



Examiners' Report June 2024

GCE History 9HI0 30

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see that candidates were able to engage effectively across the ability range in this series of exams with A Level paper 9HI030 that deals with Lancastrians, Yorkists, and Henry VII, 1399-1509. The paper is divided into three sections. Section A contains a compulsory question that is based on two enquiries linked to one source. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting five second order concepts – cause, consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference, and significance. Section C comprises a choice of essays that relate to aspects of the process of change over a period of at least 100 years (AO1).

Most candidates appeared to organise their time effectively and there was little evidence of candidates being unable to attempt all three sections of the paper within the time allocated, although a very small number did not complete their response to Section C. There continues to be an increase this year in the number of scripts that were seen that posed problems for examiners with a lack of legibility of handwriting, some of which were almost entirely indecipherable. Examiners are only able to give credit for what they can read. There was some evidence this summer of a number of candidates abbreviating words that should not be abbreviated in formal written English, eg the use of gov instead of government. This is not a development that is welcomed.

In Section A, the strongest answers demonstrated an ability to draw out and develop reasoned inferences from the source for both enquiries and to evaluate the source thoroughly in relation to the demands of the two enquiries on the basis of both contextual knowledge and the nature, origin and purpose of the source. Some candidates continue to use their contextual knowledge to describe events, sometimes with only tangential links to what is in the source, in great detail, rather than using it to illuminate and to discuss the sources. This sometimes resulted in candidates not dealing with the source adequately. In other cases, candidates might offer up no contextual knowledge to support their arguments and analysis. It is disappointing to note that a number of candidates did not explicitly address the focus of at least one of the enquiries or that candidates overlooked some element of the question. Some responses were seen where candidates dismissed one of the enquiries as having no material available for it. This will never be the case – both enquiries always have some relevant material, even though it is not necessarily always balanced.

In Section B, examiners were impressed by the number of responses that clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second order concept that was being targeted by the question and shaped their responses appropriately to meet the demands of the question. It continues to be the case that a number of responses were seen that had a tendency to only deal with one side of an argument; some of these were very impressive in dealing with that one side, showing the links between the issues that were raised, but it is essential that candidates acknowledge the existence of a counter argument, where appropriate. Candidates need to be aware of the chronological parameters of questions and to ensure that they write across the chronology. Equally, the evidence that is presented should come from within the timeframe of the chronology of the question.

Section C requires candidates to answer a breadth question. The questions in this section require chronological range, as has been pointed out in previous Principal Examiner reports, this has important implications for the higher levels in bullet point 2 of the mark scheme. To access bullet point 2 at level 5 candidates are expected to have responded 'fully' to the demands of the question. The requirements of questions will vary and key developments relating to the question may be more specific to the entire chronological range in some questions and options than in others. However, it was judged not possible for candidates to have 'fully met' the demands of any section C question unless at least 75% of the chronological range of the question was addressed. To access bullet point 2 at level 4 candidates need to meet most of the demands of the question. It was unlikely that most of the demands of the question would be met if the answer had a restricted range that covered less than 60% of its chronology. There seemed to be greater use made of the practice of 'bookending' the chronology this summer with little between those 'bookends'. This approach is unlikely to meet the demands of the higher levels in bullet point 2. It would appear that in this section of the paper in particular, there are some candidates who are not reading the question with sufficient care and who are using their own preferred question focus rather than the one that has been set on the paper. This clearly has an impact on achievement.

The candidates' performance on individual questions is considered in the next section.

Question 1

Most candidates were able to engage with the two enquiries on the level of threat posed by Warbeck and the power of Henry VII and only a very small number of candidates were not able to make at least some valid inferences from the source material and comprehension of the source material did not seem to pose a problem. Most had some knowledge of the context (ie the circumstances surrounding Henry VII's seizure of the throne and the threat of pretenders, Warbeck's foreign support and Henry's use of bonds to control his nobles). However, knowledge was often used to confirm or add to details. The very strongest answers used this to put the source in context (eg what was expected of nobles/monarchs in terms of retinues and the changed international scene by 1497 because of Henry's diplomacy) and relate it to the value of the evidence. Comments on provenance tended to focus on the fact that Henry might exaggerate the threat or his power in his letter or that the evidence could be trusted as it was written by him. Some of this analysis was not developed or linked to the value of the evidence enough, and many candidates found difficulty in identifying how the source could be useful to historians. Some answers to this question displayed strong performance in one trait (eg making use of the source material and developing inferences related to the two enquiries) but lost marks because of weaker or almost non-existent performance in one of the other two bullet points. More candidates than previously included virtually no contextual knowledge or made almost no use of the provenance to evaluate the value and consider the weight the evidence could carry. Candidates are reminded that all three bullet points in the mark scheme need to be addressed in responses.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the seriousness of opposition towards Henry VII and the extent of Henry VII's power.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(20)
This letter from Henry VII in 1497 details to Sir Gilbert Talbot ~~shows~~ displays the king's response to Perkin Warbeck a pretender to the throne claiming to be Richard of York. Perkin Warbeck had claimed this since the beginning early stages of Henry VIII's reign and had attempted two previous invasions. More ~~he~~ Perkin Warbeck came to Cornwall to champion a Cornish Tax rebellion.

