



Examiners' Report **June 2024**

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, 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.

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 .

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 the reasons for the Spanish invasion of Ireland in 1601, for example, many candidates made reasoned inferences about Spanish intentions, for example, with regard to the Queen's age and the possibilities of using Ireland as a base for attacks on the mainland. With regard to the extent of the support that the invasion offered to Tyrone, some candidates argued from the evidence of the source that despite initial success, and forcing the Crown to find further resources, there was little prospect of this, as indeed it turned out. As far as the provenance of the source was concerned, there was frequently a good 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 Venetian government.

Weaker answers often lacked knowledge of the Spanish invasion of 1601 beyond what was in the source and mined it for information rather than developing inferences from it. Often, a great deal of general background information was added, without being linked precisely to the source material. In attempting to evaluate the source's use to the enquiries, such responses often fell back on stereotypical assumptions about Cavalli's religion and/or his distance from events 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 reasons for the Spanish invasion of Ireland in 1601 and the extent of the support it offered to Tyrone's rebellion.

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

(20)

~~Sett~~ Reasons = to secure Ireland for power

- Elizabeth weak = easy to invade.

Support = - not a lot of support = lack of supplies

- lack of communication.

The source offers some reasons for the Spanish invasion of Ireland in 1601 and suggests that one main factor was that the king of Spain wanted to use the invasion to gain more power and control. ~~Source~~ The

source states that 'the king of Spain's aim is to

secure a foothold in Ireland, that would allow the king of Spain then to push forward gradually'.

This suggests that the king wasn't just interested in supporting the Irish but that his main aim was an English invasion. One piece of evidence to

support this suggestion is that the English and

Spanish were enemies due to Spain being strictly Catholic and England being Protestant. The

king of Spain saw England as ~~another~~ a menace to conquer to gain more power and secure base

into a Catholic country. At the time of the Spanish invasion in Ireland, Elizabeth had been ~~been~~ excommunicated by the Pope, meaning that Catholics saw no reason to follow her and many wanted her replaced. This again highlights how the King of Spain was using the invasion to secure a 'foothold'.

The source also suggests that another reason for the Spanish invasion of Ireland was that the Queen of England was weak and ~~unable~~ would be unable to respond to an invasion. The source states 'the Queen of England is sixty-eight years old, and in the natural course of events, she could not continue much longer' also suggesting that the King of Spain believed she would die soon, thereby opening up the possibility of the English monarch. This can be supported by the fact that the Queen had no heir or named successor. Deep this meant that many people were uncertain as to who would be the next ruler and opened up the possibility of invasion to ~~take~~ a claim to the throne. One example of this is the marriage plot created which involved the Duke of Norfolk marrying Queen Mary in order to make her the successor to Elizabeth and

increase power. This was a Catholic led plot, showing that Catholics wanted to replace Elizabeth and highlights how the King of Spain wanted to use Ireland as an opportunity to gain control of England. The source suggests that he wanted to make England 'dependent or humile' suggesting that he would gain control by planning a Catholic on the throne and would use Ireland as a base to do so.

The source also offers ~~some reasons~~ ideas about the extent of support the invasion offered to Tyrone's rebellion. The source suggests that the troops would not offer much support and states that 'will be of little use' and 'they are not used to climate and lack supplies'. This suggests that the lack of experience and knowledge in Ireland mean that the Spanish troops would be useless. One piece of evidence to support this is the fact that Tyrone's rebellion was successful in the beginning because they had knowledge of geography and terrain to their advantage. For example, at the battle of Yellow Ford, Tyrone was able to defeat the English by ambushing them, which was only possible with knowledge of the terrain. The defeat would not be possible

without the geographical knowledge and experience in climate, ~~Bleene~~ ^{this} highlighting how the Spanish troops with no experience of Ireland see somewhat violent, Bleene making the source's suggestions credible.

