



Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY

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Paper 1b British History Outlines, c.1399–c.1760

May/June 2022

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p>How significant were the achievements of Henry IV?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on the significance of Henry IV's achievements and an evaluation of those achievements.</p> <p>Answers may argue that there were no great achievements in this period given the widespread unrest, and that the only significance was the founding of a new dynasty. However, the focus must evaluate the concept of extent.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the issues raised by usurpation • that from 1399 to 1406 Henry IV experienced a great many problems: rebellions, financial problems and problems in Parliament • that his illness in the later part of his reign also caused problems for him • that he was clearly able in many of the ways that counted most, as he was an accomplished soldier, pious and well educated, and he understood the business of government • that he was able to counter all the major revolts of his reign. He also managed to keep hold of his prerogative powers even though these were challenged • that he was able to intervene in Europe. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simply to survive after usurpation, and hand the throne on to his son, was an achievement • the loyalty of his sons in the last years of his reign at a time when it could be argued that Prince Henry was well placed to usurp his father. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p>How significant was domestic stability to Henry V's successes in France?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on the extent to which peace and stability at home enabled Henry V to fight successfully in France. While other factors might be used for a sense of relative evaluation, the focus should be on domestic stability. Generally, Henry has been seen as a very able and successful king, but some recent criticisms have suggested that he was not without fault.</p> <p>Answers may argue that Henry's abilities as a military commander are well rehearsed; although his successes were not forgone conclusions and involved the kingdom in huge expense.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the importance of the kingdom being well ruled while Henry was at war - he did maintain peace and stability in England and extend the prestige of the monarchy • his considerable feats with finance and accounting • his sound and assured relationship with the nobility - although this might have depended largely on his successes in war • his methods and government personnel • his notable piety - he worked against Lollardy and with the papacy. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his successes in war were popular at home • while successful, the war could substantially pay for itself. <p>Answers might also consider the weaknesses of the French allies and the important alliances made by Henry.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p>To what extent was Henry VI personally responsible for the civil strife of the period 1455 to 1461?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement of an evaluation of the weakness of Henry VI as a monarch weighed against the other possible factors which might have been responsible for the civil strife of this period. It may be the case that these factors can be linked or blamed on the weaknesses of Henry VI as a monarch.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that Henry was very much to blame, particularly his favourites. It could be argued that Somerset and Margaret of Anjou might be to blame • his lack of military prowess • his poor guardianship of royal finances and his unstable mental health • whether the Kingdom was better governed during the time of the protectorates than at any other time • the key turning points including: the First Battle of St. Albans; the Parliament of Devils; the Battle of Wakefield; Anjou's failure to take London. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • others might shoulder some of the blame, and chief among these were York and Warwick • after Henry was removed from London and Anjou was able to take her revenge on the Yorkists, it could only be a matter of time before Henry was deposed. <p>It would be difficult to see Henry as entirely blameless for the situation. Even before his breakdown, he engineered a state where the royal favourites were deeply resented and others such as York side-lined. After his breakdown, the responsibility might lie with Anjou. York might also be blamed, depending upon the assessment of when York began to aim for the throne.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p>How significant was the role played by Warwick during Edward IV's first reign, 1461–70?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on how significant Warwick's role was to the successes and failures of Edward's first reign. This might be weighed against the actions of Edward himself and the opposition to his rule.</p> <p>Answers may argue that finally Warwick was exceptionally significant in the settling of the realm after the usurpation and that, ultimately, he was responsible for the readeption. On the other hand, Edward for the most part proved that he was able and dynamic, and it was in taking his own decisions that the split with Warwick occurred. It might be suggested that only full control was acceptable for Warwick.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the extent to which Warwick was responsible for the usurpation – how far he was a 'king-maker' • the first 3 years of the reign were concerned with securing his position. By 1464, the north was secure, especially after the battle of Hexham, but Edward greatly relied on Warwick and the Neville's • the watershed comes with Edward's foreign policy decisions to back Burgundy, when Warwick preferred France, and the nature of the secret marriage • Edward could never be secure while Warwick wanted to rule • Warwick's attempts to control Edward, put Clarence on the throne and finally to ally with Anjou. