
A-LEVEL

History

Component 2D Religious conflict and the Church in England, c1529–c1570
Mark scheme

7042
June 2017

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June 2017

A-level

Component 2D Religious conflict and the Church in England, c1529–c1570

Section A

- 01** With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the early months of Mary I's reign. **[30 marks]**

Target: AO2

Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within the historical context.

Generic Mark Scheme

- L5:** Shows a very good understanding of all three sources in relation to both content and provenance and combines this with a strong awareness of the historical context to present a balanced argument on their value for the particular purpose given in the question. The answer will convey a substantiated judgement. The response demonstrates a very good understanding of context. **25-30**
- L4:** Shows a good understanding of all three sources in relation to both content and provenance and combines this with an awareness of the historical context to provide a balanced argument on their value for the particular purpose given in the question. Judgements may, however, be partial or limited in substantiation. The response demonstrates a good understanding of context. **19-24**
- L3:** Shows some understanding of all three sources in relation to both content and provenance together with some awareness of the historical context. There may, however, be some imbalance in the degree of breadth and depth of comment offered on all three sources and the analysis may not be fully convincing. The answer will make some attempt to consider the value of the sources for the particular purpose given in the question. The response demonstrates an understanding of context. **13-18**
- L2:** The answer will be partial. It may, for example, provide some comment on the value of the sources for the particular purpose given in the question but only address one or two of the sources, or focus exclusively on content (or provenance), or it may consider all three sources but fail to address the value of the sources for the particular purpose given in the question. The response demonstrates some understanding of context. **7-12**
- L1:** The answer will offer some comment on the value of at least one source in relation to the purpose given in the question but the response will be limited and may be partially inaccurate. Comments are likely to be unsupported, vague or generalist. The response demonstrates limited understanding of context. **1-6**
- Nothing worthy of credit. **0**

Indicative content

Note: This content is not prescriptive and students are not obliged to refer to the material contained in this mark scheme. Any legitimate answer will be assessed on its merits according to the generic levels scheme.

Students must deploy knowledge of the historical context to show an understanding of the relationship between the sources and the issues raised in the question, when assessing the significance of provenance, the arguments deployed in the sources and the tone and emphasis of the sources. Descriptive answers which fail to do this should be awarded no more than Level 2 at best. Answers should address both the value and the limitations of the sources for the particular question and purpose given.

Source A: in assessing the value of this source, students may refer to the following:

Provenance, tone and emphasis

- this is a letter written by Mary Tudor herself at the time of the accession crisis in 1553. It is unclear how much information about events Mary has been given: 'we had no knowledge/ we are ignorant'
- the letter was written to the Privy Council, headed by Northumberland who had initiated the decision to crown Lady Jane Grey as Edward's preferred heir. The Privy Council were the main architects of the crisis
- the tone of the letter is threatening: 'we are not ignorant of your consultations... [we] are right ready to fully pardon, to avoid bloodshed and vengeance'. The letter is being used to assert Mary's position: 'we can take all these your doings in gracious part' or 'we can trust in your loyalty and service'. Mary was certain that it was her right to succeed Edward on the basis of the Third Act of Succession passed by parliament in 1543.

Content and argument

- the source is valuable in outlining Mary's position before the crisis was resolved. Mary had been excluded from events by both not being at court and by not having been given the information about her brother's death, so allowing Northumberland to act in the way in which he did
- the source is valuable in terms of its presentation of Mary's views – there is a clear religious view with reference to 'God' and to 'evil'. The religious reasons for Edward wishing Jane Grey to succeed and to exclude Mary are implicit rather than explicit
- Mary threatens that she will use force to ensure she is crowned queen. This is clearly threatening to the Privy Council as is the reference to 'true subjects'. Mary did assemble considerable military support from her base in East Anglia for her march to meet the hastily assembled forces of the Privy Council. Force however, was not needed as once Northumberland had left London, the remaining members of the Privy Council capitulated
- the source is limited in that by its very nature, Mary did not give any details about her action and there is an implicit assumption that the recipients are fully aware of the constitutional position.

