

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 2015

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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.

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

Annotation	Meaning
BP	Blank Page – this annotation must 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.
A	Assert
AN	Analysis
DET	Description
DEV	Develop
EXP	Explains
F	Factor
IRRL	Irrelevance
J	Judgment
LNK	linked
NAQ	Not the question
SC	Simple comment
X	Error/wrong
V	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.**

	AO1a	AO1b
IA	21-24	24-26
IB	18-20	22-23
II	16-17	19-21
III	14-15	16-18
IV	12-13	13-15
V	9-11	11-12
VI	4-8	6-10
VII	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
Total mark for each question = 50	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
Level IA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses a wide range of accurate, detailed and relevant evidence • Accurate and confident use of appropriate historical terminology • Answer is clearly structured and coherent; communicates accurately and legibly <p style="text-align: center;">21-24</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and accurate understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic • Clear and accurate understanding of the significance of issues in their historical context • Answer is consistently and relevantly analytical with developed and substantiated explanations, some of which may be unexpected • The argument evaluates a range of relevant factors and reaches clearly substantiated judgements about relative importance and/or links <p style="text-align: center;">24-26</p>
Level IB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses accurate, detailed and relevant evidence • Accurate use of a range of appropriate historical terminology • Answer is clearly structured and mostly coherent; writes accurately and legibly <p style="text-align: center;">18-20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and accurate understanding of most key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic • Answer is mostly consistently and relevantly analytical with mostly developed and substantiated explanations • Clear understanding of the significance of issues in their historical context. • 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 <p style="text-align: center;">22-23</p>

