

GCE

History A

Y136/01: British period study and enquiry: England 1485-1558: the early Tudors

AS Level

Mark Scheme for June 2023

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

PREPARATION FOR MARKING SCORIS

- 1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: scoris assessor Online Training; OCR Essential Guide to Marking.
- 2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <u>http://www.rm.com/support/ca</u>
- 3. Log-in to scoris and mark the **required number** of practice responses ("scripts") and the **number of required** standardisation responses.

YOU MUST MARK 5 PRACTICE AND 6 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

MARKING

- 1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
- 2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
- 3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the scoris 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
- 4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone or the scoris messaging system, or by email.

5. Crossed Out Responses

Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. (*The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.*)

Multiple Choice Question Responses

Y136/01

Mark Scheme

When a multiple choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses (even if one of these responses is correct), then no mark should be awarded (as it is not possible to determine which was the first response selected by the candidate). When a question requires candidates to select more than one option/multiple options, then local marking arrangements need to ensure consistency of approach.

Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only one mark per response)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. (The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth two or more marks)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

- 6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.
- 7. Award No Response (NR) if:
 - there is nothing written in the answer space

Award Zero '0' if:

• anything is written in the answer space and is not worthy of credit (this includes text and symbols).

Team Leaders must confirm the correct use of the NR button with their markers before live marking commences and should check this when reviewing scripts.

- 8. The scoris **comments box** is used by your team leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.** If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone, the scoris messaging system, or e-mail.
- 9. Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.
- 10. For answers marked by levels of response: Not applicable in F501
 - a. To determine the level start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
 - b. To determine the mark within the level, consider the following:

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

11. Annotations

Meaning of annotation
Blank Page
Highlight
Assertion
Analysis
Evaluation
Explanation
Factor
Illustrates/Describes
Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
Judgement
Knowledge and understanding
Provenance
Simple comment
Unclear
View

12. Subject Specific Marking Instructions

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	 Use your knowledge of unrest in 1549 to assess how useful Source A is as evidence for the difficulty of suppressing Kett's rebellion. In discussing how Source A is useful, answers might consider that it is written by Edward VI and provides specific details of the numbers sent to deal with the unrest. Answers might consider that it was written soon after the event and how Edward would have obtained knowledge of the unrest. Answers might consider that the Marquis of Northampton was forced to retreat from Norwich. Answers might consider that the rebels were slaughtered by Warwick at Dussindale with 3-5000 killed. Answers might consider that the number of rebellions elsewhere made it difficult suppress Kett's rebellion. Answers might consider that development of unrest was one reason for the fall of Somerset. Answers might consider the absence of nobility in East Anglia following the fall of the Howards. Answers might consider the size of Kett's rising. Answers might consider the action of the gentry in East Anglia. 	10	 The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. <u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u> The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set. No set answer is expected The answer must assess utility for the issue specified. Analysis and evaluation of utility for other issues is not required and should not be credited. Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used to analyse and evaluate the sources, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the gentry and nobility were responsible for the unrest in 1549. In discussing how Source A does not support the view, as in Sussex, Hampshire and Kent the gentry were able to disperse rebels, and in East Anglia Northampton attempted to recapture Norwich and defeat Kett. In discussing the provenance of Source A, answers might consider that it was written by Edward VI and at the time of the risings. In discussing the historical context of Source A, answers might consider that one of the major grievances was the enclosure by the gentry. In discussing how Source B does support the view it might be argued that they taxed the commons at very high rates. In discussing the historical context of Source B answers might consider that it was written by a member of the nobility. In discussing the historical context of Source B, answers might consider that many of demands of the rebels in the West were religious and that the priests played a major role in bringing about the rebellion. In discussing the provenance of Source C answers might consider that Crowley complains about the fees charged, the raising of rents and use of common land by the gentry. 	20	 The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. <u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u> The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set. No set answer is expected. At level 5 there will be judgement about the issue in the question. To be valid judgements, they must be supported by accurate and relevant material. Knowledge must not be credited in isolation. It should only be credited where it is used to analyse and evaluate the sources, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

PMT

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
Question 3*	 commonwealth writer and had sympathy with the commons. In discussing the historical context of Source C, answers might comment on the attacks on enclosures and demands made by Kett's rebels about rents. How important was parliament in the administration of England during the reign of Henry VII? In arguing that parliament played an important role, answers might consider: 	Mark 20	Guidance The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed. The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and
	 Parliament was used to pass Acts of Attainder, which were particularly important towards the latter part of his reign. Parliament was used to uphold Henry's claim to the throne after Bosworth. Parliament was used to grant money in times of emergency. Parliament was used to uphold law and order. Parliament was used to define the role of JP's who were vital for local government. 		 and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set. No set answer is expected. At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the importance of parliament At higher Levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge importance To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. Knowledge must not be credited in isolation. It should
	 Parliament was summoned only seven times in his reign and four of those occasions were during the first decade. Henry could summon, prorogue or dissolve parliament when he wanted. 		only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question	Answer Ma		Mark Guidance	
	 Henry was reluctant to ask for money as it caused unrest – Yorkshire and Cornish rebellion. Meetings of parliament were brief. Parliament's role as a law court was taken up by the Council Learned in Law. Parliament was not a permanent feature of government. Henry relied on the Council to govern, particularly the Inner Council. Regional government was carried out by regional councils. Local government was strengthened to maintain law and order after the Wars of the Roses. 			
4*	 How important was Henry VIII's role in government in the period to 1529? In arguing that Henry VIII played an important role in government, answers might consider: The removal of some of his father's ministers, such as Empson and Dudley. His promotion of Wolsey. His creation of a lavish court which won loyalty of the nobility through rewards and restoring them to their traditional role. Ultimately all decisions rested with Henry. Henry's decision to remove Wolsey for failure in the King's Great Matter is a clear demonstration of his role. 	20	 The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed. The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set. No set answer is expected. At Level 5 there will be judgement as to his importance. At higher Levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge importance. To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. Knowledge must not be credited in isolation. It should only be credited where it is used as the basis for 	

