

GCE

History A

Unit Y312/01: Popular Culture and the Witchcraze of the 16th and 17th Centuries

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>Evaluate the interpretations in both of the two passages and explain which you think is more convincing as an explanation of Matthew Hopkins' motives in the East Anglia witch hunt of 1645-7.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In locating the Interpretations within the wider historical debate, answer might argue that Interpretation A argues that there were a number of reasons: his religious beliefs, opportunity for adventure and his own experience of witchcraft. • In evaluating Interpretation A, answers might argue that a number of Puritans were involved in the persecution of witches as they saw it as a threat to Godly society. • Answers might argue that many claimed to have seen witches or their familiars and therefore his claims were not unusual. • Answers might argue that Interpretation A is valid as his accusation of the involvement of an old, single woman was typical of the profile of many witches. • Answers might argue that interpretation A is invalid as it ignores the potential financial gain he could make. • In locating the Interpretations within the wider historical debate, answers might argue that Interpretation B argues that his religious convictions and the possibility of financial gain were his motives. • In evaluating Interpretation B, answers might argue that it is valid in explaining how Hopkins obtained his 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected • 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. • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • 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

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2	<p>confessions, using the equivalent of torture by sleep deprivation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid in that Puritan areas were particularly concerned by witchcraft as they saw it as a threat. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid in that both Hopkins and Stearne made a great deal of money from the prosecutions. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as their itinerary and area of work was closely linked to Puritan areas where authorities were looking to assert order and control after the Civil War. <p>How different was urban and popular culture in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In supporting the hypothesis in the question, it might be argued that the learned elites had a different culture to the peasantry. • Answers might consider that before the Reformation there was a difference between urban and rural Church culture. • Answers might consider that reading was more of an urban culture than rural because of education. • Answers might consider that the growth in literacy rates in the towns had an impact on the divisions. • Answers might consider the importance in towns of guilds, whereas in the countryside there were large agricultural festivals. • In challenging the hypothesis in the question, it might be argued that there were differences within rural culture between mountainous or pastoral regions 	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected • At higher levels answers might establish criteria against which to judge • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • 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.

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3	<p>and arable plains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that the Reformation created a series of Church cultures. • Answers might consider that there were geographical variations. • Answers might consider that in both rural and urban areas people gathered to share food and play music, although in the latter instance the nature of music might vary. • Answers might consider that there were other cultural divisions based on age and gender. <p>To what extent were political developments the most important reason for the growth and decline in the persecution of witches in the period from 1500 to 1700?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In supporting the hypothesis in the question, it might be argued that state-building was the most important reason. • Answers might consider that a decline in state authority was the most important reason. • Answers might consider that judicial developments were the most important reason. • Answers might consider that states wanted to impose social discipline. • Answers might consider the development of political and legal scepticism. 	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected • At higher levels answers might establish criteria against which to judge • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • 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.

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4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In challenging the hypothesis in the question, it might be argued that religious developments, such as the Reformation and Counter-Reformation were the most important reason. • Answers might consider that beliefs in magic and witchcraft were the most important reason. • Answers might consider the impact of catastrophes, such as famine and plague were the most important reason. • Answers might consider the role of socio-economic developments. • Answers might consider the role of individuals. • Answers might consider intellectual attitudes and changes, such as religious skepticism. <p>‘Witch hunts were rural not urban affairs.’ How far do you agree with this view of the persecution of witches in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In supporting the hypothesis in the question, it might be argued that in towns people were more anonymous and the population more fluid, but the countryside had greater opportunities for social interaction. • Answers might consider there was less anxiety in urban areas as urban authorities could intervene to prevent hunger and famine. • Answers might consider that rural areas were more likely to produce a culture of shame, honour and reputation. 	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected • At higher levels answers might establish criteria against which to judge • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • 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.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that in urban areas wealth, occupation and residence changes more rapidly. • Answers might consider witchcraft accusations were interrogated more thoroughly in towns than rural areas. • Answers might consider the geography of Europe as most people lived in rural communities. • In challenging the hypothesis in the question, it might be argued that there were voices in urban areas that called for trials, even if the trials were in rural areas. • Answers might consider that there were large scale hunts in places such as the imperial city of Offenburg. • Answers might consider that the trials often took place in urban locations. • Answers might consider that most hunts took place in border areas where authority was weak. • Answers might consider the importance of institutions, such as the Paris parlement. 		

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