Source B: in assessing the value of this source, students may refer to the following:

Provenance, tone and emphasis

- this is a letter from Lady Jane Grey, imprisoned in the Tower of London since Mary's accession; it is a plea for clemency from Queen Mary
- Jane clearly tries to justify/excuse what happened, not simply as her own action, but as the result of the views of the majority. She does not absolve herself from all responsibility 'appeared not only to myself but to the great part of the nation'. However, there is greater emphasis on the faults of others – particularly Northumberland: 'unwonted pleasantness', 'not suitable to my state'. Interestingly, he is not referred to as Northumberland, but is given the family name of Dudley
- Jane is attempting to gain clemency by acknowledging not only the error of what happened but the rightness of Mary's position as queen. Mary is referred to as 'serene' and the 'rightful heir'.

Content and argument

- the plea made to Mary had little response. This was because of the danger which Jane posed to her authority. Whilst Elizabeth was a true heir who would not challenge Mary's position, the experience of Wyatt's rebellion demonstrated that whilst alive, Jane presented a threat
- Jane implies that Edward was seeking to find ways of ensuring the continuation of the Protestant Church of England through the device for the succession. He clearly did not wish them to be 'heirs of the Crown'
- the reference to an Act of parliament is either a fiction of her own, or was fabricated by Northumberland to ensure the compliance of Jane in her succession. Edward wished to give the device statutory force, but did not have the time as Parliament was not sitting
- Jane refers to 'the Privy Council', 'Dudley' and 'the great part of the nation' in supporting her succession. It was clear that the competence of statute law meant that such action would be challenged by parliament even if it had been sitting, and that the support of the greater part of the nation was unlikely. The response of Paget to the actions of Somerset following the rebellions of 1549 suggests that the Privy Council would resist the overturning of the laws of succession. The action seems to have been carried by the power of Northumberland.

Source C: in assessing the value of this source, students may refer to the following:

Provenance, tone and emphasis

- the source is written by a contemporary observer who provides a descriptive account of key events in the mid-sixteenth century
- the source is written as a record of events and were published at the time for contemporary consumption. The intention appears to have been to present an account of events rather than to provide a commentary of what was happening. All the details in Holinshed's account are factual
- however, the source is selective in the account given – the description does not just include what happened but also explains why the bishop of Winchester conducted the coronation – the two Archbishops being prisoners in the Tower
- Holinshed describes the coronation in considerable detail – it is not clear whether Holinshed actually saw all the aspects of the coronation day which he includes in his account.

Content and argument

- there is considerable evidence that Mary's accession was greeted with rejoicing – her entry into London was celebrated and welcomed in a similar manner to her coronation. These events are seen by some historians as a response to the continuation of the Tudors rather than as personal to Mary
- the source is valuable because it demonstrates widespread support of Mary's coronation from all sectors of society; there is a very public display of support from the Privy Council who ride next to Mary. Also present in a carriage is the Princess Elizabeth. Mary was keen to demonstrate support from her sister. The religious implications of her support may be questionable but she is in a carriage with the protestant Anne of Cleves – indicating their overt support for Mary and possibly Mary's superiority and control
- the description of the participation of the Genoese and the Florentines in presenting costly pageants demonstrates that the event was supported by foreign powers and was not simply a domestic event
- the coronation of Mary by Stephen Gardiner and the ceremonies being conducted 'according to the old customs', demonstrates Mary's religious position – she was not prepared to tolerate the man who had been responsible for the annulment of her parents' marriage, or those who had led the Protestant changes to the Church instituted by Edward
- perhaps the most significant element of this account is that it occurred in the way in which it did. The description of the coronation is very similar to that of other monarchs, the succession of a female does not seem to have caused the disquiet which Henry VIII had feared and for which he had broken with Rome. This description is suggestive that contemporaries were stressing continuity rather than change.

Section B

- 02** To what extent were the changes to the Church made by the Reformation Parliament driven by demands for religious reform? **[25 marks]**

