

Examiners' Report
June 2012

GCE History 6HI02 A

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see a good standard of responses from many candidates in this examination series. Indeed, many candidates wrote with understanding and insight about the key themes.

The paper requires candidates to answer two questions in 100 minutes. Examiners commented on the fact that many candidates this series had clearly used their time to very good effect. Although some responses were quite brief, there was little evidence of candidates having insufficient time to answer both questions.

There was a wide range of responses across the mark range, but the paper appears to have worked in the sense that the most able were stretched whilst the weaker candidates were still able to attempt answers to both parts of the examination.

In part A, most candidates were very skilled in using the language of cross referencing, but a significant number often matched statements that showed a comparison for agree or disagree and did not explain or draw out the inferences that are necessary to develop a cross reference. In part B, whilst some candidates were very knowledgeable, it was disappointing to note that a significant minority of candidates relied very heavily on the material in the sources. Centres are reminded that candidates are expected to have a reasonable range and depth of knowledge that can be applied to the part B questions.

Candidates should take care that they can spell technical words correctly, especially when those words form part of the question or the sources. Some candidates over-used words such as 'inference' and did not have a secure understanding of its meaning. However, overall, the language used by candidates seemed to contain fewer colloquialisms and slang language this year than in previous examinations.

The candidates' performance on individual questions is considered in the next section.

Question 1(a)

Most candidates addressed the question directly and were able to use the sources to find evidence both in support of the importance of religious grievances and in opposition; mostly through highlighting disquiet over tax and Cromwell's wider policies. A minority of students struggled with the comprehension of religious grievances and treated the dissolution of the monasteries as an alternative factor. A significant number of candidates did not see the possible links between Cromwell and religious policy.

The majority of candidates attempted to use the sources in cross reference to address the question. However, in many cases, comparisons of the sources were superficial; there was a tendency to work through the sources one by one whilst comparing them in passing to the other two extracts. Most candidates attempted to take account of provenance and/or the context of the sources. However many of the observations were quite generic e.g. "Chapuy's was an ambassador and therefore would/might have been impartial". The best responses integrated the analysis of source attributes within the body of the answer and cross-referenced the provenance in order to weigh the sources and reach a judgement. Very few candidates did this however; in very many cases provenance was treated separately at the end and did not play a role in the conclusion. These answers were not able to access level four.

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

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1 ☒

Question 2 ☒

(a) Sources 1, 2 and 3 all suggest to some extent that the rising of 1536 were motivated by religious grievances, particularly source 3. Sources 2 and 1 however do suggest there are other factors, such as taxes and ~~up~~ the king's unpopular advisors.

~~Source 1, suggest that~~ Of the 5 demands listed in source 1, two of them reference religion. It identifies the dissolution of the smaller monasteries ("the suppression of so many religious houses") as a grievance, as "the service of God is not well performed", suggesting that since the monasteries were dissolved, religious actions had gone downhill, much to the unhappiness of the people. It also mentions 'bishops who have recently been promoted by the king have subverted the faith of God,' suggesting that newly appointed bishops were corrupt, an issue that should be dealt with. Since this, like source 3, is a contemporary source written by the rebels themselves in 1536, it's likely ~~to see~~ that ~~the~~ it portrays motivations accurately and reliably. The fact the rebels included

two demands relating to faith seriously suggests this was one of, if not the primary, motivation for the rebellion.

Source 2 can be used to support source 1, as it also references the dissolution of the ~~the~~ religious houses; 'put down the abbeys' and 'the demolition of the church' Again, this is a contemporary source but one which may not carry as much weight as the other two as it is written by Chapuys, an Imperial ambassador who can merely speculate on the motivations, and is not privy to the information the rebels/organisers had. Despite this, his suggestion is in line with both sources 1 and 3, and suggests that people were unhappy with 'changes in matters of religion', and they want to stop it.

Source 3 strongly backs this up as the oath mentions the 'Restoration of the Church and the suppression of these Heretics' which relates back to 'changes in matters of religion'. This suggests the people were unhappy with the evangelical changes that were occurring and wanted to pressure Henry into restoring the orthodox Catholic Church, and stop the 'heretics' from exercising their influence. Source 1 also backs this up as it mentions the ~~several~~ bishops who 'subverted the faith of Christ' linking to the heretical idea and wanting to pressure Henry to replace them.

