

**GCE**

**History A**

**Unit Y306/01: Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors 1485 -  
1603**

Advanced GCE

**Mark Scheme for June 2018**

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

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
	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
	Assertion
	Analysis
	Continuity/Change
	Evaluation
	Explanation
	Factor
	Illustrates/Describes
	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
	Judgement
	Knowledge and understanding
	Simple comment
	Synthesis
	Unclear
	View

Here is the mark scheme for this question paper.

### MARK SCHEME

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1	<p><b>Evaluate the interpretations in both of the two passages and explain which you think is more convincing as an explanation of the impact of the Pilgrimage of Grace.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In locating the Interpretations within the wider historical debate</b>, answer might argue that Interpretation A argues that the rebellion failed to achieve anything and that Henry continued his policies.</li> <li>• <b>In evaluating Interpretation A</b>, answers might argue that this view is valid as after Bigod's rising Henry reneged on his promises.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that Interpretation A is valid as he speeded up the dissolution in response to monks leading the unrest in 1536.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that Interpretation A is not valid as it ignores the conservative religious policies that were followed, such as the King's Book.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that interpretation A is valid as parliament did not meet in the north as promised.</li> <li>• <b>In locating the Interpretations within the wider historical debate</b>, answers might argue that Interpretation B argues that the rebels in the Pilgrimage of Grace did have some success.</li> <li>• <b>In evaluating Interpretation B</b>, answers might argue is valid as the subsidy was abandoned.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that interpretation B that entry fines were set at the level the rebels wanted.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that interpretation B is invalid as</li> </ul>	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected</li> <li>• At Level 5 and above answers will evaluate both interpretations, locating them within the wider historical debate about the issue and using their own knowledge, and reach a balanced judgement as to which they consider the most convincing about the issue in the question.</li> <li>• To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material.</li> <li>• Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used to analyse and evaluate the interpretations, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme</li> </ul>

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2	<p>the pardon granted to the rebels was reneged upon after the Bigod rising and large numbers were put to death.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers might argue that interpretation B is valid as the raising of such a large force was an achievement.</li> </ul> <p><b>‘All rebellions in Tudor England had more than one cause.’ How far do you agree?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In supporting the hypothesis in the question</b>, it might be argued that religious rebellions often had political factors associated with them.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that popular rebellions usually had underlying social and economic causes.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that the motives of those who took part in rebellions would vary, particularly according to class and this is often reflected in the rebel grievances, as with the Pilgrimage of Grace.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that rebellions had long, short and trigger causes, which would or could vary.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that the demands may not reflect the actual motives, as with the Western or Wyatt’s rebellion.</li> <li>• <b>In challenging the hypothesis in the question</b>, it might be argued that taxation rebellions were often monocausal, as with the Amicable Grant or the Cornish Rising.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that the demands of the Western rebellion suggest it was just religious.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that dynastic rebellions under Henry VII, such as Warbeck or Simnel were monocausal.</li> </ul>	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected</li> <li>• At higher levels answers might establish criteria against which to judge</li> <li>• To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material.</li> <li>• 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 descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</li> </ul>

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3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> the later rebellions under Elizabeth were caused by faction (Essex) and economic issues (Oxfordshire).</li> </ul> <p><b>Assess the reasons why some nobles took part in rebellions in the period from 1485 to 1603.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In supporting the hypothesis that it was to preserve their position in society</b>, it might be argued that they rebelled because they believed that they had lost influence, as with the Northern Earls or Essex.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that Yorkist nobles rebelled because the Tudors had taken power.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that the nobles in Ireland had been replaced by English officials.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that they rebelled in cases where they would lose influence, as with Northumberland in 1553.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that they could preserve or gain more influence by changing the monarch or succession.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that they were the natural advisors and resented 'evil councillors' or that it was part of a factional struggle.</li> <li>• <b>In challenging the hypothesis that it was to preserve their position</b>, it might be argued that they rebelled because of poverty, as with the Northern Earls or Essex.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that they were the natural leaders of protest.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that they disagreed with royal policy, particularly over religion, as in 1536 and 1569.</li> </ul>	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected</li> <li>• At higher levels answers might establish criteria against which to judge</li> <li>• To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material.</li> <li>• 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 descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</li> </ul>

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4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that they claimed they were forced into rebellion.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that they had a better claim to the throne.</li> </ul> <p><b>‘Tudor governments responded effectively to rebellion and unrest in the period from 1485 to 1603.’ How far do you agree?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In supporting the hypothesis in the question</b>, it might be argued that all rebellions, except the Amicable Grant ended in failure.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> the use of spies allowed monarchs, such as Henry VII and Elizabeth to act quickly.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that Tudor governments were able to buy time to assemble forces.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that they were effective when forced into military action, but that was always a last resort.</li> <li>• <b>In challenging the hypothesis in the question</b>, it might be argued that the government was slow to respond in 1549, which allowed rebellion to develop</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> the offer of pardons to disperse did not work.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that they were ineffective because of troop shortages.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that they failed to prevent the seizure of major cities, such as York and Norwich.</li> <li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that Elizabeth was ineffective in handling Irish rebellions as they lasted a long time.</li> </ul>	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected</li> <li>• At higher levels answers might establish criteria against which to judge</li> <li>• To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material.</li> <li>• 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 descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</li> </ul>

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Answers might consider</b> that they were not always able to rely on noble support.</li></ul>		



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