

GCE

History A

Unit **F961/01**: British History Period Studies.

Option A: Medieval and Early Modern 1035–1642

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2017

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

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

Annotation	Meaning
BP	Blank Page – this annotation must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.
A	Assert
AN	Analysis
DET	Description
DEV	Develop
EXP	Explains
F	Factor
IRRL	Irrelevance
J	Judgment
LNK	linked
NAQ	Not the question
SC	Simple comment
X	Error/wrong
V	View

Here are the subject specific instructions for this question paper

Distribution of marks for each level that reflects the Unit's AOs and corresponds to the UMS 2 answers: each maximum mark 50.

	AO1a	AO1b
IA	21-24	24-26
IB	18-20	22-23
II	16-17	19-21
III	14-15	16-18
IV	12-13	13-15
V	9-11	11-12
VI	4-8	6-10
VII	0-3	0-5

Notes:

- (i) Allocate marks to the most appropriate level for each AO.
- (ii) If several marks are available in a box, work from the top mark down until the best fit has been found.
- (iii) Many answers will not fall at the same level for each AO.
- (iv) Analysis refers to developed explanations; evaluation refers to the argued weighing up/assessment of factors in relation to their

significance in explaining an issue or in explaining linkages between different factors.

AOs	AO1a	AO1b
Total mark for each question = 50	Recall, select and deploy historical knowledge appropriately, and communicate knowledge and understanding of history in a clear and effective manner.	Demonstrate understanding of the past through explanation, analysis and arriving at substantiated judgements of: - key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance within an historical context; - the relationships between key features and characteristics of the periods studied
Level IA	<p>Uses a wide range of accurate, detailed and relevant evidence Accurate and confident use of appropriate historical terminology</p> <p>Answer is clearly structured and coherent; communicates accurately and legibly</p> <p>21-24</p>	<p>Clear and accurate understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic Clear and accurate understanding of the significance of issues in their historical context</p> <p>Answer is consistently and relevantly analytical with developed and substantiated explanations, some of which may be unexpected The argument evaluates a range of relevant factors and reaches clearly substantiated judgements about relative importance and/or links</p> <p>24-26</p>
Level IB	<p>Uses accurate, detailed and relevant evidence Accurate use of a range of appropriate historical terminology Answer is clearly structured and mostly coherent; writes accurately and legibly</p> <p>18-20</p>	<p>Clear and accurate understanding of most key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic Answer is mostly consistently and relevantly analytical with mostly developed and substantiated explanations</p> <p>Clear understanding of the significance of issues in their historical context. Substantiated judgements about relative importance of and/or links between factors will be made but quality of explanation in support may not be consistently high</p>

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AOs	AO1a	AO1b
Level II	<p>Uses mostly accurate, detailed and relevant evidence which demonstrates a competent command of the topic Generally accurate use of historical terminology Answer is structured and mostly coherent; writing is legible and communication is generally clear</p> <p>16-17</p>	<p>Mostly clear and accurate understanding of many key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic Clear understanding of the significance of most relevant issues in their historical context Much of the answer is relevantly analytical and substantiated with detailed evidence but there may be some description The analysis of factors and/or issues provides some judgements about relative importance and/or linkages</p> <p>19-21</p>
Level III	<p>Uses accurate and relevant evidence which demonstrates some command of the topic but there may be some inaccuracy Answer includes relevant historical terminology but this may not be extensive or always accurately used Most of the answer is organised and structured; the answer is mostly legible and clearly communicated</p> <p>14-15</p>	<p>Some/uneven understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and of concepts relevant to their historical context Answers may be a mixture of analysis and explanation but also simple description of relevant material and narrative of relevant events OR answers may provide more consistent analysis but the quality will be uneven and its support often general or thin</p> <p>Answer considers a number of factors but with very little evaluation of importance or linkages between factors/issues Points made about importance or about developments in the context of the period will often be little more than assertions and descriptions</p> <p>16-18</p>

