

# Examiners' Report

Summer 2016

Pearson Edexcel GCSE  
in History(8HI0) Paper 1B

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## Paper Introduction

It was pleasing to see responses of a decent standard from candidates attempting the new AS Paper 1B which covers *England, 1509-1603: authority, nation and religion*. The paper is divided into three sections. Section A and Section B contain a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in breadth (AO1) by targeting five second order concepts - cause, consequence, change/ continuity, similarity/difference and significance. Section C contains one compulsory question that assesses the ability to analyse and evaluate historical interpretations (AO3). Candidates have to answer three questions - one from each Section.

Generally speaking, candidates found Section C more challenging mainly because some of them were not entirely clear about how to analyse and evaluate the extracts they were presented with. Moreover, the detailed knowledge base required in Section C to add contextual material to support/challenge points derived from the extracts was also often absent. Having said this, although a few responses were quite brief, there was little evidence on this paper of candidates having insufficient time to answer questions from Sections A, B or C. The ability range was wide, but the design of the paper allowed all abilities to be catered for. Furthermore, in Sections A and B, few candidates produced wholly descriptive essays which were devoid of analysis and, for the most part, responses were soundly structured. The most common weakness in Section A and B essays was a lack of knowledge. It is important to realise that Section A and Section B questions may be set from any part of any of the four Themes, and, as a result, full coverage of the specification is enormously important.

## 8H10\_1B\_Q01

### Introduction

In the main, this was generally a well answered question. Many candidates were successful in constructing logical, balanced and, very often, well substantiated arguments concerning the factors behind popular risings in the period, including the importance of the given issue of economic factors. Whilst the more discerning tended to be able to offer depth with regards *specific* economic issues such as agrarian taxation, the majority were able to consider relevant general trends, such as poor harvests. A common argument was to see only Kett's rising as that being motivated by economic factors, with religious issues being a more common motivation across the various risings, and thus concluding, with some justification, that religious factors were more important. However, more effective responses were able to explore the multi-faceted nature of risings such as the Pilgrimage of Grace. Two issues that limited some responses to some degree or other were (i) difficulties in defining what constituted a popular rising, and thus drifting to issues such as court intrigue, and (ii) a lack of chronological range, at times through spending what was an excessive amount of time on just one rising, usually the Pilgrimage of Grace.

### Examiner Comment on Example Script

This partial example displays some of the features of a level three response. There is accurate factual knowledge, being used to demonstrate understanding of the issues demanded by the question, and thus some analysis of the features of the period in relation to the issue of causation. There is some attempt to give reasoning to the judgement, attempting to establish criteria, and there is some degree of organisation.

### Examiner Tip

Higher level responses tended to offer clear reasoning and justification or decisions, or 'consideration of criteria'. This need not laboriously laid out in generic terms; in this question, candidates justified 'most important reason' in terms such as the frequency to which it contributed to risings, the degree to which it was a motivation, or even the size and significance of the rising to which it was a contributing factor.

## SECTION A

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . 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

Between the years of 1536-69, the Tudor period experienced many risings and rebellions, which in my opinion were not just down to the one economic factor.

1536 saw the Lancashire risings and the Pilgrimage of Grace; the Pilgrimage of Grace was in response to the dissolution of the monasteries devised by Thomas Cromwell, also in 1536. The Pilgrimage of Grace is arguably the most popular rebellion seen in the Tudor period, with Robert Aske raising an army large enough to rival Henry VIII's. The rising occurred also due to the resentment of Henry's minister, however this didn't aid to Cromwell's fall. The Pilgrimage of Grace rising wasn't the fault of economic factors, it was due to several other reasons like the dissolution of the monasteries.

Edward IV succeeded to the throne in 1547. In his reign there were ~~Kell's rebellion, a minor rebellion due to~~ minor riots due to enclosure, which his



P 4 9 9 5 6 A 0 3 2 8

(Section A continued) Parliament investigated in 1547. Edward was too young to rule on his own, so Somerset was his first lord protector. Enclosure was the act of kicking out tenants, regular tenants or copyhold tenants, and using that land for arable farming. Therefore, economic factors ~~such as the riots~~ ~~regarding~~ are to be blamed for the riots about enclosure. However, these riots were never very popular so cannot be blamed for the main cause of popular risings from 1536-69.

