerned with religious concerns than political gain, or threatening Henry. The fall of Cromwell was not a grievance to Henry whose ^{failing} marriage and too radical religious reform was the result of Cromwell's enthusiasm. Although Cromwell had instigated the reforms of the 1530s necessary for Henry's divorce, Henry was no reformist. In fact as Pollard and Scarisbrick suggest to Henry the break from Rome was more about the supremacy and power than religious endeavour. Norfolk, amongst others, also disliked the pace of religious reform - championing the Act of Six

(Section A continued) Articles and Cromwell's downfall. After Cromwell's fall 1540 (and later attempts to ridicule Cranmer and Katherine Parr) a religious reform was undone or half hearted. Therefore it can be suggested that religious reform or conservative religious views were what inspired factional disputes, thus they were not a threat to the stability of Henry's government.

Fundamentally faction in the latter years of Henry's reign was considered a threat by Henry. Henry skilfully balanced factions, arrested other claimants to the throne and denied the Regency Council to protect his son - all showing that Henry considered faction a threat to the stability of his government. Yes, some faction was religiously motivated rather than attempting to overthrow Henry or control his son. However religious and political motivation were inextricably linked in Tudor times - if not exactly the same thing. It is anachronistic to suggest some faction was motivated by an attempt to end religious reform rather than a political motivation. Religious' faction therefore also played a major role in undermining Henry's authority and thus threatening the stability of his government. Despite this the most significant threat to the stability of Henry's government was the factional dominance over Edward VI that Somerset and Northumberland would go on to have. Therefore faction did threaten the stability of Henry's government in the last eight years of his reign, yet for the most

(Section A continued) part he controlled it. ^{Instead} The major threat that faction posed was to Edward VI's reign through the dominant Seymour, Dudley, Paget faction in 1547.



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Examiner Comments

The sample script highlights many of the features of a very strong response. It offers a clear focus, with developed analysis, strong support and considerable evaluation throughout the essay, building to overall judgement considering both the varying nature and extent of faction during the period. The response was marked at level 5.



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Examiner Tip

Strong responses often give a thorough and reasoned judgement at the end of each point of issue they deal with. These individual points are usually explored, considering 'how far' within that point.

Question 2

(Section A continued) Showing a lack of respect for the Spanish King. The Spanish resentment thus escalated during 1554 with the Wyatt's rebellion.

The Wyatt's rebellion was an uprising mainly in Kent but also around the midlands area that was led and orchestrated by mainly the upper classes and Gentry and the reason for the unrest was ~~due~~ because of the disapproval of the marriage between Philip and Mary and the distrust of Spanish religious and political influence. The fact that the Gentry was rising up rather than the lower classes ~~was~~ illustrated the levels of resentment of the marriage and showed how previous religious policy may have had a big influence on ~~the actions of~~ the their ~~actions~~ actions. The main uprising began in Kent and was led by Wyatt and the few thousand that had formed to march on London hoping to force Mary from Monarchy and replace her with Henry VIII's ~~and~~ legitimate daughter. The fact that the gentry wanted Elizabeth may have signalled the desire for

a more liberal attitude to Religion. Mary sent Norfolk on to put down the rebellion but instead his army deserted and joined the Rebellion. This may have been an indication of the lack of support for Mary and although the population recognised her right to rule they were in discontent over Spanish influence. The Rebellion eventually reached London where it was eventually put down. There are different historical theories surrounding the importance of the Wyatt's rebellion and the danger it had put on Mary's reign. Some believe that due to the proximity of the attack to Mary herself it was in fact extremely dangerous and the fact that Mary's Council was slow to act and in-decisive on the matter added to the risk, however on the other hand it is argued that although there was a threat it was not of a significant nature. Reasons for this include the fact that Mary chose not to use international troops - which proved to be important as it would have increased the growing feeling of ~~the~~ xenophobia which was the initial cause of the rebellion and further increasing this feeling could have led to further revolts. Mary was also extremely lucky that there would be an invasion by France at this time as the unstable political situation of France



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Examiner Comments

The response offers relevant but unfocused description, narrating events which do not directly answer the question. A response that is mostly descriptive is unlikely to get above a level 2, no matter how detailed or accurate the information is.



