



Examiners' Report **June 2023**

GCE History 9HI0 31

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Introduction

Candidates across the ability range continue to be able to engage effectively with A Level Paper 31 which deals with Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors, 1485-1603.

The paper is divided into three sections. Section A contains a compulsory question which 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 this summer.

Importantly, examiners continue to comment on the fact that a significant minority of scripts pose some problems with the legibility of hand-writing. It appears that this was more marked again this year. Candidates are reminded that examiners can only give credit for what they can read. Similarly, examiners have noted the increasing use of shorthand and abbreviations by candidates in their answers (e.g. HVII, Diss of Mons). This can often hinder meaning and obscure the flow of an argument.

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.

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. Candidates should be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, and ensure that they draw their evidence in responses from the appropriate time period.

In Section C, most candidates were able to engage with the elements of the process of change that are central in this section of the examination. This is a breadth question and the questions that are set encompass a minimum of 100 years. Candidates are reminded again that 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.

In both Sections B and C when dealing with AO1, not all candidates demonstrated a secure understanding of what is meant by 'criteria' in terms of bullet point 3 of the mark scheme. Some candidates explicitly state in the introduction to the essay that they are naming the criteria that they plan to use, when, in fact, they are referring to the issues or the factors that will be discussed in the response. 'Criteria' in bullet point 3 of the mark scheme refers to the basis on which candidates reach their judgement, not the issues that are discussed in the process of reaching that judgement.

Question 1

There were responses across the ability range to this question with many very good responses. The stronger answers drew inferences from the Source to address both enquiries and developed them using a range of precise knowledge. With regards to causes of Kett's rebellion, for example, many candidates noted the reasons for the rebellion were largely socio-economic, highlighting and explaining the issue of enclosure particularly. With regard to the threat posed by Kett to the government, some candidates made reasoned inferences from the source to argue that, while it took a second royal army to put it down, the rebellion never seriously challenged royal authority. As far as the provenance of the source was concerned, there was frequently a discussion of the uses and limitations of the ambassador's evidence, with many focusing on the importance of his position close to Court and the necessity of supplying accurate information to the Imperial government.

Weaker answers often lacked knowledge of Kett's rebellion beyond what was in the source, and mined it for information rather than developing inferences from it. In attempting to evaluate the source's use to the enquiries, they often fell back on stereotypical assumptions about Delft's motivation without reference to the source content. A significant minority of candidates did not address the utility of the source at all, which would have cost a number of marks.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the causes of Kett's rebellion and the extent of the threat that the rebellion posed to the government.

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

(20)

The value of the source for revealing the causes of Kett's rebellion and the threat of it is extremely useful. The source shows source is directly of the time when the rebels were rebelling due to the mistreatment of vagrants.

The source shows a great value when discussing the causes of this rebellion as it not only describes their 'demands' such as wanting cheaper land and food which ~~the~~ ~~known~~ is known to be true and can be seen by the fact that this rebellion in 1547 coincided with the introduction of the Vagrancy act which clearly showed even the government and the king themselves ~~can~~ ^{could} see the

issues surrounding the extreme poverty. Another way you could use this source is to look at the events and ~~what~~ how this shows what they want. The source talks of the 'enclosures' and the rebels going to 'pull them down'. This clearly shows to any one using this source that the rebels were upset with the enclosures. This ~~could be~~ ~~can~~ could also be backed up ~~as~~ by the fact that these enclosures ^{stopping} weren't many poor people's main income of food or money. The enclosure where when Gentry would fence off the common ground, which the source tells us even the royal council recognise as 'public property', where many vagrants kept their sheep. Through the use of this source a historian could identify 3 main reasons for the rebellion showing it has great value. The final reason this source has such a high value for ~~is~~ revealing the causes

of this rebellion is ~~the~~ because that this source was written to tell Charles V exactly what was happening in England showing that this source would be almost all fact. This therefore adding great power.

This source could ~~also~~ also be seen as having great value when it comes to assessing the level of threat of this rebellion. The source maps out the rebels' moves and it first talks of how they are pulling down enclosures showing that the rebels are willing to use force which would show a historian using this source quite a lot when it comes to the ~~value~~ threat level. Although not mentioned in the source the rebels were known to use violence as they conquered Norwich. Another reason why the source could be used to see about the threat of the rebellion is because the source tells us that this rebellion consisted of 8,000

men which would show a historian
the large scale of this rebellion.
Another way the source shows the
threat is by depicting
a battle ^{that} took place where
the rebels ~~are~~ forced Marquis of
Northampton to retreat. This rebel
was definitely the threat that the
source describes it as - which could
be seen further by the extreme
organisation of these rebels. They had
a camp setup which they used
as a centre of the rebellion and
within themselves the rebels set up
a council which they used to
make decisions. This clearly backs
up the source in saying the
rebel was a huge threat.

