

Examiners' Report
June 2019

GCE History 9HI0 31

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates continue to be able to engage effectively across the ability range 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. It is pleasing to note that last summer's advice was taken on board by many candidates and there were fewer examples this summer of candidates suggesting that weight can be established by a discussion of what is missing from a source. This summer there was some evidence of more candidates using often extensive contextual knowledge to drive an answer to the enquiry, rather than using it to illuminate and discuss the source. This resulted in candidates not dealing with the source adequately.

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. However, it continues to be the case that weaker candidates often wanted to turn questions into a main factor/other factors approach, even where this was not appropriate to the focus of 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.

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

Question 1

There were many very good responses to this question. These drew inferences from the source to address both enquiries, and both supported and developed them using a range of precise knowledge. With regard to the opposition to Henry VII, for example, many such answers noted both the continuing efforts of Margaret of Burgundy to destabilise the Tudor dynasty and the clear evidence of foreign support for such attempts. However, they were also able to use their contextual knowledge to evaluate the extent of this threat with reference to Henry's victory over Simnel in 1487 and his diplomatic efforts to neutralise Warbeck in France, Ireland and Burgundy itself; some also referred to Warbeck's abortive landing in Kent just before the letter was written. Many candidates were less assured on the extent of Henry's power but again, good responses often noted the tone of the letter to analyse his relationship with Talbot and used this as evidence of the king's confident relationship with the nobility.

Weaker answers often knew a great deal about Simnel and Warbeck and wrote at some length about them without, however, much reference to the source. Candidates are reminded that this question does not address Assessment Objective 1 but Assessment Objective 2, which concerns the ability to analyse source material. Also, examiners noted a continuing tendency this year to attempt to evaluate the use of the source to the enquiry by pointing out what was not in it. As has been said in this report before, unless something has been deliberately omitted by the author, this approach is unlikely to score highly.

SECTION A

Answer Question 1.

~~FKH~~
Challenge!

Study the source in the Source Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the seriousness of opposition to Henry VII and the extent of Henry VII's power in late-fifteenth century England.

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

(20)

The source is relatively useful for both enquiries as it addresses both Henry's own perception of the threat against him and the power which he has to prepare for an attack by opposition. As a letter written by Henry himself to all his (presumably loyal) councillors, it is likely to present the seriousness of the opposition relatively accurately, while also showing that he derived power from his loyal and noble supporters in the form of this appeal. Therefore, the source is relatively useful for investigating the seriousness of the opposition and the extent of Henry's power in late-fifteenth century England.

The source emphasises the imminent danger of attack from opponents including Margaret of Burgundy and a 'great many Irishmen and Germans' who supported her endorsement of Perkin during his rebellion in the years 1486-87. This indicates that the opposition against him was serious, as it garnered foreign support. However, the 'Germans' mentioned were actually mercenaries hired by Margaret to fight at the Battle of Stoke, where most of them were killed along with their leader, Martin Schwartz. Therefore, this shows that foreign opposition to

Henry was significant, but not to the extent to which Henry describes it. Also, the source suggests that there is some confusion surrounding the strategy of this opposition, as Warbeck was initially proclaimed as the 'bastard son of King Richard', but later was identified as the 'second son of our father-in-law King Edward IV'. This disguised threat makes the threat perhaps appear less significant than it actually was by focusing on the attempted ~~is~~ deceptions of the opposition. Furthermore, Henry implies that there is an immediate threat of attack in the urgency of appeal for troops in the absence of a standing army. He asks that the cavalry be 'ready to come with a day's warning' in response to 'our sudden ~~is~~ warning'. This may show that the opposition to Henry has recently grown in size and strength due to the urgency of his message, but also that the opposition is more serious because Henry himself was relatively ~~was~~ unaware of the threat. Therefore, the source is useful in revealing the seriousness of the opposition through Henry's urgent tone.

