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**HISTORY**

**9769/11**

Paper 1a British History Outlines c.300–1547

**May/June 2019**

**MARK SCHEME**

Maximum Mark: 90

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**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.

*These banding definitions address Assessment Objectives (AOs) 1, 2 and 4, and should be used in conjunction with the indicative content mark schemes for each question. Information about AOs can be found in the 2019–2021 Cambridge Pre-U History syllabus.*

### **Introduction**

- (a) The banding definitions which follow reflect, and should be interpreted within the context of, the following general statement:

Examiners will give their highest marks to candidates who show a ready understanding of the relevant material and a disciplined management of the discussion the question provokes. They will be impressed more by critical judgement, careful discrimination and imaginative handling than by a weight of facts. Credit will be given for evidence of a good historical intelligence and for good use of material rather than for a stereotyped rehearsal of memorised information.

- (b) Examiners will use these banding definitions in combination with the paper-specific mark schemes.
- (c) It goes without saying that any explanation or judgement is strengthened if informed by the use of source material.
- (d) Examiners will also bear in mind that analysis sufficient for a mark in the highest band may perfectly legitimately be deployed within a chronological framework. Candidates who eschew an explicitly analytical response may yet be able, by virtue of the very intelligence and pointedness of their selection of elements for a well-sustained and well-grounded account, to provide sufficient implicit analysis to justify a Band 4 mark.
- (e) The Band in which an essay is placed depends on a range of criteria. As a result, not all essays fall obviously into one particular Band. In such cases a 'best-fit' approach will be adopted with any doubt erring on the side of generosity.
- (f) In marking an essay, examiners will first place it in a Band and then fine-tune the mark in terms of how strongly/weakly the demands of the Band have been demonstrated.

**Band 5: 25–30 marks**

The answer will be sharply analytical in approach and strongly argued. It will show that the demands of the question have been fully understood and that a conscious and sustained attempt has been made to respond to them in appropriate range and depth. It will be coherent and structured with a clear sense of direction. The focus will be sharp and persistent. Some lack of balance, in that certain aspects are covered less fully or certain arguments deployed less strongly than others, need not preclude a mark in this Band. The material will be wide-ranging and handled with the utmost confidence and a high degree of maturity. Historical explanations will be invariably clear, sharp and well developed and historical concepts fully understood. Where appropriate there will be conscious and successful attempts to engage with the historiography, to evaluate source material critically and to demonstrate an awareness of competing interpretations.

**Band 4: 19–24 marks**

The answer will be characterised by an analytical and argued approach, although there may be the occasional passage which does not go beyond description or narrative. It will show that the demands of the question have been very well understood and that a determined attempt has been made to respond to them in appropriate range and depth. The essay will be coherent and clearly structured and its judgements will be effectively supported by accurate and relevant material. Some lack of rigour in the argument and occasional blurred focus may be allowed. Where appropriate there will be a conscious and largely successful attempt to engage with the historiography, to evaluate source material and to demonstrate an awareness of competing interpretations. The material will be wide-ranging, fully understood, confidently deployed and well controlled with high standards of accuracy. Historical explanations will be clear and well developed and there will be a sound understanding of historical concepts and vocabulary.

**Band 3: 13–18 marks**

The answer will attempt an analytical approach, although there will be passages which do not go beyond description or narrative. It will show that the demands of the question have been understood, at least in large part, and that a conscious attempt has been made to respond to them. There will be an effective focus on the terms of the question and, although in places this may break down, standards of relevance will be generally high. Although it may not be sustained throughout the answer, or always fully supported, there will be a recognisable sense of argument. The material will be clearly understood, with a good range, and organisation will be sound. There will be a conscious attempt to draw conclusions and form judgements and these will be adequately supported. Some understanding of differing and competing interpretations is to be expected and some evaluation of sources may be attempted but probably not in a very sophisticated form. Historical explanations and the use of historical concepts and vocabulary will be generally sound but some lack of understanding is to be expected.

