

**GCE**

**History A**

Unit **F961/01**: British History Period Studies.

Option A: Medieval and Early Modern 1035–1642

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

**Mark Scheme for June 2014**

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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
<b>BP</b>	Blank Page – this annotation <b>must</b> be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.
<b>A</b>	Assert
<b>AN</b>	Analysis
<b>DET</b>	Description
<b>DEV</b>	Develop
<b>EXP</b>	Explains
<b>F</b>	Factor
<b>IRRL</b>	Irrelevance
<b>J</b>	Judgment
<b>LNK</b>	linked
<b>NAQ</b>	Not the question
<b>SC</b>	Simple comment
<b>X</b>	Error/wrong
<b>V</b>	View

**Subject-specific Marking Instructions**

**Distribution of marks for each level that reflects the Unit's AOs and corresponds to the UMS  
2 answers: each maximum mark 50.**

	<b>AO1a</b>	<b>AO1b</b>
<b>IA</b>	21-24	24-26
<b>IB</b>	18-20	22-23
<b>II</b>	16-17	19-21
<b>III</b>	14-15	16-18
<b>IV</b>	12-13	13-15
<b>V</b>	9-11	11-12
<b>VI</b>	4-8	6-10
<b>VII</b>	0-3	0-5

Notes:

- (i) Allocate marks to the most appropriate level for each AO.
- (ii) If several marks are available in a box, work from the top mark down until the best fit has been found.
- (iii) Many answers will not fall at the same level for each AO.
- (iv) Analysis refers to developed explanations; evaluation refers to the argued weighing up/assessment of factors in relation to their significance in explaining an issue or in explaining linkages between different factors.

AOs	AO1a	AO1b
<b>Total mark for each question = 50</b>	Recall, select and deploy historical knowledge appropriately, and communicate knowledge and understanding of history in a clear and effective manner.	Demonstrate understanding of the past through explanation, analysis and arriving at substantiated judgements of: - key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance within an historical context; - the relationships between key features and characteristics of the periods studied
<b>Level IA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses a wide range of accurate, detailed and relevant evidence</li> <li>• Accurate and confident use of appropriate historical terminology</li> <li>• Answer is clearly structured and coherent; communicates accurately and legibly</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>21-24</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear and accurate understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic</li> <li>• Clear and accurate understanding of the significance of issues in their historical context</li> <li>• Answer is consistently and relevantly analytical with developed and substantiated explanations, some of which may be unexpected</li> <li>• The argument evaluates a range of relevant factors and reaches clearly substantiated judgements about relative importance and/or links</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>24-26</b></p>
<b>Level IB</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses accurate, detailed and relevant evidence</li> <li>• Accurate use of a range of appropriate historical terminology</li> <li>• Answer is clearly structured and mostly coherent; writes accurately and legibly</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>18-20</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear and accurate understanding of most key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic</li> <li>• Answer is mostly consistently and relevantly analytical with mostly developed and substantiated explanations</li> <li>• Clear understanding of the significance of issues in their historical context.</li> <li>• Substantiated judgements about relative importance of and/or links between factors will be made but quality of explanation in support may not be consistently high</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>22-23</b></p>

