

GCE

History A

Unit **Y105/01**: England 1445 – 1509: Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2018

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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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These are the annotations, (including abbreviations), including those used in scoris, which are used when marking

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
BP	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
A	Assertion
AN	Analysis
EVAL	Evaluation
EXP	Explanation
F	Factor
ILL	Illustrates/Describes
IRRL	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
J	Judgement
KU	Knowledge and understanding
P	Provenance
SC	Simple comment
	Unclear
V	View

Here is the mark scheme for this question paper.

MARK SCHEME Section A

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1	<p>Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the support of Richard, Earl of Warwick was crucial to Yorkist success in the years 1455 to 1461.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing how Source A does support the view, answers might consider the fact that the source points out how important the Earl of Warwick was to Yorkist success at the First Battle of St Albans and that the Duke of York was rather less successful at the battle despite being the leader of the Yorkist forces. • In discussing the provenance of Source A, answers might point out that the Paston family were writing private letters amongst themselves with no desire to pursue any political agenda. • In discussing the historical context of Source A, answers might suggest that York's struggle against Henry VI had often seen him fail to convince others of the justice of his cause and that, for example, in 1452, before he enjoyed the support of the Nevilles he had been humiliatingly captured by the Lancastrians. The actions of Warwick at St Albans turned the tide for the Yorkists. • In discussing how Source B does support the view, answers might consider the ill-advised nature of York's claim to the throne in 1460 and the damage that claim did to the reputation for probity Warwick had built up for the Yorkists in the preceding months. Answers may also point out the compromise Warwick was forced to engineer following York's actions as 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

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	<p>well as York's fall at Wakefield only two months later.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing the provenance of Source B, answers might point out the contemporary nature of the source as well as its apparent disapproval of York's actions. • In discussing the historical context of Source B, answers might argue that the claim of the Duke of York had been made without consultation with Warwick from whom he had been separated for almost a year. They might also refer to the very different and successful tactics pursued by Warwick in 1460 following his alliance with Coppini. • In discussing how Source C does not support the view, answers might consider the importance of the defeat of Warwick at the Second Battle of St Albans which contributed to the apparent rout of Yorkists forces at the end of 1460 and beginning of 1461. Answers might well comment on the fact that Warwick 'fled the field'. • In discussing the provenance of Source C, answers might point out the contemporary nature of the source as well as its apparent respect for the Lancastrians. • In discussing the historical context of Source C, answers might argue that the failure of Warwick at St Albans contrasted markedly with the success of Edward, Earl of March at Mortimer's Cross and Towton, despite his relative youth and inexperience. • In discussing how Source D does support the view, answers might consider the contrast this source provides to Source B. In this source, only shortly after the Battle of Wakefield, it is nevertheless the Yorkist leader, accompanied and advised by the Earl of Warwick, who is successful; answers might also comment on the fact that Edward's acceptance of the 		

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	<p>throne followed Warwick's advice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing the provenance of Source D, answers might again point to the contemporary nature of the source as well as its apparent even-handedness and reluctance to pass comment. • In discussing the historical context of Source D, answers might point out that, despite his defeat at St Albans, Warwick remained for many the most well-known and significant of the Yorkists and that his success as Captain of Calais as well as his alliance with Coppini had earned him considerable respect. 		

