



# **Examiners' Report**

## **June 2022**

**GCE History 9HI0 31**

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## Introduction

Candidates across the ability range continue to be able to engage effectively with A Level Paper 31 which deals with Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors, 1485-1603.

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

In Section A, the strongest answers demonstrated an ability to draw out and develop reasoned inferences from the source for both enquiries and to evaluate the source thoroughly in relation to the demands of the two enquiries on the basis of both contextual knowledge and the nature, origin and purpose of the source.

In Section B, examiners were impressed by the number of responses that clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second order concept that was being targeted by the question. Candidates should be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, and ensure that they draw their evidence in responses from the appropriate time period.

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

In both Sections B and C when dealing with AO1, not all candidates demonstrated a secure understanding of what is meant by 'criteria' in terms of bullet point 3 of the mark scheme. Some candidates explicitly state in the introduction to the essay that they are naming the criteria that they plan to use, when in actual fact they are referring to the issues or the factors that will be discussed in the response. 'Criteria' in bullet point 3 of the mark scheme refers to the basis on which candidates reach their judgement, not the issues that are discussed in the process of reaching that judgement. There was some tendency this summer, in all sections of the paper, for some candidates to replicate the words and phrases of the mark scheme in their responses. It is the application of the requirements of the mark scheme that is crucial.

## Question 1

There were responses across the ability range to this question with many very good responses. These drew inferences from the source to address both enquiries and developed them using a range of precise knowledge. With regards to the reasons for Essex's appointment as Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, for example, many candidates noted the backing of the Queen and his supposed record as a military leader, using their contextual knowledge to consider whether he was truly suitable for this service. Many candidates went on to examine the reasons for his failure, with many using their knowledge of the Nine Years' War to evaluate whether he was truly responsible for the disasters of the 1599 campaign. As far as the provenance of the source was concerned, there was frequently a discussion of the uses and limitations of Moryson's evidence, with many focusing on the author's role as Mountjoy's secretary.

Weaker answers often lacked knowledge of this stage of Tyrone's rebellion and tended to take what was said in the source at face value. In attempting to evaluate the source's use to the enquiries, they often fell back on stereotypical assumptions about Moryson's motivation without reference to the source content.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the reasons for the appointment of the Earl of Essex as Lord Lieutenant in Ireland and the way he conducted the 1599 campaign against Tyrone's rebellion.

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

(20)

This source is valuable for revealing both the reasons for the appointment of the Earl of Essex as Lord Lieutenant in Ireland and the way he conducted the 1599 campaign against Tyrone's rebellion. This is because it provides many potential reasons for Essex's appointment, such as his perceived capability, and discusses his achievements as Lord Lieutenant, which, according to this source, were largely insignificant and greatly outweighed by Essex's failures. It is also important to note that this source was written by the personal secretary of Lord Mountjoy, who succeeded Essex, and therefore, may have a vested interest in diminishing Essex's achievements in order to emphasize Mountjoy's. Nevertheless, the source is still revealing and is, therefore, valuable for revealing the reasons for the appointment of the Earl of Essex and the way he conducted the 1599 campaign.

This source provides many potential reasons for the

appointment of the Earl of Essex. For example, Morison references the 'disorderly state' of Ireland, as a result of the rebellion of Hugh O'Neill, one of the most powerful <sup>Ulster</sup> chieftains, which threatened English sovereignty in Ireland. Morison also draws attention to Essex's involvement in 'military campaigns of the greatest importance', including fighting the Spanish in the Netherlands and the attack on the Spanish port of Cadiz. This, therefore, suggests that Essex appeared to be an ideal fit for the role of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Elizabeth was bound to appoint him, particularly as he 'had long been a dear favourite'. However, this is not completely revealing, as Elizabeth actually <sup>partly</sup> distrusted Essex as he had previously disobeyed her orders, such as at Cadiz. Furthermore, Elizabeth was persuaded by ~~the Earl of Leicester, as well as~~ Essex's 'enemies' <sup>to send Essex</sup> as mentioned by Morison, such as Robert Cecil, - it was not a foregone conclusion that she would appoint him. The source is also revealing in that it ~~asserts~~ <sup>states</sup> that Essex's title of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had 'greater authority than the previous Lord Deputies', who had been disobedient. By giving Essex the English title of Lord Lieutenant, Elizabeth is clearly asserting English dominance and control over Ireland. Therefore, the source is valuable for revealing the reasons for the appointment of Essex.