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edward could expect support from his kinsman: Warwick and Edward. They had significant work to undertake in London. There is much to be said for his efforts to establish a secure hold on the throne during this period • Edward can be commended for his efforts in re-establishing the administration and going some way towards reviving Crown finances • his terrible mistake with his marriage and his collection of taxation • that Edward could also be criticised for his inaction 1468-1469. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p>‘Richard III’s reign was doomed to failure.’ Was it?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement and evaluation of the factors which explain the length of Richard III’s reign and why it came to an end in 1485.</p> <p>Answers may argue that Richard was always going to be hampered by the circumstances of his accession and that the nature of his usurpation explain his fall. On the other hand, it could also be argued that Henry Tudor’s victory was not a foregone conclusion and that Richard had proved himself to be an able king during his reign so, rather than longer-term factors, it was the outcome of Bosworth that was key.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature of the usurpation and rumours about the fate of Edward IV’s sons • the animosity of the Woodville’s and, following the execution of Hastings, that of Edward’s household men • Buckingham’s revolt • the use of Northerners in government • French support for Henry Tudor • the chance outcome of the Battle of Bosworth. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p>How successful was Henry VII in fulfilling his aims in foreign policy?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on what the aims of Henry's foreign policy were and the extent to which he was able to fulfil these aims.</p> <p>Answers may argue that the most important aim for Henry was to be able to secure his dynasty and kingdom; this tended to mean that he did not risk expensive or active policy but sought to neutralise threats, secure alliances and marriage alliances, and advantageous trading deals. It might be argued that he had no real blueprint but was willing to adapt policy if the security of his regime required it. On this basis, it might be concluded that he had a realistic appreciation of the circumstances in which he found himself and was reasonably successful.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that the first phase of his reign includes truces where appropriate, dealing with the issues raised by Simnel and his intervention in Brittany – the Treaty of Etaples and the Treaty of Medina del Campo; this phase can be seen as fairly successful • that the second phase includes the truce of Ayton, the marriage of Prince Arthur, the Holy league and Magnus Intercursus, which finally settles the issue of Burgundian antipathy • that in the third phase, there are reverses and Henry finds himself side-lined not least because of the deaths of Arthur, Queen Elizabeth, Isabella of Castile and Philip the Fair, all of which set him at odds with his old ally Ferdinand of Aragon; the League of Cambrai • that Henry proved to be flexible in his use of military force and diplomacy. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that it was a less than glorious foreign policy • the activities of the pretenders and foreign support were worrying • that he faced tax rebellions in attempting his foreign policy • that he was side-lined at the end of his reign <p>Ultimately, he died in his bed with no foreign intervention in the accession of his son.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p>How effective was Thomas Cromwell in bringing about reform to English government, 1529-1540?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on the extent to which English government was reformed by Thomas Cromwell in this period. Answers should focus on the legislation and use of Parliament for the Break from Rome, but the scope should be wider and consider other aspects of reform. The concept of the Tudor Revolution in government might be referred to.</p> <p>Answers may argue that Cromwell was the author of the Reformation and break. It was his idea to use Parliament and, consequently, the reforms were extensive indeed. Other issues such as the governance of Wales might be referred to.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reformation legislation, significantly the Act in Restraint of Appeals and the Act of Supremacy, which gave the King greater powers than ever before • the use of Parliament and possible changes to Parliament as a result • the Court of Augmentation and dissolution of the Monasteries; Court of Wards • the Abolition of Liberties, Wales, Ireland and Calais • Privy Council. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <p>Clearly, a great deal was achieved but much depended on Cromwell's own personal supervision and aspects decayed after his death. Nevertheless, the scope of his remit and scale of what was done is still very impressive.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p>How serious a problem was anti-clericalism for the late-medieval Church in England to 1529?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on the extent to which anti-clericalism posed a problem for the pre-Reformation Church. This might be weighed against other problems encountered and a discussion of whether there are areas in which the Church was flourishing. The focus should be on the pre-Reformation Church and might range over the fifteenth century. Answers should not be concerned with the causes of the English Reformation.