Level IV	<p>There is deployment of relevant knowledge but level/accuracy of detail will vary; there may be some evidence that is tangential or irrelevant. Some unclear and/or under-developed and/or disorganised sections; mostly satisfactory level of communication</p> <p>12-13</p>	<p>Understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and the topic is variable but in general is satisfactory. Limited and patchy understanding of a few relevant issues in their historical context</p> <p>Answer may be largely descriptive/narratives of events and links between this and analytical comments will typically be weak or unexplained OR answers will mix passages of descriptive material with occasional explained analysis. Limited points made about importance/links or about developments in the context of the period will be little more than assertions and descriptions</p> <p>13-15</p>
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AOs	AO1a	AO1b
Level V	<p>There is some relevant accurate historical knowledge deployed: this may be generalised and patchy. There may be inaccuracies and irrelevant material also. Some accurate use of relevant historical terminology but often inaccurate/inappropriate use</p> <p>Often unclear and disorganised sections; writing will often be clear if basic but there may be some illegibility and weak prose where the sense is not clear or obvious</p> <p>9-11</p>	<p>General and sometimes inaccurate understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and of concepts relevant to the topic. General or weak understanding of the significance of most relevant issues in their historical context</p> <p>Attempts at analysis will be weak or generalised, based on plausible but unsubstantiated points or points with very general or inappropriate substantiation OR there may be a relevant but patchy description of events/developments coupled with judgements that are no more than assertions. There will be some understanding of the question but answers may focus on the topic not address the focus of the question</p> <p>11-12</p>

Level VI	<p>Use of relevant evidence will be limited; there will be much irrelevance and inaccuracy Answer may have little organisation or structure; weak use of English and poor organisation</p> <p>4-8</p>	<p>Very little understanding of key concepts Very limited understanding of the topic or of the question's requirements Limited explanation will be very brief/fragmentary The answer will be characterised by generalised assertion and/or description/narratives, often brief</p> <p>6-10</p>
Level VII	<p>No understanding of the topic or of the question's requirements; little relevant and accurate knowledge Very fragmentary and disorganised response; very poor use of English and some incoherence</p> <p>0-3</p>	<p>No understanding of key concepts or historical developments. No valid explanations Typically very brief and very descriptive answer</p> <p>0-5</p>