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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

This was the more popular of the two questions within this sub-option, and most candidates seemed well prepared to deal with a question on the factors deciding the outcome of the First Civil War. The stated factor of economic resources was generally well dealt with, with many strong responses exploring the varied advantages Parliament had, or the extent to which these advantages increased as the war progressed, particularly focusing on Parliament's strength in the more prosperous regions or control of London. For many of the strongest answers, economic factors were a thread which ran through the whole essay, exploring the interaction of economic superiority and the impact it had on other issues such as the New Model Army. The changing fortunes of the two sides was also largely considered in a successful manner. Other popular issues to consider were alliances with Scotland and Ireland or the respective leadership of the two sides, although some otherwise well argued pieces seemed unaware that Pym died in 1643. A minority of responses were let down by scant range or a failure to actually link detailed knowledge of superior economic resources to the issue of debate. Strongest responses commonly explored the relationship between factors, weighing their relative significance throughout.

(Section A continued) 3) In the First English Civil War of 1642 until 1646, the royalists started strongly, dominating many battles and winning many key strategic towns and cities, such as Bristol. The parliamentarians then reorganised and eventually in 1646 triumphed in the war. The parliamentarians had superior economic resources when compared with the royalists. Was this the decisive reason for victory?

Crucially for the parliamentarians, one of their main strongholds was in London and the South East. This was essential, because this area was the most densely populated area in the country. This meant that there were more people to pay taxes. Another vital point is that the South East and London was home to many rich people and was considered as the wealthiest part of the country. So not only could more people be taxed, but a huge collection of wealthy people could be. This ~~was~~ was a huge economic advantage for the parliamentarians because the royalists could not rely on such a large number of wealthy people to help pay for the war effort.

Upon realising how important and decisive a factor that this could be, John Pym (a parliamentarian) created a new kind of tax, the excise tax. This was tax on everyday goods and was the first of its kind. It enabled the parliamentarians to tax

(Section A continued) people on foods such as flour and sugar. This additional tax on top of regular tax ensured that the parliamentarians had vast sums of money to help finance the New Model Army and the war effort.

Having control of London was essential for economic benefits, as it was \pounds a main trade link, parliament could charge and receive customs duties ~~to~~ from merchants. They could also receive vital weapons, clothes and foods from trade.

After Pym negotiated the Solemn League and Covenant with the Scottish, he ^{could} also call on the ^{amount of} vast resources and money in Scotland and use it in conjunction with the tax that was being collected in England. \pounds The more money that parliament received meant the higher likelihood of victory. This is because, more money can help to pay for better weapons and equipment, uniform and pay for the soldiers, which would keep them happy and more focused on the overall aim of winning.

Another factor as to why the parliamentarians won the civil war was because, after starting badly and having three parties within itself (The war, middle and peace parties) it recognised the importance of having a unified command structure and a clear aim. Another problem for parliament was that this was causing divisions.

(Section A continued)

amongst themselves. Initially Manchester and Essex were in charge of the war effort, but they were from the peace party. This made victory highly unlikely. The key events to come from this were the Self Denying Ordinance and the New Model Army. These were two revolutionary ideas because they very much relied on promotion on merit. The Self Denying Ordinance stated that no MP could become an officer or hold a major position in the army, which meant they relied on the best man for the job, from a low birth or from the gentry, it did not matter.

The New Model Army was a key factor in winning the war because it was a 20,000 plus force and could be mobilised anywhere in the country. It was also trained, had regular pay, ~~was~~ better weapons and a uniform. This was the first of its kind. It was a content, well trained and Godly army with a clear command structure and a clear aim of winning. Evidence of this being decisive in winning the war is because after it was created, the parliamentarians started winning crucial battles, such as Marston Moor 1644 and Naseby 1645.

Another factor as to why the parliamentarians won the war is because London and the South East contained many printing presses and the huge weapon

(Section A continued) store in the Weald. The importance of the printing presses were that they could help spread pro-parliamentarian propaganda and also anti-royalist propaganda. This was vital after Naseby in 1645 because Charles' baggage train was captured, inside were documents which showed he was prepared to deal with the anti-christ (Irish Catholics). This was an easy propaganda opportunity for Parliament and with more printing presses they took it.

There were a few key individuals who helped parliament win the war. These were John Pym and Oliver Cromwell. Pym, despite dying in late 1643, helped negotiate Scottish support in the Solemn League and Covenant, which ensured the royalists could be attacked from two directions. He also helped create the excise tax as previously stated. Cromwell was vital as his vision of a godly England helped him to create the Self Denying Ordinance and NMA, and his great leadership and military skills were essential in winning key battles.

Royalist indiscipline eventually hindered their cause, especially Prince Rupert who is famously remembered for chasing ~~royal~~ parliamentarians off the battlefield for personal ~~glory~~ glory instead of keeping discipline.

(Section A continued) and ensuring an overall royalist victory.