However, sources 1 and 2 can both be used to disagree with source 3, as they mention other motives. Both sources mention taxes, source 2 ~~says~~ says 'taxes lately imposed by Parliament' and source 1 mentions 'the tax payable next year'. This can be used as evidence to suggest that the pressure of taxation was a factor, and people could no longer cope and were no longer going to accept taxation when they faced 'poverty'.

In conclusion, although all 3 sources do suggest that religious matters did motivate the Pilgrimage of Grace and the uprising in ~~Leicester~~ Lincolnshire it cannot be said it was the only motivation. Both in the case of the Lincolnshire uprising and Pilgrimage, there were other factors. In both cases as shown by sources 1 and 2, these other factors included taxation. In both uprisings, taxes played a clear part (source 2 'taxes lately imposed' and source 1 'tax payable next year') so religion, although a hugely significant factor, is not the only motivation. Source 1, which possibly holds the most weight as it lists demands from the rebels, clearly shows this.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This response achieved Level 4. A range of cross references and inferences are developed throughout the answer and the candidate uses provenance to discuss the weight of the sources. This is used to a limited extent in the conclusion.

Question 1(b)(i)

This was the more popular option in part b.

The question was well understood and most candidates were able to address the role of Henry's desire for a male heir along with other factors raised by the sources. Candidates' knowledge of the need for an heir, the annulment case and its failure was often very strong, but many candidates struggled to develop knowledge of the alternative factors raised in the sources (Lutheran influences, role of Cromwell, Royal Supremacy) and tended to remain in level 3 with unbalanced responses. The stronger candidates used the sources with sophistication to introduce their knowledge. At the lower end, candidates still feel the need to separate the two assessment objectives. Candidates' comprehension of the secondary sources was good; more candidates struggled with Gardiner's defence of the Royal Supremacy. A lot of candidates from across the ability range, possibly under exam pressure, slipped into the comfort zone of AO2, primarily describing the sources. However, candidates were clearly well prepared in terms of the expectation to provide a balanced response (stated factor v other factors) and a judgement, although quite often the judgement did not arise out of the evidence presented and analysed. It was disappointing that so many candidates spent time discussing the provenance of the secondary sources. There are no marks awarded to this type of source evaluation in A02b and it is merely a waste of time that candidates need to avoid.

Answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) of your chosen question.

* (b) i) The break with Rome had several factors. Henry's desire for a male heir, as shown in sources 4 and 5, is one factor. Other factors, such as the idea of Royal Supremacy (as highlighted in source 6) ~~show~~ may have played a part, but it's debatable to whether these other factors were the primary motivation, or if Henry's desire for a male heir was.

Source 4 strongly suggests that Henry's desire for a male heir was the primary motivation. It states, quite simply, that "Henry VIII wanted a divorce," and this resulted in the "breach with Rome". Henry was indeed desperate for a divorce from Catherine of Aragon, who was passed child bearing age and therefore could not give him a son, so he could be free to marry Anne Boleyn, who was fertile & Henry believed Anne was capable of producing a child (a son, more specifically) but he needed to ensure the child was legitimate so it (he) could inherit the throne. Source 5 ~~also~~ supports this idea as it mentions "Anne's pregnancy" "From December 1532, Anne's pregnancy was also a pressing factor". After Anne's pregnancy was discovered, Henry urgently needed to secure a divorce and the break with Rome became a strong option, and so Henry

passed statutes such as the one mentioned in the source, the "Act of the Restraint of Appeals" in 1533 which prevented Catherine appealing to Rome by banning appeals to Rome. Instead cases would be heard in English courts, headed by Crommer who, with evangelical beliefs, would certainly be in favour of Henry. This strongly suggests Henry's motivation for a divorce, ~~was~~ (so he could get a male heir) ~~was~~ caused the break with Rome.

~~While~~ The idea of the primary motivation being that the desire for a male heir can be backed up more subtly in sources 4 and 5. Both these sources suggest that Henry was reluctant to change, but he was forced to act to ensure a secure claim to the throne (girls inheriting the throne was not ^a stable ^{act} thing, as the attempt of Matilda, the last woman to try to inherit the throne, showed as it resulted in instability for many ~~years~~ years). Source 4 says Henry would have denied he was "departing from Catholic orthodoxy". This suggests Henry did not want to, for the while, change the substance of the church (at this point), while source 5 says he "delayed for three years" before deciding to cut England's legal ties. This backs up the idea of a reluctance to change, and Henry did seem to want to acquire a divorce from Rome, by at first refusing to consider other options. The fact his Act of Conditional Restraints ⁽¹⁵³²⁾ of Annates was conditional shows how he still wanted to get an annulment through Rome. It was only after the ~~Pope made~~ it become clear that, for several reasons (e.g. prominence and ~~control~~ power of Charles over the Pope, and the fact Catherine was his ^{aunt} ~~aunt~~ ~~meanst~~ Charles was reluctant to allow the Pope to grant an annulment) the Pope wasn't going to grant an annulment that Henry resorted to the break with Rome, and it was only his need for a male heir that made him take such drastic actions.