The source also suggests that the Spanish troops offered little support as they lacked communication with the Earl of Tyrone. The source states 'will be hard for them to contact the earl of Tyrone. He is at the opposite end of the county', suggesting that this ~~was~~ meant they would give little support. This can be seen as accurate as the Spanish troops failed to meet up with the Irish as they were unable to communicate with each other. This led to the Spanish troops arriving too late to Ireland as the troops had already perished, meaning that they were unable to offer any support. Therefore this source can be seen as ~~credible~~ accurate for the level of support that the Spanish troops gave to Ireland.

The proverbe states that the source is a letter written by the 'Venetian ambassador in France'. As the writer is an Ambassador, this suggests that they have a high level of responsibility and authority

at Henry's court, meaning that information of important and international matters would be given thoroughly. This can increase the accuracy of the source and it suggests the writer is well informed and providing accurate details. The prologue states that the ambassador is reporting what 'he had learned at court' suggesting that it is not his personal opinion but the opinion of those around him. This can be seen as the text is more factual such as 'the opinion here' and the writing is third person such as 'they landed' and 'they are' suggesting how the ambassador is just reporting on events and highlighting his lack of involvement. The fact that the source is a letter to the government suggests that it was meant to be read privately and not seen by the public, increasing the accuracy and factual tone as it is not being used to inform or persuade anyone.

Overall, the source can be seen as valuable in providing both the reasons of the Spanish invasion and the nature of support it gave. This is because ~~the~~^{the} source provides accurate and factual information and is presented with a lack of bias.



This response analyses the source material and makes reasoned inferences for it with regard to both enquiries. It deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate what can be gained from the content of the source. In evaluation, the candidate makes reasoned comments on the provenance of the source although, overall, the judgement is weakly substantiated. It was awarded a high L4 mark.

Question 2

This was the more popular question in Section B, and many candidates were able to use extensive knowledge and understanding of the foreign support given to Simnel and Warbeck to access Levels 4 and 5. The best responses marshalled a range of precise and detailed evidence to show how support from Burgundy and Scotland, for example, marked a serious and escalating threat to Henry's hold on the throne during a difficult period during which he was, arguably, never really secure. Against this, Henry's diplomatic successes were often used to discuss the extent of the threat actually posed, notably the Magnus Intercursus or Truce of Ayton. 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 a general consideration of the reasons Henry may, or may not, have been secure on the throne during this period, with little reference to foreign support given to his principal challengers.

It's accurate to say foreign support given to the challenges of Henry VII (Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck) 1486-99 greatly threatened Henry's hold on the throne as it provided practical support allowing challenges to occur and forcing Henry to retaliate, and damaged the perception of Henry as a king. However, this threat was ultimately only present in the short term, as foreign support either fell short of what was necessary to compromise a 'great' threat, or was simply diminished by Henry. Therefore, foreign support did heighten and exacerbate the threat of the challenges to Henry VII, but didn't greatly threaten his hold on the throne as he was able to suppress them.

Foreign support can be argued to have greatly threatened Henry's^{VII's} hold on the throne as it ~~gave~~ transformed a simple claim to the throne, to a physical threat to Henry's power. Lambert Simnel's claim was bolstered by 2,000 troops from Margaret of Burgundy and the safety of support in Ireland for him to retreat to ~~making his claim~~ elongating

his challenge, increasing its threat. Foreign troops being supplied to a challenger of Henry having no foreign support in Ireland (~~was~~ evident by being crowned King there) gave Simnel a haven where Henry was unlikely to attack - as a new King it would be unwise for him to invade ~~as it would look aggressive~~ as it would look aggressive. This meant Simnel's claim was not immediately suppressed by silencing him in England, but continued to grow and be heard about due to his safety in Ireland. Thus, this challenge became more viable and a greater threat to Henry. Additionally, foreign support to Warbeck allowed him to make a physical invasion on Henry's land, Scotland providing Warbeck with 1,500 troops and a monthly allowance of £100 (as well as safety) meant he could amass a force to invade England. This greatly threatened Henry's hold as a physical armed attack suggested he may have to engage in a physical battle for the crown, meaning he could lose it. However, this foreign support was simply not substantial enough to defeat Henry in an armed conflict. Henry had seen his own armies to defeat Richard III and so easily defeated Simnel at the Battle of Stoke,

meaning foreign support ultimately led to provide a great threat to Henry's hold on the throne.