To conclude, it is evident that having greater economic resources was a vital factor in victory for the Parliamentarians in the First Civil War. Having London and the South East was essential. However, without Plymouth, this opportunity would not have been fully exploited. The ~~biggest~~ decisive event in the war however, was the Self Denying Ordinance and the creation of the NMA. The idea of promotion on merit was a vital and revolutionary idea that changed the course of the war for parliament. This coupled with a huge, content, mobile, well equipped and trained army were crucial factors in the parliamentary victory in the First Civil War.



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Examiner Comments

The vast majority of this response is focused and analytical. There is a good range of points, mainly well developed with analysis to consider the significance of different factors, supported by accurate detail. Whilst this was not always fully consistent, the response was strong enough for a secure level 4 response.



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Examiner Tip

When dealing with questions which include a reason or factor within the question, it is important that you deal with this thoroughly, even if your overall view is that it wasn't the 'most important'.

Question 4

This was a less popular option for candidates dealing with option A2. Whilst many were able to give a good account of the reasons for restoration, a minority did struggle to relate this effectively to the issue of popular pressure, at times leaving potentially strong material as implicit. Some responses also attempted to consider extended accounts of the problems faced from the execution of Charles through to the restoration itself, with limited analytical focus. There was also a small minority who seemed to have limited understanding of the political structure and processes of the period, e.g. with assumptions that there were popular democratic elections at this time. Stronger responses clearly set popular pressure against other factors such as the role of Monck, clearly focused arguments on the failure of Richard Cromwell or the reaction to the attempt to govern by the Rump, making appropriate connections to the issue of popular pressure throughout.

SECTION A

Put a cross in the box indicating the first question you have chosen to answer .
If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then put a cross in another box .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4

The restoration of the monarchy in 1660 undoubtedly was partly the result of popular pressure as when Charles returned in 1660 there was a wave of enthusiasm and joy and a desire for the monarchy to return. Evidently then there had been a rise in royalist feeling and this pressure encouraged those in power to consider the solution. However, there were other important factors as well such as the failure to find a republican settlement, and more importantly the role of the army and particularly General Monck.

Popular pressure definitely was partly responsible for the restoration of the monarchy because it persuaded those in power to consider the idea. However, it is necessary to highlight that throughout the Protectorate although many may

(Section A continued)

have disliked Cromwell's rule or just aspects of it such as the Major Generals there had been little royalist sentiment. One historian has described one of few royalist uprisings such as Renouddock as a "damp squid" which promoted no true support. Simultery Beoth's uprising in 1659 did not call for the return of the monarchy but for free elections and a return to traditional rule. Although, there had always been latent royalist sentiment and many had not liked the beheading of the King the desire for a monarchy was fairly suppressed. Thus perhaps underneath the eventual enthusiasm for a monarch was the more important desire that the people wanted to return to a period of stable rule and law. The economic depression exacerbated by increasingly power struggles between the army and the rump galvanized many to seek a secure settlement. This manifested when London voters campaigned against the army's committee of safety forcing it to capitulate to the rump and Monke. To a certain extent popular pressure was

(Section A continued) responsible for the restoration of the monarchy as too it was part of a desire to see the return to stability and order. Motivated by the economic conditions and the fractious army and ramp the people demonstrated their displeasure. This added significantly adding to the growing impetus for a return to a stable reign which advantageously the Charles' declaration of Breda could offer.

However, whilst popular pressure is important had the republican settlement not failed to collapse the monarchy would never have been restored.

Various historians have suggested reasons for the failure of the protectorate such as its underlying racial weakness or the death of Cromwell whom had held the various factions together. No settlement whether the Instrument of Government or Humble Petition and Advice had succeeded. However, the ultimate failure must go to the King who squandered any attempt at securing a new settlement in 1660 when

(Section A continued)

Monks restored them to power. They had previously lost the confidence of many of the conservative elite when trying to outmanoeuvre the army they put local militias in the hands of religious radicals. Thus they promoted severe unease and intensified feelings of instability. More importantly however, they failed to gain the confidence of the population when restored to power and settled scores with the army by refusing removing officers. Arguably, the failure of confidence in a republican settlement and the actions of the rump alienated popular support and increased the desire for a stable settlement. Therefore the restoration of the monarchy was partly a result of the failure of a stable republican settlement. Moreover, a lack of faith in the ~~republic~~ rump increased desires for a stable settlement which could ensure peace and the rule of law, as the rump could not offer this many turned to the alternative of the monarchy.