Overall, I believe it is fair to say
that this source is extremely
useful for a historian that wants
to learn the reason and threat
of Kett's rebellion. This shows its
great value which is ~~also~~ also
supported by the fact this

Source was made specifically
to conform as affairs in
England at the time. With little
to no reason to twist the truth
further improving how valuable it
is.



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Examiner Comments

This response makes valid inferences from the source material, for example, with regard to the use of force by the rebels and the scale of the revolt when addressing the threat Kett posed to the government. Some contextual knowledge is added to expand upon these inferences, though this could have been more detailed and precise. In addressing the utility of the source to the two enquiries, the candidate notes the position of the author and takes this into consideration when making a judgement. It was awarded a high L3 mark.

Question 2

This was the more popular question in Section B, and many candidates were able to use their knowledge and understanding of the revolt of the northern earls to access Levels 4 and 5. The best responses marshalled a range of precise and detailed evidence to contrast the religious factors at play in causing the revolt (particularly Elizabeth's appointment of Protestants to key northern roles) with the desire of the earls to see their personal positions, and those of their families, restored. Some were able to consider the interaction of these factors in coming to convincing and impressive conclusions. Weaker responses tended to lack precise and detailed knowledge of the issues at stake. There was also some tendency to drift into other causes for the revolt (e.g. economic causes like poor harvests) that were not clearly linked to the focus of the question.

It is right to argue that the revolt of the northern earls was instigated by the personal ambitions of the nobility who carried the face of the rebellion and led the rebels in their act of opposition. However, the rebellion relied on the religious conviction of the northern peoples to gather momentum and provide a suitable cause for the leaders to stand behind in order to gather support and present themselves as having noble intentions. Therefore, the underlying conflict which provided an adequate level of unrest to rally the people into rebellion, lay ~~within~~ within the topic of religion, but what encouraged the northern earls to seek rebellion out was their own personal ambitions, meaning the two worked hand-in-hand.

It is right to argue that the revolt of the northern earls was caused ~~at least partially~~ ^{at least partially} by personal ambitions, as both Northumberland and Westmoreland suffered economically as a result of Elizabeth's religious settlement, leaving them in a much weaker position of power than under previous

monarchs. Both earls were forced to look to other members of nobility for financial aid, even sometimes looking to the queen herself, in order to finance the lavish lifestyle that came with their title. The maintenance of this wealth was vital in sustaining influence and privileges reserved for the elite, and the fact both Northumberland and Westmoreland were struggling to uphold the image of power infuriated them, as they believed themselves to be members of long-standing noble blood lines who were owed nothing most of the best, simply because of their heritage. To be denied economic benefits, as Northumberland had seen when the crown refused to grant him rights over the mineral mines found on his estate, was a blatant sign of disrespect, and without the financial means to establish themselves as secure positions of power, they grew more desperate in seeking a means to re-establish their economic security, which in turn would emphasise their power and restore their influence to what it had been under Mary. Therefore, the revolt of the northern earls was caused at least partially by personal ambitions, as the northern earls have been

to restore their economic prowess which had depleted as a result of Elizabeth's religious settlement. This could benefit no one but themselves, supporting the idea that the revolt was instigated by selfish desires. However, it is thanks to religious conviction that the northern earls were able to inspire the common into action. Without the religious conflict, the rebellion may not have been triggered, despite the earls' underlying motives.

It is not right to argue that the revolt of the northern earls was caused more by personal ambitions than religious conviction, as the rebellion was carried out in the name of restoring traditional Catholic practices, and the rebellion included the destruction of monuments which symbolised Elizabeth's religious settlement and the move towards a more Reformatist belief system. The population of the North - the area in which the earls were able to establish the rebellion and gather the most support - ~~remained~~ remained firmly rooted in traditional Catholic beliefs (c. 75% of leading families actively practicing Catholicism).

As a result, Elizabeth and her government's policies in steadily limiting the influence of Catholicism and replacing it with far more Reformed ideology, ~~caused~~ created great levels of conflict. Elizabeth's removal of traditional northern lords and nobility ~~who either held~~ Catholic sympathies or were themselves openly Catholic, ^{from positions of power} and their replacement with southern nobles in an attempt to eradicate Catholic beliefs and spread Reformed / Protestant practices, angered the public even more, and it is this suppression of Catholicism that ignited the rebellion. The fact that the rebels first actions were to destroy signs of Protestantism from within Durham Cathedral and perform mass, demonstrates the significance of religion in society and supports the idea that without the pressures faced by Catholic people to abandon their beliefs, the rebellion would not have gathered any momentum and ^{neither the nobility or} the commons would ~~not~~ have been encouraged to join the rebellion.