Additionally, foreign support can be argued to have greatly threatened Henry's hold on the throne as it portrayed him as an internationally isolated king, weakening the perception of him and his strong kingship, thus possibly encouraging coups that could weaken his hold on the throne. The sheer breadth of foreign support illustrated how many countries were willing to help Henry's challengers. Warbeck gained support from Scotland, France, the Netherlands and the Holy Roman Empire, demonstrating Henry's lack of international alliances and influences, portraying him as a weak and incompetent king. The view of Henry as King was also tarnished by Simnel being crowned king in Ireland as it showed the lack of security Henry had on his throne. Crowning Simnel king shows how Henry's kingship was not taken seriously and not respected. Thus, foreign support makes Henry look like a weak king, and a weak king is one that can be overthrown, greatly threatening Henry's hold on the throne. However, Henry did soon start to build foreign relationships that increased his secure hold on the throne. This is seen in the Treaty

of Medina del Campo: a marriage alliance with Spain (a huge global power) for Arthur and Catherine of Aragon. This occurred very early in Henry's reign, while Arthur was a small child, and so illustrates how Henry's lack of foreign support didn't last long and so didn't greatly threaten his hold on the throne.

~~Additionally~~ Furthermore, Henry was able to neutralise foreign support via his diplomacy, thus rendering it not a great threat on his hold on the throne. The Scottish support Warbeck received was nullified by the Treaty of Ayton, a marriage alliance that stopped King James supporting Warbeck. ^{because the threat of foreign support on Henry's hold on the throne} The Treaty of Etaples also ended French support of Warbeck by creating peace between England and France so France felt no desire to support Henry's enemies. ^{so Henry's throne remained safe} ~~The Spanish treaty stated the countries wouldn't support each other.~~ This illustrates how Henry's kingship and foreign diplomacy effectively neutralised foreign support of his challengers. Therefore, as foreign support didn't last an extended period, the threat was reduced and Henry securely held his throne.

In addition, the foreign support that was provided wasn't able to exacerbate the threat of Henry's challengers enough for his hold on the throne to be ~~the~~ ^{greatly} threatened, the weaknesses of the challengers ^{and the strength of Henry's reign} ~~outdid~~ this foreign support. This is seen in Warbeck's failed landing at Deal in Kent, where he was met by Henry's forces and made to flee. This highlights how Henry's tactics reduced the challengers threat from foreign support as Henry's spy network rendered foreign troops useless as Henry was aware of their location and could prepare for incoming attacks. This meant foreign support didn't greatly threaten Henry's hold on the throne. Additionally, Henry's use of patronage meant Irish nobles didn't accompany Simnel to challenge Henry in England as they didn't want to risk ~~the~~ losing their power, - the Earl of Kildare was one of these powerful ~~Irish~~ Irish nobles not prepared to forfeit their power to support a challenger.

Thereby Henry's qualities of kingship paired with the ineffectuality of ~~foreign~~ foreign challengers using foreign resources meant foreign support for the challengers didn't greatly threaten Henry's hold on the throne.

In conclusion, foreign support did exacerbate the threat of the challenges by providing military and financial support, but this aid was short lasting due to Henry's diplomacy.

Foreign support did also make Henry appear to be an ~~isolate~~ isolated king, but this was soon rectified through marriage treaties and diplomacy, meaning it did not create a lasting impression of weakness strong enough to threaten Henry's hold on the throne. Ultimately, Henry's skillful diplomacy and opposition tactics to foreign support negated its threat, meaning it did not greatly threaten Henry's hold on the throne.



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This L5 response sustains an analysis of key features, and the relationships between them, throughout. It deploys sufficient knowledge to respond fully to the demands of the question and comes to a judgement that is based upon valid criteria, taking into account the relative significance of the issues raised. The answer is well organised, and the argument is logical.