The letter does reveal the extent of the threat posed to Henry VII from Perkin Warbeck in many ways. Firstly, he tells Gilbert Talbot that Perkin Warbeck had "come to land in our ~~country~~ county of Cornwall." Here we see an immediate threat acknowledged by the king. Warbeck has landed in England illegally and his mere presence as a pretend rival claimant to Henry VII does pose a threat. This threat is compounded by the Cornish tax rebellion in the same year. Henry VII had levied a tax on much of the county for war with Scotland, a tax which the Cornish, feeling ~~also~~ for removed from the conflict resented. A commoner revolt led by a little known

bloke with gained gentry and nobility support in Somerset, as sweeping across the south coast. Upon their defeat outside of London they called for Perkin Warbeck, believed to be Richard of York to champion their rebellion, we see in the letter Warbeck arising to do so. This furthered the threat as the rebellion now had a rival claimant whilst a false one. The physical threat to Henry VII discussed was later seen by Warbeck's failed siege of Exeter with an army of 8,000, mostly rebels. As this the threat is seen physical threat is seen in the letter and is supported by historical fact. As an official dispatch from the king to whom Henry calls a "trusted knight" the, asking for military support, the claim gains validity and thus see.

Further we see the physical and armed threat of Warbeck's rebellion in Henry VIII's demands for "one hundred and twenty strong men... with weapons" from Gilbert Talbot as well as his detailing of the army he has sent with Carl Willoughby de Broke. Here we see the scale of the armed response deemed necessary by Henry VIII, a telling indicator of the threat the king deemed Warbeck to pose. 124 armed men from an entitled lord such as Sir Gilbert Talbot can be seen to be a large amount, further the king sends "most trusted counsellor" and "steward of the household" a powerful role in medieval England to suppress Warbeck indicating the threat

the king perceived. As a contemporary source from the king himself we can see a unique picture of his mortality, he seems concerned using ~~so~~ pleasant language to demand troops from Talbot and using ~~key~~ ~~so~~ cunning to attack Wake. This view into the king's psyche provides us for assessing perceived threat, yet as a notoriously controlling king, Henry VII could be projecting an exaggerated amount of the threat, yet the later army of 8,000 soldiers seems to indicate otherwise.

Finally, the letter discusses Wake's international support, illuminating the wider threat to Henry VII. Henry VII discusses Wake's support from Scotland, hints at Irish support and most importantly support from Brittany: "with two small ships and a boat from Brittany". Wake had been travelling as a pretender for some time and is doing so guided support from many international Yorkist supporters and enemies of the Tudors. He had support from Margaret of Burgundy, long standing support for King James of Scotland, with the two sneaking England together and Wake marrying a relative of James and even the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian. We see this support materialise with Breton ships transporting Wake to Cornwall. This discussion of international support, by the king himself provides much

use to the historians as we see the support materialise in this crown.

Overall the letter provides ^{much} insight to the historians assessing the threat posed to Henry in that we see the physical threat of the Warbeck and the furnish with the king's response as well as the international support for Warbeck and thus enmity towards Henry with these centres also being hostile towards the Tudor monarch outside of their support to Warbeck. As a contemporary letter from the king the validity and the case is irrefutable.

The letter also provides us when assessing Henry VI's control in England and abroad. We see Henry VI's foreign policy and attempts to subdue threats via diplomacy. ~~As~~ Henry points out that Warbeck was "lately driven out of the country and forced to sail by the King of Scots". This is in reference to Henry's offer of marriage alliance to the Scottish king James between Henry's daughter Isabel and James. Despite having planned an invasion, Henry began to seek a more conciliatory approach as the matter broke and had begun negotiations for such an arrangement so long as Warbeck was not harboured in Scotland. James thus told Warbeck to leave as seen in the letter. Further, Henry desires good relations with

Irish lords: "could have been captured by us
Cosins, the Earls of Kildare and of Desmond" arguing that
his Irish magnates could have captured Warwick had
he not fled. This displays Henry's power as an earlier
pretender attempt in 1486 with Lambert Simond had
been supported by these Irish lords yet having
debunked claims that Simond was Edmund, Earl of
Warrick, he did not punish the Irish nobles and earned
their loyalty. Thus we see that Henry's power is seen
in his foreign policy with other alliances on the
horizon with Scotland and the loyalty of the Irish
nobles, Henry's power freed Warwick to England.
As a letter written at the time and by the king the
use to the historian is confused as we see Henry's
personal belief in the loyalty of the Irish. Yet written in
late 1497, the proposed marriage is not mentioned
by name as it had not been finalized.