1553 saw the accession of Mary I after Lady Jane Grey ruled for only 9 days after the succession crisis, where Edward chose the Protestant Grey to rule in favour of Catholic Mary. When Mary came to the throne she was aging and childless. She needed a husband to suit her Catholic faith. That year, she married Phillip II of Spain, who was also a Catholic. There was widespread resistance to the marriage, people worried that England would be dragged into Spain's affairs and that the Protestant faith would be abolished. Wyatt's rebellion in 1554 stressed this resistance to the marriage in protest, however this protest was diminished by Mary.



(Section A continued) Although, she did listen to the rebels and her parliament drew up a marriage treaty for Philip to stick to, it appeased the rebels. The marriage contract had terms such as 'Philip's ~~son~~ children from his previous marriage can't rule England'. Philip and Mary's marriage was unsuccessful, Philip never stayed in England long and Mary bore no children. This popular revolt was not in response to economic hardship, it was more of a religious matter.

Another popular rising during the period 1536-69 was the Northern rising in 1569. This saw Mary Queen of Scots to potentially overthrow Elizabeth and replace her on the throne. Mary was a Catholic figurehead who was supposed to marry Norfolk who would reign by her side. This rebellion was very important as it came from plots inside the Queen's court, as well as from high ranking lords. However, the pair were found and Norfolk was executed for treason. This rising centers on religion as well as power, therefore economic factors were not at play here.

~~The~~ 1547 saw the harshest poor law of the Tudor period, where





(Section A continued)

Vagrants were branded and enslaved for their first two offences and saw potential execution for their third. There was some resistance to this economic act, however it was limited and didn't appear to get anywhere. The government altered this law in 1552 to a less extreme one.

In conclusion, economic hardship was rife in some parts of the Tudor period, but from 1536-69 I think that religious changes and religion were the common cause for popular risings.



## 8H10\_1B\_Q02

### Introduction

This was the more popular of the two questions in Section A, and there were many impressive answers for this question, and some exceptional discussions of the legal and political process of reform to the English Church. There was often emphasis on the significance of Henry VIII's personality - at times with general references to 'greed' or a desire for power or money. The majority of answers discussed Henry's relationship with Anne Boleyn and desire for a male heir. Whilst such arguments were often reasoned and supported, at times these were couched in a general or assertive manner. The fundamental stages of the dissolution of the monasteries featured heavily, as did the role of 'anti-clericalism' in England. One discriminating factor in the success of responses was the extent to which candidates were able to focus on the reformation itself, as some tended to interpret the question only in terms of the search for a marital solution. Many candidates successfully focussed on constructing essays that compared the impact of Wolsey and Cromwell, before assessing other factors in the process of forming a judgement. A small minority did, however, seem to see Wolsey as having been a staunch Protestant. Many candidates were very successful in assessing Cromwell's legalistic role, and the extent to which his own religious beliefs were evident in the religious reforms of the 1530s.

### Examiner Comment on Example Script

This partial example displays the features of a level four response. This essay demonstrates secure understanding of the demands of the question, applying sufficient knowledge to a convincing analysis of the given issue. There is a clear causal focus, exploring the role of the given factor and assessing its importance in relation to other factors. Argument is coherent, logical and organised, and judgements are well reasoned. It is worth noting that even at level four, the level descriptors are qualified; the higher demands of level five are not required at AS level.

### Examiner Tip

When considering the importance of a factor, higher level responses tend to explore the importance of a given reason in its own right. For example, brief yet effective counter argument was offered over Cromwell's importance, e.g. by examining the extent to which Henry reversed these measures.

## SECTION A

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

To a significant extent, Henry VIII's ministers; Wolsey and Cromwell, contributed to the reforms of the Church due to their ingenuity and influence over Henry. However, we must also examine the role of Henry himself as he would have had the final say of any changes. To a lesser degree, the state of the Catholic Church would have also had an effect over Church reforms due to their corruptions. Finally, we must also consider the influence of reformist ideas introduced by Anne Boleyn.