However, sources 3 and 5 can both be used as evidence for other reasons. Source 3, a contemporary source, suggests it was the attraction of Royal Supremacy that caught Henry's attention, something that source 5 suggests

Cromwell played a part in. Source 6 ~~mentions~~ mentions that the connection with Rome placed "great limitations on the King's authority". Obviously this source is highly biased, as seen by the language use - "false opinion" and "pretended power"; ~~and the~~ ^{fact the} author was a supporter of Royal Supremacy, and it was written while Henry was alive explain the bias as he could not afford to upset Henry. Even so, it's not hard to believe that Henry was not strongly motivated by the idea of having so much power as he dreamed of the glory and power of a Renaissance King; and the idea of him as head of the church and ultimate authority in England would have been highly attractive. In addition, Fox and Crummen put together a manuscript, 'Collectanea' which supported the idea of Royal Supremacy. // Source 5 ~~also~~ supports source 6 as it makes a reference to "national independence", something Henry would have ~~be~~ greatly benefited from. However, in other ways it disagrees as it cites Cromwell as ~~a motivation~~ a reason, saying it was "Cromwell who showed Henry how statute could be used". As an evangelist, Cromwell would have had much to gain from a break with Rome, and idea supported by evidence found in source 4; "his actions were seen by Lutherans and others, including Cromwell, as opening the way for further changes in the church". And indeed it was, as Cromwell ~~is~~ was able to introduce an English bible, amongst other things.

Overall, although there are several potential ~~motivations~~, such as reasons for the break, such as Cromwell's influence (source 5) and the idea of Royal Supremacy (the King having ultimate authority, source 6) the primary

motivation certainly appears to be Henry's desire for a male heir. Both sources 4 and 5 seem to suggest Henry's reluctance to break with Rome and "Catholic orthodoxy", but his desperate desire for a son forced him into it. This is shown by his attempts to pressure the Pope (by establishing the Reformation Parliament) and ~~his~~ his continued attempts to use his key (e.g. Blackfriars Court) to get ~~an~~ an amendment. Although source 6 suggests talks about

Royal supremacy, this ~~from~~ only came into place as a result of needing a divorce and was unlikely to have been the primary motivation. In addition, the source is biased whereas sources 4 and 5 offer a more balanced and reliable view as they are written by historians who obviously did not have to please Henry in their writings.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is a good response which achieved level 4 for both assessment objectives. The sources have been used effectively to drive the response and the knowledge on the annulment in particular is successfully integrated with the sources and well developed. The material on Cromwell is less effective but the sustained focus on the question fully deserves level 4.

Question 1(b)(ii)

This was not quite as popular as (b)(i) with about a third of candidates answering it.

The wording of this question made it accessible to virtually all candidates who were able to look at evidence both for Wolsey as a dominant figure and as subject to the king's bidding. Most responses concluded one way or the other. Few were able to distinguish clearly between the aspects of government which Wolsey did control and those which remained under the King's watch. However, the very best candidates did achieve this and often introduced an explanation which took account of change over time. The strongest answers were able to address and resolve the difference between appearance and reality implied in the question. Contextual knowledge was often well developed with a clear understanding of the concept of *Alter Rex* but specific examples were seen less often and could be rather generalised. In some cases, candidates focused on foreign policy whereas the question specified the "government of England". It is also important that candidates take note of the time period specified; examples of Wolsey's role in the 1513 campaign in France could not be made relevant, and thus it was a waste of candidates' time to include them. Most level 3 responses displayed strong analysis and blending of ideas/sources/own knowledge. There were several outstanding candidates who were awarded full marks – some going beyond level 4 in their highly analytical and corroborative style of argument.

Answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) of your chosen question.