Finally, we can see Henry's power in his
monetary coercion and control of retainers with
his demand for armed men from G. Talbot. With
his demand for 124 men, he says "We do not need
any more than that" a subtle warning towards the
Talbot. Here, Henry's restriction and attitude towards
retaining is seen as he controls his nobles
rights to armed men vigorously. Although his most

successful retaining law could not arise until 1504, we can see his control of his nobles ~~at~~ via retaining already in 1497. Further, Henry divorces "the reward of money" for Talbot's supply of men, indicating the strong state of royal finance and the control that came with it. Henry's ruthless use of bonds and recognisances deeply affected the nobles financial freedom and decreased his reliance on them. From the ~~mouth of~~ rather in the King's words here we see his subtle control in the form of finance and retaining, a control that was essential to his success. The use of such statements from the King himself is great in light of knowledge of his policy towards both retaining and finance.

Overall, this letter from the King in 1497 provides much use to the historian when covering both the threat against him in 1497 and his control. We see the physical and armed threat of Wake's as viewed by the King himself, despite potential hyperbole because of his controlling nature. The threat depicted by the King in Wake's presence and the necessity for such an armed response is in line with historical knowledge of the threat which provides use. Further, the intentional threat is seen and confused by historical knowledge with Wake's exploit.

Perhaps most importantly we see the king's attitude towards his foreign policy and international support as well as his harsh line in his control of the nobles. As a contemporary and first hand account, and Henry's renown for reliable records the source's reliability and use are increased further.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is a level 5 response to this question. The response interrogates the source in relation to both enquiries in a sustained way throughout the answer. It distinguishes between the claims being made and information. The contextual knowledge is used to illuminate what can be gained from the content and displays a secure understanding. The quality of the analysis has been made clear throughout the response.

Question 2

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is referred to as the quintessential good king, Henry V's successes ^{in France} ~~in France~~ both militarily and through diplomacy characterised his reign ~~from~~ during 1415-21. Success through diplomacy was evident with the changing relations in Burgundy enabling Henry to achieve diplomatic success in the Treaty of Troyes (1420) marrying Catherine of Valois. However, this success was ultimately derived from the psychological loss of morale in France which came through Henry's military triumphs at Agincourt (1415) and Normandy (1417-19.) As such I ~~strongly~~ ^{strongly} disagree with this statement.

Evidently the Treaty of Troyes (1420) enabled great success in France due to it ~~the~~ significantly increasing Henry V's personal powerbase. Henry V was able to ~~exploit~~ achieve this through exploiting the French creating a Burgundian Alliance in 1419 after John the Fearless was murdered at Montereau (September 10th 1419.) This led to success in France as this

diplomatic alliance negated the possibility of a French-Burgundian alliance undermining France's power and thus helped negotiate the Treaty of Troyes.

The Treaty itself ~~significant~~ was significant in Henry's French success as he ~~was~~ he became heir to the ^{French} throne after Charles VI died.

This ~~so~~ extremely increased Henry's powerbase as he now through diplomacy ~~as~~ he gained mass control over both crowns.

Also, the treaty led to the marriage of Catherine of Valois. This was crucial in consolidating French success as ^{the marriage} ~~it emphasized~~ enabled Henry to further secure the Lancastrian regime through as he could now have children. Therefore, diplomacy was the reason for success in France because it enabled Henry V to

culminate a significant powerbase to ~~that~~ exert in both England and France. However, it is evident this ability to undermine France came as a result of French losses as such military ^{triumphs} ~~losses~~ ^{now} enabled success in France.

More evidently, Henry V's decisive

victory at Agincourt (25th October 1415) was fundamental in ~~free~~ success in France as it enabled Henry to exert long-term authority throughout 1415-21. The ~~inevitable~~ ^{decisive} battle at Agincourt, ~~had~~ ~~the~~ ~~to~~ Harfleur had been seized on the 22nd September 1415 and ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~2~~ at Agincourt, Henry's decisive victory was a result of strategic planning such as archer's ambushing. As such this victory was crucial to success in France as it undermined psychologically the French who had to deal with the mentally Charles VI. ~~the~~ Furthermore, the domestic impact ~~domer~~ was significant in success in France as propagandist public support quickly amassed for Henry. Many had seen this ^{military triumph} ~~victory~~ as a sign by God Henry V was right to be King and chroniclers such as Thomas Walsingham depicted the English army to be 8,000 in comparison to the French's 140,000. Although exaggerated, the victory at Agincourt was crucial in improving domestic support for Henry which enabled him to utilize this support for further successes in

France (i.e. high taxation for Normandy.) Δ
Therefore, Henry V's military triumph at Agincourt was extremely significant to success in France as it enabled Henry V to culminate ^{capture, amount of} large domestic support ~~to~~ to further challenge the power of France leading to later success in engaging in diplomatic acts such as the Treaty of Troyes.