</p> <p>Answers may argue that anti-clericalism was an issue, but that it was not necessarily any worse than it had been before, or worse than in other parts of Europe. It might be argued that there were plenty of positive signs for the Church - with a better educated and more literate laity, perhaps their expectations had increased.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criticism of the Church was based on a range of issues including Church Courts • objections to the wealth of the Church • the worthiness of the clergy including abuses and lack of education • Church taxes and the wealth of the Church • the move away from monasticism • Lollards. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evidence of enthusiasm and piety • church building • confraternities, evidence from wills, etc. • anti-clericalism was nothing new, nor confined to England • the influence of anti-clericalism was outweighed by the increase in lay piety. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p>Why did the Henrician Reformation not meet with more effective opposition?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on the nature and magnitude of the opposition to the Henrician Reformation and an evaluation of its effectiveness.</p> <p>Answers may argue that until 1536, opposition was not particularly serious or threatening and, even after the Pilgrimage of Grace, it was not significant enough to alter Henry's programme. On the other hand, answers might refer to the oath and to the Treasons Act and might conclude that the Pilgrimage of Grace was the most serious rebellion of the Tudor period.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opposition, including Elizabeth Barton the Nun of Kent and her supporters • More and Fisher; some pro-Aragon preachers; the observant Franciscans and the Carthusians • opposition in Parliament • the Pilgrimage of Grace • these disparate groups opposed the Reformation for very different reasons. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the use of the oath and the Treasons Act • the conservative nature of the people and their general willingness to comply • the piecemeal nature of the Henrician Reformation • a conclusion that the Pilgrimage of Grace was the most serious rebellion of the Tudor period and as such provided very serious opposition. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p>Why did Henry VIII enjoy only limited success in foreign policy?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on an evaluation of the level of success Henry enjoyed in his foreign policy. The focus of this question should be in part on the aims of Henrician foreign policy and how realistic these were. There should be good coverage of the whole reign. A chronological approach might be taken and include substantial evaluation as opposed to narrative.</p> <p>Answers may argue that Henry's aims and policies were always unrealistic given the strength of his counterparts in Europe and the state of the royal finances.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the reign can be divided into three eras: the period during which Wolsey presided over Henry's dreams of a French victory; the period of the Reformation which was generally concerned with security; and, the renewal of war towards the end of the reign • the dream of success in France was always unrealistic given the size and power of England, as compared to her continental rivals and the duplicity of Henry's chosen allies • the issue of finance, or lack thereof was a constant problem • however, Henry was not to be ignored and while he never came close to achieving his aims, there were notable successes such as the Treaty of London • less glorious was the mid period: the alliance with German Protestants gained nothing and was unpalatable to Henry • the policy against Scotland and France at the end of his reign was ruinously expensive and ultimately doomed. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • England was never in any real threat of invasion • Henry could not be ignored • England could command the balance of power. <p>Henry's policy was ultimately very expensive and achieved very little tangible benefit. However, England was not invaded, and Henry was from time to time sought out as a balance to the two European superpowers.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p>‘A period of continuous crisis.’ Discuss this view of the reign of Edward VI?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on an evaluation of the extent of crisis during Edward’s reign and whether that extent can be defined as continuous. Edward’s reign is often portrayed as consistently troubled, but a closer analysis is called for. It could be argued that under Somerset there was a breakdown in councillor government and that governance broke down completely in the summer of 1549. Yet it was possible to reassert governance and the second half of the reign did witness better administration and administrative reform. Clearly, the last months of his reign can also be seen as a time of crisis.</p> <p>Answers may argue that as a minority the regime should not have itself caused crisis or instability. Candidates might well argue that it was the solutions to governance in that period that proved problematic, combined with the inheritance from Henry and difficult economic problems.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the reign began with war against France and Scotland, neither of which succeeded in their aims and put the regime under intolerable financial stress for the rest of the reign • religion – the picture is mixed here, and certainly there was opposition to the religious policies, but not in all areas of the country, although some mention needs to be made of the Western Rebellion • the issue of the economy, both in terms of government policy such as the debasement of the coinage and in terms of economic events such as poor harvests • a review of the policies and successes and failures of both Somerset and Northumberland; some comparison might be appropriate • the crisis of 1549. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • governance only breaks down once in the summer of 1549 but is fairly quickly reasserted • the early years under Somerset could be seen as a disaster of his making while Northumberland seemed to pursue some sensible policies, and yet the reign ended in disputed succession • for the crisis to be continuous, it would need to cover all aspects of governance at all times, and this is clearly not the case. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p data-bbox="304 248 1246 315">How successful was Mary I's attempt to reintroduce Catholicism to England?</p> <p data-bbox="304 349 1273 416">The question requires a supported judgement on the extent to which Mary was able to reintroduce the Roman Catholic Church to England.</p> <p data-bbox="304 450 1318 618">Answers may argue that on one level she was clearly successful as the Roman Church was reintroduced, but it was an impoverished version without the lands and wealth that it once had, and a Church later associated with persecution and lacking in spiritual energy. It might be argued that, ultimately, she was unsuccessful given her early death and the Elizabethan Settlement.</p> <p data-bbox="304 651 628 685">Answers might consider:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 689 1318 931" style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary assumed that most Englishmen were Catholic and took a mild route at first. Where there was opposition, it was often over the issue of Church property, and she had to concede on that issue • the repeal of the Edwardian Settlement; the restoration of Papal authority • the role of Pole • the nature and state of the Church • persecution. <p data-bbox="304 965 751 999">Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1003 1238 1178" style="list-style-type: none"> • Papal supremacy was restored but little else • there was no time to implement the positive aspects of the Catholic Reformation • she misunderstood the views of her subjects • ultimately, success depended on her survival. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p data-bbox="304 248 1321 282">How serious a threat was puritan opposition to the Elizabethan Church?</p> <p data-bbox="304 320 1326 517">The question requires a supported judgement on the extent and seriousness of the threat posed to Elizabeth I by the Puritans during her reign. ‘Threat’ might be seen as a threat to the state and governance or as a threat to Elizabeth herself or to the settlement. Some comparison might be made to the threat posed by the Catholics, but the clear focus should be the threat posed by the Puritans.</p> <p data-bbox="304 555 1326 651">Answers might argue that it is quite difficult to be certain what constitutes a Puritan, and that there were those who threatened the Church from within and those from outside.</p> <p data-bbox="304 689 628 723">Answers might consider:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 723 1326 1106" style="list-style-type: none"> • the Puritan threat revolves around the problems it caused Elizabeth in the governance of her realm • the issue of control of churches in the localities • the issue of the rights of advowson • the threat posed to supremacy by the Presbyterians and the nuisance factor caused by some Puritans in Parliament • the argument that while the Puritans do not go away, they are prepared to throw their weight behind the Crown once the threat of the Catholics materialises • The Vestarian Controversy • prophesyings. <p data-bbox="304 1144 751 1178">Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1178 1310 1346" style="list-style-type: none"> • the Puritans take it upon themselves to question the settlement. They try to work from within to effect a change to the religious settlement, on which Elizabeth believed she had had the final word • to question the settlement implies questioning of the sovereign • discussion of the nature of opposition in Parliament. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p>Why was the reign of Mary Stuart so fraught with difficulty in the years 1561 to 1567?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on an evaluation of whether Mary Stuart's reign in Scotland was fraught with difficulty and, if any difficulty, an evaluation of the causes.</p> <p>Answers may argue that she was seldom successful. The relevance of being brought up in France as a devout Catholic and her relations to the powerful Guise faction could be relevant. Her claim to the English throne might also be evaluated.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary not returning to Scotland until after the death of her husband, Francis II • upon her return, the Scottish Reformation inspired by Knox and her plans to restore Catholicism • at first, she was successful, but her half brother Moray, pro-English and Protestant was a problem • Mary's marriage to Darnley as a turning point in her fortunes, especially his behaviour and death • further problems were compounded when she decided to marry Bothwell and, ultimately, had to flee to England. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the picture as quite mixed • the reign as largely unsuccessful • she was not dealt a good hand, but pragmatic at first and ruled with some success • how well she coped with the problems and how much she was the victim of others • clearly, she was not responsible for her minority or her absence, but she was responsible for her choice of husbands and the disaster that this caused. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p data-bbox="304 248 868 277">How effective was Elizabeth I's council?</p> <p data-bbox="304 315 1198 450">The question requires a supported judgement of an evaluation of the effectiveness of Elizabeth's council, how it might have changed and developed during her reign and how effectively it dealt with areas of governance.