(Section A continued)

Crucial, to the restoration of the monarchy though was the role of the army. The army united had been a dominant force throughout the protectorate, and probably the army were most opposed to a settlement with the monarchy as they had instigated Charles I's death in 1649. At that time, the growing tensions between the grandees and rank and file in the army were instrumental in the monarchy's restoration. The most important military and political force was in chaos as first the Rump was restored, and this heightened tensions as neither side wanted to relinquish power to the other. Furthermore, General Monk turned against the army and declared for the Rump, thus causing further instability. The Navy, and certain militias declared for the Monarch. Thus the destruction of the greatest opposition to any free parliamentary settlement or even the return of the King was in disarray. Also, the army's naked attempt at ruling without the Rump, to use Bill's phrase "sitting on bayonets" produced tumultuous opposition from

(Section A continued)

have disliked Cromwell's rule or just aspects of it such as the Major Generals there had been little royalist sentiment. One historian has described one of few royalist uprisings such as Renouddock as a "damp squid" which promoted no true support. Simulacry Beoth's uprising in 1659 did not call for the return of the monarchy but for free elections and a return to traditional rule. Although, there had always been latent royalist sentiment and many had not liked the beheading of the King the desire for a monarchy was fairly suppressed. Thus perhaps underneath the eventual enthusiasm for a monarch was the more important desire that the people wanted to return to a period of stable rule and law. The economic depression exacerbated by increasingly power struggles between the army and the rump galvanized many to seek a secure settlement. This manifested when London voters campaigned against the army's committee of safety forcing it to capitulate to the rump and Monck. To a certain extent popular pressure was

(Section A continued)

that could enable the King's restoration. ~~The~~ through his swift & outmanoeuvring of the Kump he engineered the return of the secluded members of pride's purge in 1648 and effectively ended the republican power in the commons. This enabled elections that produced a conservative and moderate parliament, infiltrated with Royalists. Thus the conditions for the restoration were provided, and all that was needed was an acceptable settlement. Although, it is uncertain when Monk began corresponding with Charles II he certainly helped shape the declaration of Breda into a document that was acceptable to parliament. ~~The~~ the liberty of conscience, the promise of free pardon and promise to work with parliament to resolve ~~land~~ land issues ~~at~~. exploited the new moderate parliament's desires. ~~They~~ Thus Monk's role in the restoration is irreplaceable as he helped create the parliament that would return the monarchy as well as the document that excited and persuaded everyone.

(Section A continued)

Overall, to a certain extent public pressure was responsible for the restoration of the monarchy because the various demonstrations and craving for stability were crucial in either undermining the ruling regimes like the army or returning parliaments like the Conventions parliament who would eventually restore Charles. However, the failure of the republican settlements and the role of the army were crucial in pushing people towards an actual restoration of the monarchy and not just a more conservative settlement. Ultimately, the restoration of the monarchy was the result of Monk's, as Coward says "political realism". He not only divided army power so that it was broken, and politically outmanoeuvred the Rump to return a new moderate parliament. He recognised neither the republicans or army had the support or confidence of the people and capitalised on this to engineer the conditions to restore the monarchy.



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Examiner Comments

This response is clearly analytical, exploring a range of interconnected factors whilst sustaining a strong focus. A thread of argument runs through the whole essay towards the ultimate judgement about the relative importance of the different reasons why the monarchy was restored.



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Examiner Tip

When making individual points, look for links to other points. This helps keep answers focused, and at the higher levels like this, highlights opportunities to explore the nature of these connections and give an ongoing relative evaluation of the points you raise.

Question 5

A majority of candidates entered for option A1 attempted this question. Subject knowledge was generally strong and many candidates offered detailed own knowledge about both of the main rebellions of 1549. Stronger responses tended to draw valid distinctions between these, in terms of causation, and thus the extent to which they demonstrated there was strong resistance to religious change. However, whilst it was relevant to consider other motivations such as economic difficulties or local grievances, something that was very well done by a number, a minority of candidates doing so did drift from the question. Most candidates were able to offer some analysis of the sources and relate these to the debate and each other. One factor discriminating the quality of analysis was care in reading and interpreting the sources correctly, such as those only recognising 'the South West Rising as substantial evidence for the unpopularity of the Edwardian reforms' (Source 2), failing to recognise Marshall's meaning with the preceding qualifier of 'We should hesitate before dismissing'. Where key arguments were hinged upon such use of evidence, it was detrimental to the standard of the response.

SECTION B

Put a cross in the box indicating the second question you have chosen to answer .
If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then put a cross in another box .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 5

Question 6

Question 7

Question 8

plan

Western Rebellion + Kett Rebellion

Northumberland

Prayer book rebels in nature. 1549.