It is right to argue that personal ambition played an important role in causing the

revolt of the northern earls, as the earls felt increasingly threatened by the presence of southern nobility in the positions of traditional northern lords. The gradual removal of northern nobility from positions of power encouraged both Northumberland and Westmoreland to take action despite the risk of losing everything in the aftermath, as the prospect of being stripped of their title would be equal to diminishing them as nobles completely, removing them from any power and influence they once had. The increased number of southerners in the north, particularly through the Council of the North, meant northern nobility faced more and more opposition in dealing with the northern region in a manner that suited them. The loss of positions also contributed to economic issues across the nobility, as they lost the work that acted as their source of income, therefore depleating their power even further. The role of Cecil as the Queen's Secretary was also a source of political threat, as Cecil worked against the conservative faction developed in court and was heavily involved in the formation of the religious settlement. His presence

undermined the power of the northern nobility, and a successful rebellion provided the opportunity to revoke Cecil's his station and therefore his power, removing the threat the northern earls faced and re-establishing their power and position. Therefore, the rebellion and the northern earls' involvement in it, had heavy implications in personal ambition. However, the earls wouldn't have been able to start a rebellion without the support of the common, and their main instigator for involvement was not personal ambition but religious conviction. Meaning personal ambition was not the more significant factor in the lead up to the rebellion.

It is not right to argue that personal ambition was a greater factor in the cause of the revolt of the northern earls, as the reason for the revolt's failure ~~lay~~ rests heavily on the earls' inability to rally support beyond the northern regions, and this was because the majority of the Catholic population resided in the north whereas the south had readily accepted Elizabeth's religious settlement and the move towards Protestantism.

The fact that the success and continuation of the rebellion relied so much on the religious beliefs of the people proves the significance of religious conviction in causing the revolt. If the north had not felt so conflicted by the preservation of the removal of Catholic practices and the enforced spreading of Protestant beliefs, the rebellion would not have ever occurred, as the earls would not have had a ~~people~~ cause to appoint on the face of the rebellion to encourage support. Therefore, religious conviction was far more important in leading to the revolt of the northern earls and personal ambitions may have been the underlying reason for the earls' involvement, but not the cause of the rebellion itself, as the rebellion was dominated by the common hat the nobles, and they were not concerned with the economic or political problems the nobles faced.

In conclusion, personal ambitions cannot have of a significant factor than religious conviction when considering the causes of the revolt of the northern earls, because although the earls

personal ambition that encouraged the northern
earls to seek out rebellion, it was religious
conviction which encouraged people to join the
rebellion and bring its formation about.



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This L5 answer fully sustains a focus on the causes of the revolt of the northern earls that are specified in the question. It uses knowledge sufficient to respond to the demands of the question in full and, in coming to a judgement, establishes and applies valid criteria. The argument is logical and coherent throughout.

Question 3

Answers to this question tended to be knowledgeable of a range of reasons why Tyrone's rebellion lasted so long. The better answers were able to address the stated factor ('English mistakes and weaknesses') in some detail and to make distinction between the two. They then went on to consider the other reasons for the duration of the revolt, notably Tyrone's skills as a military commander. Less strong responses tended more to describe the course of the revolt. There was again, some lack of precision and accuracy in the knowledge detailed in these answers and a tendency to assert rather than substantiate their judgements.

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Tyrone's rebellion has many events that occur that prolong its duration, but it is true to some extent that it was a consequence of English weakness and mistakes. The English not establishing a strong grip over Ireland throughout most of Tudor reign does factor into why it lasted. England's Monarch rarely prioritised Ireland over more pressing matters - Henry VII needed to establish his throne, Edward was having his Lord Protectors act in his will (which they did not focus on Ireland), Mary was reverting Protestant changes and Elizabeth reverting those and warring with Spain until Ireland could no longer be ignored. Henry VIII forced the first set of religious changes in Ireland with the split from Rome but did not go much beyond that. As such, England's actions and policies had a limited effect on Ireland, and had poor foundations for control, resistance and loyalty. This made a prolonged rebellion as it made it much harder for the English to succeed.

with a proper force, as there was limited support they could begin with.