Henry's ministers was the most important factor as to why the English Church reformed. However, only one minister had the most impact; Thomas Cromwell. Wolsey fell from power in 1529 due to his inability to grant the King papal dispensation for his marriage to Catherine of Aragon. ~~This left him~~ This would mean Cromwell had to succeed where Wolsey did not; which he did. It could be argued that Cromwell was the mastermind behind the break from Rome;



P 4 9 9 5 6 A 0 3 2 8

(Section A continued)

meaning if he had not have come up with this solution, Henry would not have done it himself as he had been unsuccessfully trying to divorce Catherine for many years. Working together with parliament, in 1533, Cromwell drafted the Act in Restraint of Appeals to Rome, which meant that Catherine could not appeal to Rome about the unfairness of her situation. The following year, in 1534, Henry was named the Supreme Head of the Church of England, essentially cutting off the papacy's power in England. This displays Cromwell's effectiveness in bringing about reforms as he catalysed the break in a short amount of time.

Following this, in 1536, Cromwell and Crommer wrote the Act of Ten Articles which would lean towards a more evangelical standpoint. This helped to further push forward reforms as the act rejected a number of the sacraments, however leaving transubstantiation.

One of Cromwell's most effective methods of influencing reforms was the dissolution of the monasteries from 1536 to 1540. He sent out the Valor Ecclesiasticus in 1535 to survey the income of the monasteries to decide whether they could be left running; less than £200 annum would mean closure. Gradually, Cromwell successfully closed all monasteries, leaving the Crown with a large income and a consequent lean to



(Section A continued)

reforms as the place of Catholic worship had been closed. Ultimately, Cromwell had a significant influence over reforms of the English Church due his actions that would have long term consequences; such as making Henry Supreme Head of the Church. However, it could be argued that Henry was just as important due to the fact that if his great matter had not have existed, there would have been no break from Rome.

Henry also had a large influence on Church Reforms but not to the extent of Cromwell. The break from Rome can be traced back to Henry's need for a male heir. Catherine of Aragon had only one surviving child; Mary and was plagued by miscarriages and stillbirths. This caused Henry to panic as he desperately wanted a male heir but Catherine was in her 40s and was unlikely to bear any more children. Henry had requested for a papal dispensation on the grounds that him and Catherine were too closely linked; Catherine was previously married to his brother Arthur. However, it was not until Cromwell suggested that he should break from Rome to secure a divorce did results change. In 1534, he effectively divorced Catherine, and could marry again with Anne Boleyn. Effectively, Henry, as the monarch, had the final say on any decisions. Cromwell could suggest ideas,



(Section A continued)

such as the break from Rome, but ultimately it was Henry's royal prerogative to make decisions. This can be seen by Henry giving the title of vicegerent of spirituals to Cromwell in 1535; the monarch having the power and authority to bestow power on Cromwell. However, it could be argued that, without Cromwell's ideas, the reforms of the Church would not have been so effective and performed so quickly. Ultimately, the influence of Henry is only highly influential when paired with Cromwell's administrative brilliance and ingenuity.

The state of the Catholic Church has less influence than both Cromwell and Henry due to them manipulating this in order for them to succeed. It could be argued that the climate of the Catholic Church was ripe for Reformation and reformist ideas. The Church had been plagued for years by abuses such as nepotism and simony; leaving many people discontent about the state of the Church. There was also a lack of enthusiasm for the Church and its ceremonies. ~~However, it~~ This would have helped to have built the foundations of reforms. However, it could also be argued that the Church was as popular as ever; with many people still attending mass and church ceremonies. This would suggest that the state of the Catholic Church could not have been



(Section A continued)

influential into the reforms of the Catholic Church as people did not think that there was anything to reform as people were content with the Church. This would make this a less significant factor as there was not widespread dissatisfaction which would have made reforms easier. It was, in fact, the same it always was.

Finally, the influence of Anne Boleyn and reformists had a limited factor to reforms of the Church. Anne Boleyn has been linked to reformists such as Edward Foxe and Hugh Latimer and thought to have had a large collection of reformist books. As she was Henry's wife, she would have direct access to him and have power to influence him. However, her influence is only limited as Henry still had the last say due to his royal prerogative so the influence of Anne could only work alongside Henry as opposed to by itself; making it a weaker factor. Also, her influence lacked the political power that Cromwell had who could make decisions due to his title of Principal Secretary. Ultimately, this is the weakest factor.