* (b) (ii) Although Wolsey appeared a dominant figure in the government of England through the use of the legal system and foreign affairs, Henry always had ultimate control as king. This is supported by source 7 which shows that any outbreak from Wolsey would always result in a reprimand from the king. This corroborates to some extent with source 9 which highlights how Wolsey's administration was the reason for him to get the job as Henry's advisor as Henry was unwilling to carry out such bureaucratic tasks. However, source 8 disagrees with the fact Henry was merely the leader and shows Wolsey's power as head of the legal system. This involved him working in the Star Chamber where ^{over 120} considerable numbers of cases were heard as Wolsey championed the poor over the nobility. This showed that Wolsey was able to have lots of power over the nobility which in turn caused him to create more enemies when supporting the poor. The proverbs of source 7 weaken its reliability as Wolsey had an ongoing feud with Cardinal

which meant Verail wanted to condemn Wolsey's power after his fall. Source 8 can be challenged as the Wolsey's appointment of an abbot to a nursery led to an apology and should be ultimate authority of Henry. Although, Wolsey had control of administrative tasks, Henry ultimately had the power to make decisions.

((b) continued) Firstly, source 7 ~~shows~~ completely agrees with the statement which is shown by "he would manage his own affairs". This ~~too~~ highlights ~~the~~ how Henry always was in control of Wolsey, no matter how wealthy and powerful he was over the nobility. This is ~~shown~~ portrayed by the Amicable Grant Crisis in 1525 that led to a rebellion, which weakened Wolsey's power as an effective advisor and meant Henry had to sort out such problems. This ~~is~~ corroborated with source 9 to some extent as it was "Wolsey willingness to deal with such routine business" that led to his appointment. This ~~to~~ illustrates that Henry was glad for these tasks to be carried out by such an effective administrator and that he ~~to~~ knew ultimate power laid with the King. This is supported by Henry's decision to obtain an annulet that was motivated by Leviticus. Wolsey wanted to change Henry's mind but to make the reasoning for the annulet from the original dispensation but Henry was adamant on his decision. The provenance of source 7 weakens the argument because Verail had an ongoing feud with Wolsey and could say what he wanted after his death, and would therefore show him in a negative light. Source 9 can be challenged as it does not ~~too~~ highlight Wolsey's success in the courts which meant he was such an influential advisor. Sources 7 and 9 mainly

Show Henry's power to overrule Wolsey's decisions as his advisor.

~~Present~~ On the other hand, Source 8 portrays Wolsey as an Alter Rex that had complete control of the courts. This is supported by "Wolsey was head of the country's legal system" which conveys that he had lots of power in the courts. This can be agreed with the fact that Wolsey emphasised natural justice and was able to manipulate the courts and champion the poor over the rich. Not only did Wolsey have lots of power in the star chamber, he had lots of influence in Europe through the Treaty of London in 1518 that was created to bring universal peace in Europe. This identifies that Wolsey had lots of diplomatic control in other countries as well as England. This can corroborate with Source 9 to the extent which shows the weaknesses of Henry who "lacked the detailed concern for administration" which supports the idea that Wolsey had lots of control in administering certain policies. For example, the Tudor subsidy was a vital financial policy that brought more income from a taxation which filled Henry's coffers. Source 8, however does not highlight the failures in Wolsey's administration such as his decision not to ally with the Holy Roman Empire which led to the increasing problem of Henry's Great Matter. Also, Source 9 does not show Henry's decisions to wage war on France and that Henry's desire for glory meant he was easily able to control Wolsey as an administrator.

((b) continued) Overall, ~~Source 8~~ Wolsey was always merely following Henry's bidding in the years 1515-1529 ~~because~~ which is supported by Source 7 ~~that~~ and 9 that shows Wolsey's ruthlessness and willingness to carry out

bureaucratic tasks did more to extend Henry's power than
weaken it. Although, source 8 clearly shows how Wolsey
dominated the courts and the legal system he did not
have control over Henry which is shown through the
divorce crisis that ultimately led to Wolsey's downfall.
The pro-verse of source 7 weakens the argument that with
Vesil's feud with Wolsey, but source 9 shows Henry's
willingness to have Wolsey as an administrator
who carried out ^{bureaucratic} ~~domestic~~ tasks.



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Examiner Comments

This response achieved a sound level 3 for both assessment objectives. The candidate has developed a range of own knowledge, although the material on foreign policy is not well directed to the question focus. The sources are used effectively to demonstrate the conflicting representations and to develop the argument.

Question 2(a)

Most candidates addressed the question directly and were able to use the sources to find evidence that agreed and disagreed with the importance of religion as a motivation for rebellion. However, many candidates did struggle to come up with other motivations beyond repeating the claim made in source 12. This meant that many answers were unbalanced. A majority of candidates used the sources in cross reference to achieve although in some cases comparisons of the sources were superficial, especially in respect of the alternative factors. Most candidates attempted to comment on the provenance of the sources and this was done particularly well with regard to source 11. As in 1(a) the use of provenance was often based on generalised ideas (such as "he was there at the time") and attached to the end of the response rather than integrated. Centres may find it worthwhile to focus on developing analysis of source attributes to a more sophisticated level.