A major English mistake was the Earl of Warwick. Elisabeth was hesitant to put him at the head of the army ~~to~~ Ireland as he was cocky and brazen, with a taste for glory and fame following his success against the Spanish - however his support was large enough and ~~the~~ there were few other options so she succeeded. This would prove to be terrible as Warwick immediately went against many of her wishes or did irrelevant actions such as knighting all his captains before they did any fighting. His poor management led to the army losing many to disease and desertion. He ~~never~~ didn't ~~attack~~ ^{attack} Tyrone and was eventually seen to be talking with him, presumed to be a truce. This was a complete failure of English initiative and leadership, and devastated the attack forces of England to Ireland. This inaction certainly prolonged the duration of the rebellion ~~significantly~~ making it to some extent that it was English weakness and mistakes that ~~however there are other reasons~~ caused Tyrone's rebellion to be as long as it was.

However, there are other factors that also caused the duration of Tyrone's rebellion to be as long as it was. Tyrone himself was an extremely capable opponent and leader, with him being extremely adept in military strategy. He knew the very unfamiliar territory to the English quite well and was able to repeatedly repel attacks throughout the rebellion's duration. He was also able to unite many clans (such as O'Donnell's) to his cause after the English caused so much discontent for them even when presented with reasonable and ~~reasonable~~ friendly terms. The Spanish being at war with England certainly didn't help, with them assisting Tyrone with resources and towards the end of the rebellion troops, as they were both largely Catholic and sought to ally themselves. As such

As such, while there were other factors that contributed to the duration of Tyrone's Rebellion, it is to a decent extent that it was due to English weaknesses and mistakes through a poor foundation, ~~but~~ unsuccessful initial invasions and a terrible leadership



This essay analyses relationships between key features of the period and the question, that is, the reasons for the duration of Tyrone's rebellion – English mistakes and weaknesses, and then, other factors are examined with knowledge sufficient to meet most of the demands of the question and criteria are established in coming to a judgement. It was awarded a high L4 mark.

Question 4

There were very impressive answers to this question. These accurately discussed the development of Church-State relations during the Tudor years with particular reference to the Elizabethan Settlement of 1559-63. Some were able to argue with some conviction that Elizabeth's settlement was the most important development because, for example, it endured for the remainder of the period despite the challenges posed by Catholics and Puritans. Others argued that the very act of destroying papal authority by Henry VIII, and the dismantling of fundamentals of the Catholic religion in England, like the monasteries, marked the Henrician reformation out as being more important. There were also acute comments made about the reigns of Henry VII and the mid-Tudor monarchs with regard to this issue.

However, a significant number who attempted this question simply described the Elizabethan Settlement and/or the Break with Rome without reference to Church-State relations. Some of these answers also made questionable claims about the purpose and reality of the so-called 'via media'. Again, candidates are reminded of the need for precise knowledge when dealing with issues of such complexity.

Throughout the years 1485 - 1603, ~~the~~ Church-state relationships changed drastically. ~~From~~ the Break from Rome to Elizabeth's settlement, ^{the} power and importance of the Church fluctuated greatly. However, I disagree with the statement ^{to a large extent} "because while Elizabeth's settlement changed the structure of the Church and introduced a "middle ground," the Church had the greatest power under the reign of Henry VIII. ~~The most important~~ How important a development was will be judged by how much power and influence the Church held over the country.

Henry VIII's ~~break~~ ^{break} from Rome was the most important development in Church-state relationships. His ~~act~~ ^{Act} of Supremacy in 1534 made him Head of the Church of England, and any change in this in the future would have to ~~be~~ be made through parliament. This gave him ~~a~~ [&] incredibly high levels of power as he had removed the pope's influence over England, allowing him to control the people

entirely, through the Church. Therefore, it can be said that Henry VIII's Act of Supremacy ~~was~~ was the most important development in Church-State relationships, because not only was it the most drastic change, ~~but~~ but it also gave the Church total power over the country, making it the most significant development. However, it was not long-lasting.

After this, Mary made a change in Church-State relationships when she reversed Henry VIII's ~~Act~~ Act of Supremacy through parliament. This decreased the Church's influence over the government and subsequently changed the relationship between the Church and the state as the Church ~~was no~~ no longer had someone as the 'Head' of the Church, who could have power over the entire country through this role. Therefore, ~~while~~ while this was an important development that created a fairly drastic change from Henry VIII's reign, as the Church now had less power, it was not the most important, as it mostly just reversed the previous changes, bringing the relationship back to how it was

before.

