

# 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.

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Centre No :	Assessment Code :	Y107
Candidate No :	Component Code :	01
Candidate Name :		

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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>The sources B, <del>C</del> and D all agree that there was a lack of support for Mary's restoration of Catholicism from the councillors to the grassroots. Where as some <sup>and C</sup> argues that the restoration was a simple process and welcomed. From the sources it can be shown that no support for Mary's restoration was dependent on where in the country it was and their religion.</p>
		<p>Source A <del>argues that</del> <sup>is</sup> <del>an</del> <sup>an</sup> argues that Mary's restoration was heavily supported. This view comes from a Yorkshire priest and it is a known fact that Catholicism was more popular in the North of England, due to the fact it was further from London and more difficult to implement changes. It is a 'relative' of the developments and therefore one his opinions on the restoration. It is true that priests said 'mass in Latin' and this is due to Mary removing changes protestant changes with the first statute of repeal in 1553. This however removed the use of the first and second prayer books and led to the priests saying mass in Latin. However, to the extent of how 'happy'</p>



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Question Part

They were IS. Subordinate. Kufuomao,  
 It says that 'large ~~bread~~ and altars were  
 rebuilt, pictures and images set up'. The support  
 for Mary's restoration were shown by the  
 as many people donated money in order  
 to bring the Church books to her it was been  
 Henry. However, the argument that the  
 English church was voluntarily left and it is  
 debatable as there were many other  
 churches like in London, where there was  
 200 members still preaching. Therefore this  
 source is limited as it only talks about Yonithm  
 which was pro-Catholic and a supporter of  
 Mary and her restoration.

However, on the other hand, some B  
 disagree that Mary's restoration was popular.  
 It is a letter written by King Philip about the  
 Marian burnings. King Philip was Mary's husband  
 and the letter was written in 1555. ~~There~~ Mary  
 had been in power since 1553 and there was  
 a 15 day period in which to see a  
 reaction of support. It is written by the  
 ambassador, who may be more concerned  
 as to what he says to not worry Philip.  
~~more~~ The source mentions the recent  
 'acts of parliament against Heresy' which  
 refers to the 1554 Heresy act which



Question Part

begins the Marian burnings. The NOMY  
 not implemented for practicing protestantism.  
 By referring to the Heresy Act, Mary had  
 to use an extreme method in order to  
 restore Catholicism suggesting support  
 was not that great. The letter refers to  
 John Rogers, he was the first on 274  
 burnings (50 of which were women).  
 This letter is written about the beginning  
 of the Heresy acts / Marian burnings and  
 suggests that 'onlookers wept and  
 prayed to God' which may have been the  
 start of the beginning of the burnings but soon  
 they became events and a novelty. Mary  
 had to do Marian burnings in the morning  
 to no limit the number of people attending  
 suggesting it was more of a social event  
 that support for Mary or dissupport.  
 Furthermore, the same mentions that  
 'the people of London' are numerous.  
 This gives a subjective view to the  
 attitude of persecution due to the  
 fact that London was mainly protestant  
 and the majority of Marian burnings  
 occurred in the South East of  
 London and therefore, they will have a  
 bigger reaction and opinion to the  
 burnings as it is close to home. Therefore,

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Question Part

Source B shows that Henry & shows how support for her has been was limited in the south, due to no implementation of Marian burning. However, there were often just individuals and although there had been some reaction, there was only 274 burning and marks concentrated in the south.

Some C argues that most people ~~felt~~ ~~opinion~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~support~~ ~~for~~ ~~confirmed~~ ~~to~~ ~~calm~~ ~~down~~ ~~the~~ ~~country~~, but was not popular. Mary was unpopular in source C. It is written towards of Mary's reign in 1557 and by a Venetian ambassador, so may be on an older perspective. The source suggests that although people were preaching Catholicism, there were plots against her and people would want to return to protestantism. The view that Cardinal Pole was trusted ~~compared~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~conspiracies~~ and plots of Mary's reign were true, however the threat and success were limited. Therefore showing that at grassroot level Catholicism may not have been popular but was not strong enough to create much of an effect on the nation. The only major plot was the Wyatt rebellion in 1554 which conspired to marry Elizabeth to Courtenay and remove her from the throne. Although the Wyatt was



Question Part

protestant, the rebellion was more about  
 the fear of losing his position to a  
 sponger and the punishment that due to  
 the nature of catholicism. Rumors were  
 only 100 were executed and was not  
 seen as a threat by Mary. Rumors,  
 it was at the beginning of her reign  
 and ~~the~~ ~~tragedy~~ almost everyone agrees  
 that there were plots, none were  
 successful enough to blow a complete  
 hole of support to Mary's restoration.  
 The same source says that 'church  
 she kill' which shows that protestantism  
 did not have a huge effect on people  
 religion and most were happy to  
 return to catholicism. There is also  
 some suggests that most people  
 conformed to no religion and at  
 the conspiracies had little effect on  
 her restoration.

