



GCE

History A

Y106/01: England 1485-1558: the Early 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 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>'Yorkist opposition was not a serious threat to Henry VII' How far do you agree?</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 Yorkist opposition was a threat or not.
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<p>3</p>		<p>In arguing that Yorkist opposition was a threat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the battle of East Stoke and the ability of the Yorkists to raise rebellion. • Answers might consider the weakness of Henry VII’s claim, which strengthened the position of the Yorkists. • Answers might consider the support given to the Yorkist cause by Margaret of Burgundy. • Answers might consider that Henry’s position at the start of his reign was weak and the Yorkists were able to raise rebellion soon after his victory at Bosworth. • Answers might consider the Yorkist threat continued for much of Henry’s reign with Simnel causing problems until 1499 and Suffolk a potential danger until 1506. <p>In arguing that the Yorkists were not a threat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the lack of Yorkist claimants and the reliance on Pretenders. • Answers might consider that Warbeck was never a serious threat, more of a nuisance. • Answers might consider that the Simnel rising failed to gain support as it moved south. • Answers might consider that Henry’s foreign policy weakened the threat of Warbeck. <p>‘England’s foreign policy was more successful in the period from 1485 to the capture of Warbeck in 1497 than in the period after his capture to the death of Henry VII</p>	<p>20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At higher Levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge ‘serious threat’. • 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to whether foreign policy was or was not more successful as asserted in
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		<p>in 1509. How far do you agree?</p> <p>In arguing that it was more successful from 1485 to 1497:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the marriage agreements that were reached, particularly with Spain. • Answers might consider that Henry was successful in this period in the signing of trade treaties. • Answers might consider that he was able to secure financial gain through the Treaty of Étapes in 1492. • Answers might consider that at the end of his reign he was diplomatically isolated. • Answers might consider that Henry was invited to join the Holy League in 1496. <p>In arguing that it was more successful in the period after 1497:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the Treaty of Ayton with Scotland (1497). • Answers might consider the Treaty of Perpetual Peace with Scotland which included the marriage of Henry's daughter, Margaret, to King James IV. • Answers might consider that he was unable to avoid war in the first part as he had to go to war with France but avoided war after 1497. • Answers might consider that he was able to secure the handing over of the Duke of Suffolk from Philip in 1506. • Answers might consider that he was unable to prevent France acquiring Brittany. • Answers might consider that the alliance with Spain was secured only in 1501 with the marriage of 		<p>the statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At higher Levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge 'successful'. • 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>Arthur and Catherine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Answers might consider the problem of the relationship with Spain after the death of Arthur and Isabella.		
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