The source is also valuable in assessing the extent of Henry's power in England at the time, although his view may be altered by the personal nature of the enquiry. He reflects on the outcome of the Battle of Stoke in 1487 with the exclamation 'blessed be to God!' suggesting that there may have been an element of luck or divine intervention in the victory of his

12,000 troops over the 8000 rebels. The source also shows that Henry is less powerful than other European leaders such as Margaret of Burgundy, who is 'promising ~~over~~ her supporters lands within this, our Kingdom'. This statement shows how Henry does not have sufficient power to say confidently that he will defeat the threat because of his limited power, even as late as 1495. On the other hand, Henry does also present his power as relatively extensive both economically and over his nobility. He orders Talbot and the other councillors to whom he wrote 'similar letters' to call up troops to defend against the Yorkist opposition, and says that 'you shall have ~~power~~ ^{payment}', indicating his economic power in being able to finance an army without much apparent consideration. By the end of the letter, Henry seems relatively confident and secure in his power, stating that 'this will be to your honour for time to come' after victory has been achieved. Therefore, the source is accurate and reliable in its depiction of ~~the~~ Henry having financial power over his nobility and the rest of England, but less power than Margaret of Burgundy and other threatening ~~and~~ leaders.

The provenance of the source is also useful for an investigation into the two enquiries. A contemporary letter written by Henry himself while the threat of Warbeck and a trade embargo with Burgundy were still in place, it suggests an accurate representation of Henry's perception of the extent of his own

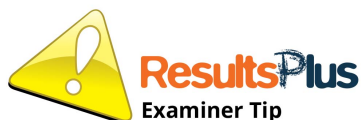
power in the face of the Yorkist threat. Also, the fact that similar pleas for troops were written to 'all Henry's councillors' implies that he appreciated the seriousness of the opposition, although for the same reason the immediacy of the threat may be exaggerated in order to obtain an army more quickly than perhaps he would otherwise. Furthermore, the nature of a letter asking for troops being sent only to loyal councillors suggests that Henry may be more realistic about the seriousness of the threat and his consequent relative power to the opposition when speaking to a trustworthy audience instead of in a public declaration to the country and, by extension, to the opposition as well, such as Burgundy and its spy ring. Therefore, the provenance of the source makes it more reliable and likely to be accurate as it is a private letter written to someone who had been loyal to the King for at least eight years (since the Battle of Stoke) before the letter was produced.

In conclusion, the source is valuable for revealing the seriousness of opposition to Henry and the extent of his power in contemporary England. While it is undoubtedly subjective due to its author, it provides an accurate depiction of Henry's perception of his own power ~~and~~. It also expresses how serious he thought the opposition was by showing what ~~his~~ measures he was taking to defend against an attack. Therefore, the source has value for both enquiries.

regarding the seriousness of opposition to Henry VII, and also the extent of his power in late-fifteenth century England.



This Level 5 response effectively interrogates the source to address the two enquiries. A particular strength of this response is the way the candidate weaves their contextual knowledge throughout their answer to weigh up the source convincingly.



Try to integrate your points on the provenance and purpose of the source into your response, rather than including these points as a stand alone paragraph.

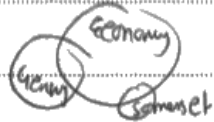
Question 2

This was the more popular question and many candidates were able to use their knowledge and skills to access Levels 4 and 5. The best responses marshalled a range of precise and detailed evidence to support the idea that Kett's rebellion was caused by economic factors, placing it against the background of rising poverty in rural England during the mid-Tudor years, as well as considering potential political and social causes. Some were able to consider the interaction of these factors in coming to convincing and impressive conclusions. Weaker responses tended to know little of 'economic' beyond enclosure and generally lacked precise knowledge of the rebellion. There were a number that obviously confused it with other rebellions on the specification, the Pilgrimage of Grace especially.

Plan: Kett considered ^{closest} class way Tudor England came to ^{blc} main issues = rackrenting, enclosure, inflation, debasing coinage

main focus of protesters

John Flowerdean



→ Somerset's policies

lots of protesters

↳ sympathetic to anti-enclosure

↳ commissioned inquiries to enclosure 'Good Duke'

→ Cenby → Household Heath

↳ exploring them rackrenting financially

LoA: Economic → ~~action~~ Cenby / Somerset

Essay:

Essentially, ^{the causes of} Kett's rebellion were, indeed, chiefly economic because the long-term socio-economic issues ^{such as} ~~surrounding~~ enclosure, inflation and rackrenting primarily subjugated the poorest in Tudor society and provoked them into rebellion.

Though Somerset's policies and sympathetic stance encouraged the rebels, ~~and the gentry~~ it was certainly the economic issues that created dissatisfaction that was targeted towards the ineffective, exploitative gentry.

~~Many historians~~ consider Kett's rebellion's causes are considered primarily economic because of the long-term financial ~~is~~ weaknesses in the Edwardian economy.