In 1559, Elizabeth implemented her Act of Supremacy, ~~also~~ which was the start of her religious settlement. This made her the 'governor' of the Church, which meant that she did have a lot of power and influence, but not as much as Henry VIII did as she still considered the pope the 'head' of the Church. Her settlement aimed to reach a 'middle way' - a balance between Protestantism and Catholicism. Under this she ~~implemented~~ implemented a new Oath of Supremacy, and created rules that everyone was required to follow (Act of Uniformity). Elizabeth's religious settlement can be considered ~~the~~ ^{an} ~~important~~ important development, as it once again changed the Church-state relationship from Mary's policy of the Church having little power, to the Church having a lot of influence over the government. However, it was not the most important ~~important~~ development as the Church did not have as much power and influence as it did under Henry VIII, meaning that his development was a more drastic change.

On the other hand, it can be said that Elizabeth's settlement was more of a fundamental change, as her reign lasted for a long time and so did ~~the~~ the Church-state relationships during her reign. Henry's policy was short lived as it was reversed by Mary, so it can be seen as a superficial development.

Despite this, ~~Elizabeth's policy~~ Henry VIII's policy allowed the Church to have greater, control, authority and ~~power~~ ^{power} over the state than Elizabeth's settlement did, so I ~~disagree~~ disagree with the statement to a large extent as Henry VIII's developments were more drastic, therefore ~~more~~ more significant.

In conclusion, I disagree with the statement to a large extent. While Elizabeth's religious settlement (1559-63) was an important development in Church-state relationships, because it increased ^{the} control and authority of the Church and was long-term, it was not the most important. This is because ~~Henry's~~ Henry VIII's reformation and his Act of Supremacy in 1534 allowed the Church to have greater influence over

the state due to the Pope's authority being completely removed. Therefore, it was the most important development because it brought about the most significant change in the Church's power.



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Examiner Comments

This answer makes an attempt to judge the changes in Church-State relations during the sixteenth century with reference to the religious changes made by Henry VIII, Mary I and Elizabeth I. However, it lacks sufficient depth in its analysis, precision and chronological range. The judgement is made using some valid criteria, but this is weakly substantiated. It was given a low L4 mark.

Question 5

This was the less popular question in Section C. Although a minority of responses demonstrated little real understanding of the use of patronage by the Tudor monarchs, most were able to evidence how Henry VII especially, and Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, used it to enhance their power. The stronger answers were able to use specific examples of its use and to demonstrate clearly how, for example, the promotions of men like Jasper Tudor, Thomas Wolsey or William Cecil, or families like the Howards or the Dudleys, bolstered royal government. The weaker responses tended to lack evidence of the use of patronage and how it was used by Henry VIII and the others to bolster their governments, and tended to imprecision and assertion.

I partially agree with this statement. Henry VIII had the support of Cromwell to help use patronage to ensure that he gave titles and powers to the right people. This was particularly the case with JPs in which Cromwell kept a close eye on them to ensure that no JP was misusing their power in the position they were in. Through this, it was very much helpful to finding the right people to support royal government. The use of patronage during Elizabeth I was very much her own doing despite having the likes of William Cecil by her side. Directing who she wanted as Lord Lieutenant in each county. During Henry VII, using patronage to support royal government was mainly used on friends of the king to help keep his place as King. Henry VIII was said to be a usurper so using patronage would be a way to help support his position on the throne, hence using it to give titles to closest friends as they were close supporters of Henry. This would greatly support royal government whilst Henry VIII was facing threats from the Yorkist faction. But still not the

Most Successful use of Patronage as Henry VIII is the most successful.

In the period of Henry VIII, JPs were given more power through patronage. For example, they were allowed to act upon information of potential suspects of a crime without the jury. As stated previously though, the crown would keep a close eye on the JPs in case they misused their power. But through patronage, the JPs would also help to support royal government which was very much successful.



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This L2 answer displays limited analysis of key features relating to the use of patronage by the Tudor monarchs. Some relevant knowledge is included but it lacks depth and while a judgement is made, it has limited substantiation. The answer, on the whole, lacks coherence and precision.

Paper Summary

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

Section A

- Candidates should ensure that they deal with both enquiries
- Candidates should not simply paraphrase the content of the source; they should develop valid inferences with reference to the question, supported by material contained in the source
- Candidates should avoid generic evaluation, e.g. 'it was written for publication so it may be sensationalised to sell more copies'
- There is no requirement to argue that the source is better suited to one enquiry than the other; any comments made in relation to this will be rewarded according to how they fit with the three strands of the mark scheme.

Sections B and C

- Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels
- Planning of essays will help candidates develop an analytical approach
- Candidates must be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, so that they can address questions with chronological precision
- Candidates should aim to range across the breadth of the chronology in Section C questions
- Subject-specific terminology should be used precisely and accurately.

Grade boundaries

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