The source is also valuable as it discusses the events and achievements of Essex's campaign. Firstly, Morison states that 'Essex ~~had~~ <sup>did</sup> not seek out Tyrone as the Queen had ordered him', relating to his unreliability as previously discussed. Morison ~~describes~~ also says that at Munster, which joined in the rebellion in 1598, Essex 'captured a great number of cattle'. This emphasises the insignificance of his achievements, which greatly contrasts to the Morison's earlier depiction of Essex as a strong and capable leader, ~~when in reality, he was disorganised and ineffective~~. Morison also draws our attention to Elizabeth's reaction when in reality, Essex was disorganised and was incapable of coordinating his troops, ~~which resulted in him attacking with poorly equipped troops,~~ which explains why his soldiers were 'incredibly diminished in number'. Morison also draws our attention to Elizabeth's reaction who was 'upset' and 'greatly offended'. Essex was also met with Elizabeth's fury after he decided to meet with Tyrone in 1599 with no witnesses, enabling Cecil to claim that he was guilty of treason. This ultimately forced Essex to return to London, having failed to regain control over Ireland. While it could be argued that Morison had a vested interest in ~~emphasising~~ emphasising Essex's failures in order to highlight Mountjoy's ~~notable~~ success, I do not agree with this. Firstly, this source was published in 1617, ~~14~~ 18 years after the end of the rebellion in 1603, ~~and therefore~~ and King James' accession in



1603. Therefore, there arguably would have been no need for Mountjoy to ingratiate himself in this way with the monarch - a process he had begun in 1603. Therefore, this source is revealing of how Essex conducted his campaign against Tyrone's rebellion.

Therefore, the source is valuable as it is revealing of the reasons for the appointment of Essex as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and how Essex conducted his campaign. Monson not only discusses these but also contrasts his depiction of Essex as a strong, capable military leader to his assessment of his achievements in the campaign, which were ultimately insignificant. While some might argue that the source is limited by its connections to Lord Mountjoy, Essex's successor, the source was published too long after the Nine Years' War for it to truly be limited by this. Therefore, the source is valuable for revealing the reasons for Essex's appointment and how he conducted his <sup>1599</sup> campaign against Tyrone's rebellion.



This answer analyses the source material effectively, making several reasoned inferences with reference to both enquiries. It deploys contextual knowledge to illuminate and to discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the source material and considers the weight the evidence will bear in coming to a judgement about the source's value to the enquiries. It was given a low L5 mark.

## Question 2

This was the more popular question in Section B, and many candidates were able to use their knowledge and understanding of the reign of Henry VII to access Levels 4 and 5. The best responses marshalled a range of precise and detailed evidence to contest the idea that Henry was fully secure on the throne by 1487, as well as considering the steps he had already taken by that date to make himself more secure. Some were able to consider the interaction of these factors in coming to convincing and impressive conclusions. Weaker responses tended to rehearse many of the steps Henry took in his early months in power to make his dynasty safer, but did not pay full attention to the word 'fully' or the date '1487' in the question. In the weaker answers there was a noticeable lack of precision and accuracy in some of the material used.

After 1485, Henry VII took the throne. He had a weak claim due to his ~~was~~ weak relation to Richard III, making his position as monarch easily challengeable. The Battle of Bosworth taught Henry the throne could be challenged by anybody and particularly the nobility posed the most threat. As a consequence Henry used the power of Parliament, his coronation, cementing his dynastic position, and the use of bonds and recognisances as means to secure his position on the throne, which he successfully achieved by 1487.