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1	<p>How far was the power of the Anglo Saxon monarchy weakened during the reign of Edward the Confessor?</p> <p>The monarchy had powers that an effective monarch could exercise. Edward's role in the succession issue was a reflection of the powers of the monarch. Laws of custom, it might be argued, limited the monarchy, and this included consultation with the Witan and earls, but the monarchy still had considerable weight. The election of monarchs could be either a formality or a device to undermine his power if he were weak. Some might argue that the monarchy had more potential power than Edward exercised and might point to his religious and cultural interests or his delegation of power to Harold as sub regulus. The Anglo Saxon monarchy was highly personal and this was both a strength and weakness. Some might argue that during Edward's reign the efficient working of administration and the fiscal system suggest that the powers were not weakened and there might be discussion of the ability to raise taxes. Some might argue that the Battle of Hastings suggests that the monarchy had become weak, although others might argue that it was the very power and wealth of the monarchy that encouraged the Norman invasion.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
2	<p>Harold Godwinson was mainly undermined by the weakness of his claim to the throne. How far do you agree?</p> <p>Stronger answers may focus on 'mainly undermined'. Weaker answers are likely to describe events from William's landing to Hastings and comment on Harold's claim to the throne. Some answers will argue that Harold had difficulties from the start of his rule when his claim was contested by Tostig, as well as William. It might be argued that the late nomination of Harold by Edward did little to</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>help strengthen his position. There might also be reference to the fact that some Anglo Saxon earls resisted Harold's authority, which did not extend over all of England. Some might argue that Harold was simply unlucky, or unwise in the final campaign, but his claim reflected deeper problems. Some might argue that he was undermined by the strength of the Norman forces or William's skill or that he was simply unlucky at Hastings. Some might argue that his claim was not weak as he had the support of the Witan, who saw in Harold a man with experience in administration and military leadership.</p>		
3	<p>How far do you agree that, from 1066 to 1072, William I relied mainly on military force to govern England?</p> <p>Some might argue that William relied almost exclusively on military force. He had gained the throne by battle and his march to London was accompanied by heavy-handed methods to impose himself and his rule. He used force to suppress rebellions in the North, Wessex and Mercia and he often used harrying to deal with unrest. Castles were also used to hold down the population in these areas. In arguing that other factors were important some might discuss the fact that William accepted much Anglo Saxon law and custom. He also used Anglo Saxon nobles who had not supported Harold during this period. Some might stress William's emphasis on the legality of his claim to the throne. There might be some discussion of the introduction of the feudal system and some might broaden the answer to examine William's use of the church to reinforce his rule. Weaker answers might focus almost exclusively on events at Hastings and examiners should be careful not to over-reward responses with a narrow focus.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
4	<p>Assess the reasons why Henry VI was unable to control the nobility more successfully during the period from 1450 to 1461.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>The study topic begins in 1450 and therefore candidates are not expected to have specific knowledge of events before that date. However, accurate references to the earlier period may be credited. The king's personality was not one that enabled him to control the nobility. He was open to influence, often to unsound advice, but was also obstinate. His mental health was variable, representing considerable weakness at the head of the state. The nobility included men of strength and ambition such as York, Somerset and Warwick. Rivalry between them could not be controlled, even less resolved, by the king. Candidates may examine the role of the queen, Margaret of Anjou. Some candidates may argue that that the number of alienated nobility should not be exaggerated; most of the aristocracy did continue to support Henry VI.</p>		
5	<p>How far was Richard, Duke of Gloucester, responsible for the political instability that followed the death of Edward IV?</p> <p>The question requires candidates to weigh up a range of reasons for the instability that followed the death of Edward IV. Candidates can either agree with the given factor or disagree, but in order to reach Level III or above for AO1b they must consider the named factor, even if they argue it was not the most important. At the higher levels responses should assess the responsibility of Richard and place it in context of other factors. The instability that followed the death of Edward IV focuses mainly on the succession. Edward V and the Duke of York were very young. Some weaker answers might narrate the circumstances, or likely circumstances of their death and this should not be over-rewarded, although it will be relevant to examine the role of Richard. Conclusions about Richard's role may differ widely. Some answers might consider the problem of a weak monarchy in an age of</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>powerful nobles. There might be discussion of the unpopularity of Elizabeth Woodville and the unstable political situation. Some answers might argue that this was not the fault of Richard. It might be argued that Richard was defending the position of the Yorkists, and it could be argued England, in a dangerous situation. However, some might argue that he was taking advantage of uncertainty to achieve his dubious ambition. Some answers might consider some of the instability of Richard's reign and that should be rewarded provided the material is linked to the question.</p>		