**Band 2: 7–12 marks**

The answer may contain some analysis but descriptive or narrative material will predominate. The essay will show that the demands of the question have been understood, at least in good part, and that some attempt has been made to respond to them. It will be generally coherent with a fair sense of organisation. Focus on the exact terms of the question is likely to be uneven and there will be a measure of irrelevance. There will be some inaccuracies in knowledge, and the range may be limited with some gaps. Understanding of the material will be generally sound, although there will be some lack of tautness and precision. Explanations will be generally clear although not always convincing or well developed. Some attempt at argument is to be expected but it will lack sufficient support in places and sense of direction may not always be clear. There may be some awareness of differing interpretations and some attempt at evaluating source material but this is not generally to be expected at this level and such skills, where deployed, will be unsophisticated.

**Band 1: 1–6 marks**

The answers will respond in some measure to the demands of the question but will be very limited in meeting these. Analysis, if it appears at all, will be brief and undeveloped. If an argument is attempted it will be lacking in real coherence, sense of direction, support and rigour. Focus on the exact terms of the question is likely to be very uneven; the answer is likely to include unsupported generalisations, and there will be some vagueness and irrelevance. Historical knowledge, concepts and vocabulary will be insufficiently understood and there will be inaccuracies. Explanations may be attempted but will be halting and unclear. Where judgements are made they will be largely unsubstantiated and investigation of historical problems will be very elementary. Awareness of differing interpretations and the evaluation of sources are not to be expected. The answer may be fragmentary, slight and even unfinished.

**Band 0: 0 marks**

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.

