



Mark Scheme

Summer 2025

Pearson Edexcel
In GCE History (9HI0/31)
Advanced

Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

Option 31: Rebellion and disorder under the Tudors, 1485–1603

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Generic Level Descriptors: Section A

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
4	13–16	• Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two enquiries may be uneven. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
5	17–20	• Interrogates the evidence of the source in relation to both enquiries with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/ or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying secure understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.

Sections B and C

Target: 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.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	4–7	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	8–12	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	13–16	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.

Section A: Indicative Content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the measures Henry VII took to secure his throne following the Battle of Bosworth and the extent of the threat still posed to his dynasty by his Yorkist opponents in the years 1485-86. The measures Henry took to secure his throne and the role of the Yorkist faction are named in the specification, and candidates can therefore be expected to know about them and be aware of the context of the source. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - Having been encouraged to write the history by Henry VII personally, and completing and publishing it in England during the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII, it is likely that Vergil will show some partiality towards the Tudor dynasty - Written in the latter part of Henry VII's reign but describing the events of the first two years, Vergil was not an eye-witness to the events he describes and has been reliant on others for his information - The tone and language of the source are neutral and dispassionate, as befitting the style of scholarly writing at the time. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: The measures Henry VII took to secure his throne following the Battle of Bosworth: - The source indicates that, soon after the Battle, Henry decided to marry Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV, so neutralising some of the factional rivalry that had caused civil war ('the families of Lancaster and York...single House.') - The source indicates that Henry appointed a Council that was likely to counsel him effectively ('whose advice...without bitterness.') and suggests he was careful to choose those on whose loyalty he knew he could count ('close around him...allies from the start.') - It provides evidence that Henry was generous to those who had supported his path to the throne, so guaranteeing their continued allegiance ('After he was crowned...his friends...promoted in rank and others in wealth.') - It provides evidence that Henry chose to go on a progress soon after his coronation to enforce loyalty in areas he knew to be potentially hostile to him ('to make obedient...especially in Yorkshire.'). The extent of the threat still posed to his dynasty by Yorkist opponents in the years 1485-86: - The source indicates that 'Richard's supporters' were still strong enough to raise rebellion ('Lovell...stirring up treason') and suggests they timed it skilfully to coincide with Henry's absence from London in Yorkshire ('York was a city...Richard still popular.') - The source suggests that Henry felt the Yorkist threat to be significant ('greatly afraid...nowhere he could enlist loyal soldiers') and that there was no certainty he would defeat it ('ordered his uncle...men, who were lightly armed and unruly.') - The source suggests that Henry may have had enough support from the country, for ending the civil war, to overcome his Yorkist opponents ('Lord Mayor...saved the kingdom from tyranny', 'wed King Edward's daughter...gained Henry great popularity') - It suggests that the Lovell-Stafford rebellion was not a significant threat because of the ease with which it collapsed ('Lovell...secretly left his army in the night.', 'all his followers...surrendered themselves to the Crown...sought sanctuary'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include:

