Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY **9769/12**

Paper 1b British History Outlines, c.1399–c.1760 **For examination from 2022**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Specimen

This document has **34** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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.

Generic guidance on using levels-based mark schemes

Marking of work should be positive, rewarding achievement where possible, but clearly differentiating across the whole range of marks, where appropriate.

The marker should look at the work and then make a judgement about which level statement is the best fit. In practice, work does not always match one level statement precisely so a judgement may need to be made between two or more level statements.

Once a best-fit level statement has been identified, use the following guidance to decide on a specific mark:

- If the candidate's work **convincingly** meets the level statement, award the highest mark.
- If the candidate's work **adequately** meets the level statement, award the most appropriate mark in the middle of the range.
- If the candidate's work **just** meets the level statement, award the lowest mark.

Assessment Objectives

AO1
Recall, select and deploy historical knowledge appropriately.

AO2
Showing understanding of appropriate concepts, investigate and respond to historical questions clearly and persuasively using an appropriate coherent structure to reach a substantiated and sustained judgement.

AO3
Analyse, interpret and evaluate source material and/or interpretations of the historical events studied.

Levels-based mark scheme

The level descriptions address Assessment Objectives (AOs) 1 and 2, and should be used in conjunction with the indicative content for each question in the mark scheme.

Levels-based mark scheme for all essay questions

Level	Description	Marks
5	Contains consistent analysis and argument. Outlines valid criteria for assessing the question, and there is consistent focus on the demands of the question. Uses an appropriate range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge. Coherent and effective structure. Arguments and explanations are clear and well developed. Judgements are developed and well supported by accurate and relevant knowledge.	17–20 marks
4	Contains analysis and argument in the most part, although there may be some descriptive material. There is overall focus on the demands of the question with attempts at establishing criteria for assessing the question. The range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be uneven. Recognisable and coherent structure. Arguments and explanations are generally clear, but unevenly developed. Judgements are adequately supported by some accurate and relevant knowledge.	13–16 marks
3	Contains some analysis and much descriptive material. Focus on the demands of the question is uneven and the range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be limited. Some structure and organisation. Arguments, explanations and judgements may be attempted. These are undeveloped and not adequately supported by accurate or relevant knowledge.	9–12 marks
2	Any analysis is brief and undeveloped, and the response is mainly descriptive. There is a very limited attempt to respond to the demands of the question. Limited structure and organisation, and lacks coherence. Arguments may be attempted. Supporting knowledge has limited depth, accuracy and relevance and this does not go much beyond generalisations. Any judgements are unsubstantiated.	5–8 marks
1	Includes some information that is relevant to the topic. The information does not relate to the demands of the question and so there is no analysis. Very brief, fragmented or obviously unfinished. There is no structure or organisation. Arguments may be attempted and some knowledge included, but these are not accurate or relevant. There are no meaningful judgements.	1–4 marks
0	No creditable response	0 marks

Section 1: 1399–1485

Question	Answer	Marks
1	**Why was Henry IV successful in his policy to subdue Wales?** The question requires a supported judgement on how and why Henry was able to subdue Wales. Answers might argue that success was in part due to developments which weakened Welsh resistance, or because of the skills and strengths that Henry and his son brought to the conquest. Answers might consider why after the failure of English strategies and the spread of the revolt and its successes to 1405, there was a long period during which the revolt was contained. Factors might include: • the loss of French support after the 'Year of the French' as the French forces were withdrawn • the subsequent civil war in France which prevented further intervention • the English counter-attack at Anglesey from Ireland • the strategy of Prince Henry to impose economic blockades and deprive the Welsh of weapons • the fall of key castles • the loss of Aberystwyth Castle • the successful suppression of other threats, from Scotland and the Percies, which strengthened Henry's ability to focus on Wales.	**20**

Question	Answer	Marks
2	**How successful was Henry V in both domestic and foreign affairs?** The question requires a supported judgement on Henry's success in domestic and foreign affairs. Answers may link the two elements and refer to the war in France, in terms of reflecting that Henry needed government at home to be secure while he was abroad fighting in order to raise sufficient taxation. Answers may argue that although Henry's reign is often seen as highly successful because of his military accomplishments in France, his successes were not foregone conclusions and involved the kingdom in huge expense. Answers might consider: • It was essential that the kingdom be well ruled while Henry was at war. • Henry maintained peace and stability in England. • Henry extended the prestige of the monarchy. • Not all was successful, e.g. Henry's poor relations with parliament. Arguments might include: • Henry's reign was successful in terms of finance and sound government which allowed him to campaign successfully. • His relationship with the nobility was sound and assured, although this depended largely on his success in war, but it meant that he could rule successfully. • Henry was notably pious and worked against Lollardy, and with the Papacy, which reduced internal tensions. • The rebellions which plagued Henry IV were not repeated in Henry V's reign, and there was more stability. • He developed the navy. • Agincourt was a major victory. • The diplomacy of 1416 skilfully gained allies. • Henry was a major European figure as evidenced by the visit of Sigismund in 1416 and his input into the end of the Great Schism. • The campaign of 1417–1419 was successfully conducted. Counter-arguments might include: • the expense of the campaigns • the criticisms made of the march from Honfleur 1415 • the problems in relations with parliament • the over-ambitious and unsustainable legacy of his policy in France.	**20**