Nearly all candidates concluded clearly. Most accepted the content of the sources which pointed towards the importance of religion. The very best candidates judged that political factors also played part and used all the sources to demonstrate this.

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

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1

Question 2

(a) Plan - 10 + 11 f-v → religion appears to be main motivation

10 → ordinary people

11 → nobility → dedication to R-C + Spain

12 → Against → religion conceals real aim → land
↳ persuades people

12 → evidence → reliable

Compared 11 → not reliable →

10 → deluded → swept up by 11

At face value, sources 10 and 11 appear to support the statement that the Irish rebellion was motivated by religion. Source 10 says that 'our state here is very dangerous', linking a collapse in order in the form of the rebellion with the Queen's 'godly laws' and how people are no longer following them, showing how the Bishop of Cork believes strongly that the rebellion was caused by people removing their allegiance from the Anglican Church, with Queen Elizabeth at the head of it. Source 10 further supports this by illustrating the point that he once 'had a thousand

or more in Church at a sermon', but now has less than 'five' showing how in Ireland there was a growing disloyalty to Anglicanism, forming a visible stance against England which incited rebellion. He seems to blame 'popish priests' for stealing his parsonage, despite the fact he has tried to

((a) continued) Keep the Anglican faith strong in Ireland by having 'provided books for every church through my diocese', showing how he views the papacy to be the main cause of conflict, clearly showing how religion caused tension in Ireland, inciting rebellion. Source 11 agrees with Source 10 as it shows the Irish allegiance with the 'popish priests' of Source 10, as the Earl of Tyrone is having direct contact with the Papacy in order to stir up rebellion, supporting Source 10. Source 11 emphasises the power of the Catholic church, asking for '3,000 golden' ^{so} ~~in~~ ~~the~~ Catholic faith might be re-established in Ireland, ~~then~~ building upon the threat to religion in Ireland shown by Source 10 and worsening the political threat religion caused in Ireland, giving strong evidence for the statement that the rebellion was motivated by religion. The fact that Tyrone says that 'no other sovereign would be ~~regoo~~ recognised other than the Catholic king of Spain' suggests that the quest for Catholicism in Ireland was a considerable threat to Elizabeth's power, supported by the mention of people abandoning her 'godly laws' in Source 10, showing how the fact that the Queen was Anglican stirred up the rebellion in Ireland. The fact that Tyrone in Source 11 asks for assistance 'for the church' shows how as the

Leader of the rebellion, the Church and religion was his primary motivation, supported by the fears of the Bishops of

((a) continued) Cork in Source 10.

In contrast, at face value, Source 12 disagrees with Source 10 and 11, saying that religion was one of Tyrone's 'preferences', saying ~~instead~~ instead that his main motivation was 'Irish claims to land', suggesting that issues over property was the main cause, rather than religion. The Council of Ireland says that 'Papistry' was a persuading tool, supporting Source 10 and the mention of 'popish priests' drawing people away. The fact that Source 12 mentions that Tyrone says 'he is supported by the Spanish king' ~~support~~ disagrees with Source 11, as Tyrone is shown to have a relationship with the king, making them more than claims, suggesting that religion may indeed be the main reason for the rebellion. However, Source 12 emphasises that 'it is not religion that moves him', instead being ^{an} aim to alter the government and the state' disagreeing with the other two sources and suggesting the rebellion was politically motivated.

When examined in context, the sources tell a slightly different story. Source 12 remains Source 12 remains to be reliable, as the 'Council of Ireland' is likely to be objective as it would be on the side of the 'Privy Council', making a genuine aim of identifying the real cause of the rebellion in order to assist Elizabeth in quashing it. Therefore, its claim that the rebellion was politically

((a) continued) motivated, rather than religiously, ^{is likely to} suggest that be accurate. However, Source 11 changes and ~~to~~ is evidence supporting Source 12, as it was written by the Earl of Tyrone, who, as nobility, is likely to gain land and power through a rebellion. Furthermore, the fact he is writing to King Philip II of Spain suggests support to Source 12 saying that he used Spain to create 'dangerous impressions', in conjunction with the fact that Spain was extremely powerful and the military wing of the Catholic church, having political connotations, rather than religious ones. He uses politics to incite the king, saying he will be the new 'sovereign', showing that ~~every~~ every player in the rebellion was politically motivated, supporting Source 12. Source 10, although not giving evidence of political motivation and agreeing with Source 11 and 12, shows delusion among the episcopacy and peasantry, believing it to be a religious rebellion. The personal letter, making it honest, shows real concern for religion as it written by a bishop, supporting the Source 12 saying that people were persuaded by 'papisty', ~~proving agreeing with Source 12 saying that~~.