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

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

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	<p>Assess the reasons for political instability in the period from 1035 to 1065.</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question. The key to high level answers will be a willingness to weigh up the importance of a range of reasons. Candidates should be aware that the question covers the whole period of the Study Topic from 1035 to 1065 and therefore they may consider the problems and instability that followed the death of Cnut. There are a number of issues that candidates might consider and it is possible that these will include Edward's ability to manage the Godwin family, the frequency or otherwise of unrest and how well it was managed and this might lead to a consideration of how close England came to civil war in 1051-2. There might also be mention of the impact of Norman influence and whether that caused disquiet. Some answers might consider the Viking threat and whether it created instability and the use of Danegeld to help create stability. Some answers might suggest that despite the instability there were also elements of stability in government and the development of institutions which made England the best governed state in western Europe and this might be linked to the growth of trade and the development of towns which could be used to indicate stability. However, this might be balanced against the looming issue of the succession, particularly as it became apparent that Edward would not produce an heir. Candidates might also consider the removal of Tostig and the tensions with the Godwin family.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	<p>'The Scandinavian landings in the north of England were the most important reason for Harold's failure to defeat William of Normandy.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. Candidates can offer contradictory explanations, for example that the major reason was the strength of William's forces or his organisational abilities. Examiners should also not underestimate the value of answers that are organised chronologically: excellent answers that appreciate the sequence of events and their significance should not be dismissed as low-level narrative. In arguing that it was the Scandinavian landings candidates may focus on his actions after Stamford Bridge and before Hastings. Candidates may argue that Harold's mistake in rushing back from Stamford Bridge and facing William without a full force and whilst still tired was a major factor in his defeat. Some may argue that Harold was simply unfortunate in that he faced two invasions in quick succession and that the wind changed direction at the moment he was in the north. They may argue that he had to deal with Harald Hardrada as he was a major threat and needed dealing with quickly and decisively. It is easy, with hindsight, to be persuaded that William would launch the more serious challenge, but Harold had to exert his authority in the north as it was a difficult area to govern. Some candidates may argue that it was the strength of William and use the Bayeux Tapestry as evidence of the naval and military preparations that he made. He welded together a diverse group into a formidable fighting force, he was also an excellent commander and some might draw attention to the tactics at Hastings, particularly the feigned retreat. They might also suggest that Papal support gave William an advantage and turned the invasion into a crusade, thereby increasing motivation and the support he received.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	<p>How important was the new Norman elite in the suppression of opposition to William I's rule?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. At the higher levels candidates will balance the role of the new Norman elite against other factors. 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 at Hastings 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. The death of the Anglo Saxon leadership made it easier for William to introduce a new Norman elite and candidates may note how quickly the remainder of the Anglo Saxon leadership was removed. In discussing the Norman elite candidates may make specific reference to men such as Odo. Candidates may balance this against 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.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	<p>'Overmighty subjects were the most important reason for the wars between the Lancastrians and Yorkists.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question. There are many reasons that candidates might consider and is not expected that they will consider them all, but what matters is the quality of the analysis. However, in order to access the higher levels candidates must consider the named factor, even if they argue it was not the most important reason. At the higher levels candidates should evaluate the relative importance of factors and reach a judgement. In discussing the concept of 'overmighty subjects', candidates might make reference to the influence of overmighty subjects and there may be specific mention of Somerset, Warwick and York. They were all men of strength and rivalry between them could not be controlled, even less resolved, by the king. Overmighty subjects often believed that their influence in the localities was more important than the kings' and would resist any attempt to increase royal influence. The rival families of Lancastrians and Yorkists and their desire for power may feature in these comments. The power of overmighty subjects might be balanced against the weakness of the king. Candidates might suggest that it was the weakness of royal authority, particularly the personal failings of Henry that caused the problems. In discussing this, candidates might consider the unsound advice he received, his obstinacy and his mental health. This might be linked to the issue of patronage and Henry's inability to distribute it effectively. Some might also suggest that the influence of Henry's wife, Margaret of Anjou added to the difficulties. It is also possible that some might suggest the loss of land in France was an important factor.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	<p>Assess the reasons why Edward IV's second reign was more successful than his first.