Lord Protector, Edward Seymour ~~or~~ (the Duke of Somerset)

continued to bolster the economy through the continuation of Henry VIII's financial policies. such as debasing the coinage.

However, the long-term impact of this meant that the prices of

goods rose ^{leading} ~~and~~ landowners and members of the gentry increasing rent ~~was~~ to cope. This led to rack renting which hit the poorest members of the commons the hardest creating frustration with the economic situation. The exploitation of the poorest members of the commons continued to escalate with the increase in the practice of enclosure which took land from the commons and set up fences to allow animals like sheep to graze in order for the gentry to profit off the lucrative wool market. This meant ^{the} poor could no longer survive off the land because the grazing animals meant food could no longer be grown. The mounting ^{economic} frustrations of the commons would lead to the formation of angry mobs that would target fencing and enclosures, suggesting and reinforcing the idea that the main cause of Kett's rebellion was economic because the rebels focused on dismantling enclosures.

Arguably, ~~the cause~~ Kett's rebellion is also considered "class war" or the closest Tudor England came to it because it ^{was caused} ~~started~~ by frustrations towards the gentry however, the anger towards the gentry was rooted in economic inequality. Kett's rebels were ~~for~~ took out their anger on the enclosures of notable members of the gentry such as John Flowerdew however their hatred for the disorganised gentry was ~~rooted~~ at its source economic frustration at the financial exploitation of the poor. John Flowerdew had been stealing the lead ^{on the roof} of the local parish, or so it was

remained, the same price paid for by the commons, thus it is evident that he was targeted because he was ~~exploiting~~ the public stealing in a time of great financial need. Therefore, the cause of Kett's rebellion was indeed financial because though they were frustrated with inefficient gentry ~~rich~~ (as demonstrated by their set up of a successful local council in the Household Heath camps) their disillusionment was ~~at~~ centrally an economic issue.

Kett's rebellion is also often attributed to Somerset's policies however ^{but although} Somerset's policies encouraged the rebels to believe he supported their cause, it was also Somerset's foreign and economic policies that created the ~~the~~ economic climate that produced such dissatisfaction that people began to rebel. Somerset was often described as the 'Good Duke' and was well-loved by the people because he demonstrated ~~the~~ sympathy towards the poorest members of society. Somerset commissioned ~~the~~ members of the gentry and his government to look into the impact of enclosure ~~the~~ in response to the commons' ~~the~~ hatred of the exploitative policy. However, ~~he ultimately did not~~ while he took measures to put checks on it - he did not fully address the issue because it remained a pertinent ~~factor~~ factor in the decision to rebel for many. Instead, Somerset's policies, ~~particularly~~ such as his commitment to debasing the coinage and unsustainable foreign wars that bled more money than

the Tudor government could afford, created an unstable economy that would hit the Commons the hardest.

This reinforces the argument that Kett's rebellion was chiefly caused by economic issues because though you could argue the rebels were encouraged by Somerset's sympathetic policies to the poor, his economic policies and foreign wars created massive inflation and ~~economic~~ instability which were fertile breeding grounds for rebellion.

In conclusion, Kett's rebellion was primarily caused by the long term economic issues ~~that~~ ^{that} created and exacerbated by Somerset's policies ~~and~~ and also ~~it~~ led to the penny exploding to the commons until they reached their breaking point - leading to the events that would be the closest Tudor England had come to 'class conflict'.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is a Level 5 response which starts with a well considered plan that highlights the factors to be considered. This response is well focussed and weighs up each factor in comparison to the stated factor, a method which is highly effective.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

A plan allows you to effectively organise your thoughts and often saves time when writing.

Question 3

The conceptual focus of this question caused difficulties for some candidates who tended to drift into the causes of Tyrone's rebellion or to consider whether or not it was a threat. However, most did identify it as concerning the reasons why the rebellion was a threat and again, there were many impressive responses which considered not only the actions of the rebels, in some range and depth, but also the weaknesses of the English response and how this changed over time to combat and defeat the rebellion. Less able candidates generally lacked precise and detailed knowledge of the period and often struggled to order what they knew into a coherent response.

In 1594, the Nine Years' war broke out in Ireland when Hugh O'Neill rebelled against English rule. It can be argued that the severity of the threat of this rebellion to the English crown in Ireland was due both to English failures in management and the Spanish support for the rebels, but mainly due to the actions of the rebels, because of the extent to which it allowed the Irish to impact on the English rule in Ireland.