Question 3

Answers to this question tended to be knowledgeable on a range of reasons why Henry's religious changes may have been unpopular during the years 1533-37. There were often detailed considerations of resistance to the royal supremacy, or the dissolution of the monasteries, with particular reference to the Lincolnshire Rising and/or the Pilgrimage of Grace. What was often missing however, or not strongly developed, was the evidence that Henry's changes may have had some support in England, and/or that the evidence of the risings of 1536-37 may not have indicated widespread discontent with what Henry was doing religiously. The better answers did appreciate this point and were able to discuss the evidence, for example, of the lack of resistance put up to Henry in parliament and/or that the risings were geographically limited. Less strong responses tended more to describe the causes of Henry's religious changes or perhaps, to merely assert that Henry's reforms were unpopular because of the social function of the monastic system. There was again, some lack of precision and accuracy in the knowledge detailed in these answers.

It could be ^{to an extent} argued that Henry VIII's religious changes in England from 1533-37 were unpopular due to many factors with the general public and his nobility and other country leaders. One such reason could've been why he had chose to switch over to the Church of England (CoE). Henry VIII's break from the Roman Catholic Church ~~to~~ caused ~~dividing~~ a divide within the country, mainly due to the reason of the split. Henry's creation of the CoE was to allow a divorce between his current wife, Catherine of Aragon, to marry Anne Boleyn due to Catherine not being able to provide a male heir to Henry and divorce was not permitted by the Catholics, so to bypass this issue, the Church of England was formed which followed Protestantism instead of Catholicism. This had caused many Catholics, mainly up north, to be against the new religion and deny Anne Boleyn to be the new Queen, which had caused her children and the children after with his

next 4 wives ^{after} to ^{also} be known as illegitimate.

Henry's actions towards Catholics and their places of worship had also caused mass discontent as Henry had places such as abbeys^{es} and monasteries shut down and even demolished to help establish a full Protestant change within the country. Many people, such as homeless, relied on monasteries and abbeys as it provided shelter and help for the unfortunate and jobs for nuns and priests. This had soured the general feeling of Henry's religious changes. Henry VIII had also implement a fine on Catholics who wouldn't switch, causing a feeling of discrimination amongst the people. The break from the Church had also ^{forced} ~~provided~~ ~~reasoning for~~ Catholics to ~~try~~ smuggle Jesuits into England for the next ~~for~~ several decades until James I and the change from the ~~the~~ Tudors to Stuarts.

With Henry VIII's new religious changes, not all were against the new changes. A wave of Protestantism was rushing over Europe, with countries like the Netherlands turning Protestant, and ~~a large surge in the South Western parts of England,~~ ~~it~~ had given rise to Protestantism in England through people passing into England to spread the religion, mostly in the South Western region of England around London. The establishment of the Church of England had allowed divorce and other ~~freedoms~~ restrictions to be lifted from Christianity, such as having the Bible in English to allow more people to read the Bible instead of learning Latin to read the Catholic Bible. This allowed for Protestantism in England to spread as it was now in a language that could be understood easier compared to Catholicism ~~which~~ where you had to learn another language to be able to understand the language.

With Henry VIII's introduction ~~to~~ of the Church of England and change of religion as a whole for the country, it could be argued by some historians ~~and~~ that Henry's religious change ~~caused~~ was unpopular from 1533 to 1537 due to his treatment of Catholics and their holy places and buildings that were set up by Catholics. However, through the points that I had mentioned, I conclude that to an extent, Henry VIII's religious changes from 1533 to 1537 was widely unpopular amongst the English and other countries. Countries, such as Spain, and the papacy were against the whole shift in religion and had Henry VIII excommunicated. The English had been Catholic for centuries and the sudden change and repression of their faith had caused wide spread discontent with Henry and his religious changes.