	• Henry was acutely aware that his claim to the throne was weak and dependent on force, so moved quickly following his victory to shore up the dynasty in whatever way he could, e.g. seeking papal approval for his marriage, attainting his Ricardian opponents • After thirty years of upheaval, Henry benefitted from the desire among many for a period of peace - the birth of an heir, Arthur, less than a year after his parents' marriage, gave hope that the Tudors could provide such stability • Though his marriage confirmed support for Henry from the Edwardian Yorkists, opposition from Ricardians remained significant, especially in the north and coalescing around those with significant claims to the throne like Warwick and the de la Pole brothers • While the 1486 rebellion was easily subdued, Lovell and other opponents were still strong enough to stir up threats to the Tudor dynasty, e.g. with the financial support of Margaret of Burgundy, the pretender Simnel was able to raise an army of over 8000 in 1487.
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Section B: Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the defeat of Kett's rebellion was due to the actions of the Earl of Warwick. Arguments and evidence that the defeat of Kett's rebellion was due to the actions of the Earl of Warwick should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Following the defeat of Northampton's forces by Kett's rebels in July 1549, Warwick was prominent amongst those on the Council urging Somerset to abandon conciliation and caution, and send a larger force that could properly put down the rebellion • Warwick was a significant landowner in East Anglia, was well respected and had a good knowledge of the locality, its grievances and its leading figures - he used his position effectively in reducing Norfolk to calm and obedience • Warwick was a skilled military commander, and had experience of command against internal rebellion during the Pilgrimage of Grace - as such, he was the ideal figure to lead the royal army against Kett's rebels • Warwick stormed Kett's stronghold, the city of Norwich, in August 1549 and encircled the rebel encampment, cutting its supply lines - shortly after, he decisively defeated the rebel forces at Dussindale, killing around 3000 men for the loss of many fewer • Warwick wisely tempered severity with mercy in the weeks following Dussindale, ensuring that there was no recurrence of revolt, e.g. offering pardons generously and restraining the demands of local landowners in their demands for more executions. Arguments and evidence that challenge the view that the defeat of Kett's rebellion was due to the actions of the Earl of Warwick should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Warwick's actions may have led to the escalation rather than the defeat of the rebellion - by initially supporting Somerset's caution, hoping to gain personally from the Lord Protector's weakness, he allowed time for the rebels to strengthen • By occupying Norwich, with its numerous gates and narrow streets, Warwick exposed his army to dangerous counter-attacks, as a result of which he lost both men and munitions - this strengthened the rebels • Kett's appeal to natural justice, articulating the claims of those outside the ruling élite, badly rattled the local gentry and aristocracy - this denied him support among the traditional leaders of rebellion and contributed to his eventual defeat • Kett was not a military leader and contributed to the defeat of his own cause by abandoning Mousehold Heath, which was well fortified, especially against cavalry, for Dussindale, where his supporters were easily overrun and massacred • Somerset was responsible for the defeat of Kett's rebellion, e.g. by seeking to disperse the rebels by negotiation, he bought valuable time during which the limited men and resources available to his government could be assembled for use against the revolt • Kett was defeated because the government had the resources to defeat an army of lightly-armed and ill-trained rebels concentrated in a small area of England, e.g. it could call on 1400 German mercenaries and pay them handsomely for their work. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that the revolt of the northern earls was never a serious threat to Elizabeth I's rule in England. Arguments and evidence that support the view that the revolt of the northern earls was never a serious threat to Elizabeth I's rule in England should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Sustained government action since the Pilgrimage of Grace had helped secure royal control of the north, e.g. the strengthening of the Council of the North and extensive use of royal patronage - this significantly lessened the severity of the revolt • The confused aims of the plot (a mixture of the political, religious and personal) and Norfolk's surrender before it was ready to hatch, weakened it severely and ensured that it lacked sufficient cohesion and support to challenge Elizabeth's rule • The decision by the earls to launch the action in November was ill-timed and meant that the papal bull of excommunication was not yet available to give the revolt legitimacy - this contributed to its collapse before becoming a serious threat • The revolt was never a serious threat because promises of significant Spanish support for the rebels were never likely to be realised - Philip II was doubtful of Mary Stuart's French connections and lacked the resources available for meaningful intervention • The rebellion failed to gather significant support, only around 5000 men as compared to over 30 000 during the Pilgrimage of Grace, partly because of the continuing loyalty of leading families, e.g. the Fairfaxes - this blunted its threat to Elizabeth's rule • The crown had the resources and organisation to quickly muster a substantial force, which reached Durham in December 1569 - news merely of the dispatch of the royal army persuaded the earls to retreat before they could pose a serious threat. Arguments and evidence that challenge the view that the revolt of the northern earls was never a serious threat to Elizabeth I's rule in England should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The north was a difficult area to govern due to its distance from London, troublesome gentry and nobility, economic backwardness and persistent Catholicism - it had proved its capacity to pose a very serious threat to Tudor monarchs in the past • The revolt had the support of two of the most prominent earls in the north, Northumberland and Westmorland, with their ability to raise armies quickly, and also the initial backing of the Duke of Norfolk, the highest-ranking aristocrat in England • The revolt centred on replacing Elizabeth with Mary Stuart, who many regarded as having a more legitimate claim to the throne - Mary's Catholicism would likely rally thousands of those, all over England, who were dismayed with the Church Settlement • The plot was a serious threat because it had the support of Europe's greatest power, Spain, and the blessing of Pope Pius V, who promised a papal bull excommunicating Elizabeth and dissolving the allegiance of all her subjects to her • The northern earls quickly mobilised significant numbers, captured the major city of Durham and even threatened the northern capital of York before the government could take action, meaning the revolt did pose a serious threat to Elizabeth's rule • The government's reaction following the defeat of the revolt suggests that it had been a serious threat, e.g. more executions were carried out than after the Pilgrimage of Grace, the powers of the Council of the North were strengthened still further. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of the introduction of the post of lord lieutenant in the government and administration of England in the years 1485-1603. Arguments and evidence that in the government and administration of England, in the years 1485-1603, the introduction of the post of lord lieutenant was significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The post of lord lieutenant enabled the Tudor monarchy to have more direct control over the implementation of government policy in the country and lessened dependence on those figures and officials whose loyalty may be suspect or efficiency questionable • By choosing figures of proven effectiveness, the Tudors used the post of lord lieutenant to improve royal administration, e.g. overcoming the interests of the nobility, local resistance to government policy or the reluctance of royal officials, like the JPs, to act • Directly-appointed royal lieutenants were used effectively during the reign of Henry VIII with regard to the raising and training of the militia, e.g. commissions were issued in both 1512 and 1546 to muster men against the threats from France and Scotland • The significance of the post was confirmed by the appointment of lieutenants by Edward VI to deal with the unrest of 1549, and their role in 'the suppressing of any commotions, rebellions or unlawful assemblies' was confirmed by parliament in 1550 • During Mary's reign, lieutenants were commissioned to ensure the raising of the militia in preparation for war with France - in 1557, England was divided into ten lieutenancies, each with responsibility for recruitment and defence of the realm • The contribution of the lord lieutenants to government and administration was recognised on a permanent basis by Elizabeth I - in 1586, they were appointed in every county, often with deputies, in response to the challenges of war with Spain • By 1603, the lord lieutenants were a fully-established conduit between the monarchy and both the nobility and royal officials in all areas of England, enabling more smooth and efficient communication, and the effective administration of royal policy. Arguments and evidence that counters the view that the introduction of the post of lord lieutenant in the government and administration of England in the years 1485-1603 was not significant and/or that other developments were more significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • During this period, the lord lieutenants were primarily concerned with the performance of the militia and with internal order, and had little to do with government and administration in other areas, such as religion or the relief of poverty • For most of the Tudor years, the posts were <i>ad hoc</i> responses to temporary need, such as war or rebellion (as in 1536 and 1549), and were quickly stood down after, e.g. Mary's ten lieutenancies, established in 1557, were abolished in 1558 • Until Elizabeth's war with Spain, lieutenancies were unusual in most parts of the realm, e.g. the first appointed in Wales and the Marcher counties was in 1587, and even thereafter, posts were not always filled permanently • The role of the JP in government and administration was significant - it was permanent throughout the period, the numbers of JPs increased greatly and their duties were enhanced continually from the statutes of Henry VII in 1485 and 1487 onwards • Changes in the function of the royal household were significant to the government and administration of England during these years, e.g. a gradual decline in the influence of the royal chamber enabled the development of a more 'professional' administration • The development of the royal council and the role of Secretary were both highly significant to the government and administration of the country throughout these years. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that, in the years 1487-1603, the Tudor monarchs preferred to use cooperation rather than force to secure the crown's control of the localities. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1487-1603, the Tudor monarchs did prefer to use cooperation rather than force to secure the crown's control of the localities should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Tudors appointed local men as JPs, greatly expanding their number throughout the period, thus using their knowledge and connections to secure the cooperation of their communities, e.g. in administering 'petty' justice • The Tudor monarchs significantly increased borough representation in the House of Commons, e.g. 34 new seats were created between 1547 and 1553, allowing local voices to be heard and improving the chances of cooperation rather than revolt • The Tudors used patronage very effectively to improve cooperation between the crown and key figures in the localities, e.g. Henry VII favoured the Stanley family in the key area of Lancashire and north Wales, similarly the Howards in East Anglia • The Tudors secured cooperation from the localities by promoting legislation to deal sympathetically with the increasing social problems of the sixteenth century, e.g. the Acts for Relief of the Poor of 1598 and 1601 • Even in areas that were traditionally problematic for the crown, the Tudors tempered stronger measures with those likely to promote cooperation, e.g. the Law in Wales Acts introduced parliamentary representation to the principality. Arguments and evidence that counter the view that, in the years 1487-1603, the Tudor monarchs preferred the use of cooperation rather than force to secure the crown's control of the localities should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Some Tudor monarchs were quick to use force to deal with disorder in the localities during these years, e.g. the powers of the Council of the North to enforce obedience were strengthened significantly in the 1530s and 1570s • Tudor monarchs significantly increased the duties of the JPs during the sixteenth century, using them increasingly to enforce obedience and conformity in the localities, e.g. Elizabeth I extended their duties to help impose her religious settlement • Under the Statute of Artificers (1563), Elizabeth I compelled royal officials in the localities to force the able-bodied into work, granting JPs the ability to extend working hours and hold down wages • Throughout this period, the Tudor monarchs used force against potential critics that had significant influence in key localities, e.g. Buckingham in 1520, the Percys in 1569, Norfolk in 1572 • For much of the sixteenth century, Tudor monarchs preferred force to cooperation in their treatment of the poor in the localities, e.g. Acts of 1495, 1531 and 1547 each allowed the whipping of vagrants • The Tudors made significant use of force in ensuring their control over Wales and the Marcher counties, e.g. Rowland Lee was given sweeping powers over the workings of justice by the Laws in Wales Acts • The increasing use of crown-appointed lord lieutenants (first used under Henry VIII, and appointed to all counties after 1585) extended centralised control in the localities, facilitating the use of force when necessary. Other relevant material must be credited.