

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2018

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	Assessment Code :	Y106
Candidate No :	Component Code :	01
Candidate Name :		

Total Marks :

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Question Part

1	<p>Plan. Accurate, reliable, useful.</p> <p>Source A: Popular support for Catholicism.</p> <p>Source B: Unpopular support for Catholicism.</p> <p>Source C: Both support and opposition.</p> <p>Source D: There was support and protestants not happy.</p> <p>A, B, D - A provides a skewed image of support in a particular area.</p> <p>C is most accurate in reflecting a country.</p> <p>D useful from an Protestants perspective but likely biased motivated by personal opposition.</p> <p>B, C - Accurate reflection of London in source B.</p> <p>Both consider threat of revolt.</p> <p>Essay.</p> <p>Sources A, C and D, to varying degrees, and from different perspectives support the view that Mary Tudor's restoration of Catholicism was popular. However, source C, along with source B, also paints an alternative picture of opposition and the threat of revolt.</p> <p>Source A is a contemporary depiction, presents a useful depiction of support for Mary in Yorkshire. It demonstrates the "fervent zeal and love" that many felt in the north of the country. The source is useful because it was written at the time, rather than in hindsight whereby memory proves defective.</p>
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Question Part

The source may also be considered accurate given there were regional divisions in support for Mary, with the north being much more in favour, generally, of a Catholic ~~restoration~~ restoration, while in the south there was more opposition. The reliability of the source may be somewhat compromised given the provenance of the source as a Yorkshire priest who supports Roman Catholicism ~~may~~ may be limited in his perception of widespread support and may be motivated to present support as far more vigorous than it necessarily was. The accuracy of the content of ~~the~~ source A is reinforced by that of source C, as both note how "Catholic religion seems daily to increase" ~~and~~, with altars being "rebuilt, [and] pictures and images set up once more". However, source differ in the reasoning of why this ^{was} happening, with source A stating it was "voluntary", and source C stating it was "through the Queen's authority and Cardinal's diligence". Given the differing dates of each ~~of~~ of the sources, this may be credited to the fact that upon her accession, Mary did little ~~the~~ immediately to force a Catholic agenda, particularly due to the fact that her accession had only ~~been~~ been possible due to the widespread support from both Protestants and Catholics. However, as her reign progressed, her methods became increasingly severe, provoking ~~the~~ "hatred" for her authority. Both sources are ultimately helpful in providing an insight into support ~~at different points of her~~ ~~reign~~ for the restoration of Catholicism at different stages



Question Part

of her reign.

In a similar way, source D suggests that there was support for Mary's restoration of Catholicism - so much so that "there [were] scarcely two individuals we think with us* (Protestants)". This is a useful interpretation of reflection of support from the perspective of a ~~Protestant~~ Protestant. However, the accuracy of the source is again compromised by its provenance as the writer was in exile in this period and would not have necessarily been in a position to know whether there was support. However, the mentions of Oxford and universities are accurate and useful given Bishops Latimer and Ridley had been among the first to be publicly burnt in Oxford. In this way, the source's suggestion of there ~~support~~ being support in Oxford, may be as a result of fear. This is similar to as a forementioned in source C.

Lastly, source B suggests that there was virtually no support for Mary's Catholic restoration, particularly in regards to the burnings which are described as "cruel enforcement". The source is useful in depicting ~~the~~ the lack of support in London, however, like source A, ~~it~~ it lacks scope of the rest of the country, focusing on the south ~~to~~ where there were known to be more Protestant tendencies. To many, the burnings were seen as cruel; with 280 burnings taking place across the period of 46 months. However, the source, ~~it~~ while mentioning how "some of the



Question Part

Onlookers wept", fails to note how many saw the public burnings as a form of public entertainment, with stories of cherry sellers making hefty profits selling fruit as the burning happened. Source B and ~~Source~~ source C both note the threat of revolt, with source B stating that a continuation of such harsh methods causing "reigion [to] be again threatened [and] the Queen might be in peril." Similarly, source C states how "the Queen is greatly grieved by the conspiracies and plots formed against her daily". Given the similarities between the two, we may consider both sources to be reliable in this way.