In conclusion, Source 12 clearly says that the forerunner Tyrone was politically motivated, supported by Source 11's political preoccupation. However, Source 12 shows the aim of the peasantry was in fact religious,

(a) continued) agreeing with the 'dangerous impressions
mentioned in source 12.



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Examiner Comments

This is an excellent response which achieved level 4. There are a range of cross-references and developed inferences as well as some effective comments on the reliability of sources. The summary at the end does not quite reach a judgement using the weight of the sources and this would prevent the response from achieving maximum marks.

Question 2(b)(i)

This was a popular question and it produced some effective responses with most candidates able to show how James contributed to his own financial problems and how other factors also played their part. Most of the issues raised by the sources were addressed but relatively few candidates picked up on the financial improvements mentioned in sources 15. Most candidates concluded clearly, although they weren't always able genuinely to explain the relative role of each factor in James's financial weakness. Knowledge used by candidates was often quite detailed, especially with regard to parliament's role. However, there was often a tendency to talk in very general terms about the King's extravagance and fewer candidates than expected focused on his generosity with favourites like Buckingham. Almost all candidates were able to add considerably to the information provided by the sources. Most responses used the sources as information although some discussed the provenance of the sources to little effect. Relatively few candidates were critical of views expressed in the extracts.

Answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) of your chosen question.

* (b) (i) Plan → worsened Eliz's
↳ 100,000 crown lands
↳ Source 13 - blames Eliz
Cost of war - see sources

James inherited a large amount of financial difficulty from his predecessor Elizabeth I, once becoming king ~~having~~ having 'mortgaged and paid various debts of the Queen's', as stated by Source 13, putting him in considerable financial difficulty. However, he made things worse through his extravagance, but Parliament had little grasp on ~~the~~ his expenditure, forgetting 'the cost of His Majesty's wife and children', which was part of parliament forcing the king back on prerogative income, showing how Parliament was equally to blame for worsening James' financial problems that were inherited.

Source 13 shows clearly that James had inherited considerable problems, shown by the fact he could not 'disband the army' in Ireland, costing him '£600,000'. Although the books were effectively balanced at the

beginning of his reign, the effects of the war and Elizabeth's methods of financing them meant that crown income was considerably declining. Elizabeth had sold £800,000 of crown lands, resulting in

(b) continued) severe lack of income for James, but this was worsened by the fact that in a reign half as long James sold nearly as much, showing how he had a considerable part to play in his financial problems. The fact that James had to pay for British influence in 'the low countries', ~~costing~~ which cost him £250,000, supports Sarge 15 which says how 'the war in Europe were beginning to bite' showing how Elizabeth's foreign policy had an effect on James's finance, despite the fact that James wanted to be a 'rex pacificus', keeping himself out of war in order to promote peace and conserve money.

This mention of foreign policy is supported by the 'intelligent application' of Lord Salisbury who was very much against a offensive foreign policy as it would deplete crown finance. However, in the 1621 Parliament passionately Protestant MPs were convinced that England should partake in the 30 years war in order to protect Frederick of the Palatinate and Protestantism. Therefore, they drew up the Protestant Protestation, overstepping boundaries and attacking royal prerogative by demanding a Protestant foreign policy, despite the fact that involvement would be extremely unwise financially. James saw this, tearing it up, but this led MPs to be

((b) continued) Convinced that James was Pro-Catholic and bordering on absolute monarchy, meaning that they were unwilling to grant finance, sharing how MPs' misconceptions were greatly to blame for a lack of finance. This ~~is~~ ^{view of Sarce 13 and 15} supported in Sarce 14, saying how MPs were 'forcing the king back on penurious income', however this was instead due to James' extravagance, which he can be blamed for.

James was known to spend £185,000 on jewels, and after he was given a subsidy in 1607 he promptly gave away £97,000 to favourites, causing MPs to be doubtful of trusting him and therefore granting him less money. However, they had little grasp of the crown's bare expenditure and the patronage system, not realising that Elizabeth I's and Cecil's failure to reform the financial system had impacted negatively on James. Furthermore, the cost of 'his majesty's wife and children', mentioned in Sarce 13, was never a factor in Elizabeth's financial needs, never realising that they needed to adjust their giving rather than James' expenditure.