Question	Answer	Marks
3	**'Factious nobility, not personal inadequacy, best explains why Henry VI lost his throne in 1461.' Does it?** The question requires a supported judgement on the reasons why Henry VI lost his throne. Answers should consider the responsibility of Henry himself as compared to the role of the nobility, and should also consider the other possible reasons for his deposition. Factors might include: • Henry's personal weaknesses and failings as a king • the issue of faction • the role of figures in the loss of the throne, e.g. Suffolk, Somerset, Margaret of Anjou, Richard Duke of York, Salisbury and Warwick. Answers might consider: • Henry's personal failings as the cause of faction and, therefore, the loss of his throne in 1461. • Clear links between the various factors, and the changes in and development of these over time. Personal failings might include Henry's: • inability to direct the course of the war • unpopular marriage and marriage treaty • lack of interest in many aspects of government • allowing faction to flourish • mental illness and breakdowns. In terms of faction, answers might consider: • Henry's relationships with Suffolk, Somerset and Margaret of Anjou • the development of and reasons for York's animosity, and building of a faction • the role of the Parliament of Devils.	**20**

Question	Answer	Marks
4	**How successful was Edward IV's first reign 1461–1470?** The question requires a supported judgement on Edward's first reign. Answers should consider the usurpation of 1470, but the judgement should be on the whole reign in these years. Answers may establish criteria for assessing success in terms of the problems Edward faced in establishing himself as king and in meeting challenges. Answers might argue that Edward was broadly successful in securing his reign in the first three years, although this was dependent on Warwick to a great degree, especially in taming the North. Answers might consider: • the establishment of Edward's authority in Northumberland and Wales by 1464 • Edward being able to re-establish the administration and go some way towards reviving Crown finances • the nature of financial administration and its reliance on the Chamber • Edward making some headway with foreign relations. • his miscalculation of his marriage and the impact this had on his relationship to Warwick • his actions in 1468–1469 which displayed poor judgement. Answers should consider Edward's policy towards Warwick and whether Edward was successful after 1464 in freeing himself from the influence of an ambitious overmighty subject, or unsuccessful in his attempts by marriage and by his decisions in foreign policy to maintain his throne.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
5	**'He was never able to escape the circumstances of his accession.' Assess this view of Richard III.** The question requires a supported judgement on whether the violence involved in the seizure of power, the disappearance of the princes and the lack of a legitimate claim doomed Richard to ongoing plots and opposition, the hostility of the nobility and his failure to establish true stability. Answers might argue for the proposition with an analysis of the impact this had on Richard's reputation, and they might focus on whether Richard III's reign was troubled and short because he usurped the throne from his nephew whom he was rumoured to have killed. Answers should offer some evaluation of whether Richard ruled well and whether in fact he lost his throne through chance on the battlefield. Answers should set this against an analysis of whether there were other faults and problems with the reign, less directly connected with the circumstances of his accession, especially the narrowness of his powerbase, the influence of the northern lords and the plots of Margaret Beaufort. Answers might consider: • the weakness of Richard's claim and the narrowness of his support base • the activities of the French king. Answers might argue that: • Buckingham's revolt and the aftermath, including the use of the northern lords, was a crucial turning point. • The usurpation meant that the Tudor rebellion could be justified, even if Henry had a weak claim to the throne • The outcome of Bosworth resulted from the lack of support of key nobles. A counter-argument might be that: • Richard was pursuing the only course possible in his usurpation and that this did not necessarily mean he was doomed never to be able to escape from it.	20