AOs	AO1a	AO1b
<b>Level II</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses mostly accurate, detailed and relevant evidence which demonstrates a competent command of the topic</li> <li>• Generally accurate use of historical terminology</li> <li>• Answer is structured and mostly coherent; writing is legible and communication is generally clear</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>16-17</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mostly clear and accurate understanding of many key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic</li> <li>• Clear understanding of the significance of most relevant issues in their historical context</li> <li>• Much of the answer is relevantly analytical and substantiated with detailed evidence but there may be some description</li> <li>• The analysis of factors and/or issues provides some judgements about relative importance and/or linkages</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>19-21</b></p>
<b>Level III</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses accurate and relevant evidence which demonstrates some command of the topic but there may be some inaccuracy</li> <li>• Answer includes relevant historical terminology but this may not be extensive or always accurately used</li> <li>• Most of the answer is organised and structured; the answer is mostly legible and clearly communicated</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>14-15</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some/uneven understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and of concepts relevant to their historical context</li> <li>• Answers may be a mixture of analysis and explanation but also simple description of relevant material and narrative of relevant events <b>OR</b> answers may provide more consistent analysis but the quality will be uneven and its support often general or thin</li> <li>• Answer considers a number of factors but with very little evaluation of importance or linkages between factors/issues</li> <li>• Points made about importance or about developments in the context of the period will often be little more than assertions and descriptions</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>16-18</b></p>
<b>Level IV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is deployment of relevant knowledge but level/accuracy of detail will vary; there may be some evidence that is tangential or irrelevant.</li> <li>• Some unclear and/or under-developed and/or disorganised sections; mostly satisfactory level of communication</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>12-13</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and the topic is variable but in general is satisfactory</li> <li>• Limited and patchy understanding of a few relevant issues in their historical context</li> <li>• Answer may be largely descriptive/narratives of events and links between this and analytical comments will typically be weak or unexplained <b>OR</b> answers will mix passages of descriptive material with occasional explained analysis</li> <li>• Limited points made about importance/links or about developments in the context of the period will be little more than assertions and descriptions</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>13-15</b></p>

AOs	AO1a	AO1b
<b>Level V</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is some relevant accurate historical knowledge deployed: this may be generalised and patchy. There may be inaccuracies and irrelevant material also</li> <li>• Some accurate use of relevant historical terminology but often inaccurate/inappropriate use</li> <li>• Often unclear and disorganised sections; writing will often be clear if basic but there may be some illegibility and weak prose where the sense is not clear or obvious</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>9-11</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General and sometimes inaccurate understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and of concepts relevant to the topic</li> <li>• General or weak understanding of the significance of most relevant issues in their historical context</li> <li>• Attempts at analysis will be weak or generalised, based on plausible but unsubstantiated points or points with very general or inappropriate substantiation <b>OR</b> there may be a relevant but patchy description of events/developments coupled with judgements that are no more than assertions</li> <li>• There will be some understanding of the question but answers may focus on the topic not address the focus of the question</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>11-12</b></p>
<b>Level VI</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of relevant evidence will be limited; there will be much irrelevance and inaccuracy</li> <li>• Answer may have little organisation or structure; weak use of English and poor organisation</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>4-8</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very little understanding of key concepts</li> <li>• Very limited understanding of the topic or of the question's requirements</li> <li>• Limited explanation will be very brief/fragmentary</li> <li>• The answer will be characterised by generalised assertion and/or description/narratives, often brief</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>6-10</b></p>
<b>Level VII</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No understanding of the topic or of the question's requirements; little relevant and accurate knowledge</li> <li>• Very fragmentary and disorganised response; very poor use of English and some incoherence</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>0-3</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No understanding of key concepts or historical developments.</li> <li>• No valid explanations</li> <li>• Typically very brief and very descriptive answer</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>0-5</b></p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	<p>'Norman influence was the most serious cause of problems during the reign of Edward the Confessor.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>Candidates should consider a range of reasons for the problems and at the top levels evaluate their relative importance in causing the problems. Edward the Confessor's time in Normandy encouraged his willingness to see Norman influence in England. He admired Norman and other continental practices and customs. The appointment of Robert of Jumieges as Bishop of London is a clear indication of Norman influence within the Church. Some might also consider how far Norman influence caused resentment and this might be linked to the issue of the succession, although candidates should note that the question refers specifically to the reign of Edward the Confessor. There may be some consideration of the problems that followed from his continuing patronage of Normans. It might be said that Edward lacked the strong qualities to make an effective king. His piety and artistic interests were admired, but for his ideals rather than their practical relevance to kingship. Better answers may start by identifying the problems that Edward faced and this may include issues such as his lack of knowledge of the country, his upbringing, the power of the Godwin family, the problems created by his marriage to Edith, his support base and the problem of the lack of an heir. It is likely that candidates may suggest that the power of the Godwin family played a large role in causing many of the problems as Edward was heavily dependent on them. Some may use their exile and subsequent return to show the power they had. The power of the Godwins may be linked to many of the problems and this may be an approach taken by those reaching the higher levels, for example his upbringing meant that he was even more dependent upon the support of the Godwins and therefore it might be argued that his marriage to Edith was almost inevitable and that this created further problems and may even have led to the succession crisis at the end of his reign. There might be mention of foreign dangers, especially from Scandinavia. A king's powers were limited and he needed to be able to implement whatever</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.



Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	authority he possessed.		
2	<p>'Saxon weakness was the main reason for their defeat at the Battle of Hastings.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>There are many reasons that candidates might consider, but in order to access the higher levels they will need to consider the named factor even if they argue that it was not the most important. Saxon weakness could include military factors and this is a wide ranging term and might include issues such as tactics, forces and weaponry available, military leadership and the previous invasion by Harald. If candidates use the term to encompass all of these they may find it difficult to consider other issues, however issues such as luck for William or misfortune for Harold may be considered as candidates might point to the timing of Harald's invasion and the impact it had on Harold, particularly following the changing direction of the wind, which allowed William to invade. Some may consider the mistakes made by Harold as more important, suggesting that if he had not rushed back from the north and waited until he had rested and had a full force he might have won, given how close Hastings was, even with such a depleted force. Some answers might also consider religious factors and argue that it was only with papal blessing that William was able to gather a large enough force to be able to make the challenge.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	<p>To what extent were castles the most important factor in overcoming opposition to William I's rule?</p> <p>In order to access the higher levels candidates will need to consider the named factor even if they argue that it was not the most important. In discussing castles candidates might consider their role as military and administrative bases, their siting, particularly on the south coast and borders or where there had been trouble. In considering other factors candidates might mention that the death of Harold at Hastings deprived the Anglo-Saxons of their major leader and it frequently meant that opposition was both divided and weak. The defeat had also broken the military strength of the Anglo-Saxon fyrd and earls. Important Anglo Saxon nobles from Mercia and Northumbria had promised allegiance, which made his task easier. Candidates may consider the policies that William followed such as castle building and how it was used or the 'Harrying of the North', which would have given a clear warning to those who might oppose his rule. Many of the risings were localised, for example Kent, Northumbria, the south west and the Welsh Marches, which made their suppression much easier. Many of the risings also arose from local grievances, rather than dissatisfaction with William's rule. The rebellions often lacked leadership. In dealing with the problem in the North in 1069, with intervention from Scotland and Scandinavia, William enjoyed clear military advantage which made his job easier as his forces were superior to anything the rebels could gather. William was able to move swiftly to put down trouble before it had a chance to develop, he acted decisively and used harsh methods which may have deterred others. The swift manner in which he took England and the armed forces on which he could rely negated the opposition. There is a variety of reasons that candidates might consider. They can argue that military force was the most important factor and consider how it was deployed by William; this might involve a consideration of how it was used to crush unrest, such as Exeter or in the Harrying of the North and therefore create fear or it might be linked to his use of castles to deter future unrest or it might be linked to the</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	feudal system, which allowed him to raise a force.		
4	<p>'The power of the nobility was the most important reason why there was civil war between the Lancastrians and Yorkists.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>Candidates will need to examine the power of the nobility and how far they did cause unrest. The nobility included men of strength and ambition such as York, Somerset and Warwick. Rivalry between them could not be controlled, even less resolved by the King. There may be discussion as to whether the cause of unrest was due to over-mighty subjects or an under-mighty king. Candidates might consider the personality of the monarch as it was not one that enabled him to control the nobility. He was open to influence, often to unsound advice, but was also obstinate. His mental health was variable, representing considerable weakness at the head of the state. However, his weakness (an under-mighty king) should be balanced by a consideration of the problem of ambitious nobles (over-mighty nobles), such as Warwick, Somerset and York. It might be noted that the number of alienated nobility should not be exaggerated; most of the aristocracy continued to support Henry VI, suggesting an unwillingness to go to war. However, as a weak king he was unable to control, even less resolve, the rivalry between the ambitious nobles. Candidates might also discuss the role of Margaret of Anjou. The loss of land in France might be seen as an issue as some nobles had dual-landholding, but found that with defeats in France they were subject to the King of France and this placed a strain on their relationship with Henry. It should be noted that the topic begins in 1450 and candidates are not expected to have specific knowledge of the reign of Henry VI, the minority etc., before this date.