In conclusion, Cromwell, Henry's minister, had the largest influence due to his ideas and administrative power to make reforming decisions. However, it could be argued that Henry himself was important due to his



(Section A continued)

royal prerogative. Ultimately, Cromwell is the strongest factor as his actions led to long-term reforms which would change the landscape of the English Church forever.

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## 8H10\_1B\_Q03

### Introduction

This was the more popular of the two questions available to candidates in Section B, and produced a wide range of responses. Those scoring in the higher two levels were able to examine the challenges Parliament posed to Elizabeth during her reign, considering parliament's confidence, the frequency of parliaments, the growth in the number of educated MPs, pressure by religious groups in parliament, and issues such as marriage and succession. The issue of Elizabeth's gender also featured, with some validity, although in some cases, this led to unsubstantiated assertion. As a whole, responses were perhaps less confident in examining the continuities in the role of parliament, although those with a secure grasp of the essential function of Tudor parliaments. Many candidates offered impressive discussion of issues such as patronage, distinctions between the Commons and the Lords, or even historiographical understanding of arguments against the notion of a 'Puritan choir'. However, most importantly, such material was successful when securely focused on the question. Some responses attempted to include a substantial amount of material on issues such as the religious settlement, without real thought as to how this related to the demands of the question. Overall, whilst undoubtedly there is a clear correlation between the retention of knowledge and success in a response to any given question, the application of this was the determining factor. Higher-performing candidates were often those who could exemplify key issues with well-selected detail relating to individual parliaments, using this knowledge to explore the extent of change, without digressing into issues of less direct relevance, e.g. those who could examine what the case of Mary Queen of Scots revealed about parliament's ability to influence Elizabeth, without getting bogged down in the background narrative of the threat posed by Mary.

### Examiner Comment on Example Script

This example displays the features of a level one response. Whilst there is some attempt to focus. However, this amounts to generalised statements; knowledge, as evidenced in this response, lacks both range and depth.

### Examiner Tip

A secure understanding of key terms and concepts is essential to success. Some responses lost focus in discussing at length the role of the Privy Council or other elements of government, seeing the Privy Council as part of parliament. Stronger responses were able to make clear distinctions, e.g. understanding that the Privy Council had bearing on the function of parliament, but was not in itself a part of parliament.

## SECTION B

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

Chosen question number:

Question 3

Question 4

During the years 1558 to 1588 parliament ~~can~~ change by a significant amount. The most amount of change was brought <sup>in</sup> by how much more power parliament had and how they used it to oppose Elizabeth Shown through the Elizabethan compromise between ~~1558~~ 1558 and ~~1566~~ 1563. The amount of time parliament was in session, as well as the social legislation it passed also shows the extent to which parliament changed in the first 30 years of Elizabeth's reign.



## 8H10\_1B\_Q04

### Introduction

This was the less popular of the two questions in Section B, and it produced responses covering the range of levels and marks. Many responses confidently discussed the role of the Marcher Council and accurately assessed the impact of the extension of English laws to the region. An analysis of the relationship between the Council of the North, and wider issues of enclosure and specific issues of religious discontent was perhaps less common, although confidently done by many candidates. Alongside developing the common functions of the two councils, stronger responses were often typified by an ability to distinguish between the two councils and the challenges they faced in aiding the centralisation of Tudor rule. Many answers used uprisings such as the Pilgrimage of Grace or the Revolt of the Northern Earls to highlight weaknesses of the Council of the North but this was often less convincing in supporting detail, with less successful responses sometimes tending to referred to religious issues and made unsupported generalities, with less convincing reference to the actual councils. Some responses were also let down by a limited grasp of where risings took place in relation to the stated councils. Whilst many answers concentrated solely on the significance of the stated councils, often to good effect in relatively brief essays, others offered good analysis through confidently addressing the significance of Justices of the Peace and Lord Lieutenants as methods for maintaining order. Whichever approach was taken, at the higher level such responses had in common a real consideration of what constituted significance in relation to control.