</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. Many candidates are likely to note that Edward was deposed at the end of his first reign, but died a natural death at the end of the second and then go on to explain the reasons for this. However, some might challenge this view and argue that his failure to ensure a peaceful succession to his son means that the second period was no more successful and this can be credited. Candidates are likely to consider his relations with the nobility; in the first period of his rule he was dependent upon some powerful nobles such as Warwick and that created problems. He also tried to win over opponents by conciliation, for example Somerset and Percy, but that failed and both continued in rebellion. The problem created by Warwick was the most serious as it resulted in Edward's deposition. Some may argue that this was balanced by the support he did win from some groups of nobles. Some may argue that in his second period of rule he created super-nobles who were only controlled by the sheer force of Edward's personality and therefore the reason for his success was purely short-term. Some candidates will consider how successfully Edward dealt with the problem of finance during his two periods of rule. In the first period he faced a lack of money, which he tried to solve by means of benevolences and forced loans. This was reasonably successful as most paid without complaint. In the second period he was financially very successful and actually died leaving the crown solvent, which also helped to increase both his power and authority.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	<p>'Securing trade agreements was Henry VII's most important foreign policy achievement.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. Candidates should consider a range of achievements and evaluate their relative importance in order to access the higher levels. Some may argue that trade agreements were the most important as they brought Henry much needed financial gain, whilst others might suggest that trade agreements brought him the international recognition he needed. However, some might suggest that trade agreements were only subsidiary and were sacrificed when they conflicted with dynastic or national security. Candidates may show some knowledge of Medina del Campo and link trade and marriage, or they may consider the Magnus Intercursus. Some may argue that the marriages were more important as they brought him European recognition, which was important because of his weak claim, and also gave him an ally with the most powerful nation-Spain. It might also be argued that the marriage of Margaret to James brought at least short term peace with Scotland and also removed the potential threat of Warbeck, which was important to Henry. However, others may consider that his most important achievement was achieving security from the Yorkist threat, although it might be argued that this was only achieved at the end of the period. There might be some consideration of how successful he was in dealing with the threat presented by Margaret of Burgundy. Some might argue that financial gain was the most important achievement given the nature of his finances and use the French pension to support this and also the development and protection of trade, although the latter issue can be debated.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	<p>'Wolsey's greatest domestic achievement was the raising of revenue.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. There is a wide range of domestic policies that candidates might consider and it is not expected that candidates should cover all; it is the quality of analysis that matters. However, candidates should cover a range of areas and this might include legal, social and economic aspects and the church, as well as dealing with the named factor, even if they argue it was not his greatest achievement. Some candidates might establish criteria against which to judge success and this could include pleasing Henry so as to remain in power, gaining personal wealth and prestige or improving the government of the country. Some may argue that his financial reforms were the most successful aspect, particularly in the early years and candidates may use the example of the subsidy to support this and the funding of Henry's foreign policy, which won Wolsey support. There might be consideration of the use of the subsidy and how this linked to Henry's ability to wage war despite being a second rate power. However, if this line is taken it can be balanced by consideration of the Amicable Grant. It is possible that candidates will argue that his judicial reforms were the most successful and point to the increase in cases and the availability of justice for all. In discussing social and economic policies candidates might focus on the issue of enclosure and argue that in the short term it appeared to be successful, but had to be abandoned because of financial needs. The problem of the church may figure in some essays and although some might point to his success in dissolving some monasteries others might argue that, given the power he had, this was a missed opportunity and that he even brought the church into disrepute. There might be some consideration of the divorce and his failure and the consequences, but this should not dominate the answer.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	<p>How effectively did Henry VIII govern from 1540 to 1547?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. Although historiography is not an AS requirement some answers may make reference to the debate about Henry's power in the 1540s, but this is not a requirement for any level. With Henry ageing in this period it is possible to argue that it was a period of weak royal authority and therefore ineffective. No minister replaced Cromwell and Henry took control of events. Some answers will consider the factional issues in the period and argue that these show that Henry had lost control, but others will argue that Henry was playing off the various groups and had ultimate control, the examples of his protection of Cranmer and Catherine Parr might be used to support the argument. Some might examine the last year of Henry's reign and argue that the Seymour faction were able to seize control and use their power to manipulate events to their advantage when Henry died, undermining the balanced Regency Council that Henry had envisaged and suggest that this shows Henry was not effective. They may point to the removal of Gardiner over a minor matter to show how Henry had lost control, although some may argue that this was further evidence of a strong king who demanded his will was obeyed and was therefore effective. Some may argue that Henry actually enjoyed the sport of court politics and delighted in catching people out in order to show his power and that the 1540s were a time when his power was at its greatest. There may be discussion of financial issues with debasement, land sales, borrowing and war expenditure, all of which suggest that it was not effective, although some might argue that Henry's ability to wage war, his greatest desire, suggests otherwise. It is therefore possible to conclude that although he may not have had overall control of events, the final decision making was his.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question set.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	<p>Assess the reasons why foreign affairs caused problems during the reign of Edward VI.