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	<p>'Richard III's reign was short lived because he was ineffective as king.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>At the higher levels candidates will focus on 'ineffective'. They might disagree with the proposition and argue that Richard was effective and point to issues such as his use of parliament. However, many may argue that he was ineffective and will focus on Richard's defeat at Bosworth as ultimately that was the reason why he lost the throne and suggest that this was due to his ineffectiveness in building up loyal support. However, without previous events and developments he would not have alienated many who either supported Henry Tudor or waited to see the outcome. The Lancastrians always opposed him and Henry Tudor was the most dangerous challenger; therefore it might be argued that it was irrelevant whether he was ineffective as there would always be a challenge. Candidates might go on to consider some of Henry's strengths as they helped to remove Richard; these might include being a clever opponent and avoiding a direct confrontation with Richard until he had a large enough force. Candidates may consider Richard's character arguing that he was untrustworthy, ambitious and even murderous. Many answers are likely to consider the illegality of his seizure of the throne and argue that this was the start of his troubles as it raised doubts about his character and alienated some. It will be relevant to discuss the probable murder of the princes in the Tower, but this must be linked to loss of support, which culminated at Bosworth. Candidates might consider his relations with the nobility, including the execution of Buckingham and could use this to argue that he was ineffective in his management of the nobility. The distrust that surrounded Richard was a key factor in explaining why he was unable to create a wide section of support. His betrayal by Stanley at Bosworth might be interpreted either as justified or as the action of an unscrupulous noble who wanted to come out on the winning side. Some answers might also argue that Richard's promotion of northern nobles alienated a large number of southern nobles, which would be crucial.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
6	<p>'The need to secure his throne dominated the foreign policy of Henry VII.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>There are a number of factors that candidates might claim were of importance in Henry VII's foreign policy, but candidates need to make an assessment of their</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>relative importance as the question asks 'how far.' Answers might discuss the King's wish to defend a throne that was threatened by rivals and pretenders, the advancement of trade, his aversion to spending money unnecessarily and his innately greater interest in domestic affairs. Some of these might well overlap, the avoidance of war helped Henry VII to achieve other objectives. French ambitions in Brittany and support for the Yorkists, as well as hopes of improved trade, led to a Spanish alliance in 1489. This treaty also secured a marriage between Arthur and Catherine. The ensuing invasion of France might seem to contradict Henry's anxiety to avoid war but he was bought off. The Magnus and Malus Intercursus strengthened trade links with the Netherlands. Candidates can also examine relations with Scotland which resulted in marriage between Margaret and James IV. Henry also agreed a peace with France (Etaples).</p>		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	<p>'Wolsey's lack of noble support was the most important reason for his fall from power.