</p> <p data-bbox="304 488 1286 651">Answers may argue that she was generally very well served by men of considerable ability in whom she placed her trust. On the other hand, they were often exasperated by her prevarication and refusal to make decisions. Some consideration might be given to the question of factionism and opposition.</p> <p data-bbox="304 689 628 719">Answers might consider:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 725 1326 1099" style="list-style-type: none"> • the significant development in this area during the reign of Elizabeth - from the clear propaganda at the start of the reign which focused on the unwieldiness of her sister's council, and which gave her the opportunity to clear the council out • individuals such as the Cecils, Leicester and Walsingham, and the nature and extent of their business • the considerable growth in business during the reign • the size, structure and remit of the council along with specific examples concerning foreign policy, marriage, religion and the fate of Mary Queen of Scots • the relationship with Parliament. <p data-bbox="304 1137 751 1167">Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1173 1054 1272" style="list-style-type: none"> • the issues of factionism • the growth in the remit of the council • an evaluation of its role in the final years of her reign. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p>How significant was the issue of finance to the relationship between James I and his parliaments?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on the evaluation of the importance of finance as an issue, with an explanation of some alternative explanations or difficulties. The chief focus will almost certainly be on James I and his parliaments.</p> <p>Answers may argue that finance was important but set in the context of economic and financial problems, It could be argued that conflict arose out of a clash between two sets of principles: royal prerogative on the one hand, and the privileges and growing pretensions of Parliament on the other. Connected with this, the Crown’s failure to manage Parliament might be assessed.</p> <p>Answers might consider specific financial issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • purveyance and wardship • the Great Contract • the demands for subsidies; impositions; monopolies; forced loans; tonnage and poundage • the context of the Crown’s financial position in 1603; inelastic and outdated sources of revenue; the effects of the sixteenth century inflation; the strain imposed by the war with Spain; pent-up demands for patronage • Parliament’s ability to invoke the principle of redress before supply • James I’s extravagance • the close association with the conduct of foreign policy and war and with the grievances surrounding favourites and the royal court. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • religion • the personality and style of the monarch and his promotion of the royal prerogative • the union with Scotland. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p>How effectively was England governed during the personal rule of Charles I?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on the effectiveness of government during the period of Charles I's personal rule.</p> <p>The issue is whether policies were effective in making what Charles and his advisers considered to be necessary changes in reforms in finance, religion, the rule of Ireland and the operation of government in terms of raising money, administrative efficiency and religious purity; or, whether effective governance is to be assessed by rising opposition and accusations of oppression, and a failure to deal effectively with challenges at the end of the period of Personal Rule.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the substantial evidence that Charles tended to remain within the system and that system was effective • the Book of Orders of 1631 • as a main focus, finance especially the exploitation of prerogative rights and Ship Money • the operation of the law • issues of the Church • the Council and operation of central government • governance of the provinces. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p data-bbox="304 248 1329 315">How important were the contributions of the Scots and Irish to the British Civil Wars, 1642–1651?</p> <p data-bbox="304 353 1305 454">The question requires a supported judgement on the role of the Scottish and Irish to the British Civil Wars. The approach might consider particular turning points, but the debate must evaluate the importance of their contributions.</p> <p data-bbox="304 488 1259 589">Answers may argue that there are points at which the contribution is very significant indeed, not least in determining the start of the Wars and their continuation.</p> <p data-bbox="304 622 628 656">Answers might consider:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 658 1326 1205" style="list-style-type: none"> • the period between the outbreak of Civil War and the Battle of Worcester with the surrender of the Scots to Cromwell • the Bishops' Wars • the influence of the Scots can be explained in three fields: political and diplomatic; military; religious. The following events might be analysed: the Solemn League and Covenant between Parliament and the Scots; the crossing of the border by the Scots; the Battle of Marston Moor; the championing of the royal cause in Scotland by Montrose; the significance of the non-participation by the Scots at Naseby; the Scots surrender of Charles I to Parliament; the invasion of England by the Scots on behalf of Charles I and the defeat of the Scots in the Second Civil War; the landing of Charles II and the defeat of the Scots at Dunbar. • the Irish Rebellion • the contributions of Irish and Scottish troops • the English Republic was only really secure once both Ireland and Scotland had been conquered. <p data-bbox="304 1238 751 1272">Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1274 1294 1440" style="list-style-type: none"> • the extent to which the Scots tipped the balance against the King in the First Civil War and made possible the renewal of civil war in 1648 when the King's cause seemed lost • the changing of sides by the Scots may also be seen as symptomatic of the fragility of the Parliamentary Coalition. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p>How much did the Restoration of Charles II restore?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on the extent to which the monarchy and its powers were restored in 1660 and the changes both to the King's powers, government, and the Church.</p> <p>Answers may argue that it was very much a restoration and will evaluate issues such as the power of the Monarchy, the nature of the Church settlement and the power of Parliament. Perhaps, in the end, much was restored because people were tired of innovation and all that had entailed.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in many ways, this was a simple restoration, given the Convention Parliament of 1660 - the House of Lords with its Bishops; the Anglican Church and the Monarchy itself had all returned • the evident more subtle changes and shifts • the Puritan cause and Venner's rising, but for the most part the Puritans did not prevail (the Uniformity Act of 1662 might be used to illustrate this, yet the Act did vest in Parliament the right to determine religion) • subtle changes were apparent with Charles II's patronage of science and enquiry • other subtle changes are evident in foreign affairs and economic issues • the sort of man Charles II was and what sort of a king. <p>Counter-arguments might include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a more subtle argument that points out that it was restoration in the shadow of the recent events. In a sense, there could be no going back to 1640, only an attempt to deal with issues as they presented themselves, given a real desire to heal and settle the whole country. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p>Why was James II's reign so short?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on the fact that James II's reign was very short, especially considering the early promise it showed.</p> <p>Answers may argue that James only really had himself to blame by insisting on his son's place in the inheritance and that he failed to understand the importance of the established church to many. Allied with this, the concern that he was prepared to take military action with fears of a Catholic tyranny.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James himself was to blame • fear of a Catholic despotism was real to many Anglicans which played on the fears that had grown throughout the century • James's apparent military power and his financial security worried the ruling classes • the birth of his son brought things to a head • the whole reign and conclude that James's actions in 1688 were uniformly disastrous, and that in the final analysis he was deserted by those he most trusted. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a judgement between the actions of James and the circumstances he found himself in • the fall from grace was swift and to an extent surprising. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p>Why were divisions between Tories and Whigs so deep in the years 1689 to 1714?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on the reasons why there were divisions between Whigs and Tories in these years and an evaluation of why they were so deep.</p> <p>Answers may argue that there are a variety of reasons which see the development of party politics, and centre around certain stresses in both politics and society, as well as the personal preferences of the monarchs.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why politics was so divisive in these years • the significance of the Glorious Revolution for party politics • the frequent elections because of the triennial Act • William III often favoured the Whigs, although he had both Whig and Tory ministers. Anne was a Tory supporter • the impact of long wars; court/country alignments; taxation; the role of religion; the impact of 1707 and the 45 Scottish MPs. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • this is less of a debate about politics and parties, and more about patronage and Court versus country. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p>'The Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745 never had any real chance of success.' Discuss.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on whether the Jacobite cause had any chance of success and the extent of that chance.</p> <p>Answers may argue that it always had more supporters in Scotland as the Stuarts were Scottish in origin. English military power was always stronger.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the 1715 attempt was poorly led and failed to capitalise on the still weakly established Hanoverian succession • the '45 had an initially triumphant progress through Scotland all the way to Derby before returning north. Many influential people in London believed it to be a real threat and prepared to flee. <p>Counter arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more Scots fought against Bonnie Prince Charlie than for him • that the Jacobite cause was more than a fringe group and with proper organisation it might have triumphed. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p>How far do the divisions among his opponents explain Walpole's lengthy time in power?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on the reasons for Walpole remaining in power for so long. A relative evaluation is required that evaluates the case for the divisions between his opponents against other issues.