The failures of the English leaders in Ireland can be seen to have ~~possibly~~ ~~increased~~ increased the severity of the threat to the crown's authority in Ireland. ~~These~~ Leaders such as Sir Henry Bagenal meant that throughout the war, the Irish gained the advantage. Bagenal's first failure came at the Battle of Clontarf in 1595, when his men were ambushed on their march both to and from Monaghan Castle which was besieged by the rebels. Bagenal did not learn from the mistakes he made in the initial ambush, and as a result, lost 31 men, with another 109 wounded at the ~~battle~~ ^{battle}. This highlights the English weaknesses which increased the severity of the threat. Bagenal's failure can be seen again at the Battle of Yellow Ford in 1598. The Irish were able to again ambush the English in a repeat of what had happened at Clontarf, and when the English artillery got stuck in the bog, Bagenal was unable to keep control of his panicking troops, highlighting his weaknesses as a military leader. Bagenal was killed in the battle. The failures of Bagenal at Yellow Ford lost the English 830 men, with 400 wounded, again highlighting the failures of the English leaders and thus showing how

This greatly increased the severity of the threat posed to the crown's authority in Ireland. However, the failures of Baginbun in 1595 and 1598, and the later failures of the Earl of Essex in 1599 can be put down as much to the successes of the Irish rebels' actions as to the failures of the English leaders alone.

The severity of the threat posed by the Nine Years' War to the English government was also increased by the Spanish support for the rebels. The Spanish kings Philip II and Philip III sent several Armadas to Ireland to assist the rebels, although ~~several~~ ^{two} were dispersed by storms and so were unable to be of much help. Philip III's Armada that arrived in Kinsale in 1601, however, ~~although~~ posed enough of a threat to the English to result in ~~action~~ Lord Mountjoy, the English commander, besieging the town to prevent the Spanish forces from meeting with O'Neill's men marching down from Ulster. The fact that the English felt it necessary to besiege the Spanish shows that they were considered to be a significant threat. The Spanish threat in 1601 can also be seen in the reaction that it prompted from Carew, ~~who~~ who besieged Dunboy Castle in response to hearing of the Spanish landing in order to avoid the Spanish bolstering the garrison in the castle. This again highlights how much of a threat the ~~the~~ Spanish were seen to be and thus showing how they increased the threat that the rebellion posed to the crown's authority in Ireland. However, the Spanish support can also be seen to be too little, too late, and it arrived at a time when a far more effective English leader was in charge, Lord Mountjoy, who was able to put ^{Spanish support} the ~~the~~ down [^] for more easily. This shows that, as Spanish support was not a consistent threat, it was not the most important reason for the severity of the threat posed to the authority of the English crown in

Ireland.

It can't therefore be argued that it was the actions of the Irish rebels which resulted in the Nine Years' War posing so much of a threat. The rebels were well organised, and by 1595, Hugh O'Neill was at the head of an army made up of around 1000 cavalry and 5000 footmen - this number increased as the war continued. ~~He~~^{O'Neill} was able to well-equip and train his army, and his tactics in battle were very effective. As the Irish had the advantage of fighting in ~~of~~ familiar geography, O'Neill used this as much as possible, launching ambushes and a sort of guerilla warfare on the English which was more advantageous than pitched battles and meant that the Irish could greatly dent English forces without losing too many of their own men. The use of propaganda by ~~the rebels~~^{the rebels} also meant that the rebellion posed a greater ~~more~~ threat. They stated that they ~~were~~ fought for the preservation of Irish values and of Catholicism. Elizabeth I's Protestantism and excommunication by the pope in 1570, and ~~these~~ incursions of the English into ~~the~~^{Irish land and also culture} meant that many ^{Irish} people would have seen O'Neill's values as ones worth fighting for, thus increasing the amount of support he had. All of this meant that it was the actions of the rebels which were most responsible for the severity of the Irish rebellion to the Crown's authority in Ireland, as ~~these~~ these were able to greatly impact directly on the English and their ability to suppress the rebellion.

In conclusion, it can be argued that the severity of the threat ~~to~~ to the Crown in Ireland was due to the actions of the rebels to a very large extent in the years 1594-1603. Although English failures and Spanish support both played

a part in increasing the threat, it was arguably due to the actions of the rebels in terms of their leadership, organisation, tactics and propaganda that posed the greatest threat, as the Irish rebels were able to directly impact on the English forces and their ability to suppress the rebels.