</p> <p>There are many reasons that candidates might consider and examiners should not expect all aspects to be discussed, what matters is the quality of analysis. However, candidates should consider a range of reasons, and at the higher levels weigh up the relative importance of the factors in order to reach a balanced conclusion. Candidates might suggest that foreign affairs caused a problem simply because Edward was a minor and it further added to the instability of the period, encouraging an aggressive approach from both France and Scotland. Some might develop this and argue that the threats of invasion, particularly from France, increased the financial difficulties the governments faced. Some might argue that it created problems for the implementation of the religious policy, particularly of Somerset as he feared a Catholic alliance. There might also be reference to the alliance between France and Scotland. This might lead to a consideration of the development of Henry's policy of rough wooing and Somerset's desire to continue the policy to force the marriage between Mary and Edward. The policy towards Scotland might also be linked to financial problems with the cost of garrisoning or the difficulty of raising troops to deal with the unrest of 1549. Some may also argue that foreign policy also caused problems because Somerset was eager to make a name for himself to secure his power and this led to more ambitious policies. Some answers might note that there were fewer problems under Northumberland as he adopted a more peaceful policy because of the very problems that Somerset had created.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
10	<p>How much support was there for the Church in the early sixteenth century?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. Historiography is not a requirement at AS, but candidates who use the views of historians to support their argument should be credited, however descriptive accounts of historians views should not be unduly credited. In arguing that there was still considerable support for the church candidates might consider the evidence that people still volunteered money to the Church, for example in wills and this allowed church building to continue up to the eve of the Reformation. They might also show that the payment of tithes was not unpopular, nor was attendance at church courts, despite events such as the Hunne Case. The church was satisfying the needs of most as Lutheranism and Lollardy found little support, whilst the agricultural year was supported by the church calendar through events such as Rogationtide or Harvest Festival, meanwhile in urban communities the number of guilds and the production of devotional literature shows that the church was still flourishing. Ordination rates were high until the Reformation and complaints about the behaviour of the clergy were few. Some may argue that the situation was no worse than it had been and support this by reference to comments by Chaucer or Langland. Anti-clericalism was a problem, but it was not new and anti-papalism was not strong. There were calls for reform from Colet and Melton, but these were limited. Candidates might also use the example of Wolsey to show that there were individuals who were guilty of abuses, but even where there was absenteeism this was often overcome by the use of curates. Some answers might point to the anti-clerical legislation of the 1529 parliament, but this might be seen as an attack on Wolsey, rather than a general attack on the church.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11	<p>'There was little popular support for the restoration of Catholicism under Mary I.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. Answers in the top level will need to focus on the question of 'little popular support' and consider both the support for and opposition to her religious policy in order to reach a balanced conclusion. Candidates may question the degree of support for her policies and they can gain high marks by this approach, but they should consider alternative approaches. Mary was able to re-introduce Roman Catholicism as the state religion with the Pope restored as the Head of the church and this was greeted with little opposition. On the other hand this can be balanced against the failure to reintroduce monasticism and her inability to restore the financial position of the church as they would have alienated powerful groups in society. Marriage can be seen as a religious policy and she was successful in making a match with Philip of Spain, although it might be questioned whether this was popular. She was successful in putting down Wyatt's rebellion, but achieved little in putting down popular opposition in spite of the persecution. Candidates are likely to question whether the burnings achieved the desired result and helped to restore Catholicism. Some may argue that the opposition shown by the burnings was a minority and most accepted the changes. This might be illustrated by reference to her overcoming of Lady Jane Grey and the popular welcoming of her as queen and the restoration of mass before it became law or by the time it took Elizabeth to impose Protestantism, particularly in the north. Candidates might make reference to the debates in parliament over religious legislation, discussing issues such as the heresy laws, in order to argue whether her policy had popular support.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
12	<p>Assess the seriousness of the problems facing Catholics from 1558 to 1589.</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. Candidates might consider a variety of reasons and at the higher levels should evaluate their relative importance and produce a balanced conclusion. Reference might be made to the Religious Settlement of 1559 which retained some conservative features, especially in the communion service and vestments and caused difficulties for some Catholics in terms of reaction and compliance. However, firmer actions were also taken, including measures against recusants although these were enforced unevenly and once again legislation caused problems for Catholics as to whether they should conform as 'church papists' or not attend services. It might be argued that the loss of priests removed a central requirement to practising Catholics and that the missionary priests from the 1580s had little effect in spite of government alarm at their threat, therefore it was difficult for many to retain their faith. The Church of England was increasingly seen as the national church and could accommodate conservatives, there might also be consideration of the need to conform in order to achieve patronage. Specific developments such as the papal bull of 1570 and the Armada might have lessened support as might the lack of papal leadership in the early years and candidates might comment on the lack of effective encouragement from the Papacy in the