Target: AO1

Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Generic Mark Scheme

- L5:** Answers will display a very good understanding of the full demands of the question. They will be well-organised and effectively delivered. The supporting information will be well-selected, specific and precise. It will show a very good understanding of key features, issues and concepts. The answer will be fully analytical with a balanced argument and well-substantiated judgement. **21-25**
- L4:** Answers will display a good understanding of the demands of the question. It will be well-organised and effectively communicated. There will be a range of clear and specific supporting information showing a good understanding of key features and issues, together with some conceptual awareness. The answer will be analytical in style with a range of direct comment relating to the question. The answer will be well-balanced with some judgement, which may, however, be only partially substantiated. **16-20**
- L3:** Answers will show an understanding of the question and will supply a range of largely accurate information which will show an awareness of some of the key issues and features, but may, however, be unspecific or lack precision of detail. The answer will be effectively organised and show adequate communication skills. There will be a good deal of comment in relation to the question and the answer will display some balance, but a number of statements may be inadequately supported and generalist. **11-15**
- L2:** The answer is descriptive or partial, showing some awareness of the question but a failure to grasp its full demands. There will be some attempt to convey material in an organised way although communication skills may be limited. There will be some appropriate information showing understanding of some key features and/or issues, but the answer may be very limited in scope and/or contain inaccuracy and irrelevance. There will be some, but limited, comment in relation to the question and statements will, for the most part, be unsupported and generalist. **6-10**
- L1:** The question has not been properly understood and the response shows limited organisational and communication skills. The information conveyed is irrelevant or extremely limited. There may be some unsupported, vague or generalist comment. **1-5**
- Nothing worthy of credit. **0**

Indicative content

Note: This content is not prescriptive and students are not obliged to refer to the material contained in this mark scheme. Any legitimate answer will be assessed on its merits according to the generic levels scheme.

Arguments suggesting that the changes to the Church made by the Reformation Parliament were driven by demands for religious reform might include:

- demands for reform were overtly expressed in religious terms: changes to canon law – the Act for the Submission of the Clergy which confirmed the outcomes of the earlier charges of praemunire admitted by the clergy – gave power and authority over canon law away from Rome to convocation which would be overseen by the King
- demands for religious reform was also significant in the Supplication against the ordinaries through challenging charges of heresy made by clergy, the number of saints' days and the role of the Church in raising taxes
- the Act in Restraint of Appeals was also the outcome of demands for religious reform, namely a significant attack on the Church and the role of the Pope in determining religious jurisdictions and in upholding the practices of Church courts
- the Act of Supremacy, by its very nature the result of demand for religious reform, giving spiritual authority to the King; a religious reform which challenged the authority stated in the Bible when Christ gave the responsibility for the Church to St Peter and his successors.

Arguments challenging the view that the changes to the Church made by the Reformation Parliament were driven by demands for religious reform might include:

- whilst the support of the MPs who wished to challenge the religious views of Catholicism and who were attempting to promote new religious ideas were key to the work of the Reformation Parliament – it was their support for an attack on the Church which was significant, not their religious views
- attacks on the Church and the consequent legislation and religious practices were initially significant for the attack they represented on the Pope, rather than for the beliefs they represented. The attack on the Pope was initially to achieve an end – the significant outcome was the annulment of the marriage of Henry and Catherine. The objective was initially dynastic
- not all legislation was supported, or indeed had a religious significance. The Act to Remove Annates was resisted by MPs because of the financial benefits it gave Henry, which had the potential to undermine the primary function of Parliament in raising taxes
- as Henry gained more financially and politically from the attacks made by the Reformation Parliament, the work of the Reformation Parliament was increasingly significant for its political outcomes. The significant outcome was a change in authority of King and Parliament.

The demands for religious reform were significant in providing support, particularly from the London MPs for the attacks on the papacy, and as a consequence the legislation was passed. The main purpose however, was political and dynastic. Only with time did the religious consequences emerge.

03 ‘By 1553 the government of Edward VI had successfully established a Protestant Church of England.’

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

Target: AO1

Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Generic Mark Scheme

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Indicative content

Note: This content is not prescriptive and students are not obliged to refer to the material contained in this mark scheme. Any legitimate answer will be assessed on its merits according to the generic levels scheme.

Arguments suggesting that by 1553 the government of Edward VI had successfully established a Protestant Church of England might include:

- Edward and his Privy Council, especially the Duke of Somerset and Archbishop Cranmer, believed that Edward was the new Josiah, who was to reform the Church to establish Protestantism. This is clear in Cranmer's coronation sermon, Edward's own journal, and is seen in the device for the succession
- legislation passed by the Edwardian regime parliament attempted to remove all vestiges of Catholicism from England, this is seen in the Repeal of the Six Articles, the attacks on icons and the abolition of Chantries. The Catholic belief of Purgatory and Salvation through good works was removed
- the introduction of the Second Prayer Book in 1552 and the Second Act of Uniformity established by legislation a Protestant theology. Salvation by faith alone was established and the doctrine of the Church in England recognised the direct relationship between the laity and God, rather than through the intermediary of the priest
- directions were clearly given by Edward, Cranmer, Somerset, Northumberland, the Privy Council and Parliament that worship and Churches should conform to Protestant expectations. Taxation was used to enforce the removal of vestments and any wealth which might be used to perpetuate Catholic practices. At the centre and legally, the Church of England was Protestant by 1553.