Likewise, Henry V's successful conquest in Normandy enabled success in France as it helped ^{Henry V to} exert both political and economic support ~~of~~ authority over France and particularly Normandy. Beginning on the 1st August 1417, Caen quickly became besieged by the 4th September 1417. This was important to the success of France as it ~~enabled~~ Caen was the second most important town in Normandy as they were undermining their ability to challenge Henry and the English. ~~This~~ This was also important as it led to further captures such as Domfront and Alençon and also ~~Cherbourg~~ Cherbourg by September 1418 further contributing to success in France as those in Normandy were ~~in~~ psychologically

damaged by extensive losses. Most importantly, the ^{successful capture} loss of Rouen on the 19th January 1419 was crucial in French success in France as it enabled him to ~~exercise~~ exercise economic authority over Normandy, fining Normandy £50,000 whilst also enabling political authority, proclaiming those in Normandy to accept Henry V as the lord of Normandy. Therefore the successful military triumph in Normandy enabled great contribution to success in France because it enabled Henry V to further develop his powerbase against the ~~France~~ French whilst simultaneously ~~chatter~~ undermining their morale. However, it can be argued the success in France due to Normandy was partially ~~convived~~ convived as the expensive taxation to fund the conquest undermined Henry V's economic position post 1419 thus their military triumph hindered ~~the~~ later diplomacy. However, it is evident the conquest of Normandy did have ~~some~~ ^{evident} significance in contributing to French success.

victory at Agincourt enabled the marriage to Catherine of Valois as Henry's ~~own~~ ambition to ~~military~~ invade was due to ~~that~~ the rejection ~~was~~ of the marriage by the French. As such, ~~as~~ this implied military ~~status~~ triumphs enabled diplomacy later and which solidified French success in France for Henry V.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is a level 5 response. There is sustained question focus and analysis of the material throughout. In its analysis, this response weaves effectively between the differing impact of diplomacy and military success, showing the relative importance of each before reaching a sustained conclusion.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Planning is key to ensure that your line of argument is clear and sustained throughout your response.

Question 3

This was the less popular question in section B. Overall this question was understood fairly well. Candidates were able to assess the ways that Richard Duke of York was and was not a threat to Henry VI. Stronger answers were able to hone in on the 'significant threat' element of the question. The strongest candidates were able to provide a balanced assessment from both Lancastrian and Yorkist perspectives, recognising the importance of political instability and factionalism in the period. Weaker candidates wanted to talk about Henry VI as opposed to York in general. Quite a few answers strayed from the specific focus of the question and brought in other factors that posed a threat to Henry VI (eg himself, Margaret of Anjou). There was often an over-reliance on narrative, with insufficient critical analysis of the Duke of York's actions and motivations. A few answers also strayed outside the dates of the question, discussing earlier events like Cade's rebellion of 1450. Nonetheless, there was good knowledge of York's protectorates, the battles of between 1455-1460 and the Act of Accord as well as the Parliament of Devils and candidates were able to use this knowledge to debate the threat posed by York.

The Duke of York was a vengeful man during 154-60, ~~at~~ whereby he took action of rebellion ~~against the~~ ~~king~~, ~~some~~ ~~intended~~ ~~and~~ showing a desires rule and take control, such as ~~At~~ in the Battle of Wakefield. However, some actions taken by him were not perceived to be a direct threat to ~~the~~ ~~king~~ such as Henry VI's throne such as the Battle of St Albans (1st one). In my ~~belief~~ ^{opinion}, I believe that York had a desire to free the king ~~off~~ from his evil councillors but the actions he took to do this may have given the impression of a self determined individual.

Some historians might agree with this statement and say that Henry VI's hold on the throne the Duke of York never really seriously intended Henry VI's throne. This is evident in the Battle of St Albans on the 22nd May 1455, whereby the king was captured, however Yorkists remained loyal subjects to the king suggesting that they only wanted to free the king from his evil councilors such as Somerset who was executed during this battle. Their loyalty was also evident on the 25th May when the king was reinstated the title of King of Yorkish pleads allegiance to him begging on their knees to be forgiven and that their intentions were pure.

This suggests that the Duke of York's cause was not to destabilise the king's throne but it was actually to work in the interests of the king ensuring he wasn't taken advantage of by these evil councilors like Somerset and other leading nobles.