This Level 5 response effectively establishes criteria for judgement in the introduction and then refers back to the criteria throughout the response. There is range and depth in this response, which also has a well focussed conclusion.



Make sure you evidence fully the stated factor in any question and that you refer back to the factor throughout the response - otherwise it may be judged that you have not fully met its demands.

Question 4

There were some very impressive answers to this question. These accurately defined the 'royal household' and were able to chart its role and influence throughout the Tudor years, addressing both the issue of 'decline' and of 'steady decline' when coming to a judgement. So, for example, many noted the importance of the royal household under Henry VII and during the early reign of Henry VIII before the emergence of the Privy Council and the developing role of parliament in the governance of the country during the 1530s. Others argued that the household re-emerged as important during the reign of Edward VI before declining in importance again during the reigns of the female monarchs.

However, a significant number who attempted this question had no secure understanding of the 'royal household', some mistaking it for the Privy Council and others for the role and personality of the monarch. This badly stymied their responses. Candidates are reminded that any term appearing in the specification can be the basis for a question.

~~Henry VII - council not really used
- household controlled access~~

~~- no access to dry stamp~~

~~VIII - close advisers = household e.g. groom of the stool~~

~~- E. Ord. 1526 - reform 1540: household declined~~

~~Edward = Somerset ↑ Northumberland ↓~~

~~Mary = Frances Waldegrave + Jermingham~~

~~Elizabeth = Council more important~~

The royal household remained an essential body throughout the Tudor period, but their role in government fluctuated between different monarchs due to their respective needs and policies. Overall, a general decline can be seen in the role of the royal household in Tudor government. However, to say that this was a steady decline would mean that the royal household never increased in influence on Tudor government throughout this period, which can only be assessed when comparing the role of the royal household in government at different

points in the years 1485-1603.

There is a clear decline in the role of the royal household in government in the disparity in their role between the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII. Firstly, Henry VII relied heavily on his royal household in government, as they closely controlled access to the king. Henry VII did not form a strong, formal council - his council was a large, informal body with 227 members - not all of whom he felt he could trust - meaning that he believed it was imperative to have a loyal royal household which constituted the majority of his advisers. This aspect was still present under Henry VIII, who appointed his close friends as members of the royal household, however under Henry VII the royal household undoubtedly played a greater role in government. Another example of this was the respective ~~financing~~^{control} of the two monarchs - Henry VII kept access to his dry stamp firmly within the control of himself and the closest members of his royal household, whereas Henry VIII allowed his council to have access to the dry stamp.

mark reducing the royal household's role in government.

The growth of the Privy Council was also a reason for the decline of the role of the royal household in government. Whilst Henry VII only used the Privy Council as a formality to confirm policies which he had already decided with the help of his royal household, under Henry VIII some power was taken away from the royal household in favour of the Privy Council. Although they ultimately failed, Wolsey's Eltham Ordinances in 1526 were an attempt to reduce the size of the royal household - pitched to the king as a money-saving technique which in reality was Wolsey's attempt to limit the power of the royal household in favour of a more formal council with around 20 members. The role of the royal household in government very noticeably declined further after the reform of the Privy Council in 1540. This reform was designed to formalise the Council - reducing the role of the informal royal household - and ensure that decisions were made as a whole so that no

individual gained too much power after the fall of Cromwell in 1540, as could easily be made possible by the royal household in which many members were afforded close, individual access to the monarch.

However, it is potentially inaccurate to state that there was a steady decline in the role of the royal household in government across the Tudor period, as in the first years of Edward VI's reign, under Somerset, the Privy Council was largely undermined in favour of the royal household. Having been a member of Henry VIII's royal household, Somerset's close access to the king had allowed him to manipulate Henry VIII to make him Edward's protector. In turn, Somerset used the royal household in many ways in government, as he knew that they would be loyal to him, more so than the Privy Council. However, this increase in the ~~role~~ ^{role} of the ~~the~~ royal household in government was short-lived as Somerset fell from power in 1549, to be replaced by Northumberland who once again declined

use of the royal household in government policy in favour of the Privy Council.

Despite this fluctuation, another increase in the role of the royal household in government can be seen in the importance of the royal household under Mary I. The Queen's two closest female attendants - Frances Waldegrave and Frances Jerningham - were both married to men in Mary's royal household who were very powerful, meaning that the influence of these men was extended through their wives' close access to Mary I. There was some concern from the council due to the amount of influence which Mary's royal household had in government, showing that once again in the Tudor period the royal household's role in government was increased.