Henry took immediate action to minimise the possible challenge to his throne. He got Parliament to backdate his reign to before Bosworth meaning anyone who challenged him or supported Richard III during the battle was an usurper, and therefore could be punished. This was significant as it meant the Henry was able to deal with the immediate

challenge to his position on the throne, securing it by eliminating competition. Furthermore, he got Parliament to cancel the Titus Regis, allowing him to marry Elizabeth of York which contributed to his secured position through dynastic means. Henry successfully used the powers of Parliament to secure his position on the throne which undoubtedly set him closer to becoming fully secured by 1487.

Henry's dynastic position was important in securing the throne by implementing means to carry on his reign. The Titus Regis played a significant role in allowing Henry and Elizabeth to marry. This further meant that Henry could have an heir, dynastically securing his position on the throne. It also contributed to a greater social and political impact. Henry's heir would have the support of both Lancastrians and Yorkists. While Henry's marriage alone allowed for this, his heir would cement the support and his dynastic position. Support from both the Lancastrians and the Yorkists reduced the chance of successions and challenges to Henry's

position on the throne, further securing his position on the throne.

While Parliamentary contribution and cementing Henry's dynastic position were undoubtedly vital in securing his position on the throne. Henry's ability to rule by 'divine right' and demonstrate his god given right to be king was a significant element in making him successfully secure the throne by 1487. Before Henry got to Parliament he had a lavish coronation, which while on the surface demonstrates his wealth, actually underpins the view within Tudor society that Henry had 'god's right' to be king. This is without doubt a heavily significant aspect in Henry's success in securing the throne by 1487, as Tudor society was very religious and therefore ~~to~~ Henry's actions show going against Henry would be going against 'god's' choice.

Henry had a final potential threat that

would've led to his failure in securing his position on the throne, the nobility. In 1485 Richard III was betrayed by his nobility, reinforcing Henry's untrustworthy approach to the nobility. In order to control this threat Henry implemented the use of bonds and recognances. Bonds kept the nobility at post, but allowed Henry to keep a watchful eye on them, undoubtedly important to his success in securing the throne, as he was able to control the most likely challengers. Recognances were parliamentary laws that could deprive people of their land and liberty. Crucial in an attempt to control society to reduce the risk of challenge to his throne.

By 1487 Henry VII had fully and successfully secured his position on the throne. The actions of Parliament and the use of bonds and recognances removed possible challenge to Henry's claim and position to the throne. His marriage secured his position through dynastic means, and his coronation reaffirmed his god-given right to be king, reinforcing his nature to rule by 'dei gratia'.



Here, the candidate does provide some analysis of relevant key features of the question and includes some accurate material to demonstrate some understanding of the conceptual focus of the question. However, the material in general lacks depth and is focused more on the means by which Henry may have secured his position on the throne by 1487, rather than on the degree of his security. It was given a high L3 mark.



### Question 3

Answers to this question tended to be knowledgeable of a range of causes for the rebellions in Lincolnshire and the north in the years 1536-37. The better answers were able to consider the religious motivations for the rebels in some detail, linking the King's religious supremacy and the dissolution of the smaller monasteries directly to the actions of those involved. They then went on to consider the economic, political and personal reasons why the unrest developed in the way it did. Less strong responses tended more to describe the religious changes of the 1530s without being able to show how or why they resulted in rebellion. There was again some lack of precision and accuracy in the knowledge detailed in these answers and a tendency to assert rather than substantiate their judgements.

The Lincolnshire Rising and the Pilgrimage of Grace \* were largely caused by <sup>religious changes</sup> religion, but other factors did influence them, such as political and socio-economic tensions. The leading cause, however, was still religious changes. ~~such~~

There were many religious changes in the years leading up to the Lincolnshire Rising and the unrest in the north. For example, the 1534 Act of Supremacy that declared Henry VIII ~~the~~ Supreme Head of the Church of England, and the Dissolution of the Lesser Monasteries beginning in 1536. There is strong evidence to suggest these were the motive for rebellion. The Lincolnshire Rising was sparked because of the presence of government commissioners there to dissolve the monasteries and the first act the rebels did was capture the officials trying to dissolve a ~~area~~ nunnery. Similarly, one of the first acts of the Rebels in York was restoring small religious houses that had been dissolved. <sup>As well as this,</sup> 9 out of 24 of the Pontefract Articles, detailing the Rebels' demands, were religious and the very name "Pilgrimage of Grace", has strong religious connotations. ~~These~~ This evidence makes it clear that the primary cause

was religious changes that had occurred as they were the primary focus of the demands and the direct spark of the rebellion in Lincolnshire. While other factors increased tension, it is clear that religious changes were the major factor.