### Examiner Comment on Example Script

This partial example displays the features of a level two response. There is some focus and limited analysis of issues related to the question. However, much of the material is not targeted at the demands of the question, and the development of relevant issues lacks depth. At times there is some shape, but much of the response is limited in terms of organisation and coherence.

### Examiner Tip

On questions where it is appropriate to consider other points, candidates should ensure they give thorough consideration to that stated in the question.

## SECTION B

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

Chosen question number:

Question 3

Question 4

In this essay, I will connect my facts and ideas to show that the Marcher Council and the Council of the North were not significant when maintaining regional support.

Firstly, the Marcher Council was split between nobles who all wanted power. Therefore a lot of feud came about as they wanted different things. When Cromwell reformed the council, the families had less power as they were joined by lawyers and led by Bishops. Ultimately the families still thought they had power, but didn't. A group of ~~settler~~ soldiers were put on the borders to protect the nobles.

Many aspects between 1534-1588 changed regional support for example religion went back and forth between Catholicism and Protestantism.

This meant that people's beliefs were questioned. For example, despite Henry only ~~to~~ changing the church so that he could ~~use~~ ~~the~~ money



(Section B continued)

Anne Boleyn, ~~the~~ ~~more~~ ~~the~~  
~~the~~ ~~more~~ Edward was a strong  
protestant. For example, he changed the  
Act of Succession so that Mary was  
not next in line as he knew about her  
strong Catholic beliefs. Therefore he put  
Lady Jane Grey in line.

However, religion changed again as  
Mary was a strong Catholic. She was known  
as bloody Mary as she killed thousands  
of Heretic. Regional support was also tested  
because Mary married Philip of Spain. England  
was not happy with this marriage as  
Spain was a Catholic country and there  
were still many protestants. This is because a lot  
of people were brought up as protestant due  
to the reformation of the English church  
under Henry VIII and the strict protestant attitude  
under Edward!

The Council of the North were a  
group of 12 men who helped Edward rule  
England as he was only 9 years old  
when he first became king. This group were  
led by Edward Wiche, Edward Seymour  
(also known as Somerset). It ~~wasn't~~ was  
not necessarily a strong group as his younger



P 4 9 9 5 6 A 0 1 3 2 8

(Section B continued) brother, Thomas Seymour was smuggling Edward pocket money, telling Edward to become an independent king and to sack off Somerset. Eventually, Thomas Seymour actually smuggled ~~Henry~~<sup>Edward</sup> into the tower where he wrote 'Me feels like I'm in prison'. When Edward returned, he executed Thomas Seymour for treason.

Regenera Support was again tested under Mary as she had a 'false pregnancy'. Although Mary showed all the signs of pregnancy, it was later revealed that she was not, resulting in Philip I of Spain leaving her. Mary believed this false pregnancy was the result of her allowing heretics and fell into a deep depression, proving to Aurangor ~~how~~<sup>just</sup> how heartbroken she was.

Compared to when Henry VIII reigned, she brought parliament into her decisions a lot less. Therefore parliament's ~~feeling~~ strength was shown ~~to~~ and headed when the monarch said so.

Another reason for regnera discontent was because the Act of Succession actually originally stated that Elizabeth was the rightful queen. This led onto Wyatt's



(Section B continued) rebellion. This was the attempt to put Elizabeth on the Crown rather than Mary as they believed it was her rightful spot, as a protestant queen to be there. The rebellion failed as she captured and convicted Wyatt, and Elizabeth was put on the tower for a couple of years.

To conclude, I believe that the main reason behind regional discontent was the change in religion, and Mary marrying Philip I (king of Spain) when <sup>the</sup> people of England had already adapted to being protestant.



## 8H10\_1B\_Q05

### Introduction

A wide range of views were expressed, but the question was generally well answered, in terms of focus, and understanding, of both the extracts and the issues arising from these. Most candidates were able to use the extracts in conjunction with contextual knowledge to elaborate further on the question of stability in the Elizabethan era. What tended to discriminate between responses at the higher end was an ability to use the two extracts together to highlight the range of conflict that exists in historical interpretation, debating and analysing this with the presented evidence and contextual knowledge to reach their own supported views. Many candidates rightly perceived 'class' to be the defining aspect of the disagreement between the extracts. Less successful responses tended to reword or describe the extracts, without real analysis. A great number of responses were successful in relating issues in the sources to wider national issues, especially the Elizabethan Poor Laws and vagrancy acts (these issues were very popular topics of discussion), harvest failures, the cost of the Spanish Wars and the practice of granting monopolies. Beyond the quality of information offered, a further discriminating factor in marks achieved was how securely this knowledge was linked to the debate in the extracts. A feature of some responses was the tendency to regard it as a source analysis: focusing excessively heavily on the comparative 'reliability' and 'usefulness' of the extracts which, an approach which adds little to the consideration of secondary interpretations.