Lastly, source D strongly shows a lack of  
 support for Mary. However this is  
 expected due to the fact that it is  
 written by a ~~man~~ ~~in~~ exile. At the  
 beginning of Mary's reign 800 protestants  
 went into exile and this was an extreme  
 reaction of the monks, protestants in society



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Question Part

As ~~most~~ protesters had to conform as they did not have the funds to go into exile. Therefore, an exile is guaranteed to have a strong opinion against the Catholic restoration, compared to a grassroots. The letter is by Jewell who was an <sup>advise</sup> ~~advisor~~ Edward. The source however offers limited information for ~~support~~ for a reaction to no restoration due to the fact that it talks about Oxford University where only the elite go. However, what can be taken from Madone is that there was a lot of support for protesters in from 'these are scarcely two individuals' who think like us. Therefore although Madone is against the restoration, it shows there was a nearly amount of Catholic support by 1559.

Overall, sources A and C mostly agree that source A is the highly support that the restoration of popular. Source C supports it was popular but some people did some try to reject the restoration (but with other members) and sources B and D disagree that the restoration was popular. ~~then~~ All sources show that the area in which the source was written about highly strongly shows whether the restoration was popular or not.



Question Part

	Plan:
B	aims:
	- religious settlement
	- good relationship w/ catholic
	- middle way
	2 <sup>nd</sup>
	Elizabeth's religious settlement strongly
	achieved her aims. This is based on the criteria
	that she found a middle way between
	protestantism and catholicism. Furthermore,
	the fact that she pleased the foreign situation
	such as Spain and France and Italy,
	she managed to please her own religious
	aims and attitudes as Elizabeth was seen
	as 'illuminated' and therefore had to have
	a protestant settlement.
	The religious settlement comprised
	of three main components. This included
	the Act of Supremacy, the Act of
	uniformity, injunctions in which all
	achieved her aims.
	The Act in which Elizabeth became
	her aims the most was the Act of
	uniformity. This was easily passed by
	Parliament with 21:18 in favour of
	the Act which shows that Parliament



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Question Part

agreed with the settlement. However, it could be argued that had imposition of two MPs and therefore anyone had a different outcome if they were had voted. The Act of Uniformity was ~~important~~ ~~mentioned~~ the use of the Prayer Book in churches which allowed for no protestant settlement. However, did not include the Black Rubric which allows for the return of the middle way as it allowed a bigger range of people to relate to prohibition. Thus, the Act of Uniformity presented an opinion as one could now practice protestantism in the country but was not a radical settlement which meant that the alliance with Spain was still strong as they were Catholic but needed an alliance to use the channel for trade. Furthermore, it presented ~~that~~ did not anger France, were at the time England was at war with them and needed to come to a settlement over Calais. Therefore, the Act of Uniformity strongly convinced Elizabeth's aims.

The ~~set~~ injunctions passed in 1559 were used to settle the details of Elizabeth's settlement. However, this



Question Part

did not completely renounce her aims as some protestants believed her settlement was too catholic. The injunctions included the use of Catholic vestments and music in church, and were seen as Catholic practices. However, the injunctions did achieve her aims. The most important factor was that she pleased her own religious aims. Elizabeth liked those practices. It was important to achieve her own aims as although she did not achieve her own opinion on Christmas day in 1588 she left no church when the most was celebrated and therefore she got some joy in her settlement. Furthermore, these injunctions helped to find a middle way by keeping some Catholic practices which helped to keep the peace in the settlement, and ~~showed~~ this set her less of a concern for foreign countries as it affirmed the Act of Supremacy and Act of Uniformity.

Finally, the Act of Supremacy had the effect of the smallest achievement in achieving her aims. Firstly, Elizabeth wanted to be the supreme head of the church but had to settle for supreme



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Question Part

governed due to the fact that the House of Lords (which was mainly Catholic) did not let it pass through. This shows that Parliament had a huge effect on her settlement. The act further made priests swear an oath that she was supreme governor. At least 400 priests refused and left their titles which shows there was some rejection to her settlement. However, this was out of 8000/9000 priests and shows that the majority actually conformed to her settlement achieving her aim of the criteria of a middle way settlement. However, the majority of bishops disappeared and only one remained from Mary's reign. By becoming supreme governor, it helped to find a middle way with foreign countries and did not force Protestantism or her power on other countries. Although, it did compromise her own aim because she wanted to be supreme head.

Therefore the majority of Elizabeth's settlement actually achieved Elizabeth's aims of having a middle way settlement, achieving her aims



Question Part

and pleased her subjects. Furthermore, the fact that Elizabeth made no major further changes to her settlement after 1559 shows that she mostly achieved her aims and did not allow it to be later diluted in parliament. This strongly suggests that she achieved her religious aims. However, it may be argued that her religious settlement was too Protestant due to the punishment of 'shop' in the House of Commons which may have forced her to have a more Protestant settlement than she would have liked. However, this can be countered by the fact that she had a privy council of Protestants and Catholics and she had a balanced view on her settlement and it was in fact the House of Commons that may have stopped Elizabeth from going her 'ideal' settlement due to the hostility of Catholicism from Mary's reign. Despite this, Elizabeth did still strongly meet the criteria for her aims and her religious settlement and it was always going to be difficult to keep all components happy so she did strongly achieve her aims.