This response contains some analysis of key issues relevant to the question, although descriptive passages are included. The knowledge contained is mostly accurate and relevant to the question, though it lacks depth. Attempts are made to establish valid criteria in coming to a judgement and the general trend of the argument is clear. It was awarded a high L3 mark.

Question 4

There were very impressive answers to this question. These accurately discussed the development of parliament's role during the Tudor period, with regard to its role in the passing of laws concerning religious change, its increasing criticism of royal policy and/or the increasing need for it to be managed by ministers like Cromwell or the Cecils due to its increasing size, or the education of MPs. However, the best answers were able to balance this with a consideration of the point that by 1603, parliament played no more formal role in the government of the country than it did in 1485 and that, indeed, throughout these years it overwhelmingly acted as the Crown wished it to. Some candidates also made the argument that, in comparison with the Privy Council for example, parliament was certainly no more important by the end of the period.

However, a significant number of candidates had little real appreciation of such issues and their answers tended to assertion without real evidence. Again, candidates are reminded of the need for precise knowledge when dealing with issues of such complexity.

Parliament provided three key functions during the Tudor period, among them providing taxation, passing legislation and providing an active link to the localities through law and order. The following essay will reject the provided notion, instead arguing that the role of Parliament was hugely significant in governance by 1603, as a result of the developments since 1485. To substantiate this judgement, an analysis will be made into the way in which MPs were increasingly relied upon, the manner in which the MPs had widespread sovereignty over decisions and lastly the way in which MPs became increasingly driven to challenge the monarchy.

~~Over~~ Some historians would indeed suggest that role of Parliament did not become more significant ~~increasingly~~ however with respect to their duty of raising taxation. Taxation and the need to raise taxation was contested by Parliament in 1504 and 1529 respectively. The 1504 subsidy saw Henry VII receive $\frac{2}{3}$ of the desired amount of which was accepted by the

monarch. Similarly, between 1517-1523, Parliament had granted £255,814 in taxation and further £260,000 in loans to King Henry VIII. Both examples show that the primacy and strength of the monarch repeatedly undermined Parliament in the earliest forms of Tudor government, with Parliament being less resistant to the dominance of the Crown. Yet fundamentally, a more convincing argument is to suggest that the Parliament of the Tudor period radically increased in respect to taxation. Elizabeth I provided countries with monopolies to fund her wars in Spain, effectively bypassing Parliament and their traditional role. Whilst some suggest this shows a continuation of the status quo in which the monarch remains dominant over Parliament, the reaction of Parliament ~~was~~ demonstrates a desire to challenge the monarch. Elizabeth faced a rebellion of 252 MPs in Parliament all objecting to her unconstitutional abuse of her power, which conflicted Parliament. Evidently, the power of Parliament to grant taxation is one which became more central to Parliament since 1455, granting taxation if it was the right thing to do, as opposed to curbing the influence of the monarch. By 1603 there was therefore a ~~more~~ clear desire of and accepted practice that MPs could

actively challenge the monarch's desire for further taxation, thus underpinning their increased significance.

Then The second key role of Parliament is that of passing legislations through Act of Parliament.

There is no denying that since 1485, there has been growing need for the MPs to pass legislation to provide legitimacy to government action. The legislative powers of Parliament slowly grew with every Act of Parliament that was passed. In 1485 there was a consensus that decision-making was centred explicitly around the monarchy,

the Privy Council and Privy Chamber: HS only called Parliament ~~5~~ times between 1485 - 1502

on account of the lack of legislative power that Parliament possessed. ~~Yet undeniably, by 1603,~~

~~Parliament increased in significance~~ whilst some argue that Parliament's ^{role in} ~~need for~~ legislation

maintained at a similar level, with Elizabeth's 'Golden Speech' in 1601 underpinning how

the monarch could subvert Parliament, clearly this argument ~~has~~ lacks conviction. Parliament

were crucial in allowing HS to become supreme head of the church in ~~1534~~ 1534, in the

same way they were then needed to pass Elizabeth's Act of Supremacy in 1559. The

dynamics of sovereignty within English law-making soon became reliant on the legislative powers of Parliament. The monarch grew to accept and work with the evolution of Parliamentary roles and thus signals where there has been a shift since the earliest and limited roles of Parliament in 1455 under Henry VI.