That said, socio-economic elements were certainly involved, at least in the Pilgrimage of Grace and the smaller, later Bigod's Rising. It is worth noting that Bigod was not a Catholic, and so his cause for rebellion was unlikely to be religious. Henry VIII's reign saw the start of enclosure, which negatively affected poor people who lived and worked on farms. The 1534 subsidy, collected during peacetime, was also mentioned in the Pontefract Articles. It is therefore clear that socio-economic factors influenced the lower classes' decision to rebel. However, the Pilgrimage of Grace, at its peak, had over 30,000 supporters and many were from the nobility and gentry. It is highly unlikely that multiple of the higher classes would risk rebelling ~~on the~~ against the crown for something that did not impact them. If anything, enclosure benefited the richer landowners. Therefore it is unlikely that socio-economic issues were the major cause of the rebellion, which still stands as religious changes.

Political tensions did also influence the Pilgrimage of Grace. Thomas Cromwell was a close friend and trusted adviser of Henry VIII and much of the nobility did not like him. <sup>\*Spent the con</sup> This ~~could~~ be seen in the Pontefract Articles which do not directly challenge the King, but instead his evil counsel, likely referring to Thomas Cromwell. However, as with the socio-economic issues and the gentry, this was a cause that would be unlikely to rally the poorer classes en masse, and the language in the Pontefract Articles could be explained as the rebels trying to avoid treason charges by <sup>not</sup> directly challenging the King. On top of this, Cromwell is linked to religious <sup>changes</sup> causes as he enacted most of them as <sup>Viceregent</sup> Viceregent or Spirituals. This, therefore, further solidifies ~~these~~ religious changes as the most important factor.

Overall, the leading factor that caused the unrest in Lincolnshire and the North was religious changes. It was the sole reason for the uprising in Lincolnshire and was the core factor that united all those involved in the Pilgrimage of Grace, as opposed to economic or political issues which only effected a small number of the rebels.

~~\*X~~ such as the Earl of Northumberland.

\* were uprisings that occurred in 1536 in Lincoln  
and the areas surrounding York, and



In this essay, the candidate explores the key issues relevant to the question, while sufficient knowledge is deployed both to demonstrate understanding of the conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. Valid criteria by which to make a judgement are identified and applied, and the evaluation is supported. This essay was awarded a safe L4 mark.

## Question 4

There were some very impressive answers to this question. These accurately detailed the precise role of the Royal Secretary and were able to use the examples of Cromwell, the Cecils and Walsingham, among others, to evaluate its importance to royal government during the sixteenth century. Some were able to argue with some conviction that, during the mid-Tudor years, the post declined in importance following the division of its duties between two men and the importance of both Seymour and Dudley during Edward VI's minority. Others argued that the vacancy in the office following Walsingham's death was an indication of the post's lesser importance alongside that of, say, Lord Chancellor.

However, a significant number who attempted this question had no secure understanding of the office of Royal Secretary, making assertions about its role, and those who held the office, which were mistaken. Some went on to argue the lesser importance of the position alongside other features of the period that were not similarly applicable to royal government. Candidates are reminded that any term appearing in the specification can be the basis for a question.

The role of the ~~principle~~ Principle Secretary changed significantly through the reigns of the years 1485-1603. It's political importance and position waxed and waned ~~several~~ several times and as did it's importance within the central Tudor Government as different monarchs decided to use the position in different ways to those before them.

Under Henry VII's reign (1485-1503) the role of the Secretary was relatively powerless. While the courtiers appointed were close to the king, their job was little more than organising paperwork and managing the king's correspondence. The Sectarial was filled with ~~several~~ several people who served as the king's secretary, with no one person rising to prominence and the position having very little to no influence within the central government.