Source 1 = Was resistance 2 = Crash 3 = Middle
Intro - Sources first = for Source 1 (Western rebellion)
+ source 3 compare! second = against source 2 = Kett
other things

The year 1549 was a major turning point and changed a lot during the rule of Edward VI. Having still been a minor it was the rule of Somerset and his reaction to the two rebellions that took place in this year that was the most interesting. During the 16th century common people were prone to become rebels as protests and fighting had become part of their nature. And with the death of Henry VIII Edward was left with not only an empty bank account but also a confused nation that still had not adjusted to religious change. All three sources that I will be looking at did not come from

(Section B continued) the period in question and are all secondary accounts of events. This leaves us rather sceptical about them as it's hard to distinguish the cause of a rebellion without having been there yourself and seen if there was a strong resistance to religious change. ^{next paragraph} Source 1 which is a book called 'Edward VI' clearly believed there was a strong resistance to religious change whereas source 2 which looks at reformation in England saw different reasons for the rebellions that did not link to religion and lastly source 3 is middle ground looking at both views.

Firstly looking at the view that there was a strong resistance to religious change in the reign of Edward VI. Unlike his father Henry VIII Edward was cutting ties with the Catholic Church however unlike his father he was taking an extremist way. Agreeing with source 1 that 'the events in 1549 suggest there was a strong resistance to religious change in the kingdom', saw Edward faced with the western rebellion, also known as the prayer book rebellion. Edward released a prayer book which caused a major upsurge in the west this

(Section B continued) rebellion supports the view that there was a strong resistance to religious change. This rebellion was primarily influenced by religious change as the radical reforms were not welcomed by everyone. Many of the rebels were common folk and did not want to see reform but for things to go back to the way they were.

With Edward introducing the bible into English people were revolting and as it states in source 3 'specifically targeted religious innovation.' Although the western rebellion was poorly managed and lacked proper leadership skills it showed a strong resistance to religious change as the organisation of it meant not a lot of people were joining. As source 1 and three agrees people were angry at the removal of relics and religious texts source 1 states agrees with source three that 'there existed a large amount of anti-gentry feeling' likewise source 3 states 'the pace of change' to the annoyance of many less politically minded evangelical English clergy?

The Lollard rebellion although largely aimed at the anger of enclosures still produced some



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Examiner Comments

The response has a focus on the question and overall offers some analysis. However, some parts of the answer lack development, with points that are stated or explanations without analysis. The views of the sources are recognised, although these are often used to support points without developed discussion. Responses such as this are likely to receive level 3 for both assessment objectives.



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Examiner Tip

Rather than describing relevant issues and events, the answer would make a more focused start by setting out some of the arguments that could be made concerning the debate in the question. These could be drawn from the sources and own knowledge.

Question 6

This question was attempted by a smaller number of candidates from this option. Whilst response were found across the range, there was some polarisation. Weaker responses tended to fall into two categories (i) those who seemed to misunderstand aspects of the question or sources, at times interpreting this more as an assessment of the extent of Parliament's power, or struggling to understand distinctions such as that between the Privy Council and Parliament, and (ii) those which ranged beyond the boundaries of the question, exploring at length the reigns of other Tudor monarchs or concentrating extensively on Neale's Puritan Choir thesis, with limited application of this. Successful responses in the higher levels offered considered analysis which made critical distinctions between Parliament's desired role, Elizabeth's perception of this and/or the changing nature of this as needs dictated. Extensive knowledge was found in such cases, e.g. considering the extent to which Source 5's evidence of Peter Wentworth's actions could be seen to have a broader significance.

SECTION B

Put a cross in the box indicating the second question you have chosen to answer .
If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then put a cross in another box .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 5 Question 6
 Question 7 Question 8

Adviser to the Crown

Yes	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - manipulated through Privy Council ↳ suggests looking after Queen's interests. - Mcigh - royal prerogative - 'parliament's role was' to assist rather than gain ascendancy over the Queen R Sloan - MPs chosen by Privy Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - attempts to pressure Queen into decisions ↳ execution of Mary 1587 <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Northfolk 1572 ↳ anti Catholic legislation 1571 - Peter Wentworth 1576, 1587 - William Strickland 1571 ↳ supported by MPs - royal prerogative - called for subsidies Perry Williams - propaganda tool - John Guy - John Neale interpretation

(Section B continued)

Parliament on a number of occasions played varying roles in relation to the monarch. However it must be decided from the various interpretations which the main role of parliament was. Certainly there were periods of opposition ~~of~~ and of conflict but as John Guy aptly describes these were exceptions and rare with the ~~norm~~ norm being periods of 'unity, harmony and protection of the sovereign's reign' suggesting that ultimately Parliament's role which it clearly understood was to both aid and advise the monarch.