6	<p>'The most important achievement of Henry VII's foreign policy was to defeat any threat to a Tudor succession.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>The question requires candidates to compare a range of issues and stronger answers will consider the 'defeat of any threat to a Tudor succession' alongside other achievements. Candidates can either agree with the given factor or disagree, but in order to reach Level III or above for AO1b they must consider the named factor, even if they argue it was not the most important. Some may argue that it was the most successful aspect as he was able to secure an undisputed succession. It might be argued that he was able to secure the recognition of foreign rulers for the Tudor dynasty and point to the marriage of Catherine of Aragon to Arthur and Margaret to James IV. This might be developed and some could note that even after the death of Arthur and Henry's clumsy handling of the situation it did not prevent Prince Henry from marrying Catherine. In discussing the marriage between Maragaret and James some might argue that it was not successful as it did not prevent war between the two nations. Some answers might also consider his use of foreign policy to secure trade and there might be some discussion of agreements with Spain, the Hanse and Burgundy. Some</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>answers might link the succession with moves to weaken the Pretenders. Some responses might challenge the question and argue that there were few achievements and that in 1509 England was isolated and simply fortunate that Spain and France were more interested in Italy.</p>		
7	<p>How far do you agree that foreign policy from 1515 to 1529 failed to make England stronger as an international power?</p> <p>Examiners should note the dates in the question and not credit answers which focus entirely on the post 1529 period or over-reward those where a significant section of the question does. The focus of the question is on the period of Wolsey's ascendancy. There might be some discussion of both Wolsey's aims and those of Henry. The failure of Wolsey to achieve a divorce for Henry and the hostility it provoked from both the Papacy (Clement VII) and Charles V might lead some to agree with the proposition, as England was unable to exert sufficient pressure on the leaders. It might be argued that the defeat of the French at Pavia in 1525 and the Sack of Rome in 1527 meant that Wolsey could not act as an arbitrator or balance in Europe. It might also be argued that in 1529 Francis and Charles made peace at Cambrai, ignoring England, which showed how little influence the country had. Some might argue that it was only in these last years of his power that England was not strong and that in the earlier part of his ascendancy he was more successful. In arguing that there were times when England was influential some might point to the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520 and even in 1525, after Pavia, when France sought English help. Some might argue that England appeared to achieve a semblance of power by its victories over the French, although it might be argued that they were of little significance. There might be some discussion of Wolsey's attempt to become Pope and that his failure</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	suggests little influence. It might also be argued that England's position in 1529 was no less significant than it was in 1515.		
8	<p>1. Assess the effects of faction at court in the period from 1540 to 1553.</p> <p>The questions is drawn from two Key Issues in the Specification and at the higher levels candidates will need to demonstrate an understanding and knowledge of both the reign of Henry VIII and Edward VI. The Specification specifically mentions the Seymour and Howard families and therefore examiners might expect reference to them. The Seymour faction benefited from its link to Jane Seymour, mother of Edward VI. Edward Seymour, later duke of Somerset, allied himself to the more Protestant groups at court, including Cranmer, but his influence varied in the last years of Henry VIII's reign. The Seymours gained power early in the reign of Edward VI and also lost it. The Howards proved more lasting in their influence in this period. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, survived as a leading figure in the reign of Henry VIII, supporting the religious changes, but more conservative than Cranmer and Cromwell. He narrowly survived Henry's wrath in the final weeks of Henry VIII's reign. The reign of Edward VI saw the Howards taking a back seat, but candidates might comment on their restoration under Mary. Answers may refer to other factional struggles and broaden their argument to see it as a struggle between conservatives and reformists; this might result in a consideration of Gardiner, Parr, the fall of Somerset and the Dudley's subsequent rise to Lord President of the Council. Answers might consider whether the factional struggles had an impact on the effectiveness of government in the period.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
9	How far do you agree that Mary I was a more effective	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>ruler than both Somerset and Northumberland?</p> <p>Some might argue that all three were equally ineffective, which is a valid line of argument, although at the highest level there should be some discrimination about different aspects of their rule. Examiners should not expect an equal balance between Mary and the two Protectors, although at the higher levels all three should receive adequate treatment, which allows a balanced judgement to be reached. There are a wide range of issues that might be discussed including political government, administration, rebellion, foreign policy and the handling of the financial and economic situation. Mary's accession was well received especially after the failed attempt to replace her with Lady Jane Grey. Her reign was not long but she did escape the violent ends of Somerset and Northumberland. The significance of the Wyatt rebellion of 1554 might be assessed. She got on reasonably well, although not without a few problems, with parliament. She attempted to introduce some modest economic and financial reforms. Her marriage to Philip may appear in some answers and is relevant in assessing her effectiveness. It proved very unpopular when it involved England in an unpopular war with France. Somerset's personal style of government proved unpopular with colleagues and candidates might argue that his economic and social policies encountered opposition from a number of sources and link this to the problem of unrest in 1549. His foreign policies with Scotland and France were not effective. Northumberland adopted a different style, but this was not always popular and some saw him as ruthless and it did not win him widespread support and this might be linked to his downfall. However, some might argue that his financial policies were more effective and his foreign policy was more realistic. Candidates are not expected to consider the effectiveness of the religious policies of the rulers, but if it is considered it can be credited.</p>		<p>answer the question.</p>