crucial early years of Elizabeth's reign. Some may comment on Elizabeth's handling of Catholicism and argue that this created difficulties. They may argue that Elizabeth handled this well ensuring it was not serious. There was no serious unrest due to the moderate nature of the settlement and her avoidance of creating martyrs. Some answers may also consider the Catholic challenge of the Northern Earls. This rebellion failed to raise the large-scale support that had been seen in 1536 and suggests that Catholicism was declining naturally. The foreign threat appeared serious at the start of the period, although some may argue that Philip needed her support. He would not support Mary Queen of Scots as this would increase French influence in England. This limited foreign support for the Catholic cause at the very time Elizabeth was at her weakest. Elizabeth's ability to unite the nation may be used to show she handled the potential threat well and that the Armada was a defining moment which forced Catholics to choose between nation and faith.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
13	<p>How serious were the religious problems Elizabeth I faced in 1558?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. Candidates will need to consider the seriousness of the religious problems that Elizabeth faced. Answers should focus on religion. Traditionally, historians have argued that Elizabeth faced a difficult religious situation and many are likely to support this view and argue that the problems have not been exaggerated. The religious situation was difficult as Elizabeth was seen as illegitimate in Catholic eyes and therefore, even without her own beliefs, would have to follow a Protestant direction. This was a serious problem as Mary had been able to successfully restore Catholicism. The problems facing Elizabeth in this area can be illustrated by consideration of the problems in the passage of the Religious Settlement. However, some may put forward the opposite view and argue that Elizabeth was able to establish the religious settlement without unrest. Some answers might link the religious problems to other issues such as Elizabeth's legitimacy and foreign policy to show how serious the religious issues were. However, some might argue that although Elizabeth's legitimacy was debateable it was unlikely that Philip would take action to place Mary Queen of Scots on the throne as that would increase French influence in England and weaken the Spanish sea route to the Netherlands. Philip also did much to prevent Elizabeth's excommunication in this period, once again lessening the religious problem. It might also be noted that he offered himself in marriage and therefore Elizabeth was not as isolated as has been suggested and that this lessened the problems in imposing a protestant settlement. The problem of war with France was also solved quickly although it did see the loss of Calais.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
14	<p>'Elizabeth I failed to manage her parliaments effectively.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. Historiography is not a requirement of AS and references to the views of historians are not necessary for any mark, although credit will be given for relevant references. There are a number of areas that candidates might consider when discussing the view that Elizabeth failed to manage her parliaments effectively. These are likely to include the issues of parliamentary privilege, religion, especially the religious settlement and the activities of the Puritans, the problem of Mary Queen of Scots, marriage and succession, foreign policy at certain times and financial aspects, such as monopolies. Parliament was a sounding board and allowed the monarch to discover the views of the political elite and for them to take back the laws that they had to impose and Elizabeth was able to exploit this function, particularly as she was able to prorogue, dissolve and summon parliament at will. There might be mention of her ability to raise finance from parliament throughout her reign and the inability of parliament to use control of the purse strings to influence policy. There might be some mention of her use of flattery to manage parliament, particularly her Golden Speech after the monopolies problem. However, this might be balanced by the argument that as MPs became better educated they were increasingly able and willing to challenge the control exercised on parliament through Privy Councillors and the Speaker. This may be supported by the argument that parliament was growing in assertiveness and that there were anti-government views in the Commons, particularly from the puritan members. There might be discussion of the so-called Puritan choir and its impact and importance. Some may argue that they did not exist, there was no party and few were Puritans pushing their religious views, but others may argue they were an active and well-organised lobby that created problems for Elizabeth. Some answers might consider the role of the House of Lords, which helped the queen in the 1590s over subsidies. The presence of Cecil in the Lords from 1572 may also have helped to ensure that there was co-operation. At the highest levels some answers might show that parliament spent longer discussing local issues and those bills were often passed with few problems. Some answers may place parliament in the wider context of the government of England that it was only a secondary instrument in the governance of the nation, which could be ignored by the court or council or that it was still an irregular part of government.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
15	<p>To what extent were monopolies the most serious economic and financial problem Elizabeth I faced?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. There is a range of economic and financial problems that candidates can consider, but they must give due attention to the named factor, even if they argue that it was not the most important. Some may argue that monopolies became a serious issue only towards the end of the period and this might be balanced by a discussion of Elizabeth's handling of the issue, particularly through the Golden Speech. Some candidates may argue that it was a serious problem by placing it in context of rising prices and unemployment, linking it to the issue of inflation. Inflation had a major impact on crown revenue and impacted on the cost of warfare, which would be a major item of expenditure at the end of the period. Inflation also had an impact on taxation returns, although some may suggest that it was Elizabeth's failure to update assessments that was the bigger problem. Some may consider the problem of Crown expenditure and selling of Crown lands, others may look at customs as issues. There might also be discussion of problems such as poor harvests and unemployment which government legislation suggested was a serious problem, particularly in the 1590s. Some might consider the economic problems of the cloth trade particularly with the collapse of Antwerp.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