Mark Scheme

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	 In arguing that Henry VIII played a limited role in government, answers might consider Henry lacked interest in day-to-day government, leaving this to Wolsey. Henry's promotion of Wolsey to Lord Chancellor by 1515. Much of the reform legislation was the brainchild of Wolsey. Henry was more interested in foreign affairs, war and glory, and had little interest in domestic issues. Henry was more concerned to demonstrate that he was a Renaissance prince. During the 1520s Henry protected Wolsey from attacks from the nobility. 		analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Y136/01

APPENDIX 1 – this contains a generic mark scheme grid

	AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source materials, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.
	Generic mark scheme for Section A, Question 1: Use your knowledge of [specified historical context] to assess how useful Source [] is as evidence of [10]
Level 5 9–10 marks	The answer has a good focus on the question. The source is evaluated, using both provenance and relevant knowledge of the historical context that is specified in the question, in order to engage with the source and reach a supported analysis of its utility as evidence for the issue in the question.
Level 4 7–8 marks	The answer is mostly focused on the question. The source is evaluated, using both provenance and generally relevant knowledge of the historical context that is specified in the question, in order to engage with the source and produce an analysis of its utility as evidence for the issue in the question. The use of provenance may not be developed.
Level 3 5–6 marks	The answer is partially focused on the question. There is partial evaluation of the source, with use of some knowledge of the historical context that is specified in the question, in order to engage with the source and produce a partial analysis of its utility as evidence for the issue in the question.
Level 2 3–4 marks	The answer has only limited focus on the question. There is a generalised evaluation of the source, with use of limited knowledge of the historical context that is specified in the question, in order to engage with the source and produce a basic analysis of its utility as evidence for the issue in the question.
Level 1 1–2 marks	This answer is on the wider topic area, but not on the detail of the question. There is a very basic evaluation of the source, with very limited use of very generalised knowledge of historical context that is specified in the question, in order to engage with the source in a very limited way to attempt a very simple analysis of its utility. This analysis may primarily take the form of drawing information from the source, and it will be considered more as evidence for the wider topic area than the specific issue in the question.
0 marks	No evidence of understanding or reference to the source.

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	AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source materials, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.
	Generic mark scheme for Section A, Question 2: How far do the three sources support the view? [20]
Level 5 17–20 marks	The answer has a good focus on the question. The sources are evaluated, using both provenance and relevant knowledge of their historical context, in order to engage with the sources and reach a supported analysis of them in relation the issue in the question. There may be some imbalance in the analysis between use of provenance and use of knowledge.
Level 4 13–16 marks	The answer is mostly focused on the question. The sources are evaluated, using both provenance and generally relevant knowledge of their historical context, in order to engage with the sources and produce an analysis of them in relation to the question. The use of provenance may not be developed.
Level 3 9–12 marks	The answer is partially focused on the question. There is partial evaluation of the sources, with use of some knowledge of their historical context, in order to engage with the sources and produce a partial analysis of them in relation to the question.
Level 2 5–8 marks	The answer has only limited focus on the question. Evaluation of the sources is very general. There is limited use of generalised knowledge of historical context to engage with the sources and produce a basic analysis of them in relation to the question.
Level 1 1–4 marks	This answer is on the wider topic area, but not on the detail of the question. The sources are evaluated in a very basic way, primarily being used as a source of information with understanding of them being only partial. A very generalised knowledge of historical context is used in a very limited way to engage with the sources and to attempt a very simple analysis of them in relation to the question.
0 marks	No evidence of understanding or reference to the sources.

	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 for Section B, Questions 3 and 4: Essay [20]
Level 5 17–20 marks	There is a mostly consistent focus on the question. Generally accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated through most of the answer and is evaluated and analysed in order to reach substantiated judgements, but these are not consistently well-developed.
	There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and in the most part substantiated.
Level 4 13–16 marks	The question is generally addressed. Generally accurate and sometimes detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated through most of the answer with evaluation and some analysis, and this is used appropriately to support the judgements that are made. There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is in the most-part relevant and supported by some evidence.
Level 3 9–12 marks	The question is partially addressed. There is demonstration of some relevant knowledge and understanding, which is evaluated and analysed in parts of the answer, but in places knowledge is imparted rather than being used. The analysis is appropriately linked to the judgements made, though the way in which it supports the judgements may not always be made explicit. The information has some relevance and is presented with limited structure. The information is supported by limited evidence.
Level 2 5–8 marks	The focus is more on the topic than the specific demands of the question. Knowledge and understanding is limited and not well used, with only limited evaluation and analysis, which is only sometimes linked appropriately to the judgements made. The information has some relevance, but is communicated in an unstructured way. The information is supported by limited evidence and the relationship to the evidence may not be clear.
Level 1 1–4 marks	The answer relates to the topic but not the specific question. The answer contains only very limited relevant knowledge which is evaluated and analysed in a very limited way. Judgements are unsupported and are not linked to analysis. Relevant knowledge is limited, generalised and poorly used; attempts at argument are no more than assertion. Information presented is basic and may be ambiguous or unstructured. The information is supported by limited evidence.
0 marks	No evidence of understanding and no demonstration of any relevant knowledge.

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