Section 2: 1485–1547

Question	Answer	Marks
6	**How strong was the Scottish monarchy under James IV and James V?** The question requires a supported judgement on the whole of this period, from James IV's accession to the throne in 1488 to James V's death in 1542. Broad themes might include: • internal peace and order in Scotland • primacy over the powerbases of the kingdom • the Court • the relations with foreign powers, especially England and France, and how these contributed to the strength of the monarchy. Strengths might include: • the personality of James IV as energetic and pious, and his reputation for establishing a brilliant Renaissance court • James IV's successful policy in coming to terms with England by his marriage to Margaret Tudor • James IV's patronising and extending his influence over the Church and undertaking a substantial building programme • James V as a minor on accession and his personal rule beginning in 1528, when he continued his father's work in exerting power over the Church • James V restoring finances and cementing the alliance with France through his marriage. Weaknesses might include the military reverses against England and their consequences. Answers might consider: • criticisms of how well James V handled the nobility • whether James V's prestige essentially rested upon wise alliances with England and later France • whether James V's achievements survived his death.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
7	**'Henry VII's foremost concern was the security of his dynasty.' Discuss.** The question requires a supported judgement on the extent to which Henry VII's motivation and policies were all predicated on the need to secure his crown, and the position and longevity of his dynasty. Answers should consider how Henry secured his claim to the throne, and how then his concern was in dealing with rivals and pretenders. Answers might consider Henry's: • relationships with the nobility ensuring loyalty and maintaining security • foreign policy linking to the need to ensure foreign powers did not support pretenders • spy networks • attitudes to law and order • preoccupation with wealth. Arguments that that the proposition is overwhelmingly true might include: • the circumstances of Henry's accession • his weak claim • his fear of enemies • the fact that in some ways, especially at the end of his reign, he went too far and jeopardised all he had strived for in a search for security. Counter-arguments might include Henry's: • obsession with money • desire to improve government • dislike of the nobility, perhaps threatening the stability of the dynasty • foreign policy having wider aims than merely security • reforms in government taking finance and administration away from the Yorkist Chamber administration • policy in Ireland • measures to promote trade • increasing English influence in Europe • long-term changes in the relationship between Crown and nobility, not short-term concerns for security • patronage of learning.	**20**

Question	Answer	Marks
8	**How persuasive is the view that there was no 'Tudor revolution in government' in the 1530s?** The question raises issues about the concept of 'revolution' as opposed to changes in government. Answers should offer a supported judgement on whether the reforms of Thomas Cromwell in the 1530s were so innovative that they constituted a 'revolution in government'. Arguments supporting the view that there was no 'Tudor revolution in government' might include: • the considerable continuity with mediaeval methods of rule • the view that the extent of the changes did not represent a 'revolution'. Answers might consider: • the legislation of the Reformation Parliament and the establishment of supremacy • the nature and importance of parliament • the expansion of the scope of government in enforcing the changes in religion • the nature of the council • Cromwell's desire to see the King's writ run throughout the realm • how much was truly innovative and how much survived Cromwell's death. Arguments might consider how much of government was: • tied to the personal influence of Cromwell • autonomous and 'impersonal'. Alternatively, answers might argue that the pressures of the Reformation resulted in fundamental changes in key aspects of government which might be called a 'revolution'.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
9	**How damaging for England was the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII?** Answers should offer a supported judgement on the impact of the dissolution of the monasteries on England in a variety of ways, for example, social, religious, cultural, and financial. Answers should offer an evaluation of the level and scale of the damage. Answers might consider the role of the monasteries before 1535 and how much they contributed to: • charity • education • providing hospitality • employment • benefiting local economies • spiritual life. Arguments that the damage was considerable might include: • the dissolution marked the end of a rich tradition in England, e.g. the loss of buildings, artefacts and books • the role played by the monasteries in the community in terms of charity, employment, the local economy and society • the severing of England from the mainstream of religious orders in Europe. Counter-arguments might include: • the secularising and ownership and improvements in land use • improvements in education • the ending of clashes between monks and laity in local disputes about land • the limited negative impact on charity as sums given by the monastic houses were small.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
10	**'Its aims were invariably unrealistic.' Consider this view of foreign policy in the reign of Henry VIII.** Answers should offer a supported judgement on whether Henry's aims in foreign policy in this period were likely to be met with success. Answers should identify and assess aims and distinguish between different periods of the reign. In the early part of the reign, Henry VIII wanted to emulate Henry V, rid himself of his father's cautious foreign policy and ultimately claim the French throne. His policy with the Treaty of London and the Field of the Cloth of Gold touched wider aims, though these might be more those of Wolsey than Henry, given to the reversion to war. The need for defence became more of an aim in the 1530s, but the aims of the 1540s could be seen as a return to the earlier ambitions. Arguments that Henry's expansionist aims were unrealistic might include: • Henry failed to achieve expansion due to the situation in Europe, the behaviour of his allies and his financial constraints. • Given England's relatively small population, military resources and ability to finance large-scale war, Henry's ambitions for 'the name and title of France' were possibly anachronistic. The failure of the Amicable Grant shows his weakness and prevented his exploitation of Pavia. • Henry's aims of conquest had to be modified in the early part of his reign and abandoned in the 1540s. • The aim for Henry to use his position in a balance of power floundered but possibly was more realistic in 1518–1520. • The distinction between his more modest aims of the 1530s and his policy in Scotland, and his less obviously realisable aims in regard to France in the 1540s.	**20**