### Examiner Comment on Example Script

This partial example displays the features of a level four response. The candidate displays a confident understanding of the extracts - seeing these as interpretations, analysing their arguments and the evidence offered, in the light of a clear understanding of the issues raised. Contextual knowledge is applied to examine these arguments. Overall, the response offers a reasoned discussion, comparing and analysing the given views towards a reasoned overall judgement.

### Examiner Tip

Good responses often used the introduction to set up the debate, by identifying the main arguments offered by the two interpretations, following this by comparing and exploring these in the main essay.



## SECTION C

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5 Historians have different views about whether there was a general crisis of government in the last years of Elizabeth I's reign. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that, in the years 1589–1603, war undermined the stability of England?

(20)

FOR: 'costly...' - 300K, drain, tax (Som)  
(McGurk) fails to point out 'Privateering'  
- joint stock

'overseas unpopular' (Som) 'killed...' - 11000,  
- McGurk 'influential parts' - Drake etc Cadiz

McGurk - 'economic hardship'  
Som + conv - 'poor harvests' 'vagrabonds'

AGAINST: 'M c 6' 'many parts...' - not widespread  
- Som 'exacerbated' - London - Baltic

'yeomanry...' - more loyal, less threat  
of joining rebels eg  
Dorsetshire Rising / Essex's

There is historical debate on the topic of whether or not the demands of the Anglo-Spanish and Anglo-Irish wars caused a crisis in government in the years 1589–1603. Somerset convincingly argues



(Section C continued) that the wars were a serious economic drain on England which was compounded by poor harvests and famine. Whereas, McGurk is less persuasive in his argument that England was stable, due to privateering successes and the improving ~~itself~~ economic situations of industries and yeomen. Somerset is more convincing because she acknowledges the reality of the high economic demands and points out that, despite <sup>some</sup> privateering success, there was huge human loss, vagrancy and famine, indicating a crisis in government.

Somerset explains <sup>that</sup> the huge economic demands of ~~the~~ 18 years of war caused serious instability in England. She comments that the war was extremely 'costly in financial terms'. This can be supported ~~by~~ by the fact that the government only made £300,000 a year in ordinary revenue, whereas the wars costed millions over the decade. Whilst McGurk does mention that 'privateering... flourished', he is unconvincing as he fails to recognise that successes such as Essex's in at Cadiz in 1596 were limited in rewards due to the joint-stock enterprise. Therefore, the fact that war on 3 fronts put such a drain on England's economy strongly suggests a crisis in government.

Somerset continues to acknowledge how ~~the~~



(Section C continued) 'military service overseas was unpopular' and soldiers were 'killed at an alarming rate'. This can be supported by the fact that 11,000 soldiers died mainly due to terrible conditions on the 1589 Drake-Norris expedition. McGurk is unconvincing as he only mentions the 76 men of 'influential posts' who profited and not the many soldiers who returned spreading discontent and often being forced to become 'vagrabonds'. This strongly indicates a strain on systems such as mustering and therefore a genuine crisis in government.

Furthermore, although McGurk does briefly mention that 'lower orders suffered economic hardship', Somerset is more convincing in her argument that the 'poor harvest' caused instability. This can be supported by the extreme famine that this caused in many areas. Also, this resulted in rising prices such as wheat, which more than doubled in price. The result of this was a huge influx of economic migrants into towns trying to escape hardship which led to extreme poverty. This put huge strain on government resources such as poor relief system and also <sup>contributed to</sup> ~~caused~~ a very unstable parliament of 1601. There are, however, arguments against a crisis.