However there are strong arguments to suggest that the ~~view~~ role of parliament to ~~aid~~ advise the Queen may not be as simple as this. Certainly John Guy in 'Tudor and Stuart Britain' notes that when Elizabeth would not heed the advice given by Parliament her own Councillors 'orchestrated debates' and used their clients to 'mobilise public opinion in their favour'. Christopher Haigh supports this argument that more often than not it was Elizabeth's 'government in alliance with Parliament' that conflicted against her own interests.

Certainly Michael Graves notes that Parliament on one occasion came together to

(Section B continued)

'advise the queen and consider legislative action against Mary Stuart' however we know that after failing to take her Privy Councillors' advice when it was offered, as John Guy notes happened on a number of occasions, the Queen was at a later stage pressurised into agreeing to the execution of Mary Stuart in 1587. Christopher Haigh certainly argues Graves' opinion by suggest that the Privy councillors viewed parliament as an excellent means of pressurising the Queen, as we see from the execution of Norfolk in 1572 and the introduction of anti Catholic reforms in 1571.

There were certainly a number of occasions ~~took~~ that parliament fluctuated from its role ~~as~~ to advise the Queen to one of pressure and force. It is arguable of course that this co-operation between councillors and MP's, more often than not William Cecil was involved, suggests that the Privy council were merely maintaining the Queens beneficial interests and protecting her from any threat to the crown.

Michael Graves also puts forward the argument that more often than not 'the council rarely missed the opportunity to seek financial assistance'. Indeed in all but one parliamentary session was

(Section B continued)

a subsidy requested suggesting the main role of parliament was to grant financial assistance. This argument is supported by Perry William's who regards subsidy grants as the main focal drive of parliament.

The matter of Royal Prerogative also suggests that the role of Parliament was not to advise the monarch if its advice was and freedom of speech was to be restricted. Roy Slom makes the point that government was expected to await the 'legislative proposal of the Queen' to discuss certain matters. Certainly the fact that Keith Rendell regards parliament for the Queen as an 'inconvenient necessity' by which to be granted subsidies suggests on a number of occasions ~~overstep~~ parliament overstepped its role to advise.

However as David Loades argues even in the notorious case of Peter Wentworth, parliament was not attempting to demand or strengthen its own power but rather to persuade Elizabeth to 'pay heed to the voices of private members when they attempted to counsel her on affairs of state'. A key point as stressed by John Guy is that ultimately parliament ~~was~~ had the same desires

(Section B continued)

as the monarch. Graves stresses that in 1571 parliament was summoned to strengthen national security an issue which would have been vital to Queen and subjects alike.

Ultimately the Queen held complete control over parliament and although she could not rely upon compliance they were generally co-operative as argued by Perry Williams. This compliance was built around the strength of the Privy Council who ~~her~~ could choose a MP's personally and control their actions. Consequently parliament was generally composed of compliant and like minded authoritarians who wished only to aid and advise the Queen.

Even such cases as the Wentworth brothers in 1576 and 1587 show the general compliance and support for Elizabeth amongst MP's. Elizabeth was able to rely on the other members of Parliament to imprison Peter Wentworth who was regarded as a solitary political loner.

The John Neale interpretation that there was a group amongst parliament, the Puritan 'Cleric' who were directly opposed to a number of the Queen's policies and became focused on strengthening their own position has become generally

(Section B continued)

discredited. Certainly as Wallace MacLaffrey argues there were occasions that MP's showed a tendency to directly oppose the Queen however these were exceptional cases and in general as Roy Stoen aptly summarises 'parliament's role was to assist rather than gain ascendancy over the Queen' and in general they understood this role.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

The response offers mainly good analysis, clearly identifying the arguments within the sources and relating these to each other and the view in the question. Issues of debate are extended using own knowledge. Such responses are typical of level 4 for both assessment objectives.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

To achieve these levels, make sure that your answer is firmly focused on the debate in the question and that your use of the sources cross-references them in considering this debate. Using own knowledge and other sources more to assess the given views would raise the mark even higher.

