

GCE

History A

**Y105/01: England 1445-1509: Lancastrians, Yorkists and
Henry VII**

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2019

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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.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
BP	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
A	Assertion
AN	Analysis
EVAL	Evaluation
EXP	Explanation
F	Factor
ILL	Illustrates/Describes
IRRL	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
J	Judgement
KU	Knowledge and understanding
P	Provenance
SC	Simple comment
	Unclear
V	View

MARK SCHEME Section A

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1	<p>Section A</p> <p>Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk deserved his poor reputation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing how Source A does not support the view, answers might consider that the instructions given by Suffolk to his son suggest a man of precisely the opposite character to that attributed to him by his enemies. • In discussing the provenance of Source A, answers might point out that this is a private letter written by Suffolk himself with no cause to protect his own reputation. • In discussing the historical context of Source A, answers might suggest that, given that his political career appeared to be – and was – over at this point, there is a strong likelihood this represented Suffolk’s true nature. • In discussing how Source B does support the view, answers might consider that this source represents the dissatisfaction of England with its governance over the past five years and that those were years in which Suffolk was held to be in charge. • In discussing the provenance of Source B, answers might point out that, though this was produced at the end of Suffolk’s period in power and hence might rightly be taken as a judgement on his actions, it also serves as a plea for the promotion of known enemies of Suffolk. • In discussing the historical context of Source B, answers might argue that the problems discussed in it are ones suffered by England in 1450. However, they might also point out that Suffolk alone was not responsible for 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement about the issue in the question. • To be valid judgements they must be supported by accurate and relevant material. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used to analyse and evaluate the sources, in line with the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

		<p>those problems and that final responsibility for them lay with the King.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing how Source C does not support the view, answers might consider that this source aptly demonstrates the difficulty of maintaining England’s conquests in France, given the increasing strength of the French Crown. They might also argue that this source supplies implicit criticism of Henry VI himself. • In discussing the provenance of Source C, answers might point out that although, as a French source, this might be expected to be sympathetic to the French, it was written at the time and then included in the work of the Burgundian. • In discussing the historical context of Source C, answers might well discuss the long-standing probability of English failure in France and the appropriate response of Suffolk in the mid-1440s; they might go on to discuss the failures of others besides Suffolk. • In discussing how Source D does not support the view, answers might cross reference this source to ‘B’ and emphasise the failure to accord Suffolk the fair treatment promised to all in that source. Answers might well consider the beginning of the source and the grief expressed there about Suffolk’s fate. • In discussing the provenance of Source D, answers might consider the ‘lesser rank’ of the Pastons and their associates. • In discussing the historical context of Source D, answers might point out that the triumph of Suffolk’s enemies was short-lived and that his ally, the Duke of Somerset, speedily replaced him as the King’s right-hand man in government. <p>Section B</p>		
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2		<p>How successful was the second reign of Edward IV (1471-83)?</p> <p>In arguing the second reign of Edward IV was successful:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the successful removal of potential opposition to the King such as that from the Nevilles and Clarence. • Answers might consider the strengthening of the Crown by the pursuit of policies sometimes termed those of ‘New Monarchy’. • Answers might consider the absence of rebellion in the second reign, especially when compared to the first, and the determined destruction of the threat posed by Clarence. • Answers might consider the resumption of a more aggressive foreign policy towards France and the granting of a pension at the Treaty of Picquigny. • Answers might consider the considerable weakness of Lancastrian opponents during this period with only the Tudors left to threaten the Yorkists and Lancastrian supporters such as Sir Richard Tunstall reconciled to the regime. <p>In arguing the second reign was not successful:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the consistent failure of the Yorkist régime to deal with the problem of an over-mighty nobility and its reliance upon traditional methods of kingship. • Answers might consider failure of Edward IV’s foreign policy. Despite the pension granted to him at Picquigny, he proved unable to regain England’s lands in France and both the pension and the marriage alliances planned for his daughters were unravelling even before his death. • Answers might consider the inaccuracy of claims Edward 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At level 5 and above, there will be judgement as to the degree of success that Edward IV achieved. • At higher levels, candidates might establish criteria to judge ‘success’ in the historical context. • To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation; it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with the descriptions in the levels’ mark scheme.
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3		<p>established anything like a ‘New Monarchy’. His kingship remained highly personal as demonstrated by the collapse of his son’s reign within weeks of Edward’s own death.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that Edward also failed to deal with dangerous factional disputes amongst his nobility. • Answers might consider that, despite new methods of financial management, at Edward’s death the Crown remained short of money since the new sums raised had been used to pay off debts accrued under Henry VI. <p>‘The threat posed by the Pretenders underlines the essential weakness of Henry VII at home?’ How far do you agree?</p> <p>In arguing the threat posed by the Pretenders did underline the essential domestic weakness of Henry VII:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the obvious weakness of their claim but that, especially in the case of Warbeck, it nevertheless proved possible to attract foreign support from Burgundy and Scotland and that his rebellion lasted for so long. • Answers might consider the essential weakness of Henry’s claim to the throne and the fact that his accession owed far more to the unpopularity of his predecessor than to any support for him. • Answers might consider that even after the Pretenders had been overcome, Henry’s problems and insecure position remained a factor. • Answers might consider that Henry was not only threatened by rebellion by potential rivals for the throne but also by taxation rebellions in both Yorkshire and Cornwall. The location of these rebellions made 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At level 5 and above, there will be judgement as to whether Henry VII’s domestic position was ‘essentially weak’ and, if so, how far the threat of the Pretenders was responsible for this. • At higher levels, candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the degree, or otherwise, of domestic weakness. • To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. Knowledge must not be credited in isolation; it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with the descriptions in the levels’ mark scheme.
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		<p>them potentially highly dangerous.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might also consider that Henry VII’s reliance on spies as well as bonds and recognisances suggested a consistent degree of insecurity. • Answers might consider the greater threat posed to Henry VII by foreign rulers than faced by his predecessors. For example, both Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck benefited from the support of Margaret of Burgundy whose marriage had been designed by Edward IV to strengthen his position. <p>In arguing the threat posed by the Pretenders does not emphasise the essential domestic weakness of Henry VII:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might well point out that the need to turn to imposters in order to challenge Henry, in fact, rather underlined the essential weakness of his opponents. • Answers might consider that, despite the essential weakness of the Tudor claim, from a very early stage - and especially after the death of the Earl of Lincoln – the threat of Henry losing his throne was always minor given the significant deaths of the Wars of the Roses. • Answers might consider the accusation that Henry was especially tyrannical and therefore always a prey to rebellion has been exaggerated. For example, his use of spies was hardly innovative given that in 1470 Warwick and Clarence deceived Edward IV through a series of letters they sent to the King supposedly from his own spies. • Answers might also consider that the context of Henry’s reign left him peculiarly well-placed, despite the weakness of his own claim. He was an only child and thus never had to confront the problems posed to Edward IV by his own brothers. • Answers might consider Henry also pursued rather more 		
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		<p>effective policies towards the nobility than had his predecessors. Whilst Edward IV had sought reconciliation with his opponents in his first reign and had then reconstituted the power base of former opponents in his brothers in his second reign, Henry pursued the wiser policy of refusing to elevate nobles significantly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Answers might well argue that the longevity of the Tudor dynasty, especially when compared to its Yorkist and Lancastrian counterparts does much to refute any concept of 'essential weakness' when examining Henry VII's domestic policy.		
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