(Section C continued) McGurk is, ~~he~~ in this case, convincing in his argument that 'many parts of the country prospered' despite this. This can be supported by the fact that famine was not widespread. London escaped the worst due to its trade with the Baltic states, ~~however,~~ suggesting that there was not ~~a~~ a governmental crisis. However, Somerset is more convincing in her argument that ~~the~~ social distress 'exacerbated' other governmental problems ~~and~~ which compounded to create a crisis in government.

McGurk makes the claim that there was no crisis as 'yeomanry continued to become wealthier'. This can be supported by the fact that the husbandmen resolutely tended to side with the Crown rather than join popular rebellion. This can be seen by the failure of the Oxfordshire Rising in 1596, where only four people turned up.

In conclusion, although McGurk argues that the hardship was not widespread and men in higher ranks were ~~so~~ well off in this period, he fails to recognise the extreme suffering of many. Furthermore, he does not acknowledge the limited success of privateering. Whereas, Somerset is much more convincing in ~~the~~ her argument



(Section C continued) that the war created many social problems and economic hardship which put huge strain on governmental resources and therefore caused ~~an~~ instability and a crisis in government. Therefore, Somerset is more convincing than McGurk.



## Paper Summary

The following observations, intended as guidance to centres over the performance of candidates, have been drawn from across the different questions and options in 8HI01.

### Section A/B responses:

Features commonly found in responses which were successful within the higher levels:

- Candidates paying close attention to the date ranges in the question
- Sufficient consideration given to the issue in the question (e.g. main factor), as well as some other factors
- Explain their judgement fully - this need not be in an artificial or abstract way, but demonstrate their thing in relation to the concepts and topic they are writing about
- Focus carefully on the second-order concept targeted in the question
- Give consideration to timing, to enable themselves to complete all three question with approximately the same time given over to each one
- An appropriate level, in terms of depth of detail and analysis, as required by the question - e.g. a realistic amount to enable a balanced and rounded answer on breadth questions

Common issues which hindered performance:

- Pay little heed to the precise demands of the question, e.g. write about the topic without focusing on the question, or attempt to give an answer to a question that hasn't been asked - most frequently, this meant treating questions which targeted other second-order concepts as causation questions
- Answer a question without giving sufficient consideration to the given issue in the question (e.g. looking at other causes, consequences, etc, with only limited reference to that given in the question)
- Answers which only gave a partial response, e.g. a very limited span of the date range, or covered the stated cause/consequence, with no real consideration of other issues
- Assertion of change, causation, sometimes with formulaic repetition of the words of the question, with limited explanation or analysis of how exactly this was a change, cause, of the issue within the question.

- Judgement is not reached, or not explained
- A lack of detail

### Section C responses:

Features commonly found in responses which were successful within the higher levels:

- Candidates paying close attention to the precise demands of the question, as opposed to seemingly pre-prepared material covering the more general controversy as outlined in the specification
- Thorough use of the extracts; this need not mean using every point they raise, but a strong focus on these as views on the question
- A confident attempt to use the two extracts together, e.g. consideration of their differences, attempts to compare their arguments, or evaluate their relative merits
- Careful use of own knowledge, e.g. clearly selected to relate to the issues raised within the sources, confidently using this to examine the arguments made, and reason through these in relation to the given question; at times, this meant selection over sheer amount of knowledge
- Careful reading of the extracts, to ensure the meaning of individual statements and evidence within these were used in the context of the broader arguments made by the authors
- Attempts to see beyond the stark differences between sources, e.g. consideration of the extent to which they disagreed, or attempts to reconcile their arguments

Common issues which hindered performance:

- Limited use of the extracts, or an imbalance in this, e.g. extensive use of one, with limited consideration of the other
- Limited comparison or consideration of the differences between the given interpretations
- Using the extracts merely as sources of support
- Heavy use of own knowledge, or even seemingly pre-prepared arguments, without real consideration of these related to the arguments in the sources

- Statements or evidence from the source being used in a manner contrary to that given in the sources, e.g. through misinterpretation of the meaning of the arguments, or lifting of detail without thought to the context of how it was applied within the extract
- A tendency to see the extracts as being polar opposites, again seemingly through expectation of this, without thought to where there may be degrees of difference, or even common ground