Section 3: 1547–1603

Question	Answer	Marks
11	**How effective were Somerset and Northumberland in governing England during the reign of Edward VI?** Answers should offer a supported judgement on how effectively England was ruled during the minority of Edward VI, and the merits of Somerset and Northumberland. Answers should cover a reasonable span of this period. Answers might see 'effective government' as: • utilising council and parliament • keeping the nation safe • effective husbanding of financial resources • the maintenance of law and order. Focusing on governing England, answers might consider the concept of 'effectiveness' in terms of the problems facing both rulers during a minority and what is often considered a period of instability or even 'crisis'. Arguments for Somerset's effective government might include his: • attempts to control enclosure • policy towards Scotland • legal reforms to help the poor • religious reforms. Counter-arguments might include his: • over-personalised government bypassing Privy Councillors • lack of decisive response to revolts of 1549 • inconsistencies in religious policy • financial deficits and coinage debasement. Northumberland has been seen more favourably on the grounds that: • he took more care to work through the Council while maintaining control of the Household, therefore effectively controlling the King • he restored finances under Cecil and Mildmay, and there was less reliance on debasement • he had some success in controlling inflation • he gained money through the Treaty of Boulogne • his Scottish policy saved money. Counter-arguments might include: • Northumberland's political intriguing against his enemies • Somerset weakening the reputation of his government • his attempt to alter the succession contributing to a sense of 'crisis' and leading to the only successful Tudor rebellion in favour of Mary • Northumberland's' religious policy – either fulfilling key elements of reform, or going too far and preparing the way for reaction.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
12	**How able a queen was Mary I?** Answers should offer a supported judgement on the ability and attributes of Mary I as queen. Answers might refer to the debate over Mary's ability, and consider: - her decision-making - whether she kept the nation safe - her personal attributes - how she used government institutions - the background of economic distress and, possibly, the idea that however able the monarch in these circumstances, it would have been impossible to deal with. Arguments that Mary was an able administrator might include that she: - was sensible in her appointment of councillors - set up an inner council - dealt with the problem of debased coinage - improved finance - supported boroughs - reorganised the navy and militia. Arguments that Mary was politically able might include that she: - gained support on her accession and against Wyatt - accepted compromise in accepting the loss of church lands - worked on positive reforms in religion. Counter-arguments might include: - her marriage was unwise: – involving England in the Habsburg-Valois dispute – leading to defeat and the loss of Calais - her religious policies were flawed, and the long-term consequences of the burnings were counterproductive.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
13	**'Highly successful.' Assess this view of the Elizabethan religious settlement established in the years 1559–1563.**	**20**
	Answers should offer a supported judgement on the extent and success of the religious settlement of 1559 to 1563.	
	Success has been seen in terms of a church which did not provoke an immediate catholic crusade from European powers, nor the sort of religious wars seen in France. Against that, the compromises were not all acceptable to Puritans or Catholics and discontents persisted.	
	Arguments for a successful compromise might include:	
	• Queen Elizabeth I maintained overall control as 'Supreme Governor' but the Church Settlement had been decided in Parliament. • The theological basis was a compromise between the more radical and more moderate Edwardian prayer books, allowing reformers to accept the changes while giving the impression that some concessions by conservatives had been gained. • The persistence of clerical vestments and the use of cross and candles in the royal chapel gave some links to the past. • Elizabeth's approach aimed at a national church, not one which would persecute.	
	Answers might argue that the settlement was successful for Elizabeth, in terms of her own wishes.	
	Arguments might include:	
	• Catholic bishops imprisoned • royal control maintained • a largely protestant theology maintained • traditional practices seen as 'adiaphora', not fundamental • traditional disciplines maintained • the Scriptures and prayer book in English restored • the Act of Exchange transferred lands from the Church in the manner of the Henrician settlement.	
	Counter-arguments might include:	
	• the ongoing resentment of vestments • the traditional disciplines, but rejection of key elements from the old Church in terms of Papal authority • the key theology • religious houses • an idiosyncratic settlement likely to be open to criticism with uncertain church leaders needing to find a way to make it work.	