</p> <p>Answers may argue that for a long time his policies were skilful and popular, but his opposition was divided. As his ministry went on, there was more to oppose and more common ground for the opposition.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how he came to power and the credit he gained for his handling of the South Sea Bubble • his generally successful economic policy and making use of Jacobite threats made it difficult to oppose him • his use of patronage and manipulation of the Commons made the opposition less effective • the support from George II and Caroline. • not only were his opponents weak, but he handled them well. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposition began to grow after 1737 with the death of Queen Caroline and the outbreak of war in 1739. • The opposition was able to exert more leverage because there was more to oppose. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p data-bbox="304 248 1150 282">What best explains British success in the Seven Years War?</p> <p data-bbox="304 315 1270 483">The question requires a supported judgement on the reasons for British success in the Seven Years' War. Answers may focus on the positive role played by the British, in particular Pitt, or the shortcomings of the French. Answers should reach a judgement, regardless of the information used as evidence.</p> <p data-bbox="304 551 871 584">Answers might consider the significance of:</p> <ul data-bbox="352 618 1310 1301" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="352 618 1310 819">• differences in leadership: William Pitt's leadership was a turning point for the British. Pitt appreciated the value of British imperial possessions; he saw that controlling North America was important for Britain as a world power. Louis XV's leadership was poor as he was more concerned with his mistresses and court intrigues than French colonies, often leaving the French colonialists to fend for themselves <li data-bbox="352 824 1310 920">• differences in global outlook: Pitt ensured colonial conflicts were financed well, while the French focused more on the war with Prussia in Europe <li data-bbox="352 925 1310 1088">• differences in dealing with colonial authorities: Pitt gave local authorities autonomy over supplies and recruitment, paying them for their help. The French struggled to get manpower and supplies. The French were better at recruiting the Native Americans to fight with them <li data-bbox="352 1093 1310 1189">• differences between navies: the British navy controlled most of the harbours meaning the French could not send reinforcements or supplies to the colonies without difficulty <li data-bbox="352 1193 1310 1301">• differences in resources: the British outperformed the French when it mattered in battle. The French found it difficult to replace dead or injured soldiers. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p>What best accounts for both support for, and opposition to, Methodism in the period to 1760?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on the extent of support for Methodism and the extent to which it was opposed. Some sense of change and development is required.</p> <p>Answers may argue that while the number of followers was impressive, in a relatively short amount of time it was quite niche and perhaps some of the opposition unwarranted.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the organisation and central tenets of Methodism to contextualise the debate. By 1760, Methodism had almost 20 000 followers, especially among miners and other industrial workers. • the opposition to itinerant preachers • the opposition from other evangelical groups • the issues relating to the status of Methodism • Anglican reaction to the threat posed to them and accusations of ‘misleading the poor.’ <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some exploration of the reasons why Methodism was attractive and was able to reach certain members of society in a way that the established church was unable to do, with some exploration of the shortcomings of the established church. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p>Why did patterns of internal trade change in England in <u>either</u> the fifteenth <u>or</u> sixteenth centuries?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on how and why the patterns of internal trade changed during either the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries.</p> <p>Answers may argue that changes might have occurred for a range of reasons, including internal and external strife, developments in population, the growth and demise of particular towns, changes to external trade, the growth of overseas exploration, the intervention by government, natural considerations and transport constraints.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that in the fifteenth century, there was some disruption to internal trade due to the heavy financial burdens of war and the civil strife of the middle of the century. There was: development of guilds which had a positive effect and the growth of some towns; disruption to trade from the north in the 1460s. Edward IV and Henry VII encouraged trade of all types • that in the sixteenth century, changes in agriculture and the growing population had an impact. The trade in luxury goods imported and traded across the realm. War increased the demand for timber and metal; coal was more frequently used. Growing interest by landowners to exploit natural resources. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that the changes were not particularly profound and often were at the whim of external factors, in particular the impact of agricultural distress and population growth, which was often beyond the understanding of contemporaries, let alone their ability to do anything about it. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p>How convincingly can it be argued that the fifteenth century was a period of opportunity for women?