Having said that, the role of the royal household in government was undermined by the fact that, for practical reasons, the members of the royal household who had the most personal influence on Mary were predominantly women. This meant

that they were not able to also have a role in government, as these positions were to be filled by men. This was also the case under the reign of Elizabeth I, which constituted a significant amount of the Tudor period. Although, like Mary I, Elizabeth employed many of the wives of her closest advisers to be her personal assistants, she did not use her royal household in government in the same way as her predecessors. This is evidenced by the growth of the Privy Council under Elizabeth in comparison with the decline of the royal household. In the 1520s - 60s, the Privy Council met 3-4 times a week, with the royal household also having a significant influence. However, by the 1590s the Council met every day, sometimes twice, and the royal household were less important. It is accurate, therefore, to state that the role of the royal household in government steadily declined under Elizabeth I.

In conclusion, the role of the royal household in government certainly declined in the Tudor period, due to the growing influence of more formal bodies such as the Privy Council. This decline was not necessarily a steady one, due to the growth of the role of the royal household under Edward VI and Mary I, but the return to a decline under Elizabeth I proved the decline in the role of the royal household in government to be in general a steady decline.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is a Level 5 response as the candidate clearly considers the factor in the question effectively, over the whole time frame. There is detailed supporting evidence throughout the response, before reaching a conclusion which is well focussed and reaches a clear judgement.



Writing a brief plan ensures that you will have a well organised answer and also one that covers the whole of the time frame in the question.

Question 5

This was the more popular question with many candidates introducing factors which helped increase royal control of the localities during the year 1485-1609. Often however, the least impressive part of the answer concerned the Tudor subsidy of 1513. Many knew little of this and were unconvincing in their attempts to show that it was, or wasn't, significant in helping the monarchy. Some chose to omit it altogether before evidencing a range of other significant factors, 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. That said, the better answers were able to offer sound reasons for the significance of the subsidy, eg how it increased royal income and how its perception of fairness decreased the chances of revolt. Others argued that its efficacy in this respect declined during the course of the century due to its use during peacetime and the ability of the better off to avoid paying their fair share. Such answers were often balanced by a consideration of the roles of the Councils in the North and Wales, the increased representation of the boroughs in parliament and the role of royal progresses.

The Tudor subsidy of 1513 certainly played a significant role in increasing the control over the localities, notably by appeasing people through the decrease of tax resentment. However, it by no means was the most significant factor, primarily due to its lack of longevity and stagnation by the end of the Tudor period. Instead, it is important to consider how the increasing presence of JPs and increase in borough representation, were far more significant in increasing royal control of the localities.

The 1513 subsidy, engineered by Wolsey, certainly helped increase control of the localities in that it altered the tax system significantly and thus, lessened the chances of tax rebellions, which had been frequent under Henry VIII - most notably those of the Cornish tax rebellion and that of Yorkshire. The old system of tenths and fifteenths inspired a lot of tax

resentment in that the poor suffered far more than the rich. Wolsey's 1513 subsidy however changed this, firstly so that a person only had to pay tax in the category which they earned the most in (e.g. land, wealth or property) and it also meant that the rich were taxed separately and so ~~were~~^{paid} more tax than the poor. This naturally decreased the anger of the poor and increased the cooperation of the localities, due to the fact that often, those who had rebelled first were the poorest, fuelled by economic concerns. Furthermore, the subsidy increased the crown's wealth which provided the money needed for soldiers etc. (an intended purpose) but also meant that the crown had enough money to invest in other methods of control in the localities, notably by increasing the presence of JPs. In these regards, the 1513 subsidy was certainly successful in increasing royal control of the localities.

However, the factor which limits this success and proves that the subsidy was

not the most significant method of control, was the fact that the subsidy lacked the longevity needed to consistently ensure control throughout the rest of the period. Under Elizabeth, the subsidy was allowed to stagnate, with tax rates being fixed so that they no longer were in line with inflation. Furthermore, those paying tax were at no obligation of taking an oath when presenting an assessment of their earnings, meaning therefore that many evaded paying their due amount. The fact that Elizabeth collected only £80,000, where Henry had collected £140,000, highlights that the subsidy failed to last throughout the period and due to that, also failed to maintain the control and decreased tax resentment which had come in light of the 1513 subsidy. Although it may be argued that Elizabeth still didn't experience any significant tax rebellions, this indicates more so the success of other developments in controlling the localities and therefore doesn't support the view that the 1513

subsidy was the most significant development in controlling the localities.