Despite this, James' reliance on ~~monies~~ ^{'impositions'}, mentioned in Sarce 14, conflicts with the view of Sarce 13, which was James' own fault as MPs

((b) continued) felt James was inventing new taxes in the form of customs duties. Bates' case of 1606, where Bates refused to pay an imposition on currents and James overruled him caused fears of an absolute monarchy, giving rational concerns which caused MPs to grant less finance. This was also an concern of the 1610 Great Contract, which offered a £600,000 lump sum and an annual £200,000 which would have settled James' debts, as it lead to questions concerning financial independence and ~~an~~ absolute monarchy. James, ^{himself} was also to blame for this failure as he felt it was beneath him, sharing how he could have solved all of his debts in return for abandoning impositions and purveyance and wardship, sharing how James himself worsened all of his financial problems through tactlessness.

Source 15 mentions Cranfield, who was a Janitor for the 'extraordinarily extravagant' mentioned in Source 17 as he in fact cut James' spending by 50%, causing 'a sharp rise in government income'. However, he was eventually forced out of government, and before that James had created more financial difficulty through the Lockayne project of 1513-17 causing

((b) continued) the cloth trade to collapse, showing how James' tactless and inexperience made him appear to be untrustworthy with finance, causing his financial problems to increase.

In conclusion, James made a fatal error in the failure of the Great Contract in 1610, but it was ultimately out of his control.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This response achieved level 4 for A01 and level 3 for A02b. The candidate shows a clear awareness of the different representations in the sources and develops reasoning from them. Own knowledge is detailed and focused on the question. The brief conclusion suggests that the candidate ran out of time at the end but the quality of the answer and the sustained focus on the question means that the level 4 for A01 is clearly merited.

Question 2(b)(ii)

This was the least popular choice of question but one of the most successfully answered. For most candidates the time period didn't prove an obstacle and only a small minority of candidates developed material from before 1588. Most candidates produced developed responses. They knew their material well and offered detailed and fruitful answers as much of the factual material lent itself readily to a for/against argument, leading to a discussion of 'how far' and a balanced response overall. Invariably most candidates pointed to the success in defeating the Spanish Armada. The Essex rebellion was cleverly used as an argument both of success (Elizabeth quickly realised the threat and executed Essex) and failure (that she had been weak to promote him initially and gave him power, as she had warnings of his maverick attitude and defiance in the Privy Council). Face value failures (poor harvests, famine, vagabondage, inflation, death of key long-serving advisers, war debts) were often used to develop a counter-argument as inevitable occurrences/factors that were largely out of Elizabeth's control. Almost at the end of her reign the Monopolies issue could be argued as being deftly 'fudged' in the Golden Speech of 1601 (so again could be, and was, assessed both as a success and failure by candidates) – many candidates picked up on this issue also.

Whilst a majority of candidates were able to use the sources as evidence not information, some commented on the provenance of the sources. Such comments about historians were unhelpful. There were some Level 4 responses on the use of sources, but few candidates achieved a genuine weighing of the interpretations offered in the sources. Those few candidates who were able to challenge Seeley's claims tended to produce high level analysis.

Answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) of your chosen question.

* (b) (ii) Elizabeth ruled successfully
S 16 Against poverty, social unrest
S 17 Essex-Cecil rivalry
S 18 beginning wars with Spain

It can be argued that in the years 1588-1603, Elizabeth ruled the country successfully, to an extent. Source 16 highlights the problem with private, opposing the view that she had reigned successfully. Nevertheless, both sources 17 and 18 offer conflicting evidence, proving how she had dealt with the Essex-Cecil rivalry successfully and left England, at the end of her reign, with no problems of foreign policy.