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on the extent to which women prospered during the fifteenth century.</p> <p>Answers may argue that while it can be argued that this was a century of opportunity for women, this must be set in the context of a patriarchal society where women had few rights and any advancement for them usually depended on their circumstances.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is evidence that due to pandemic and the changes to society and the economy that these brought, more women were involved in economic activities than in the previous or subsequent century • more women are found to have been members of guilds and running workshops and acting as merchants than before • richer women can also be found running estates in widowhood or while their husbands were away on business • individuals can be used as examples such as Margaret of Anjou, Elizabeth Woodville, Margaret Beaufort and Margaret Paston, and the powerful positions that might be held by abbesses. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the issue of evidence - clearly peasant and yeoman women were essential to the economy as agricultural workers, spinners, brewers and so on, but the overt evidence for this is thin and often overlooked • the debate over whether the fifteenth century can be seen as different, largely for demographic reasons. There is debate on either side. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p>To what extent was art and architecture in England in the sixteenth century influenced by the continental Renaissance?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on the extent to which both art and architecture were influenced by the continental Renaissance in the sixteenth century and to what extent developments were distinctly English.</p> <p>Answers may argue that there was a great deal of influence. As the century progressed, there was also a sense of a more English style developing, especially following the Reformation and in relation to domestic architecture, and in the stately homes of the aristocracy.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the influence of the continental renaissance being disseminated by several means, including returning English visitors to continental Europe, especially to France and Italy • the patronage of continental artists, architects and craftsmen by the nobility and monarchs - by the printed word and illustrations • architecture demonstrated a mixture of styles – Italian, French and Flemish – the use of materials and internal decoration may be relevant • sculpture and painting were largely confined to portraiture - examples of foreign artists such as Holbein and Gheeraerts, with a range of specific examples. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the extent of continental influence, and the balance between continental styles and English styles • what was unique about English Gothic • how far the great houses, for example, had embraced a mixture of styles, and how far had a distinctly English style had emerged by the end of the century • the contribution of English architects and painters. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p>Why did interest in scientific discovery flourish in the seventeenth century?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement on the reasons for the growth in interest in scientific study and a relative evaluation of those factors.</p> <p>Answers may argue that there are a range of inter-linked explanations from favourable economic circumstances, patronage and some remarkable individuals. The growth of universities and the foundation of the Royal Society are also important. To an extent it might be argued that it is both cause and effect: as scientific enquiry becomes more successful, it becomes more popular.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the increasingly lively interest in science both in and outside the universities after about 1650 was remarkable. This was led by people of world significance such as Boyle, Hooke and Newton who in part were building on the legacy of Bacon earlier in the century • The Royal Society (1662) was very important, but it might be argued that it can be seen as both cause and effect - its regular meetings, its house journal (Philosophical Transactions) and the cult of the 'virtuosi', all made science fashionable and accessible • how far the work of leading theologians reassured society that science did not undermine religion • the links to continental developments and economic growth. <p>Counter-arguments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discussion of the origins of the Scientific Revolution and the social, political, and religious context both of this and the foundation of the Royal Society. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p>What best explains the extent of colonial expansion, c.1650–c.1760?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement of evaluation of the various factors which contributed to the colonial expansion of this period. A sense of relative evaluation might be expected.</p> <p>Answers may argue that there are many factors to evaluate and there should be some sense of linkage and relative evaluation. There will be a sense of both push and pull factors.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the role of the merchant adventurers and significant individuals, also the perilous nature of early colonisation attempts of Virginia; the role of the Pilgrim Fathers and the rapid expansion in New England • the slave trade • the colonisation of the West Indies, including Jamaica in 1655 and the Bahamas in 1666 • the importance of the impetus of the Civil War for migration and Cromwell's role in Trade and Navigation acts • the foundation of Carolina and Pennsylvania • early links to India in the later part of the century • the period of North American expansion until the loss of the Thirteen Colonies • the Royal Africa Company. 	20