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
10	<p>'Henry VIII's wish for a divorce was the main reason for the break with Rome.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>Some candidates will argue that it was the main reason, but they will need to show how the divorce resulted in the break with Rome and place it in the context of other reasons. Examiners should be aware that historiography is not an AS requirement. Some candidates might discuss the condition of the church on the eve of the Reformation and argue that anticlericalism was a major factor in the break. Some answers may consider Henry's desire for a male heir and link this with his desire to divorce Catherine of Aragon and marry Anne Boleyn and note that this proved impossible whilst staying within the Catholic Church. Some answers may explain the complexities of the situation and discuss the foreign situation or Charles' relationship to Catherine. They might consider that as Charles had virtual control over the Pope he was able to prevent the divorce. Some answers will consider how the issue of the break raised the question of the royal supremacy and the independence of England as an 'Empire'. There might be some discussion of the pressure that was put on the Pope to grant the divorce, such as finances and the quasi-independence of the clergy. The Act of Supremacy marked the decisive break with Rome and answers do not need to go beyond 1534.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
11	<p>'The most important reason why Mary I's religious policies aroused opposition was her marriage to Philip of Spain.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>Mary married Philip of Spain and the result was Wyatt's rebellion in 1554. This was a marriage into one of the most Catholic countries in Europe, and Spain was one of the most powerful countries in Europe, which led England into an unpopular war. Mary was advised against the match by</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>many of her Council. Some may argue that until the marriage her religious policies had aroused little opposition. Much of England was still Catholic to varying degrees in 1553 and the circumstances of her accession had also won her much sympathy. Her first parliament had agreed to the repeal of the legislation of Edward VI's reign, but it was clear that monasteries would not be able to be restored because of the problem over land. The issue over the restoration of papal power was also divisive. Some might argue that the ejection of clergy who were married was unpopular. There might be some comment about Pole and his encouragement of Mary. It is likely that some answers will discuss the revival of the heresy laws. The extreme persecutions and executions increased from 1555, and some might argue that this caused more opposition to Mary's religious policies and that those who suffered were seen as martyrs. It is equally valid for candidates to argue that Mary's religious policies did not cause opposition and that the restoration of Catholicism was widely welcomed.</p>		
12	<p>How important were Elizabeth I's archbishops of Canterbury in dealing with Puritanism?</p> <p>The question asks candidates 'how important' and therefore a number of factors should be considered and, at the higher levels, a judgement reached as to their relative importance. Some might argue that factors other than the archbishops were most important, whilst others might consider them to be the most important. Whatever approach is adopted, candidates should show some understanding of the role of the archbishops. Parker was archbishop from 1559 and very involved with the settlement. He supported a moderate line and this suited Elizabeth, but was willing to take a firm line in resisting some Puritan demands, as was the case over vestments. He was influential over the Prayer Book, the 39 Articles</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>and the Advertisements which established Anglican orthodoxy and became the foundation of a church that was able to resist more extreme Puritan demands. Grindal became archbishop in 1575. It was hoped that he would be able to bridge the gap between moderate Puritans and more orthodox Anglicans. However, his sympathies led to his suspension and some might therefore argue that it is difficult to make a case for his importance in dealing with Puritanism. Whitgift was archbishop for the rest of Elizabeth's reign and was more positive in his approach. He took a firm stance and put pressure on his bishops to uphold orthodoxy. Ecclesiastical courts and Star Chamber were used and he was behind the prosecutions of some radical Puritans, thus playing an important role. In discussing other factors, answers might consider the Elizabeth's own policies, the use of legislation and intervention in parliament. Some answers might consider the divisions within Puritanism and the development of Separatist groups. Some answers might assess how effective the measures were in dealing with Puritanism and provided that is not the focus of the response is relevant.</p>		
13	<p>'The House of Lords was more important than the House of Commons in the government of England during the reign of Elizabeth I.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>The question requires candidates to consider the role of both the House of Lords and House of Commons and it is likely that weaker answers will be less balanced and may struggle to deal adequately with the role of the House of Lords, although its role is mentioned in the Specification. Knowledge of historiography is not an AS requirement and candidates are not expected to display an understanding of the different views of historians for any level, although accurate references will be credited. Some candidates may argue for the greater importance of the Commons and this can merit any level if well supported. Examiners</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>should not expect an even balance in the treatment of the two Houses. The importance of the Lords largely reflected the greater social eminence of its members. It was also useful to balance some of the radicalism to which members of the Commons were occasionally prone. From 1572, Burghley sat in the lords and he and other peers introduced important measures that were then presented to the Commons. The use of the committees of both houses was an attempt by some members of the commons to get around this problem. There were occasions when the Lords clearly took the side of the Queen against the Commons, for example over subsidies in the 1590s. Some answers, particularly at the lower levels might tend to describe the importance of the Commons. Answers might examine the Commons' role in granting money to the Crown, its importance in legislation and its ambitions in areas such as religion and foreign policy. Some answers might consider the issues revealed in the struggle over parliamentary liberties.</p>		