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2	<p>Section B</p> <p>To what extent was the crisis of 1470 brought about by the marriage of Edward IV to Elizabeth Woodville?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing the crisis of 1470 was brought about by the Woodville marriage, answers might consider the humiliation of Warwick at the time of the marriage's announcement in 1464 given that he was in the process of negotiating a match between Edward and Bona of Savoy. • Answers might consider the effect of the marriages of Elizabeth Woodville's sisters on Warwick, given that those marriages deprived him of the best potential husbands for his daughters, especially given that his lack of a male heir made the marriages of his daughters highly important. • Answers might consider the effect on Warwick of the Woodville family's history of support for the Lancastrians. • Answers may consider the supposed unpopularity of the Woodvilles, citing, for example, the accusation of witchcraft against Elizabeth's mother, Jacquetta, as well as the reputation for greed the Woodvilles acquired. Answers may well refer here to the scandalous marriage of the young Sir John Woodville to Warwick's aged aunt, the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk. • Answers may consider the manifesto of Robin of Redesdale's rebellion which began the crisis and referred to the unpopularity of those around the King. The execution of Earl Rivers and Sir John Woodville on the orders of Warwick in 1469 may also be examined here. • Answers may examine the relationship between the 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At higher levels, candidates will focus on 'how far', but at level 4 may simply list reasons. • At level 5 and above, there will be judgement as to the relative importance of reasons. • At higher levels, candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the importance of reasons. • 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 analysis and evaluation, in line with the descriptions in the levels' mark scheme.

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	<p>Woodvilles and Clarence, whose involvement in the crisis of 1470 was crucial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing factors other than the Woodville marriage were more important, answers may consider the failure of Edward IV to control the power of his nobility as well as his reliance on his own personality with which to buttress his power; the failure to enforce the 1468 statute against retaining might well be examined here. • Answers might consider the claim of the Crowland Chronicle that the real divide between Edward and Warwick sprang not from the Woodville marriage but from the marriage of Edward’s sister to the heir to the Duke of Burgundy. • Answers might consider the fact that conflict between Edward and Warwick was always likely, regardless of the Woodville marriage, given the age difference between them, Warwick’s role in Edward’s upbringing and his experience of kingship under Henry VI. • Answers might consider that the animosity of Clarence sprang from reasons unrelated to the Woodville marriage. • Answers may consider the role of Louis XI of France in fomenting rebellion because of his dislike of Edward IV’s pro-Burgundian policy. 		

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3	<p>To what extent was Henry VII's foreign policy motivated by the need to secure his dynasty on the English throne?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing Henry VII's foreign policy was motivated by the need to secure his dynasty, answers might consider the uncertainty of Henry's position – especially in the early years of his reign – and the weakness of his claim to the throne. • Answers might consider the importance of the betrothal of Arthur to a Spanish Princess and of Margaret Tudor to James IV of Scotland in gaining international acceptance of the Tudor dynasty. • Answers might consider the effect of the Perkin Warbeck episode in the 1490s on relations with both France and Scotland. For example, the Treaty of Etaples specifically gained French agreement that there would be no support for Warbeck. • Answers might consider the effect on Anglo-Burgundian relations of Margaret of Burgundy's support for pretenders to the English throne. • Answers might consider the effect of Henry's search for a second wife following the death of Elizabeth of York and the fact that only one of his sons now remained alive. For example, the Treaty of Windsor in 1506 included a plan to marry Henry to Margaret of Savoy. • In arguing foreign policy was not motivated principally by a need to secure the dynasty, answers might consider the importance of finance and trade. For example, the Treaty of Etaples brought Henry an annual pension for the rest of his reign. Burgundy was England's chief trading partner and the Magnus Intercursus of 1496 removed all barriers to 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At higher levels, candidates will focus on 'how far', but at level 4 may simply list reasons. • At level 5 and above, there will be judgement as to the relative importance of reasons. • At higher levels, candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the importance of reasons. • 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 analysis and evaluation, in line with the descriptions in the levels' mark scheme.

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	<p>Anglo-Burgundian trade. Trade agreements were also made, for example, with Portugal in 1489 and with Florence in 1490; a treaty with Denmark in 1490 provided the means of limiting the power of the <i>Hanse</i> as well as opening up trading opportunities in Scandinavia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the importance of strategic considerations. For example, relations with France between 1485 and 1492 were dominated by considerations of the future of Brittany as Henry was only too well aware from his own experience that Breton ports provided a basis for an attack on England. • Answers might consider the importance of trade to Anglo-Spanish relations. • Answers might consider the importance of Scottish relations with France in determining English policy towards it. 		

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