This system of the sectarial stayed relatively the same for the first half of Henry VIII's

reign. ~~Government~~ The government was run by Wolsey, who assumed the position of Lord Chancellor (the traditional leader of government). This changed in the latter half of Henry VIII's reign, when in 1536 Thomas Cromwell succeeded Wolsey after his death. Cromwell was a skilled politician and statesman. While he never took the position of Lord Chancellor, ~~but~~ he did take the position of ~~the~~ Principle Secretary, - expanding the role powers until ~~but~~ he ~~or~~ overshadowed the Lord Chancellor and ran the ~~central~~ government himself<sup>+</sup> For the first time, the position of Principle Secretary ~~was~~ held political importance and held power second only to the monarch. Once again, however, the position's ~~role~~ power waned again after the <sup>Execution</sup> death of Cromwell, with the position being split between 2 people in order to manage the increased workload. Although the personal power of the position had fallen, it could be argued that this increased workload was an indicator of the ~~part~~ position's new importance and it's cemented role at the centre of Tudor Government.



The ~~post~~ positions importance fell again under Edward VI. Under the ~~reign~~ regency of Somerset and later Northumberland, the position was sidelined as they created the role of the Lord Protectorate and used that to run government personally as well as rule the country with king like powers. The position of the secretary was essentially sidelined in favour of powerful nobles and their factions until the reign of Elizabeth I.

Under Elizabeth I, the position was inherited by another skilled statesman and one of her favourites, William Cecil. Cecil used the position to not only run government and parliament as Cromwell had done but to also manage the Queen's written communication, both sent and received. Like this ~~had~~ he could manipulate the Queen and influence what requests she received from her countrymen. Elizabeth trusted Cecil and allowed him to go about the day-to-day running of the country, clearly showing the position as a central part of Tudor government, if not the very centre of it all. Even after the death of William Cecil and ascension of Francis Walsingham, the

responsibilities of the position did not change, showing that the position itself and not just an individual was central to Tudor government again.

Overall, I ~~only partially~~ <sup>disagree</sup> agree with the statement. While the position did see periods of huge importance within government, and its influence had most certainly increased by 1603 from where it was in 1485, it was not central to Tudor government for the entire period of 1485-1603 and was frequently overshadowed by other individuals or positions, sidelining the position of the Secretary within the government.

+ Cromwell was given control of the royal seal, effectively allowing him to make proclamations and decisions on Henry VIII's behalf.



This response attempts to evaluate the importance of the position of Royal Secretary, making some consideration of its role, the influential figures that occupied the office and the degree to which its importance changed across the sixteenth century. In places, the answer lacks a little depth and precision, but it was sufficient to merit a mid-L4 mark.

## Question 5

This was the more popular question in Section C with many candidates demonstrating a pleasing knowledge and understanding of the Laws in Wales Acts before introducing other factors which were important in increasing royal control of the localities during the years 1485-1609. The stronger answers were able to argue convincingly that the Acts were significant through consideration of Wales's reputation for disorder before 1535 and their longer-term impact on the law and politics in Wales. The weaker responses tended to consider the Acts much more briefly before evidencing a range of other significant factors at noticeably more length, notably the increased role of JPs, though even then, many struggled to link this material precisely to how it increased royal control of the localities.

In the years 1485-1603, it can be argued that the Law in Wales Acts (1535-1542) were of minor significance in the maintenance of royal control of the localities. This is true when considering the role JPs had and their increasing power in Tudor society, and also the greater significance of other regional institutions, ~~in~~ set up in problematic areas like the North. However, this statement can be refuted by the fact the Law in Wales Acts ended the traditional power of the marcher lords and also its role in bringing Wales under an English-style of government. Overall, it appears most convincing that the Law in Wales Acts were not of minor significance.