14	<p>Assess the causes of inflation during the reign of Elizabeth I.</p> <p>There are a number of possible reasons that might be discussed and at the higher levels candidates should consider a range of reasons and reach a judgement as to their relative importance. Historiography is not a requirement at AS and candidates are not expected to be aware of the historical debate, but answers which use it effectively should be credited. Answers might consider the role population growth, which in agricultural economy had a serious impact on prices as once marginal land was cultivated it was difficult to increase productivity. Candidates might discuss the issue of enclosures and pressure on land; the increase in sheep farming meant that less arable land was available and this resulted in an increase in grain prices. There might also be discussion</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>about the impact of debasement, which reduced the silver content of coins and decreased the value. The role of Spanish bullion entering the economy might also be considered, particularly as this began to impact on Europe in the latter part of the sixteenth century.</p>		
15	<p>How far do you agree that the powers of the monarchy were not seriously weakened in the period from 1588 to 1603?</p> <p>The focus of the answer should be on ‘the powers of the monarchy were not seriously weakened.’ Candidates might discuss the prerogative powers of Elizabeth, which if they were challenged were not weakened. Some might make mention of the Golden Speech to show that she was still able to control parliament, although there might be some discussion of the issue of Monopolies. There might be consideration of the debates over subsidies and the question of finance. There were challenges to the power of the monarchy from unrest and rebellion and answers might consider whether these challenged its power; Essex and Oxfordshire were put down efficiently and it could be argued showed how powerful the monarchy was. However, some might argue the difficulty in dealing with Tyrone’s rebellion showed that the monarchy was weak, particularly with the defeat at Yellow Ford. Some might argue that victory over the Armada cemented Elizabeth’s power and allowed her to retain the nation’s affection. However, some might argue that the death of many of her original advisors weakened her position as she had to turn to a younger generation over whom she had less control.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
16	<p>‘James I belief in Divine Right was the most important reason for his problems with Parliament.’ How far do you agree?</p> <p>The question requires candidates to weigh up a range of</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>reasons for James' problems with parliament and reach a balanced conclusion. Candidates can either agree with the given factor or disagree, but in order to reach Level III or above for AO1b they must consider the named factor, even if they argue it was not the most important. In discussing the importance of Divine Right candidates might consider the insensitive way in which James expressed the theory and represented his power, denying an important role to Parliament. Parliamentary privilege depended on its grant by the king. Some answers might consider the wider issues that were involved with Divine Right, such as parliamentary privilege. The king's ministers were criticised – Mompesson, Mitchell and Bacon. Other factors that might be discussed include finance. James' need for money put him at odds with parliament. Some answers might explain the financial problems he inherited from Elizabeth, there might also be discussion of increasing tax rates, with reference to the Book of Rates and Bates Case. Some might discuss the Great contract and its failure or the problem of Monopolies. Foreign policy was also an issue that caused conflict, particularly in later years when there were demands that England should intervene in the Thirty Years War, also the possibility of a marriage between Charles and the Spanish Infanta was unpopular.</p>		
17	<p>Assess the reasons why the Anglican church had so many problems during the period from 1603 to 1629.</p> <p>It is important that answers focus on the period up to 1629 and examiners should not credit responses that focus entirely on the period of Personal Rule or over-reward responses that give the post 1629 period significant attention. Candidates may focus on the issue of Puritanism and why this proved problematic for the Anglican Church. There might be some discussion about the role of Bishops and puritan attitudes towards this and the structure of the</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>Anglican church. Some answers might focus on other aspects of the Church that Puritans disliked and this might include vestments. There was also the issue of the promotion of some Arminians within the Anglican church and some answers might discuss the popular link between some of the Arminian attitudes with Catholicism. Kings were the heads of the Church, but answers which see the question only in terms of problems for the Stuarts should not be placed in the higher levels. Some answers might consider the weak financial position of the Church. There might be some discussion of the Church's association with the monarchy which made it an unpopular defender of Divine Right.</p>		
18	<p>'The prevention of a return to personal rule was the most important aim of parliamentary opposition in the period from 1640 to 1642.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>The question requires candidates to weigh up a range of reasons for parliamentary opposition in the years from 1640 to 1642. Candidates can either agree with the given factor or disagree, but in order to reach Level III or above for AO1b they must consider the named factor, even if they argue it was not the most important. Parliamentary opposition had a number of aims and answers should discuss a range of reasons. There might be consideration of the king's absolutist tendencies, which it could be argued had manifested itself in the Personal Rule, leading to demands for regular parliaments and the abolition of prerogative courts. It might be argued that this is why the Short Parliament denied Charles funds before they had received guarantees about their grievances. There might be discussion of the non-parliamentary fiscal measures. Some answers may discuss the issue of religion and the aim of the opposition to prevent Arminianism, or as they perceived it, a return to Catholicism, hence the Root and Branch Bill and the arrest of Laud. Concerns over religion</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>might also be seen in the Irish Rebellion. Some might argue that the aims changed over the period, or consider what Pym was hoping to achieve. There might be consideration of how and why parliamentary opposition became more extreme in its aims and went beyond just preventing a return to Personal Rule. There might be consideration of the aim of removing unpopular ministers, such as Laud and Strafford. There was concern not just about Personal Rule by 'arbitrary rule', hence the attack on Ship Money, Forest Fines, Distraint of Knighthood and on prerogative courts. Some might comment on the division in aims between moderates and extremists, which became more apparent with the Grand Remonstrance. Some might note that moderates were willing to reach a settlement by this time, whilst the more radical were not.</p>		

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