Providing an outlet among to the localities is the third primary role of Parliament. ~~It~~ Clearly, Parliament became increasingly needed to manage the commons and maintain law and order, but also represent people in government. The number of MPs increased to 421, which started at a mere 151 under H7; this shows how the monarch has had to recognise the growing desire for Parliamentary representation and has ^{thus} increased the strength of local representatives. ~~Especially as government became so~~ Parliament became a voice for Parliament increasingly and were used to push through the demands of the localities. The Enclosure commissions of 1548 and 1549 pushed through by MP John Hales were a result of growing resentment of socioeconomic divide in East Anglia. The disconnect between ~~the~~ ~~monarch~~ government and

The people slowly declined throughout the Tudor period as MPs were increasingly used to manage consensus amongst people. Where a consensus of affirmed ~~autocratic~~ autocratic control may have existed ~~was~~ under early forms of Tudor government, shifts following Edward VI tenure exemplify a change in direction concerning parliament's role as a representative body.

To conclude, it is clear that Parliament's significance in government of the country was not in fact no more significant by 1603 as suggested, but instead became hugely ~~important~~ more important. Understandably, some argue that the roles of Parliament in government were somewhat consistent throughout the period with all Tudor monarch using their power and influence to subvert Parliament. Yet the need of Parliament to grant taxation, produce legislation and represent the localities noticeably became relied upon and by 1603 the norm for Parliament to have vast impact over these areas. Parliament crucially became a more widespread voice and conscience of the people, whilst also governing through challenging the monarch and their views. Fundamentally, it is the growing reliance of the

all forms of government to carry out their essential duties that suggest how their significance has clearly risen.



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Examiner Comments

Here, the candidate provides a sustained analysis of the relationships between key issues relevant to the question. It deploys sufficient knowledge to respond fully to the demands of the question and has full chronological range. Throughout, the candidate establishes valid criteria for judgement and evaluates their relative significance in coming to a judgement. It was awarded full marks.

Question 5

Although a minority of responses to this question demonstrated little real understanding of significance of increased borough representation in the Commons during these years, most were able to evidence how the new MPs created in the reigns of Edward and Elizabeth especially, gave opportunities for localities to be represented and to air their concerns without the need for violence or disobedience to the monarch. Better answers also considered how this actually operated in practice noting, for example, how the control of many boroughs fell into the hands the nominees of landed families rather than townsmen. Alongside this, good answers were able to come to considered judgements by discussing other ways in which the Crown built relationships with the localities during this time, notably the increased role of JPs.

Once more, however, a significant number of answers tended to assertion without real evidence. Again, candidates are reminded of the need for precise knowledge when dealing with issues of such complexity.

It can be argued that increased borough representation in the commons was significantly important in improving the royal control of localities from 1485-1603 due to its influence in Parliament and effect on nobles and the crown. However while borough representation was important it could also be said that ~~that~~ the use of progresses and patronage by the monarch was of more of a significant impact in improving royal control of the localities. The criteria that will be used to

assess the ~~the~~ most important factor in increasing royal control will be the extent to which the monarch was able to gain control over the country.

// Increasing borough representation improved royal control of the localities by increasing the number of boroughs and therefore representation in ~~par~~ Parliament. Mainly during the reigns of ~~the~~ Edward, Mary and Elizabeth did the amount of boroughs increase from 20 new ~~to~~ boroughs created by Edward, 21 by Mary and 62 by Elizabeth. By increasing borough representation the royal control of localities was improved by increasing the ~~the~~ representation of the commons in Parliament and therefore being able to settle their grievances more easily, meaning there is less chance of rebellion. Furthermore, there ~~was~~ was an increasing number of MPs willing to pay for their own borough representation, suggesting a passion towards increasing borough representation. However, in many cases

borough representation lead to many nobles electing their borough to have their own representation in parliament rather than what would be best for the borough which is an example of what happened in Winchester. ~~Suggesting re~~ Therefore suggesting reasons as to why ~~the~~ increasing borough representation in the Commons improved royal control of localities.