~~After the very beginning~~

During the years 1588-1603, Elizabeth had suffered both Spanish wars and the Irish rebellion, leaving England crippled financially. Over 100 000 men had been conscripted and more overall had cost more than £4 500 000. Alongside this,

((b) continued) was the growing problem of poverty and social unrest. Over 40% of the population were living below subsistence levels and there was a clear distinction between the needy poor and Vagabonds. ~~As~~ As well as this, there was a great fear of social unrest from the political nation, due to JP's and local gentry writing hurried and panicky letters to the Privy Council about a breakdown in law and order. This fear was highlighted by the Oxfordshire Rising in 1596, which although was an open protest to the government, only 4 rebels turned up. The Privy Council reacted harshly and they were all sentenced to treason. Followed after this was the creation of Books of Orders in the 1590s where the Privy Council had given written instructions to

deal with famine and plague. In addition to this, Elizabeth had introduced the Poor Law, highlighting her dedication to end the problem

((b) continued) of poverty, disease and poor harvest. This is emphasized significantly within source 16, as the Privy Council show a great deal of concern and fear about the collection of taxes. They focus on the poor 'who only contribute small sums, but are far less able to bear the burden.' Although it suggests how Elizabeth's reign had had problems, it is clear that the Privy Council are not blaming the Queen, however instead her advisers. This source also focuses on ^{her} the 'wealthier were too favourably dealt with.' This is cross-referenced in source 17 as Elizabeth 'never doubted her people's loyalty'. This is suggested through the lack of subsidies during Elizabeth's reign and the fact that both the Queen and Burghley were reluctant at reforming finance. Elizabeth relied heavily on the cooperation of the gentry, who in fact under-assessed each other and did not want to update the subsidies due

((b) continued) to their reluctance of having to pay more money. The fact that Elizabethan men had to use more controversial methods of subsidising government actually suggests how with regards to finance, she did not rule successfully.

Source 17 and 18, on the other hand argue that she had complete control over dangerous situations in her reign. With the benefit of hindsight, source 17 states how 'Elizabeth remained wholly in control' and 'was no more disturbed' by the the Essex Revolt in 1601. Although to begin with the Essex - Cecil rivalry had proved to be of great fear and tension to Elizabeth it is clear to say that she was 'still in authoritative control of her realm'. To begin with, she had allowed Essex to dominate, reducing the power of the Cecil faction and grooming Essex to be in control of government. Nevertheless, the fact she was aware of his

((b) continued) arrogance and desire to control patronage as well as exploit her affection for him made her

very conscious and wary. This is highlighted specifically as 'she would have gone out to face him, so that he should know which one of them ruled'. After Essex's ~~was~~ unauthorised truce with the Earl of Tyrone in 1599, she had put him under house arrest, stripped him ~~off~~ of his posts in 1600 and executed him in 1601. This clearly shows how she had ~~the~~ defended and successfully promoted her strength as a queen.

Source 18 also highlights how the 'crown was in the hands of a Protestant'. She had successfully dealt with the Martin Flaxendale Tracts in 1588 well, and no longer had the problem of Catholics after the Royal Proclamation 1601 admitting all Jesuits and Catholic priests in England to leave.

In all, it can be strongly argued

((b) continued) that she had ruled her reign successfully, dealing with problems emphasised in Source 17 and 18 smoothly, leaving no more problems of poverty or Essex. Nevertheless, it cannot be ignored that she had left a great bla

number of debt for her successor James I, as well as a graining due to her wars with Ireland and Spain which had followed into the beginning years of his reign, contrastly suggesting how source 18 is untrue as she did not leave England 'free from all foreign entanglements.'



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This is a sound level 3 response for both assessment objectives. The candidate is aware of the different representations in the sources and able to develop reasoning from them. There is a range of own knowledge included but it is used descriptively rather than analytically and this keeps the response in level 3.

Paper Summary

A general summary of the areas for improvement in the approach to this paper may prove of benefit to centres.

Part A

1. Candidates should spend sufficient time reading the sources to ensure that they understand the nuances of the arguments presented.
2. Candidates should treat the sources as a package in order to facilitate cross referencing. Weaker candidates often resorted to a brief summary of each source in turn. Such responses cannot go beyond level 2.
3. Provenance should be integrated within the argument, rather than treated as a stand-alone paragraph. This aids its use as part of the argument. Candidates should avoid making sweeping assertions from the provenance that could apply to any source.

Part B

1. Candidates need to ensure that their subject knowledge conforms to the specification. Weaker responses usually relied very heavily on information derived primarily from the sources.
2. In order to address the question effectively, candidates need to offer an analysis driven by the arguments raised in the sources, not a descriptive or chronological account.
3. Whilst it may be relevant to use the provenance of the contemporary source(s) to judge the weight that can be assigned to the argument, there is no such requirement for the secondary sources. Indeed, some candidates often engaged in generalised comments that a particular historian is or is not reliable at the expense of developing argument and analysis supported by specific own knowledge.
4. Candidates need to ensure that where the question asks them to deal with a specific time period they do not stray beyond those parameters.

Grade Boundaries

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

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