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>Many answers will focus on the question of the divorce as this was crucial in the minister's fall. Candidates may explain why the divorce was so important and why Henry would abandon his minister when he failed to deliver, even though the circumstances were against him. As chief minister and with links to the Papacy Wolsey was expected to be able to bring about the divorce. Some answers might show why Wolsey's attempts to solve the problem and satisfy Henry VIII led to his downfall. Some might consider the elements that were exposed by the divorce, such as the Boleyn faction and their ambitions, the growing distrust of Katherine of Aragon and her supporters and others who simply saw the opportunity to bring down an over-mighty minister. They may conclude that by 1529 Henry was surrounded by those who wanted to bring down Wolsey. However, some answers will consider longer term factors that weakened Wolsey's position, making him more vulnerable when he failed to achieve the divorce. In order to access the higher levels they must consider the anti-Wolsey feeling among the nobility, who viewed him as a social upstart and resented his domination over Henry and his attempts, through the Eltham Ordinances, to exclude them. Some candidates will consider the loss of support for Wolsey following the failure of the Amicable Grant. There might also be consideration of Wolsey's personal difficulties with Henry, shown in the building of Ipswich School and the appointment to Wilton Abbey.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
8	<p>'Thomas Cromwell's reforms in the 1530s were limited in their impact.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>Examiners should note that historiography is not a requirement of AS and that candidates are not expected to have a knowledge of the Elton debate, but those who do and are able to use it to support their argument should be credited. There is a wide range of issues that candidates might consider and it should not be expected that all will be addressed, what matters is the quality of analysis, although examiners should expect to see a range at higher levels. There may be consideration of the changing role and regularity of parliament and its increased competence as it became involved in religious issues and some might raise the issue of the importance of statute law or point to Henry's comment about power in</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question set.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>the time of parliament. There might be some consideration of the financial courts that were established, although it should be noted that most were short-lived. Candidates might consider the issue of Wales and the Act of Union of 1536, with the establishment of the county system etc. Many may consider the changing relationship between church and state and argue that this was a major change, which also impacted on the role of parliament. There might be some discussion as to whether the Privy council was reformed, or if this had already happened under Wolsey or was only short-term under Cromwell. Candidates might also consider changes to, and the establishment of regional Councils, such as the Council of the North and the Council of the West.</p>		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	<p>Assess the reasons why there so was so much unrest in the reigns of Edward VI and Mary I.</p> <p>Candidates should consider a range of reasons and weigh up their relative importance in order to access the higher levels. Candidates might consider issues such as a minor and a woman on the throne and how they were exploited by ambitious nobles such as Somerset and Northumberland. There might be consideration of the religious issues and how these caused unrest, most notably with the Western and Wyatt's rebellion. There might be consideration of the social and economic problems and how they had a particular impact on the unrest in 1549; candidates may confine their evidence to Kett and the Western Rebellion, but many counties in the south and east witnessed unrest and that should be rewarded. In discussing issues of social and economic importance candidates might consider taxation, enclosure, the price rise and inflation, but also the greed of landowners which contemporaries often blamed for the problems.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
10	<p>How Protestant was England at the death of Edward VI in 1553?</p> <p>The focus of the answer should be on the reign of Edward, although there can be useful reference back to the reign of Henry to establish the situation in 1547. If this approach is taken, much will depend upon the view of the situation in 1547; those who argue that England was still largely catholic may suggest that the government was less successful than those who argue England was more protestant. It is possible that candidates may argue that legally Protestantism was established and point to the various acts-Second Act of Uniformity and Prayer Book-but others may qualify this and suggest that as these were brought in only at the end of the period there was little chance for it to be established. There may be an examination of the situation in the localities and it can be argued that Somerset was not successful, as shown by the Western Rebellion, but it might be argued that the lack of rebellions under Northumberland suggests success. However, some might balance this by suggesting that the failure of Lady Jane Grey and the ease with which Mary restored Catholicism showed that Northumberland had also failed.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.



Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11	<p>How much opposition was there to the religious changes of Mary Tudor and Cardinal Pole?</p> <p>At the higher levels candidates will need to consider the issue of 'how much' and reach a balanced conclusion. In assessing the success of Mary's religious policies much will depend upon the criteria against which they are judged. Mary wanted to restore links with Rome, but also establish a Catholic succession. The restoration of Catholicism to Mary included the restoration of monasteries and not simply Catholic practices; she also wanted to re-endow the Church so that it could fulfil its role. With both the restoration of monasteries and finances most candidates are likely to argue that she failed and therefore argue that there was opposition, particularly in parliament. However, some may argue that the opposition was not based on religious reasons, but political and financial. There were a few restored monasteries, such as Westminster, but not on the scale Mary wanted and although there was some improvement of finances it did lead to complaints because of the increased financial demands at a time of poor harvests. Although Mary was successful in achieving a Catholic marriage and a very prestigious one, to Philip, it caused unrest, and there was no heir, meaning that her Protestant half-sister Elizabeth succeeded. However, in restoring Catholicism many are likely to argue that she was successful. The Edwardian reformation had little time to make a large impact and Mary's task was therefore relatively easy, shown by the length of time it took Elizabeth, particularly in the north, to establish Protestantism. There are many examples that candidates might use to show the popularity of Mary's accession, ranging from bonfires, the ringing of bells to the singing of mass before it was law. There was very little opposition in parliament to her changes and when there was opposition as over the Exiles bill, First fruit and Tenth and Heresy Laws it was not for religious reasons. Some may balance this success against the Marian burnings, it could be argued that these had a negative impact, although some might argue that the impact was negligible and that the negative impression is due to protestant propaganda.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
12	<p>How far did Puritanism change from 1558 to 1589?</p> <p>Some candidates might explain what Puritanism was; this might lead some to argue that there were different types and that they had varying degrees of</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>influence and that the nature and aims did change during her reign. Candidates might consider how far they influenced the religious settlement and some might argue that they forced a more radical settlement on the queen. However, some might argue that the lack of influence of Neale's 'Puritan choir' suggests that their impact was limited. It can be argued that puritans within parliament failed to change the settlement and therefore their influence was also limited, although others might suggest that in this period Puritan influence in parliament was greater than later in the reign and therefore did change. The death of many leading puritans towards the end of the period might also suggest a decline in influence and this could be linked to the changing nature as it became associated with movements outside the established church. The question of prophesying might be discussed, particularly with reference to Grindal's unwillingness to suppress them and as they were outside the queen's control some might argue they were influential. However, this might be balanced against the actions of Whitgift. Some might also note that many moderate puritans, although dissatisfied with the settlement, preferred to work within the church to change it, but failed and also note that they would rather have Elizabeth's settlement than a catholic monarch, which was the alternative and that they avoided change.</p>		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
13	<p>How serious a challenge was factional unrest to Elizabeth I's government?</p> <p>Candidates will need to show a basic understanding of the concept of faction in order to answer the question, but many find this difficult and it should be remembered that this is an AS examination. Some answers might interpret faction too broadly and include Puritans and therefore discuss their impact on the effectiveness of government. Candidates can examine Elizabeth's methods and policies in dealing with factions. They might examine the struggles between the Cecil/Burghley and Leicester groups and then between Robert Cecil and the Essex groups. There were few problems until the Essex rebellion, which left Cecil unchallenged. She tried to use patronage to create loyalty to herself and to avoid the emergence of an over-mighty minister. William Cecil was eminent but not pre-eminent. At the top level candidates might point out that some factions co-operated against the Queen; Cecil and Leicester were not always rivals. Elizabeth was sometimes isolated, for example over Mary Queen of Scots. Candidates might conclude that Elizabeth was mostly but not always successful.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
14	<p>'Elizabeth I dealt successfully with the issue of marriage and succession.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>The issue of marriage, and therefore the succession concerned many, but Elizabeth did not want the matter discussed by parliament and did not want to name a successor. Candidates might argue that parliament did try to discuss the issue, but were largely unsuccessful in getting any answer from Elizabeth. Some answers might argue that Elizabeth handled the situation very well, given the fact she was seen as illegitimate by some. They may point to her handling of the issue of Mary of Queen of Scots, who was the potential heir, but by not naming her it discouraged attempts to hasten her accession. Elizabeth was also masterful in exploiting her position as the 'Virgin Queen' and candidates might consider the various marriage proposals and how well they were handled and exploited by her. There might be some consideration of the last years and the position of James VI.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