Question 7

This was the more popular question of the two on this section for option A2 and the majority of the candidates seemed to have a good understanding of the views in the sources. Stronger answers were able to relate these well to excellent knowledge, and were usually typified by some or all of the following: (i) clear analysis of the motives for side-taking considering a range of issues, from localism, religious, socio-economic affiliations and some excellent discussion on neutralism (ii) exploration of the variation and complexities in the period, such as consideration of the development of the middle classes within the context of the question, and (iii) considered and effective application of historiographical knowledge, with reasoned application of theories and knowledge in analysing and evaluating the given views. However, the latter in particular was also found, but less successfully, in weaker responses, with assertion or description relating to named authors or schools of history, at times as a substitute for genuine analysis. There was also a small minority who tended to focus more on causes of the civil war rather than the specific demands of the question.

SECTION B

Put a cross in the box indicating the second question you have chosen to answer .
If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then put a cross in another box .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 7 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 8 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Plan: 1A, 1B

~~Religion - Yes: Worden 7
Stone 9
No: Everett 8
Localist - Yes: Everett 8
Stone 9
Economic - ^{Howell} Yes: Stone 9
Worden 7~~

~~Religious~~ Disputes over the nature and direction of the government's religious policies were ripe in the build up to the English civil war. The Bishops' wars ~~was~~ ^{started} ~~the~~ ~~1639~~ ~~to~~ ~~1640~~ had been a rebellion to Charles' attempt to secure religious uniformity but it had had other effects, by stifling the church in such a narrow ~~and~~ Anglican form in violation of the tolerant Elizabethan settlement Charles had pushed many into being "non-conformist". ^{As Charles had} ~~By~~ ~~pulling~~ people into opposition to him it would be easy to explain the side taking during the civil war was a reaction by

(Section B continued) those now in opposition against Charles. However both sources 8 and 9 suggest other motives for side taking such as localism and economic motives. It is therefore more difficult to decide whether side taking in the civil war was determined solely by people's religious concerns.

Worden in source 7 attempts ~~to draw~~ to draw a broad distinction between the Royalists by arguing that the majority of Parliamentarians were opposed to the Prayerbook and the majority of Royalists were not. There is a large amount of evidence to suggest that this may be true, in Yorkshire for example over 1/2 of Parliamentarians were ~~King~~ Puritans and over 1/3 of Royalists were Catholic. There is also evidence suggesting wide ranging concern about religion prior to the civil war as many petitions sent to Parliament were about religion. It is also interesting that although both Stone in source 9 and Everitt in source 8 put side taking down to other motives they both mention religion in their arguments. ~~Stone~~ Stone agrees with Worden in that those against Charles were "usually Puritan in their religious opinions." ~~Everitt~~ ~~disagrees~~ ~~disagrees~~ However Worden ~~argues~~ it would appear that Worden is drawing to wide a distinction by arguing that religion was the deciding factor, although it may have been in a lot of cases and historians

(Section B continued) Like Morrill, we agreed that it was
also Worden admits that religion is "the nearest
thing to a clear decision;" and therefore therefore
not the only factor within side taking. Everett
gives an example of ~~the opposite~~ a case
where this did not apply "almost until the outbreak
of the Civil war, the Puritans had been as strongly
puritan as the Gentry;" Worden then goes from being
too general to too narrow by then putting the decision
solely down to the Prayer book which was not the
only concern surrounding religion in England at the time;
fears of a popish plot within government was also a
significant ~~issue~~ problem: exacerbated by the Irish
rebellion in October 1641 in which the Catholic rebels
claimed to be fighting for Charles. It is therefore clear
that religious concerns were rife but, as Everett indicates
there are too many exceptions for it to become a
general rule about the nature of decisions and side
taking in 1642. Worden is also too specific by arguing
that the concerns were based on whether or not you
were opposed to or in favour of the Prayer book as
~~rather~~ the fear stemmed from the wider context of a
fear of papery within England and so religious concerns
were on some ^a broader ~~scale~~ since then Worden states
and it is not clear that there is enough evidence
for Worden's statements that they were the only decisive

(Section B continued) issue.

Everitt notes a case for localism being the most significant factor in side taking, ~~and that was~~ "the rebellion was, at one level, simply a further stage in the long-drawn-out battle for local domination." Localism was certainly a factor in side taking, in places like Nottingham for example the decision for which side was so unanimous that people who were against it had to move. Stone also mentions localism as a factor and similarly to Everitt argued that the authority seemed to be the decisive in how a locality would decide. Stone also mentions medieval ~~other~~ things that would often be decided on as a locality, in some places like peasant militia associations were set up where peasants would try and defend their locality against ~~the~~ both sides. Other like the machine decided to stay neutral by setting up neutrality pacts. Everitt and Stone disagree however to a certain degree, Everitt argued very places were decided over the ~~issue~~ ^{issue} of side-taking whereas Stone argues that they were mainly the theories of the authority deciding in both cases are not actually exclusive however ~~they are~~ Everitt fails to account for a large portion of the population. Everitt does not know that the authority would decide or in this case of Leicestershire, fight over it, but

(Section B continued) ~~although the rise of the~~ not the rise of the population. These gentry may have been able to control her but the loss of their control ~~would~~ would have had to have followed another way. Therefore pure localism is also too narrow a view of how ~~the~~ people took sides and why explain individual cases.