Question	Answer	Marks
14	**'Elizabeth I managed her parliaments successfully.' Discuss, with reference to the period 1565–1603.** Answers should offer a supported judgement on the relationship Elizabeth had with her parliaments. Answers should consider: • whether they displayed successful opposition and how well she dealt with it • whether she got what she needed from her parliaments • the way in which she was able successfully to influence the agenda and business of parliament. In support of successful management, answers might argue that Elizabeth was generally successful in steering discussion away from issues about which parliament felt strongly, but she did not want discussed. However, these issues often remained unresolved. Answers might argue that despite opposition, Elizabeth was not successfully pressured by parliament to change her policies very much during her long reign. Answers might refer to: • the effectiveness of the control of business by her ministers • her use of proroguing and dissolving powers • her suppressing of discussion • her ability to use her personal persuasiveness, e.g. the Golden Speech. Arguments which question the success could discuss: • the possible concessions • the role of parliament in the religious settlement • the execution of Mary Queen of Scots • the issue of monopolies • the increasing confidence of parliament in criticising policy • the role of the Privy Council in using parliament to promote their own policies.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
15	**Why did England's relations with Spain change so much from 1558 to 1585?**	**20**
	Answers should offer a supported judgement on why the relationship between England and Spain changed so dramatically in this period from friendship in 1558 to war in 1585 under the Treaty of Nonsuch.	
	An area of debate could be the relative importance of political and strategic factors, as against religion and the interconnectedness of these factors.	
	Answers might consider the mutual interests of England and Spain to avoid conflict and why it was sensible to remain on good terms with Philip II.	
	Answers might consider:	
	- the situation in the Netherlands, especially the arrival of Alva and the Spanish army in 1567 - the behaviour of English privateers - the weakening of France and open rebellion in the Netherlands - the Spanish involvement in plots against Elizabeth I - the assassination of William the Silent.	

Section 4: 1603–c.1689

Question	Answer	Marks

16	**'A lazy and ineffective king.' How far do you agree with this view of James I as King of England?**
	
	Answers should offer a supported judgement on the extent of both the laziness and effectiveness of James, testing the proposition in a number of ways and, possibly, taking a thematic approach. There is considerable debate on this issue.
	
	Answers might consider James's difficulties with finances and parliament, and his relationships with courtiers to be ineffective. However, there is a case for elements of his reign to be seen as effective.
	
	In support of James being lazy and ineffective, answers might consider:
	
	• his choice of ministers and advisors
	• his extravagance and inability to make reforms to the finances
	• his plans to unify England and Scotland as not indicating political skill – or, his handling of the issue as inept, but his vision of a union having merits
	• his handling of parliament
	• elements of his foreign policy, especially:
	   – the Spanish match (proposed marriage of Prince Charles)
	   – the influence of Charles and Buckingham
	   – the Mansfeld expedition.
	
	In defence of James as being more than a lazy and ineffective monarch, answers might consider:
	
	• elements of his foreign policy such as his peace policy and success over Julich and Cleves
	• his overseas expansion
	• his religious policy
	• Cranfield, and his attempts to deal with the difficult legacy of financial problems
	• his recognition in the latter stages of his reign of the follies of Buckingham and Charles.
		20

Question	Answer	Marks
17	**Why was Charles I forced to call two parliaments in 1640?** Answers should offer a supported judgement on why Charles decided to call both parliaments, showing some knowledge of the previous 11 years, though not retelling the events of that period except where it is directly applicable to the calling of parliament. Answers should consider the calling of both the Short and the Long Parliaments. They might distinguish between the immediate cause, the Scots War, and the longer-term problems which it reflected, and explain the unwillingness of MPs to agree to the subsidies in the Short Parliament. Explanations for the decision to call the Short Parliament might include: • errors in the government of Scotland • the impact of the introduction of the new prayer book • the decision to use the English army • the first Bishops' War and its failure in 1639, and the outbreak of the second war in 1640 • Wentworth's advice • in the longer term, the need for more finance than could be provided by the expedients of the personal rule. Explanations for the decision to call the Long Parliament might include: • the failure of Charles to receive the 12 subsidies he asked for in return for ending Ship Money • the insistence by parliament of redress of grievances • ongoing problems in the war against the Scots, including the invasion of the Northeast • the meeting of the Great Council in York which ended the war, but only with a substantial financial settlement that required the recalling of parliament.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
18	**Why, during the Interregnum, did it prove impossible to provide Britain with settled government?** The question concerns the range of attempts to find a solution to governance after the death of King Charles I. Answers should evaluate the different reasons why this was difficult and ended in the restoration of the monarchy, and offer a supported judgement on the problems in finding a solution. Factors might include: • the Rump's decision to abolish the Lords and the Monarchy at the outset • the central role of the army in politics in 1649–1660 was opposed by many civilian supporters of the commonwealth and later the Protectorate • the attempt to create a new constitution by the Barebones Parliament (1653) failing as radicals and moderates fell out with each other • the failure of the Instrument of Government. Answers should assess: • Cromwell's role as Protector (1653–1658) • the Rule of the Major Generals • the lack of support for Cromwell's attempts to make the Protectorate more popular by reducing taxes, allowing a measure of religious toleration and legal reforms • the reluctance of Cromwell to become king • the speed with which the Protectorate crumbled after Cromwell's death.	**20**