15	<p>How serious were the financial problems that Elizabeth I faced?</p> <p>At the higher levels candidates should address the question of 'how serious' and not simply list the financial problems. Candidates might argue that, until 1588, the financial problems were not serious and even afterwards they were handled well so they were not serious. However, some may argue that they were serious as Elizabeth failed to tackle them and allowed them to worsen. This could be supported by the large debt of £350,000 she left her successor. Some might balance this against her inheritance and argue that because it was not much larger than the one she inherited and was considerably less than continental rulers the problem was not serious. The problem of the taxation system was serious as it had not been updated. It could be argued that by asking fewer to pay subsidies she made the problem worse. At the same time, Crown lands were sold, reducing royal income; it may have reduced the seriousness in the short term, but added to long term difficulties. Candidates may point to the high rates of inflation, particularly at the end of the period, which were the worst of the century. Agricultural prices were rising at an alarming rate and added to harvest failures made the 1590s the worst decade of the century. This problem cannot be overestimated as there is evidence of people dying from starvation. The problems were made worse by the continued expense of war with Spain and the problem of dealing with unrest in Ireland.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
16	<p>To what extent was James I successful in handling religious divisions in England?</p> <p>There were religious differences when James came to the throne, but they were moderated in the first instance because of the varied expectations of the new monarch, which gave him an initial advantage. There might be reference to the diverse views and strengths of orthodox Anglicans, Puritans and Catholics. There were hopes of conciliation between the King, orthodox Anglicans and Puritans at the Hampton Court Conference, suggesting that divisions and problems were not that great. Bancroft's Canons of 1604 resulted in the ejection of puritan clergy, but it caused few serious problems, although it might be argued that it created distrust. This distrust was further developed by the King's choice of ministers, particularly Buckingham, suggesting that he did not handle the divisions well. Candidates might discuss how well James handled the Gunpowder Plot; it had the potential to be serious and although it was the work of a small minority did increase antipathy and hatred towards Catholics. The puritan problem was, to some extent, mollified by the appointment of Abbot as Archbishop of Canterbury. However, the 1618 Book of Sports alienated them. The religious problems were exacerbated by the issues of foreign policy and marriage and candidates might discuss how well this was managed. Parliament wanted a more active pro-protestant foreign policy and this highlighted divisions between King and parliament. When James finally came to the aid of co-religionists in the Thirty Years War in 1624 it was seen by most protestants as too late and unsuccessful. James was also seen as being too close to Catholic powers and this was given credence by the marriage negotiations with Spain on behalf of his son Charles. However, some answers might conclude that the problems were nothing like as severe as they would become under Charles.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
17	<p>Assess the reasons why James I's financial difficulties were not resolved.</p> <p>Some candidates may argue that James inherited a difficult financial situation, revenue from taxation and assessment rates had not kept pace with inflation and the demands of war from last years of Elizabeth's reign made the situation worse. These considerations might be balanced against the cost of James' court and his attempts to revise customs duties through the Book of Rates, which was unpopular. James' belief in Divine Right did little to help the situation and made</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>parliament more reluctant to grant supply and use finance as a way to defend what they saw as just privileges to influence royal policy. Many candidates are likely to focus on the failure of the Great Contract in 1610, but they may apportion blame equally between James and the House of Commons. His munificence was never really controlled, as James stated 'My heart is greater than my rent.' This might also be linked to the level of rewards given to Scottish favourites. Candidates might consider the scale of James' financial problems. There might be discussion of the distrust between king and parliament, particularly given parliament's fear of absolutism. Some might consider the link between supply and grievance as a reason for the failure to solve the problems.</p>		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
18	<p>'The events of 1640-42 were the main reason for the outbreak of Civil War in 1642.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>Candidates may compare the importance of short term causes – 1640-2, with longer term causes. Some may argue that a civil war was not possible before this period as there was not a royalist party and that it was the radicalism of the Long Parliament and Pym that was responsible for creating a royalist party and therefore two sides. Some might argue that it was Charles' actions in this period, the Five Members and his decision to leave London which resulted in war. Some may argue it was long term problems that shows that factors gradually built up. The problem with the second approach is that candidates might lose focus on the question and simply concentrate on telling the story. Developments before 1640 are relevant, but a civil war could not have been predicted then, nor was it possible. Some may argue that it was a range of factors that cut across the period; most notably religion. When considering religion, Charles I's Arminianism, encouraged and enforced by Laud, was very different from the religion of many and created problems. There were suspicions that Charles was too tolerant of Catholicism, even that he had sympathies with the religion. Laud was arrested and there were criticisms of the episcopacy. The Court of High Commission was abolished. Reference could be made to events in Ireland, which were strongly linked to religion. There might also be consideration of the Root and Branch Bill. There were also suspicions about the influence of Henrietta Maria. Candidates might also consider other factors that cut across the periods and these might include political divisions, including Charles I tendencies towards absolutism. His prerogative powers also caused disquiet and these were attacked. However, it might be argued that it was the arrest and subsequent execution of Strafford that was a turning point, giving strength to the view that it was short term events that caused the war. Within parliament, the momentum gave impetus to the war party; there were divisions between those who would be reconciled to the king and those who sought to weaken his position further. Control of the army was vitally important. Charles was distrusted personally, a feeling that was confirmed by his attempt to arrest the Five Members.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

**APPENDIX 1**

Use this space for a generic mark scheme grid that applies across the question paper



**APPENDIX 2**

Use this space if you have extensive subject specific information that is inappropriate to include in section 10 page 3.

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1 Hills Road  
Cambridge  
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