Some historians however may disagree with his statement and conclude that the Duke of York did seriously threaten Henry VIII more through his ~~political~~ tactical absence. After ^{the battle of} Ludlow Bridge which surprised the Duke of York due to the sheer size of the Lancastrian forces, York fled to Ireland out of fear. This exile became advantageous for him because he was able to regain the win Anglo-Irish politicians, meet ~~with~~ ^{with} him with greater autonomy, political recognition and ~~both~~ ^{bring} military support and resources. These benefits proved to be significant in the Battle of Marston due to the Yorkist victory. This therefore suggests that the Duke of York intended to threaten the king more seriously by gaining 'foreign' allies and recognition from ~~the~~ ^{these} ~~authorities~~ ^{authorities} who yielded power. Furthermore, the provision of military support implies that the Duke of York did seriously pose a threat to Henry VIII more as he was physically inert and had a reputation of being a ~~firmly~~ ^{firmly} focused leader who

had very few military capabilities. This suggests that the Duke of York gain of military support from ~~these~~ his lie in Ireland meant that he was trying to overpower Henry VI's military power which was not as prominent, to get a hold of his throne. ~~However~~ However, it could be argued that after the Yorkist victory of the Battle, rebels were quick to show their loyalty to the king, again justifying their actions as simply ~~the~~ getting rid of the king's evil council not attempting to seize the throne.

It can also be argued that the Duke of York didn't seriously mean the king hold on the throne, instead it posed a ^{serious} threat to the king's succession. His son Prince Edward. This was Duke of York's final attempt to gain control ~~over the king's government~~, in which the Act of Accord passed in 1460, this was a compromise act, allowing the king to be classed as the king forever, but if a ^{new} intended prince Edward, claiming that the Duke of York was the next heir in line (he inherited

the crown for himself). This posed a serious threat to the son of Henry VI which led to the Queen and her sons supporters reinforcing ~~the~~ prince Edward's rights through a written document, this had to be managed by others as prince Edward was only 7 at the time. This shows how much of a serious threat ~~the~~ the Duke of York was early on into prince Edward's life. Having not yet taken the heir granted to him by inheritance this also shows how ^{on} one side it can be argued that ~~the~~ this meant the king's ^{indirectly} succession ~~was~~ causing political instability as traditionally, his son would take the throne after him. However it can also be deemed less directly serious to the kings throne as the Act of Accord noted his position and didn't challenge this. This therefore suggests that the Duke of York's actions did mean the king's hold on the throne both directly and indirectly but were not majorly serious considering his son prince Edward was the main target and his future ^{claims to the} throne.

In conclusion, I believe that the Duke of York never posed a serious threat to Henry's throne and this is evident through the several battles which result in an acceptance and submission of loyalty to the king, with constant reminders being given to the king that it is not him that they want to control but they want to remove the corrupt councilors. Although, some actions taken such as his capture may be seen to be an example of treason, he was always returned to civilian life and reassured by Yorkists' loyalties.



This is a level 5 response. It maintains an analytical focus throughout, evaluating thoroughly, and supports that focus with precise and specific knowledge of the threat that the Duke of York posed.

Question 4

Both questions in Section C were generally answered chronologically, king by king, likely to ensure that the full date range was covered. However, a thematic approach, although less common, did lead to some sophisticated analysis. Whichever approach was taken, the element of change over time was often addressed well in the strongest answers and conclusions.

This question was well understood by candidates, posing no serious issues, leading to a large number of very good responses. Most took a chronological approach, concluding that financial stability increased towards the end of the period, but with some of the better answers linking financial security to the wider context as well as the nature of the king. Answers most commonly discussed Henry IV's promise the 'live of his own' and the Long Parliament, taxation granted for Henry V's French campaigns, Henry VI's debts the Treaty of Picquigny and Henry VII's use of bonds. There was some impressive recall of statistics, especially from those able to include detail on the Duchy of Lancaster. Strong answers also tended to make links between the financial stability of Edward IV and Henry VII and their ability to rule without parliament towards the end of the period. It was possible to answer this question successfully by looking at the different sources of income such as land, taxation, foreign war or diplomacy and justice, but these responses were very few and far between. That said, they were often able to make some sophisticated comparisons across the time period. Only a small number of candidates did not cover the whole breadth of the period under consideration. Some responses lacked a clear definition of "financial security," leading to unfocused arguments, and it is recommended that candidates are clear about the terms in the question when structuring their arguments.

To say that the monarchy had financial security throughout 1399-1509 is accurate to a certain extent. This is seen as Henry VII from 1485-1509, ^{Henry V} ~~IV~~ from 1413-22, Henry IV from 1399-1413 and Edward IV ~~from~~ in his second reign from 1471-83 all had political financial affairs and therefore security. However, Henry ~~IV~~ ^{IV and V} ~~can~~ ~~1422-60~~ ~~not~~ be seen to have difficulty, but more importantly Henry VI extremely struggled financially and did not have security.