16	<p>'Peace with Spain (1604) was the most serious cause of foreign policy disputes between James I and his parliaments'. How far do you agree?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. At the higher levels candidates will need to address the issue of Peace with Spain rather than simply explain why foreign policy caused disputes. Some answers may claim that foreign policy was not a major cause of conflict between James and his parliaments and this is a valid approach. In considering peace with Spain candidates might suggest that peace was unpopular as MPs saw war against the Catholic enemy as important and thought that in making peace James was not upholding the Protestant cause, despite the cost of the war. The pursuit of a peaceful policy appeared to be an appeasement of Catholic powers, which was not popular with parliament. James I soon made peace with Spain, through the Treaty of London in 1604, and this was not popular with some who made money from the war and others who regarded Spain as the arch-enemy. Candidates might argue that there were other more important reasons for problems over foreign policy although they were linked. James believed that foreign policy was an essential part of the royal prerogative whereas critics resisted the claim, especially parliament as it had to vote the funds to sustain the policy and that this made it a serious issue at various points during his reign. Secondly, the practicalities of his foreign policy proved unpopular. The pursuit of a peaceful policy appeared to be an appeasement of Catholic powers, which was not popular with parliament. James tried to maintain a balance, for example, marrying his daughter, Elizabeth to Frederick of the Palatinate and making an agreement with the German Protestant Princes. However, for many in parliament his policy did not go far enough and they wanted England to actively intervene in the Thirty Years War. They saw Protestantism as under threat and believed that James should help to defend it. The marriage of Charles became an important diplomatic tool, but it also revealed further conflict. The king's reluctance to offend Spain led to unpopular developments, such as the execution of Raleigh and finally the embarrassment of Charles' failed venture to Spain to agree a marriage. The intervention in the Thirty Years War in 1624 was too late to save James from criticism. He was criticised for following policies which were seen at times to be basically wrong and other times right but ineffective. There might also be discussion of the nature of that policy and the debate over land or sea war. Some might also argue that the conflict over foreign policy became more serious only after the outbreak of the Thirty Years War.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
17	<p>'The inadequacy of royal finances was the most important cause of James I's financial problems'. How far do you agree?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. James inherited a difficult financial situation from Elizabeth I. The courts of the Stuarts were expensive. James I's attempt to revise customs duties, through the Book of Rates was unpopular, but Parliament was unwilling to grant enough supply to overcome his difficulties. Some answers may identify the financial problems that James faced, such as the inherited debt and the inadequacy of royal finances and suggest that it was the scale of the problem that was the major issue. However, others may suggest that it was James' extravagance, particularly money spent at court or on royal favourites that caused conflict. There may be some consideration of foreign policy and the differing views of James and parliament and this can be linked to financial clashes. Some answers might argue that parliament used the issue of supply to try and obtain redress of grievances, whilst others may suggest that there was a lack of trust between the two, shown in the failure of the Great Contract. Issues such as monopolies and impositions may also receive consideration. The king's financial difficulties exacerbated a generally difficult relationship between James I, who insisted on his right to rule by Divine Right which would inhibit the role of Parliament, and members of Parliament who were more eager to defend what they saw as just privileges to influence royal policy. The Great Contract, 1610, failed. James' later Parliaments were affected by controversies over monopolies and foreign policy.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
18	<p>How far were Charles I's opponents to blame for the outbreak of civil war in 1642?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. Some candidates might argue that it was not the fault of Charles' opponents and instead focus on the king, but even if this approach is adopted there should be a balanced discussion. However, for the higher levels candidates must write at least a good paragraph on Charles' opponents and explain why they were not to blame: if they take this approach, they cannot simply dismiss their role. In considering Charles' opponents, candidates may consider the role of Pym and the increasingly radical nature of his demands which led to the creation of two sides and therefore made war possible. Candidates may consider issues such as religion or the desire to control the militia as being crucial in developments leading to civil war and argue that these were due to Charles' opponents. 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 and consideration should be given to Pym and how far his policies and outlook were to blame. Stronger answers might note how the opposition within parliament divided over time as some became more radical in their demands. Other forms of alternative approach will be a focus on 1640-2, from the meeting of the Long Parliament to the outbreak of the civil war, or the longer term approach 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. When considering Charles' contribution they might consider his Arminianism, encouraged and enforced by Laud, which 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 and how Charles handled them, which were strongly linked to religion. There were also suspicions about the influence of Henrietta Maria. However, candidates might consider political divisions, including Charles' tendencies towards absolutism. His prerogative powers also caused disquiet and these were attacked. The arrest and subsequent execution of Strafford was a turning point, but how far was this due to Charles? Control of the army was also 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.

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

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Facsimile: 01223 552553

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