It is important instead to consider the role of factors such as the increased presence of JPs, which the localities saw throughout the period. Where, under Henry VII there had been on average 10 JPs per county bench, this number grew to an average of 30 under Henry VIII and 50 under Elizabeth, ~~was~~ with some counties having as many as 90 JPs.

Furthermore, where under Henry VII JPs had been fairly limited in their powers, in that they mostly ensured the removal of corrupt ~~the~~ jurors or sheriffs, their control and power in the localities grew as the period progressed. Under Edward VI, JPs were given the authority to issue ~~to~~ ^{alehouse} licences as well as the responsibility of enacting and carrying out his 1549 religious changes. By 1603, the JPs were responsible for carrying out and enforcing 309 Acts of Parliament in the localities. This increased responsibility and overall increase in royal presence not only ensured that links

between the monarch and localities were stronger, but it also ensured that those living in the localities were controlled in a way that the 1534 subsidy had never succeeded in. By ensuring that more and more royal representatives were essentially policing the localities, it meant that by 1603, there was far more control over the localities than there had been in 1485 and indeed after the 1534 subsidy; the widespread control of the JPs were therefore an incredibly significant development in increasing royal control, undoubtedly with more success than the subsidy.

Another development which might be considered is the increase in borough representation which can be seen throughout the Tudor period. In 1485 there were only 70 boroughs and 296 MPs ^{in the House of Commons}, whereas by the end of the period, these numbers had increased to 191 boroughs and 462 MPs. Notably under each monarch there was an increase in the number of MPs being sent to the House

commons, with Edward creating 34 new MP positions, Mary I created 25 and Elizabeth created 62. In ensuring that more and more MP^s positions were created, the crown was essentially able to ensure that more and more representatives of the localities ~~created~~ had a role in government and more often than not, these representatives were either nobles or gentry loyal to nobles who were in turn subservient to the crown. In providing people with more and more of a role in government, whilst simultaneously ensuring that these individuals were loyal to the monarch, the crown was better able to increase its control over the localities. In fact, the creation of 'rotten boroughs' who also sent 2 MPs regardless of their size, emphasises the monarch's success in guaranteeing that more and more people who worked in government, and who had significant roles in the localities, were loyal to the crown. This ~~development~~ development, much like with the increase in JPs, increased the ^{royal} control over the localities in a way the 1513 Jubilee

never had and showed that enabling the localities a role in governance, but in a manner suited to the monarch, was a fundamental method of royal control, more so than the subsidy.

Overall, ~~overall~~ it cannot be said that the Tudor subsidy of 1513 was the most significant development in increasing royal control of the localities in the years 1485-1603. Whilst it certainly decreased tax resentment and increased the crown's wealth - both factors which helped increase control - it lacked the longevity needed to ensure ^{control} ^{of the localities} throughout the period. Unlike the increased presence of JPs and ^{successes in} increasing borough representation therefore, the subsidy lacked the same overwhelming impact which saw improvement and the growth of control over the localities, ~~which~~ ^{as} had been ~~desired~~ ^{intended}. In light of this, it is clear ^{the subsidy} ~~it~~ was not the most significant factor but rather a ^{development} ~~development~~ which contributed alongside larger factors in increasing royal control of the ~~the~~ localities.



This is a strong Level 5 response because the candidate deals effectively with the stated factor before moving on to alternatives. The candidate then compares alternative factors to the 1513 subsidy at the end of each paragraph which is the key to success in this style of response.



Make sure you compare each factor back to the factor in the question at the end of each paragraph. This will ensure you are well focussed and analytical throughout.

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 aim to draw out reasoned and developed inferences that go beyond comprehension of the sources.
- Candidates should move beyond stereotypical approaches to the nature, origin and purpose of the source. Comments about this should be specific to the provided sources rather than generic comments that might apply to any source.
- Contextual knowledge should be used to illuminate and discuss what is in the source, rather than provide an answer to the enquiry.

Sections B and C

- Candidates should not assume that every question will require a main factor/other factors approach.
- Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels.
- 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. This entails not just the bookend dates but some range across the whole chronology within the parameters of the specification.

Grade Boundaries

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

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