Question	Answer	Marks
19	**How much was restored by the restoration of the monarchy in 1660?** Answers should offer a supported judgement on the extent to which restoration took place in 1660. Answers could argue that there was overwhelmingly a restoration with the return of the House of Lords, the Anglican Church and the Monarchy itself. They might view this as genuine restoration, but the focus should be on evaluating extent. They might argue that the clock was put back to 1641 not 1640. Arguments that the Restoration accepted some of the changes made since 1640 might include: • the decision that government should be by the King, Lords and Commons • feudal incidents were abolished • confirmation of the Acts of the Long Parliament to 1641 • while 1000 Episcopalian ministers were restored, ministers who were not Episcopalian but had been legally presented to benefices were not removed • the Act of Uniformity vested in parliament the right to determine religion • the Star Chamber and the Court of High Commission were not restored • land sales by royalists made of their own volition but under pressure of circumstances were not reversed. Counter-arguments might include: • the Cavalier Parliament restored the rights and privileges of the Anglican Church • the position of the non-conformists was weakened and Catholics were not tolerated in the Act of Uniformity 1662 • the King received revenue for life to meet ordinary expenditure • the Crown, Church and royalist lands sold by order of the Commonwealth were restored.	**20**

Question	Answer	Marks
20	**How realistic were James II's aims as monarch 1685–1688?**	**20**
	Answers should focus on James's aims in governing Britain and offer a supported judgement on how realistic they were in light of the circumstances he found himself in.	
	In considering his aims, answers might discuss whether James was trying to restore Roman Catholicism, or promote religious toleration for all, or create an absolute monarchy. They should consider the concept of 'realistic' in terms of the possible opposition to religious change and possible absolutism, and the dangers of alienating a powerful elite.	
	Arguments might include:	
	• James's aims for governing Britain were realistic and accounted for the support he received at the start of his reign • James's apparent military power and his financial security gave him the opportunity to pursue his aims.	
	Counter-arguments might include:	
	• Anti-Catholic feelings had built up over the course of the century so that the fears of Catholic despotism overshadowed everything else. • James's actions in remodelling corporations and demanding from Lords Lieutenant lists of Catholics and nonconformists, showed an unrealistic grasp of the monarchy's power to overawe established local authorities. • The birth of James's son to be raised as a Roman Catholic was pivotal and his aim for his son to succeed him was always going to meet with resistance, and with the existence of a viable alternative, meant that this aim was unrealistic. • James's actions in 1688 were generally disastrous in alienating key elements such as the Church and army.	

Section 5: c.1689–c.1760

Question	Answer	Marks
21	**How much change, in the years 1689–1701, did the 'Glorious Revolution' bring to government in England?** Answers should offer a supported judgement on the scale and depth of change in English government from 1689 to 1701 following the Glorious Revolution. Answers might consider: • the role of parliament • the powers of the monarch • the emergence of constitutional monarchy • the Act of Settlement's proscription of Catholics from succession to the throne. Discussions of 'change' might consider: • the power of the monarchy in the context of the need for parliament to meet every year • the extent to which monarchs needed parliament for the voting of supply, especially during wartime. Arguments for considerable change might include: • the Bill of Rights October 1689 • the Mutiny Act, not only giving parliament control of the army, but making it renewable yearly ensuring the regular sitting of parliament • the Financial Settlement 1690 giving yearly grants of revenue • the Triennial Act • the Act of Settlement removing royal control over judges • the Toleration Act • the Treasons Act • the refusal of parliament to renew the Licensing Act. On a wider scale, answers might consider the development of party politics and argue that there was little change to the way England was governed. Arguments might include: • the same ruling class, same key institutions – Church, Commons, Lords, Corporations, local government in shires • little popular element in government either nationally or locally • the limitations of toleration to exclude Catholics, and the maintenance of Test and Corporation Acts • the continued power of the monarch to conduct foreign policy and appoint ministers.	20

Question	Answer	Marks
22	**What best explains why Scotland was prepared to support political union with England in 1707?** Answers should offer a supported judgement on the support for the Act of Union in Scotland, including the relative importance of the different factors. They should focus on the reasons why Scotland gave up its political independence. Answers could consider the extent of support for the union, including information about the substantial opposition in some areas. Answers might discuss the different perspectives of the mercantile and wealthier landed interests contrasted with those of the lower orders and peasantry. Factors might include: • the strong commercial element, particularly after the failure of the Darrien Scheme • the considerable evidence of 'inducements' from England for support of political union • the support for a larger Protestant nation • the strong influence of the more prosperous classes • the fact that rewards, bribery and corruption helped to win votes and tame some opponents • the fact that the terms of the union left the Scottish Church, education and law largely untouched.	**20**