On the one hand the monarchy can be seen to be financially secure through Henry VII, this is due to the fact he was able to tame the nobility and gain money from this. Firstly, he used bonds and recognisances whereby the nobility would be fined for poor behaviour but said to receive the money back upon good behaviour. However, Henry VII was the one who decided this therefore money was often kept. This was carried out on over half of the nobles at the time, allowing him financial security. Furthermore,

he passed Acts of Attainder, ~~the~~ most crucially when branding his reign to the day before the Battle of Bosworth on the 22nd of August 1485, allowing him to take land of anyone who fought for Richard III, as they were claimed as traitors, increasing his wealth. Moreover, he passed acts of resumption which allowed ^{to crown} lands that were previously given away to be returned, this gained him enormous amounts of money, ensuring security. Also, ~~the use of benefices~~ ^{he limited the number of} where the nobles would ~~perage~~ new nobles in his reign to 3 and decreased the noble population from 60 in 1485 to 40 in 1509, this was crucial as it meant less money was needed to be gifted.

Edward IV, the second most wealthy noble after Henry VII who was most important in making financial security in 1399-1507, was also gifted financially, he established the use of the chamber which provided money efficiently and quickly to him directly, allowing for increased income. He stayed out of foreign wars, limiting spending and used 4 Acts of resumption in his second reign and over 100 Acts of Attainder, allowing him to boot

from income and didn't have to rely on Parliament to grant tax, improving relations, showing security, yet ~~Moreover, the use of benevolences were the~~ of most importance for Edward IV was the Treaty of Picquigny in 1475 where due to threat of war that France did not wish for the treaty was produced as a resulting alternative. It required France to provide immediately £15,000 and from then on £10,000 annually, allowing Edward IV to be financially secure, although this provoked question about his use of tax and benevolences this ~~essentially~~ essentially provided Edward IV with stability overall.

Henry IV can be seen to be stable for the most part of his reign as he was very successful in wars with France, for example, Agincourt in 1415 and capturing Caen in 1417, along with Rouen in 1419. This provided him with much stability. In addition, the inheritance from his father's Duchy of Lancaster was also significant. His father, ^{Henry IV} had his own income, separate to Parliament from the Duchy of Lancaster which allowed for security.

Henry VII, Edward IV, Henry V and Henry IV all demonstrate financial ~~that~~ security through, bonds and recognisances, Acts of Attainder and reversion, pre-nuptial inheritance and most importantly, diplomacy in the Treaty of Picquigny for Edward IV.

On the other hand, monarchs can be seen to be financially insecure, this is seen after 1420 in Henry V's reign where Parliament refused to grant any more tax due to ^{the} wish to tax the French instead, leading to Henry V becoming bankrupt in 1422. Furthermore, his father, Henry IV was questioned by Parliament for not using his own income to fund battles between his ~~enemies~~ ^{rivals}, for example, with Henry Hotspur at the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, Scrymgeour's rebellions in 1405, that was already in complaint of high tax, showing instability financially and owing Glyndwr's threat. These all led to Henry IV having to ask Parliament to grant tax as he was financially insecure.

The most important monarch for showing financial instability is Henry VI, this is because he was particularly weak, cared more

show spirituality than military, evident as he lost Normandy in 1450 and Gascony in 1453, this loss of land alongside the loss of Maine due to the Treaty of Tours in 1444, led to a lack of income and meant many people lost their homes and had to flee back to England. This was ^{economic} ^{the 30,000 rebels in} ^{from May to July 1450} ^{cause of} "Cade's rebellion" as his lover led to unemployment of ~~thousands~~ who fled from Normandy alongside his high demand for tax and the poor cloth trade in Kent. This all demonstrates Henry VI being financially unstable. Moreover, he spent much of his funds on developing Eton, King's College and Cambridge due to his interest in education, leaving him bankrupt by 1451, in debt of £170 million and owed Richard Duke of York £38 million, ~~too~~ ~~ensuring~~ his insecurity financially. ~~There~~ In addition, his mental breakdown, ~~Henry~~ ~~Cade's rebellion~~ of 40-50,000 rebels in 1453, due to the loss of Gascony meant he could not enforce tenants rents to be paid on his property, lowering income as it was not consistent. Lastly, in 1450, the Act of Resumption was forced upon Henry by Parliament due to his lack of money, ensuring the idea merchants were not financially secure.