To conclude, while source A and D suggest that there was definite support for Mary's restoration of Catholicism, source B suggests the opposite. Source C, however presents another accurate and useful reflection of how support truly varied in different areas and among different people.

- 2
- ~~A~~ Plan.
- Wolsey's rise to power.
- * Appease Henry's ideas and desires of being a Renaissance king with military glory.
 - * Did the administrative work that Henry ~~he~~ was reluctant to do.
 - * Wolsey had a greed and desire for power and glory
 - * Good at his job - negotiated peace treaties and conduct



Question Part

diplomacy in a laudable way.

* Had little support from nobles, who opposed at
outsider.

*

① Wolsey's ability - handling on diplomacy.

② Wolsey would give Henry what he wanted.

③ Personal greed and desire.

④ Most definitely was not due to support from nobility.

Essay.

Wolsey's ability may be considered to be the main reason for his rise to power only in conjunction with him doing exactly as Henry VIII wanted, appeasing his desire to become a glorious Renaissance king with military glory. An alternative reason may be due to Wolsey's own determination for glory and greed. ~~How~~ However, one reason that most definitely did not ease his rise to power was a hostile nobility.

Wolsey's ability to handle diplomacy was largely significant as he would take on administrative roles that Henry lacked interest in. This may be seen in the ~~Field of the Cloth of Gold~~ Field of the Cloth of Gold where diplomatic proceedings were almost concealed by sports and jousting to maintain Henry's interest. It is questionable how effective the Field of the Cloth of Gold actually was but it may be noted



Question Part

as a largely significant success to Henry. Wolsey was also able to gain international recognition and success with many ambassadors referring straight to Wolsey, as opposed to Henry, in regards to national affairs. Such ability both enabled Wolsey to rise to power, and to stay in power for an extended period of time.

Another reason why Wolsey was able to rise to power was due to his pandering to Henry's demands and wishes. This may be seen as an equally important reason for his rise to power as he used his ability to enable Henry's ~~the~~ wishes. This may be seen in the French war, both of which were shrouded in fear of abandonment by other French powers. Despite this, Wolsey enabled it to happen to fulfil Henry's greatest desire to be a warrior-king. Evidently giving, and doing, everything Henry wished, meant Wolsey was able to rise ~~from~~ to power and maintain it, until he was no longer able to do Henry's bidding and secure the divorce between Henry and Catherine of Aragon.

While not as significantly important as Henry's Wolsey's ability, and him doing all Henry wants, Wolsey's personal greed may also be cited ~~with~~ as a reason for his rise to power. Wolsey was one of the greatest offenders of clerical abuses, particularly in regard to pluralism, whereby he had multiple benefices attached to his name. Additionally, he built Hampton Court, a



Question Part

lavish home to rival that of some of Henry's own palaces, and castles. ~~Stirling~~ and Hampton Court had been so distinguished, in fact, that many foreign ambassadors would go there, rather than Greenwich or Windsor. In this way, Wolsey positioned himself as a formidable leader, and his drive for success and greed may be seen as having contributed to his rise to power.

One factor that certainly did not ~~not~~ particularly further Wolsey's rise to power was the nobility. ~~So~~ much of the nobility were weary and suspicious of Wolsey, an outsider with no inherited title, Wolsey's position and motives at court. This was ultimately worsened by his expulsion of ~~the~~ the Gentlemen of the Chamber in 1527, arguably in an attempt to ~~get~~ remove competition for Henry's favour. It may be said that this lack of support from the hostile nobility made Wolsey's fall from power all the more ~~more~~ spectacular, as many had planned plots against him. In this way, the nobility can be ~~not~~ by no means considered a beneficial factor in Wolsey's rise to power.

To conclude, the main reason for Wolsey's rise to power was his ability, however, this was only in conjunction to his willingness to do all Henry asked, pandering to the desires of his king. Another reason that may be cited as benefiting Wolsey in his rise to power was in his own personal desire for success and his greed. This factor, ~~may~~ however, is by no means more



Question Part

		significant that Worsley's ability. Lastly, the nobility did not help Worsley in his rise to power in the slightest, instead they proved ^{proved} to be an ^{an} obstacle for Worsley throughout his time in power.



Question Part

Question	Part	