~~The statement~~ I find great agreement with the statement, that the Law in Wales Acts were of minor ~~is~~ significance, as although after their establishment, the monarch faced no resistance in Wales,

their success is better owed to the role of the JPs within Wales. JPs grew significantly in power from 1485-1603, and this increased the monarch's control over localities as they acted as the monarch's representatives. In 1485 there were just 10 JPs per county, but by 1603, this had risen to 50. Furthermore, their increased importance is evident in the 1586 'Book of Orders', published by the council, which listed 306 statutes the JPs were responsible for upholding. The Law in Wales Acts put in place JPs in each county in Wales, and re-established a council of Wales - majority of whom were appointed to be JPs. Thus it appears that it was not the Law in Wales Acts that established control in Wales, but the JPs who carried it out and oversaw the country. Furthermore, ~~the~~ the Law in Wales Acts can be thought of as far minor in significance when compared to JPs, in controlling localities, as JPs were used across the whole of England, helping to establish royal control everywhere, whereas Law in Wales Acts only established control within Wales.

Furthermore, it can be argued the Law in Wales Acts were of minor significance in maintaining control of the localities, as Wales never threatened the monarch with serious rebellion, so less was achieved by its establishment.

However, other regional institutions like the re-established council of North<sup>in 1537</sup> were of far more significance in controlling localities, as it was done in response to a rebellion. In 1536, Henry VIII faced serious rebellion in the North, as 30,000 rebels amassed against religious change. The threat was so large Henry could not use military control but instead had to negotiate with the rebels. This led to the establishment of a permanent council in the North, which extended its governing power over not only Yorkshire, but Westmoreland, Cumberland and Northumberland too. Thus the council of the North was highly significant as it was used to control volatile rebellions, like the Pilgrimage of Grace, in the North. Comparatively, the Law in Wales acts were of minor significance, as they were not put in place due to any popular rebellions, so established less significant control than the council of the North did.

However, it can also be argued that the Law in Wales Acts were not of minor significance, and in fact had great impact in maintaining royal control of localities. ~~But~~ This is because they ended the traditional power of the marcher lords. Prior to the law in Wales Acts, Wales was made up of a series of marcher regions, each one ruled by a very powerful noble, who possessed extreme wealth and military power - as they were England's first line of defence. However, this led to marcher lords becoming ~~an~~ 'quasi-kings' of their region, which was a huge threat to royal control as it suggests that a marcher lord may have the ability to overthrow the king. In fact, this was a very real threat, as Henry VII himself, used his estates and army in Wales to build enough strength to overthrow Richard III and take the throne. ~~But~~ But, with the introduction of the 1535 Act, Wales was divided into 12 English-style counties, and the 1542 act abolished the Council of the Marches, replacing it with the Council of Wales. This essentially stripped the marcher lords of all traditional power, and after the acts, the Tudor monarchy



faced no resistance from Wales. Thus, the Law in Wales Acts were highly significant in controlling localities, as it turned ~~and~~ a region which once had the potential to overthrow the monarchy, into a docile and obedient country, under England's rule.

Furthermore, it can be argued that the Law in Wales Acts were not of minor significance in controlling localities, as it brought a once "lawless" and "barbaric" country under ~~and~~ an English-style law and system of government. The 1535 Act was highly significant as it allowed for each county to elect 2 MPs to take part in English parliament, this was important, as by involving Wales in the government of England, they would feel heard and understood, making the people happier and less likely to rebel. Furthermore, the 1542 Act was significant as it introduced English law to Wales, via the removal of blood feuds and rules that English was to be spoken in courts. Thus the Law in Wales Acts were highly significant in bringing control to the localities, as it

successfully imposed English law and culture in Wales, a once lawless and isolated place, which allowed for Wales to integrate into English society, making its people feel more understood and therefore less likely to rebel.

In conclusion, it appears most convincing to disagree with the statement ~~and that the Law in Wales~~, the Law in Wales Acts were highly significant in establishing and maintaining royal control in the localities. This is because ~~it~~ they stopped the extreme power of the Marcher lords and managed to bring Wales under English law, even involving it in English government. ~~At~~ Although, the Council of the North could be seen as a more significant factor, the Law in Wales Acts were far more permanent and consistent in ~~establishing~~ maintaining control, as the Council of the North faced further rebellion in 1469.



This L5 response sustains an analysis of the relationship between key features of the question and deploys knowledge sufficient to respond fully to its demands. Although the argument lacks clarity and precision in places, it is generally well organised and reaches a judgement based on valid criteria.

## Paper Summary

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

### Section A

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

### Sections B and C

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

## **Grade boundaries**

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