On the other hand, it could also be said that Progresses were more important in improving royal control of localities in the years ~~1485-1603~~ 1485-1603 due to being consistent over the time period and allowing the monarch to exert direct control onto the different areas of the country. Henry VII used Progresses effectively, mainly following his success at the Battle of ~~Bost~~ ~~to~~ Bosworth. He mainly traveled to the Midlands and the North which were areas ~~where~~ mainly concentrated of supporters of the Yorkist kings. Therefore by progressing Henry VII was able to ~~exert~~ exert direct control over the different localities, through showing the magnificence of the monarch in order to prevent rebellion. Henry VIII also used progresses effectively by traveling from London every summer during his reign, making him consistent at exerting

his power in order to gain control. One example of Henry being effective at doing so was one of his trips with Anne Bolyne when ~~at~~ the host spent 9 months and a small fortune adding a new wing to ~~the manner~~ his manor house for a 3 day stay. This allows the monarch to gain control over the localities by expressing his power to not only peasants but to his nobles. Finally Elizabeth was the monarch seen to be the most keen to progress, as Edward and Mary's reigns were too short for them to progress. Yet ~~at~~ the extent to which Elizabeth was able to gain control was limited due to her progressing only in the ~~North~~ South East and never further than Bristol therefore limiting the impact her progresses could have. She also made frequent journeys to the same members of the nobility being William Cecil, 20 visits, and Robert Dudley, 23 visits. Therefore providing the impression that the effect of progresses was important in improving the royal control of localities, through ~~gaining~~ gaining control, but only ~~to~~ up ~~the~~ until the end of Henry VIII's reign.

Finally it could ~~at~~ also be said that patronage was the most important in improving

the royal control of localities in the years 1485-1603 by allowing the monarch to gain control through the process of providing respected members of the nobility with rewards such as titles and land. Henry VII used patronage effectively at gaining control following the Battle of Bosworth by providing his loyal supporters throughout the battle with land, such as Thomas Stanley being given ~~the title of Earl of~~ lands in Derby and Jasper Tudor being given lands in the Midlands and Wales. Furthermore, he also used order of the Garter which allowed him to give out patronage without power against him, therefore increasing control over localities by gaining control over nobles. Henry VIII also used patronage effectively by providing members of the nobility with land gained from the Dissolution, given to nobles such as the Duke of Norfolk ~~to~~ who supported ~~him~~ Henry despite being Catholic due to the lands he was provided with. ~~He also used~~ Suggesting Henry used patronage so effectively ~~to~~ that he gained control over people that didn't support his religious policies. Elizabeth also used patronage during her reign yet less effectively than Henry VII and Henry VIII. Similarly to her use of progresses, Elizabeth provided her favourites with patronage rather than those she needed power over, such as

8- Sir John Foster being given Berwick Castle, who was her cousin, and Robert Dudley being made a privy councillor, Master of the Horse while also being given lands in the midlands. Suggesting Elizabeth used patronage less effectively at improving the royal control of localities by failing to gain control over those who didn't support her.

To conclude, while it can be argued that increasing borough representation in the commons was the most important in improving the royal control of localities, Patronage was the most ~~effective~~ important due to being the most effective way each monarch was able to gain control. While progresses were effective in the same way, patronage allowed the monarch to retain their power, and therefore control, over the localities over the entire time period and covered a significant proportion of the country.



This answer addresses the issue of borough representation in the Commons and the role this played in building relationships between the Crown and the localities. It also examines a number of other key features relevant to the question. It includes knowledge sufficient to meet most of the demands of the question, ranging across most of the chronology. In coming to a judgement, relevant criteria are established, and the answer is well organised. It received a high L4 mark.

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, eg '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

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>