To conclude, it is only accurate to a certain extent that monarchs between 1399-1509 were financially secure, they can be seen to be as Henry VII tamed his nobility, gaining money alongside their loyalty in his bonds and recognisances, Acts of Resumption and Acts of Attainder. Edward IV developed the use of the chamber, increasing royal income and his successful Treaty of Picquigny which gained him an immediate £15,000 and £10,000 annually, allowing security. Unlike Henry V and IV can be seen to be secure due to war and inheritance, yet they can also be known to have struggled as Parliament ~~turned~~ stopped granting money to Henry V after 1420 and complained about grants to Henry IV due to his murder of uprisings as he was a usurper. Yet, more importantly, Henry VI represents monarchs being financially insecure as Cade's rebellion occurred with major economic complaints, he lost French land that his skilled father had gained and was extremely weak and mentally ill causing bad treaties, lack of enforcement and complaints from Parliament, leading to a lack of income and debt by 1451. Therefore to say that the monarchy had

Financial security throughout the years 1399-1109 is only accurate to 20% extent.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response has a sustained analytical focus on the question throughout. It does not approach the question chronologically but draws on a range of examples from across the chronology to illustrate the financial security (or not) of the various monarchs and support the analysis. This is a strong level 5 response.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

A thematic approach can be more effective than a chronological one, as long as you support this with examples from across the period in the question.

Question 5

This question was also well understood by candidates, and although the less popular choice, was often answered well by those who attempted it. Like question 4, the most popular approach was chronological and most concluded that parliament's power did not steadily increase, as Edward IV and Henry VII were able to rule independently of parliament. The strongest answers zoomed in on the word 'steadily' from the question in their analysis and were also able to link the lack of parliamentary power in the later period to the financial strength of those monarchs. In terms of parliamentary power details often included the Long Parliament of 1406, the councils of Henry VI and the Acts of Resumption demanded. It was impressive to see that a number of candidates were able to recall how many times various kings called parliament during their reigns. A small number of candidates took a thematic approach to this question, often leading to sophisticated analysis, discussing the role of parliament in securing reigns, matters of finance and taxation or attainting nobles. A less popular option but well done in places with a number of the answers stating at the onset that parliament's power fluctuated at the whims of the monarch due to its temporary nature during the period.

The parliament were a significant legislative body that passed policies and laws and worked closely with the monarchy. The power of parliament increased significantly at the start and slowly declined by the time of Henry VII reign. The power of the parliament was reflective of how strong a king was. Weaker kings were typically dominated by parliament whilst stronger kings utilized parliament to only support their regime, ensuring total obedience from them. Overall parliament steadily declined, but was more reflective over strength.

The power of parliament increased when faced with a weaker king. Whilst Henry IV was a military hero, crusading warrior, his power began to decline after he entered mental instability, leading to the dominance from parliament. Henry IV faced challenges such as the French naval attacks on the English and the expensive defence of Aquitaine, costing him ~~£15,000~~ £1300 per annum. This meant that Henry IV had to demand taxation regularly from parliament. In order to deal with the challenges that Henry IV faced,

The long Parliament of 1406 was called. However, Henry did not attend, causing the deliberations to be prolonged, hence the name of 'Long' Parliament. This meant that his son, Henry Prince of Wales set up a smaller council, comprising of a few noblemen and Henry himself. This small council was responsible to act on behalf of Henry and essentially took over the monarchy's affairs. This was a significant increase in the monarchy's power as it almost completely diminished the power of the king and undermined his authority significantly. With parliament now making the choices and issuing orders, it showed a turning point in the position of the monarch and shows a significant decline in ~~the~~ Henry IV's authority. This shows that due to Henry IV's mental incapacities and ~~that~~ personal weakness, parliament's power increased.

Similarly, ~~there~~ the power of parliament can be showcased at the expense of a weak monarch. Henry VI faced severe ~~the~~ mental instability, going in and out of comas and mental deterioration across the majority of his reign. He was also a very ~~an~~ insignificant king in terms of diplomacy, military strength and managing the economy. This led to many

nobles and his own wife Margaret of Anjou
jointly for him. The power of parliament
was ~~not~~ clearly increased in the reign of Henry VI
due to these factors and a key contributor to the
increase of parliament was his wife, Margaret.
The ~~1459~~ 1459 Parliament of Devils
took place in Coventry where Margaret and the
parliament placed an act of attainder on the
leading Yorkist such as Richard of York. This
led to a severe decline in their influence and
power as they ~~lost~~ were sentenced to
death and lost all their lands and titles. This
was significant in undermining the Yorkist threat
which posed a significant impact ~~on~~ on Henry VI's
authority. However, due to this increased power
of parliament, the throne of Henry was usurped by
the Yorkists. The Parliament of Devils was a key
catalyst which fuelled the Yorkists to
attack and ~~take over~~ ~~take over~~ Henry and the Lancastrians.
The two sides fought in the Battle of
Northampton leading to a Yorkist victory. The
heirs of Henry VI were also disinherited, making
Edward IV king after winning the Battle of
Tewkesbury in 1460. The power of parliament did not
always provide successful support to the king
as shown in the Coventry parliament however,

Margaret would not have launched this Parliament had Henry VI been a more able capable and shrewd king. Therefore this highlights that the power of the parliament significant increased when faced with a weak monarch as their ineffectuality to govern led to parliament having to take-over.