Arguments challenging the view that by 1553 the government of Edward VI had successfully established a Protestant Church of England might include:

- the final Act of 42 Articles had not been fully implemented, which would have fully established a Protestant doctrine; it was not passed by Parliament by the time of Edward's death
- Edward and his Privy Council passed legislation to secure Protestantism during his reign. Nothing was done to pass legislation securing Protestantism against the authority of the monarch. It was not believed that this was necessary – Edward was a child – he had not yet achieved his majority when he died – a long reign when Protestantism could be established was envisaged
- Protestantism was planted in areas of the country where there was support – the south-east, London and parts of East Anglia, as witnessed by Kett's rebellion. It was not supported in conservative areas such as the south west and Lancashire
- Protestantism was not adopted throughout England until all priests and prayerbooks were fully Protestant.

In terms of legislation, the Church of England was Protestant by 1553. All vestiges of Catholicism had been removed by Act of Parliament. What had not changed everywhere were the views of the laity and the potential for a subsequent monarch to reverse what had been established.

- 04** To what extent was the Rebellion of the Northern Earls in 1569 the result of the Religious Settlement of 1559?

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

Target: AO1

Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

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Indicative content

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Arguments suggesting that the Rebellion of the Northern Earls in 1569 was the result of the Religious Settlement of 1559 might include:

- the religious settlement of 1559 was an attempt to establish Anglicanism rather than to return to either the Protestant settlement of her brother, or to continue the Catholicism of Mary. Whilst recusancy was punishable by fines, Elizabeth was prepared to tolerate those who outwardly conformed. The action of the Northern Earls in promoting Catholicism – was in direct conflict with this
- the Rebellion challenged the work of Bishop Pilkington in Durham to reform the Church in the North. The Church settlement had a very clear liturgy, which was confirmed by the Act of Uniformity. The mass held in Durham Cathedral and the replacement of Protestant symbols by Catholic was a direct attack on these changes
- the Proclamation of the Northern Earls directly stated that the religion of Elizabeth was heretical. They stated that they were not challenging the Queen but were challenging religion
- Sadler's account suggests that Elizabeth had failed to gain support amongst the wider laity for her religious settlement. The common people who supported the Rebellion were either superstitious or 'blinded by popish doctrine'. In either case they were rebelling to assert the old religion and were reacting against the Elizabethan religious settlement.

Arguments challenging the view that the Rebellion of the Northern Earls in 1569 was the result of the Religious Settlement of 1559 might include:

- the issue of Succession was key to unrest both within the Privy Council, wider parliament and in the North of England. Elizabeth's refusal to secure the succession created political unrest. The proposed marriage between Norfolk and Mary Queen of Scots was a key factor in the origins of the Northern Rebellion
- the Rebellion could be seen as a response to successive policies of centralisation. The Percies, in particular, had seen their power and authority in the region reduced. This had been confirmed by the removal of franchises and liberties. The policies of Elizabeth to assert her authority in the localities was a continuation of this trend
- the willingness of the commons to support the leadership has been regarded not as a rejection of the religious changes introduced by Elizabeth, but as a neo-feudal rebellion; the commons agreed to rebel because of their relationship with the Earls. The fact that the Rebellion was not sustained as it moved south is seen as support for this
- the Rebellion did not spread beyond the far north of England. It cannot be seen as a serious challenge to the religious settlement. In fact the outcome of the Rebellion enabled Elizabeth to strengthen the settlement through mass execution of those who supported the Rebellion and as a result of excommunication by the Pope.

The religious settlement was the major cause of the Northern Rebellion, but it was not the only cause and its importance affected different groups in different ways. For the commons, the religious settlement which removed catholic doctrine and challenged catholic practices were most significant. For the nobility who were involved the significance of the settlement was more nuanced; religious belief and practices were challenged, but equally important were the changes to property. In the long-term the centralisation which had begun in the reign of Henry VIII was more

significant. Linked to changes in religion was the promotion of Mary Queen of Scots, although that too was political. The majority of historians also see the Rebellion as a feudal rebellion.