Stowe is source of notes a case for localism also although he extends ~~to~~ it to socio-economic factors as well. Stowe argues that it was the rise of a new class of gentry that caused side taking as an attack against the king who tended to favour the older aristocracy and their monopolies on trade, "There were new men in new fields of enterprise who crept at the political and economic stronghold of the older established monopolies." Stowe ideas that ~~the~~ side taking was as a result of a rising class of gentry was been criticized however by historian Trevor-Roper who argued that it was rather the decline of the "depressed gentry" who had made their money from land at a time when inflation was driving land prices. Warden seems to agree with Stowe however by arguing that "his ideas reflected the sociological colour of its followers," seems that Stowe's assumption that the new wave of gentry was pushed for a reasonably assumption. It is also plausible that the puritan gentry

(Section B continued) Stone is referring to how something to gain ~~is~~ in doing the civil war and therefore would have sided with parliament out of motivation of the very powerful old established families. Stone's critic ~~Barrow~~ Trevor-Roper has ~~more~~ also been criticised by historians Hill and Zagorin for basing his arguments ~~of~~ on rhetoric instead of factual evidence. Therefore Stone's theory of the rising seems to carry some weight and has a wider range of reasons to be more applicable to different classes and their reasons for side taking. In conclusion ~~Barrow says~~ the war was not side taking happened on the basis of religious concerns may be accurate to some but not widely applicable to all. ~~as~~ Secretary Ewitt's theory of localism fails to account for those with more radical freedom than the aristocracy or the gentry. Stone's theory of the rising seems to be the old aristocracy holding monopolies is the only one applicable to certain groups of people to establish a firm basis for side-taking in the English civil war.



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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 8

This question was attempted by a smaller number of candidates who were entered for option A2. A broad range of responses was found. At the lower end, there was some misunderstanding of aspects of the sources, with a minority of candidates seeming to struggle with the concept of a dictator as it related to this period. Where such issues were found, it tended to be allied to a limited range and depth of own knowledge and analysis. Stronger responses tended to offer much greater confidence in the issues grounded in detailed knowledge and understanding, which was used to place the sources in context and explore the views in this light. A significant number of these were source driven, concentrating on well selected own knowledge rather than extensive range and in this sense were in-line with the mark allocation. A range of conclusions were found with equal validity, although several excellent responses were found which offered variations on the theme of Cromwell's intent not matching the reality of government during the period, particularly under the period of the major generals. Additionally, critical distinctions were made between the terms military and dictator, with some consideration of historians such as Austin Woolrych in this.

Paper Summary

A general summary of the areas for improvement in the approach to the Depth Study question and the Associated Historical Controversy question on Option A may prove of benefit to centres.

Depth Study question

Candidates need to ensure that their subject knowledge conforms to the specification. Weaker responses usually lacked range and/or depth.

Candidates should ensure they understand key concepts appropriate to the topics studied, as discussion of words and phrases from the question is a key part of higher level analysis.

Candidates need to be more aware of the time frame attached to a question. Many lower scoring responses devoted much time and space to discussing the years before and after the period targeted by the question.

In order to address the question effectively, candidates need to offer an analysis not a descriptive or chronological account, and so structured responses are vital for the higher levels.

Associated Historical Controversy question

Candidates need to treat the sources as a package to facilitate cross-referencing and advance a convincing line of argument. Generally speaking, a source-by-source approach is less effective in examining the debate within and across the sources.

Candidates should avoid memorised 'perspective' essays and base their responses on the issues raised by the sources instead. The Associated Historical Controversy is an exercise in interpretation not historiography.

Following the above, a confident understanding of the range of the debate on the set controversy is very useful in giving a framework with which to explore the evidence and views in the given sources. Again though, this does not necessarily have to be a case of naming individual or schools of historians.

In order to reach the higher levels, candidates should aim to identify the arguments within the given extracts relating to the questions and examine these, integrating their own knowledge into a focused discussion, with cross-referencing of the sources.

Candidates who explore the more subtle nuances offered and apply selected knowledge to analyse the views and offer reasoned judgements can reach the highest levels.

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