Question	Answer	Marks
23	**What best explains why, as prime minister, Walpole faced more opposition after 1733 than before?** Answers should offer a supported judgement on the reasons for growing opposition to Walpole's rule during and after the Excise Crisis of 1733, including an assessment of the relative importance of the different factors. Answers should discuss the nature of opposition to Walpole and the changing circumstances which gave the opposition increasing opportunity to attack his leadership. Arguments for only limited opposition to 1733 might include: • Walpole's astute financial management after the South Sea crisis • his use of patronage and the control of parliament • his support from the Crown • his low taxes. Arguments for the rise of opposition might include: • the roles of Country and Patriot parties • the anti-Walpole press • the growing effectiveness of 'Cobham's Cubs', including Pitt and Grenville • the increasing controversies surrounding taxation • Walpole's loss of an important ally at court with the death of Queen Caroline in 1727 • Walpole's foreign and religious policies, especially diplomacy • the growing clamour for war with Spain, which he opposed • his increasing isolation.	**20**

Question	Answer	Marks
24	**'The saviour of his country.' Discuss this view of Pitt the Elder.**	**20**
	Answers should offer a supported judgement on the achievements of William Pitt, First Earl of Chatham. The focus of the question is whether a case can be made that Pitt was the 'saviour' of his country.	
	Answers should explain the concept of 'saviour', and should consider from what Pitt was saving his country and whether this claim is justified.	
	Answers might consider:	

	• Pitt's early career and his criticisms of Walpole
	• his career in the 1750s and early 1760s, including:
	   – his advocacy of war, rather than peace with Spain
	   – his criticisms of 'Hanoverianism'
	   – his war strategy including its emphasis on the navy and protection of British colonies
	   – his role as prime minister in a coalition with Newcastle.
	• the period during the Seven Years War, including his criticism of how the war was waged
	• his earlier criticisms of George II.	

	Arguments that Pitt's wartime strategy made him a 'saviour' might include:	
	• war with France had achieved little before 1757 • his wider strategy using naval power and warfare in the colonies • his policy of supporting Frederick the Great, despite his earlier misgivings to 'conquer America in Europe'.	
	In reaching an overall judgement, answers might conclude:	
	• the most important victories were won in Canada and India, and by military leaders rather than Pitt • Pitt was dependent on financial and economic strength that had been developed before he came to office.	

Question	Answer	Marks
25	**'In the period 1714–1760, the Church of England underwent a period of unrelieved decline.' Did it?** Answers should offer a supported judgement on the strength or otherwise of the Church of England under the early Hanoverian monarchs. They might see some positive features, which will qualify the question's claim about 'unrelieved decline'. Answers might consider: • the impact on the Anglican Church of greater toleration • the pastoral role of the Church • the political involvement of senior clerics, especially the Archbishops • the rapid growth of nonconformity • the challenge of urban growth. Arguments might include: • the Church's excessive political role • absentee clerics • poor pastoral care • the limited impact of the Church on urban growth in contrast to the building of nonconformist chapels. Counter-arguments might include: • The Church maintained its effectiveness in rural areas. • The rise of Methodism and the evangelical movement within the Church of England from the 1730s points to energy and growth. • Parts of London had flourishing churches with a range of services and regular lectures. • Printed sermons were popular. • SPCK (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge) carried out a range of activities especially in education.	20

Section 6: Themes

Question	Answer	Marks
26	**Why did some towns thrive and others decline in the fifteenth century?** Answers should focus on the whole period and offer a supported judgement on both parts of the question, addressing the reasons for prosperity and decline, and including a spread of examples. The picture is very mixed, and it changes and develops during the period. Answers might consider the wider economic issues. Though population distribution in this period remained overwhelmingly rural and relatively stable, there was growth in urban population, with London taking the lead. While many towns grew in both size and importance some declined significantly. In the North, towns such as York, Hull and Newcastle remained important, but York declined in relative terms particularly by the end of the period. Traditional centres such as Salisbury and Lincoln declined. Answers might consider: • In some places, there was disease. • In other places, there was the impact of the Civil War. • There were shifts in the wool trade. • Centres of pilgrimage saw a moderate decline. • The university towns of Oxford and Cambridge flourished. • The changing patterns of internal trade were important, as were those of external trade.	**20**

Question	Answer	Marks

27	**How significant a role did women play in social and economic life in the sixteenth century?**
	
	Answers should offer a supported judgement on the significance of the various social and economic roles that women undertook in sixteenth-century England, and might comment on social status shaping economic roles. There is a view that this was a period of development in women's roles, but there is also a strong counter case.
	
	Answers may depend on the interpretation of significance and which areas of society are being discussed.
	
	Answers might consider the significance of the role of women:
	
	• on farms and in supporting rural industries
	• in the domestic economy
	• their social role in religious life and the impact of the Reformation.
	