The power of parliament declined in power when faced with there was a stronger ~~the~~ king. Henry V was a military shrewd king. He and gained a considerable amount of influence during his campaigns in France. The power of parliament declined due to the fact that they were subservient to Henry V and did not over-ride his authority. This is due to Henry V establishing a shrewd status of influence and dominance. Parliament was of no doubt useful to Henry V as his military campaigns were significantly funded by parliament.

They granted him tonnage and grants in order to continue his remarkable military campaigns in France which increased the credibility of not only himself but ~~France~~ England as a whole. Therefore this shows that parliament as an entity were not

as powerful during Henry V's reign compared to the reign of Henry VI and Henry IV. This is ~~due to it~~ because of Henry's establishment of a dominant and powerful leader who ~~made~~ carried out all the orders and policies. His ~~best~~ decisive victory in Agincourt and his numerous captures of France such as Caen, Normandy and Rouen enabled him to establish control and therefore only ~~with~~ ^{utilising} parliament for their economic support and not relying on them to govern the country or their behalf. This shows that the power of parliament declined when a stronger king was in power.

The power of parliament continued to decline during the reigns of ~~the~~ Edward IV and Henry VII. Edward IV ~~to~~ utilised parliament to his advantage and exploited the institution. Firstly, Edward IV did not rely on parliament largely. He only called parliament 6 times in his 27 years of being on the throne. When Edward did use parliament, which was rarely, he exploited and took advantage of them. ~~in~~ Following the Battle of Barnet where the Earl of Warwick was murdered, ~~Henry~~

Edward IV continued to face challenges from the Duke of Clarence. Clarence made the reign of Edward difficult as he constantly demanded lands and titles ~~and even of~~. He quarrelled with his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, a lot and even rebelled against the king in 1486 with the Earl of Warwick. Clarence was a thorn in Edward's ~~side~~ back and Edward needed to remove him from the power of the nobility. Edward then passed the act of attainder against Clarence, Edward made sure that 23 out of the 27 of the peers were members of the royal household. This proved that Henry received the outcome he ~~wanted~~ desired and therefore ~~not~~ manipulated parliament to do so. This shows the power of the ~~majority~~ ^{parliament} declared as their willence was considerably diminished by Edward IV who took advantage of their ~~tem~~. Additionally, Edward exploited his control of parliament to increase royal income. He asked parliament to grant him 1/10 and 1/15 so the French war but he instead used the funds for other purposes.

Henry VII also relied less on parliament. He only called on parliament 7 times in the 24 years he was ~~governing~~ ^{ruled} the country.

Henry needed no parliament he lost due to his already financially stable monarchy. Henry's royal income was stable due to his use of bonds which were payments to the crown as a privilege or as a punishment. Henry III utilized bonds significantly as it was his way of controlling money and so ensuring the only were loyal and obedient to his regime. The most significant bond Henry imposed was a £70,000 charge on Lord Abergarny, which he had to pay back ~~monthly~~ monthly in £500 instalments. This showcases that stronger kings were more financially stable and did not require the use of power of parliament to govern. They ~~not utilize~~ Although Edward utilized parliament, it was not a necessity or a reliance to him.

To conclude, the power of parliament steadily decline across 1399 - 1509. ~~the power of parliament~~ The power of parliament was reflective of the strength of a king. More able kings were already financially stable and therefore only utilized parliament to either support them or to benefit them. Weaker kings were indentured

by parliament due to their ~~health~~ ineffective
governance



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A clear level 5 response. It focuses effectively on parliament and deploys a range of specific evidence to illustrate its significance. A range of criteria are identified in order to make an effective evaluative assessment and their relative significance is considered throughout the answer to facilitate a balanced response. There is a clear judgement, and the answer is well structured.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

Section A

- Candidates should read the question carefully, so that they ensure that they are dealing with both enquiries
- Candidates should aim to go beyond comprehension and summary of the sources by developing reasoned inferences that are fully discussed
- Candidates should read the caption and make full use of it when evaluating the source
- Candidates should make use of relevant contextual knowledge to support inferences and evaluation. It is not the quantity of contextual knowledge that is key, but the use to which it is put.

Sections B and C

- Planning of essays will help candidates develop an analytical approach
- Candidates should read the question carefully to ensure that they are answering the question that has been set, both in terms of its focus and its chronological parameters
- Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this often undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels
- Candidates should aim to range across the breadth of the chronology in Section C questions.

Grade boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/support-topics/results-certification/grade-boundaries.html>

