



GCE

History A

Y107/01: England 1547-1603: the Later Tudors

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2019

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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

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 enclosure was the main cause of unrest in 1549.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing how Source A does or does not support the view, answers might refer to the content of the letter which refers to sending commissioners to reform enclosures, but also to the issue of rents and others unspecified reforms • In discussing the provenance of Source A, answers might consider the aim of the Privy Council to disperse the rebels • In discussing the historical context of Source A, answers might consider that this letter follows other disturbances earlier in the summer in the south and east that were about enclosure and that the Norfolk rebels did raise the issue of enclosure of saffron grounds, but also common land • In discussing how Source B does not support the view, answers might refer to the complaint about the price of foodstuffs and the rental price of land, although there is some mention of the reference to the use of land that used to be public. • In discussing the provenance of Source B, answers might consider that the ambassador would simply be reporting events as he understood them • In discussing the historical context of Source B, 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected • 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.

<p>2</p>		<p>answers might consider the scale of the risings and whether Devon and Cornwall were the only risings to mention religion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing how Source C does support the view, answers might refer to the enclosure of common land, but also the issue of entry fines and rents • In discussing the provenance of Source C, answers might consider that it is from a Commonwealth writer who was concerned about the greed of landlords, with enclosure as an example of this • In discussing the historical context of Source C, answers might refer to the number of Commonwealth writers who adopted a moralizing standpoint • In discussing how Source D does support the view, answers might refer to certain commissioners being sent to pull down enclosures • In discussing the provenance of Source D, answers might refer to Edward and the extent to which he would know what the causes were and that this was written some time later. • In discussing the historical context of Source D, answers might consider the causes of the risings in the counties mentioned, for example religion played a role in Oxfordshire, Devon and Yorkshire. <p>How serious was the Catholic threat in the period from 1558 to 1589?</p>	<p>20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to whether the threat was serious or not.
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		<p>In arguing that the Catholic threat was serious:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that much of the country was still Catholic, shown by the ease with which Mary restored Catholicism. • Answers might consider that Catholics regarded Elizabeth as illegitimate. • Answers might consider the foreign situation and the dangers of a Catholic crusade. • Answers might consider the claim of Mary Queen of Scots and her later presence in England. • Answers might consider the threat posed by the Rebellion of the Northern Earls. • Answers might consider the threat from Philip and the Armada. <p>In arguing that the threat was limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the failure of the Pope to excommunicate Elizabeth until 1570. • Answers might consider the weakness of the rebellions and plots. • Answers might consider the failure of the Armada and the propaganda opportunity it provided. • Answers might consider Elizabeth’s via media and unwillingness to make windows into men’s souls and how it weakened the threat. • Answers might consider the failings of missionary activity. <p>‘Unrest and rebellion never seriously threatened</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At higher Levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge serious. • 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 descriptions in the levels mark scheme.
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3		<p>Elizabeth I in the period after 1588.’ How far do you agree?</p> <p>In arguing that unrest and rebellion never seriously threatened Elizabeth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the lack of numbers who rose in Oxfordshire. • Answers might consider that Mountjoy was able defeat Tyrone with relative ease. • Answers might consider that it was only Essex’s mistakes that allowed Tyrone’s rebellion to develop. • Answers might consider that Essex was unable to raise large scale support. • Answers might consider that food riots were never a serious threat. • Answers might consider that Tyrone’s rebellion was in Ireland and therefore not a direct threat • Answers might consider that the social and economic legislation ensured there was no major social unrest despite the food shortages. <p>In arguing that unrest and rebellion did threaten Elizabeth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the difficulty and length of time it took to put down Tyrone’s rebellion. • Answers might consider the social and economic conditions. • Answers might consider the foreign help from Spain that was given to Tyrone. • Answers might consider that Tyrone was able to 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to whether the threat was serious or not. • At higher Levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge ‘serious’. • 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 descriptions in the levels mark scheme.
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			<p>seize control of much of Ireland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Answers might consider that Tyrone was able to defeat English forces at Yellow Ford.• Answers might consider that the Essex rebellion took place within the capital.• Answers might consider the action taken after the Oxfordshire rising which suggests concern.		
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