	Arguments supporting the importance of the role of women might include:
	
	• Women played a critical role in running the household.
	• Some women were also members of craft guilds and ran businesses.
	• Widows had greater independence and a prominent role, both socially and economically.
	• Communities depended on women as midwives, godmothers and sometimes teachers.
	• Women at the top of the social hierarchy could play significant roles:
	   – at court, as heiresses, ladies in waiting or members of Elizabeth and Mary's privy chambers, as marriage brokers
	   – in the localities, as heads of households, e.g. Katherine Willoughby, Duchess of Suffolk.
	   – as leaders in local society, e.g. Bess of Hardwick.
	
	Counter-arguments might include:
	
	• Society continued to be patriarchal and dominated both socially and economically by men.
	• Women having a significant role in businesses were limited in number.
	• Within the family, frequent pregnancies and responsibility for childcare were limiting factors in economic independence.
		20

Question	Answer	Marks

28	**What best explains the popularity of plays and playhouses in seventeenth-century England?**
	
	Answers should offer a supported judgement on the popularity of both plays and playhouses over the whole period of the seventeenth century. They might offer explanations for the merit of plays and the draw of the theatres as commercial ventures.
	
	Answers might consider:
	
	• the enormous contribution of individuals such as Shakespeare, Marlowe and the restoration playwrights, and how they were patronised, financed and enjoyed
	• the links with:
	  – social and religious development
	  – the growth of London and other regional centres
	  – the growth of literacy, wealth, taste and diversity in the arts
	• the popularity of plays across social classes
	• the impact of Puritans and the Interregnum
	• the key support of the monarchy and aristocracy.
		20

Question	Answer	Marks
29	**How important was London to intellectual and scientific developments in seventeenth-century Britain?** Answers should offer a supported judgement on the importance of London to intellectual and scientific innovation in seventeenth-century Britain. Answers might compare other centres, for example, universities in other British towns and cities. Factors pointing to London's dominance might include: • London's increasing size (population doubled between 1600 and 1700) and capacity for advancing new ideas – it was the centre for most cultural and intellectual activities • London had a near monopoly of printing (only Oxford and Cambridge were permitted their own presses) and so attracted writers, thinkers, etc. • the London-based Royal Court's role as a scientific powerhouse, including key figures in science such as Francis Bacon, who wrote extensively on empirical scientific method, and William Harvey, a court physician who conducted experiments under royal patronage • the formation of the Royal Society based in London in 1660 • the establishment of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in 1675 • the development of the 'London season' on intellectual life (e.g. Gresham College) • the fact that in the early seventeenth century Oxford and Cambridge had a tendency towards rigidity and orthodoxy that hampered original thinking – hence the development of learned societies. Intellectual and scientific developments in London might be compared with: • Oxford and Cambridge universities, where many of the key thinkers in the seventeenth century studied, e.g. Robert Hooke; Isaac Newton; Thomas Hobbes; John Locke; Edmund Halley and Christopher Wren, as well as Bacon and Harvey (also listed above) • St Andrews and Edinburgh universities, and the flourishing scientific community from c.1670, with thinkers such as James Gregory, mathematician and astronomer in St Andrews then Edinburgh; Robert Sibbald and Andrew Balfour, Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh who jointly established Edinburgh botanical gardens). However, answers might consider the close intellectual links between the universities and developments in London, e.g. science in the 1650s; the fact that many of the Oxbridge men had court connections (e.g. Bacon, Harvey, Sibbald, Wren) or became Fellows of the Royal Society, so there was much cross-fertilisation.	**20**

Question	Answer	Marks
30	**What best explains the dominant role of the East India Company in the development of Britain's overseas trade and colonisation in the eighteenth century?** Answers should offer a supported judgement on the impact made by the East India Company (EIC) in Britain's overseas trade and colonisation. Answers should include material from across the eighteenth century and offer a range of explanations for EIC dominance. Factors might include: • Britain's growing dominance in India against the first Mughal rule and then the French • the establishment of a trade monopoly in the late seventeenth century and early eighteenth century, including creation of a new EIC (1698) • the greatly increasing value of trading beyond Europe, especially in silks, cotton and tea • the effectiveness of licences for exclusive trade • the role of EIC troops in India during the Seven Years War, including the victory at Plassey (1757) • the growing demand for goods • India as part of a move towards 'Orientalism' • EIC had strong enormous wealth and power with its political connections in London and offered the government credit lines, e.g. in 1759 to 1760 • the ability to survive frequent conflict with parliament over the EIC's rights in India • the administrative changes wrought by Warren Hastings and his impeachment by the Board of Control. Answers might compare: • other monopoly trading companies losing their rights, e.g. Royal Africa Company wound up in 1750 • trade to the American colonies being handled by individual traders rather than a single corporation, with the exception of the Hudson Bay Company.	**20**