## Section 1: c.300–c.670

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p><b>How far were barbarian invaders responsible for the difficulties facing fourth-century Britain?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the Picts and Scots, and to the Saxons, and to the ‘Barbarian Conspiracy’. The decline of the economy and the withdrawal of Roman troops could also be mentioned.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the worsening situation in Britain after 350 was caused by invaders. The Picts and Scots attacked Hadrian’s Wall. In 343 and 360, reinforcements from Rome were needed to deal with invaders. The ‘Barbarian Conspiracy’ of 367 involved concerted attacks on Britain and Gaul, and it took two years for order to be restored. Hadrian’s Wall was overrun, and coastal defences destroyed. During this time, marauding war bands caused chaos and disorder all over the country. In 396–398, another attack including Saxons was so severe that Stilicho was sent to defeat the invaders. None of these was so damaging as to destroy Roman life and culture, but the cumulative effect was considerable.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could argue that the internal politics of Rome impacted on events in Britain with officials being dismissed after supporting pretenders. Magnus Maximus drew heavily on Britain in taxation and for troops so ruining some Roman families. The economy also faltered. Defences had to be built for many towns which cost money and there was much less state aid for such projects. Hence, the great villas and centres of industrial production, followed by towns, all began to fail from the 360s.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p><b>How substantial was the legacy of Roman Britain?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to a range of examples from the impact on the landscape, to food, roads, towns and cities, baths, religion, viticulture, language and buildings.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the legacy was indeed substantial as some changes were permanent. The introduction of rabbits and chickens, sweet chestnuts and snails has lasted to modern times. The network of Roman roads remains largely intact and many towns are on sites first settled by the Romans. Christianity was probably brought by the Romans, at least to southern England. Roman buildings and artefacts have had a strong influence.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could argue that the immediate impact was that Roman civilisation was largely wiped out and it was some time before urban life revived, while most Roman buildings only survive as ruins. The Roman Baths at Bath were rediscovered much later. The influence of Latin on the English language is less than that of Anglo-Saxon. Eating snails and growing vines are recent revivals.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p data-bbox="316 248 1334 282"><b>How easily were the Anglo-Saxons able to invade and settle in England?</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 315 1334 416">AO1 – Answers could refer to the invasions of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes from the mid-fifth century and to the settlements they established in Kent, Sussex, Wessex and East Anglia.</p> <p data-bbox="316 450 1334 685">AO2 – Answers could argue that the invasions were easy in that some Saxons, as in the story of Hengest and Horsa, were apparently invited to come by British rulers. Others, such as Aelle and his sons, fought and defeated natives, while Cerdic and Cynric conquered Wessex within six years. The Wuffingas were able to overrun East Anglia using the river system to advance. The prevalence of Anglo-Saxon place names is evidence for their dominance and suggests some ease in the invasion.</p> <p data-bbox="316 719 1334 887">Alternatively, answers could argue that the evidence of Gildas suggests that there was resistance and that at one point, the Anglo-Saxons were forced to retreat in the early part of the sixth century and only resumed their conquests after a considerable interval. Answers could discuss the problems of interpreting the evidence for these events.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p><b>'Penda's power was based solely on his military ability.' Was it?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers may refer to Penda's victories at Hatfield Chase, and at Maserfelth, and to his campaigns in Wessex and East Anglia. His defeat and death at the Winwaed could also be mentioned and his role in building up the kingdom of Mercia.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that Penda undoubtedly had military ability. He defeated most of his enemies, beginning with the West Saxons, possibly even before he became King of Mercia. He may have been one of a number of warlords in Mercia who defeated his rivals and took control, or one of a number of minor rulers who defeated the rest. He went on to beat the Northumbrians at Hatfield Chase in alliance with Cadwallon, the King of Gwynedd, then his former ally was beaten at Heavenfield, although Penda was probably not present. He defeated the East Angles and killed three of their kings, then defeated Oswald of Northumbria at Maserfelth, following this up by attacking Bamburgh, the Northumbrian capital. Later, Penda was able to drive the king of Wessex into exile. His eventual overthrow came as he was killed in 655 at the Battle of the Winwaed.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that Penda had other abilities. The hostility of Bede towards a proudly pagan ruler means that his reputation has been damaged. Penda is credited with making a group of small lordships in central England into a powerful kingdom, which held back the ambitions of Northumbria to advance to the south. Battle was not his only way of achieving his aims. He used diplomacy to build alliances and his children married Oswiu's children in an attempt to build better relations. His son, Peada, even became a Christian to help the alliance. Possibly the alliance foundered when Bernician preachers began to penetrate and when Oswiu began to seek to reunite Deira and Bernicia, which was a threat to Penda. As the founder of a kingdom which survived and grew up to the ninth century, Penda seems to have been a man of considerable ability.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p><b>Assess the achievements of the Roman mission to England in the period up to 660.</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the coming of St Augustine in 597, the conversion of Aethelbert, the establishment of an episcopal framework, the building of churches and the expansion into Northumbria and East Anglia.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the Roman Mission achieved a great deal. Augustine won over the King of Kent, helped by Bertha, his Christian wife. He consecrated bishops as instructed by Pope Gregory. He founded cathedrals to be served by communities of monks, notably at Canterbury and one dedicated to St Paul in London. The plans of his churches derived from Roman patterns and the footprint of some has survived. Northumbria became Christian on the marriage of Edwin to the daughter of Aethelbert. East Anglia became Christian with the help of St Felix, while Birinus worked in Wessex.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that the achievement was limited. Augustine tried to enforce obedience to Canterbury on British bishops and failed, and the British Church, notably in Wales, developed separately. The speed of conversion was slow and the death of Edwin in 632 led to a suspension of Roman missionary activity in Northumbria. The issues with the Celtic Church remained unsettled.</p>	30

**Section 2: c.670–978**

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p><b>How much did Theodore of Tarsus contribute to the consolidation of Christianity in England after 669?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the situation Theodore faced, his appointment of bishops, the synods held at Hertford and Hatfield, and his relationship with St Wilfrid.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that Theodore contributed much in his efforts to heal the divisions in the Church after the Synod of Whitby. He was also determined to provide suitable bishops for the English Church and made Wilfrid Bishop of Northumbria. Theodore insisted that bishops should be obedient to him. The 672 Synod at Hertford underlined his authority as it made canons for the whole Church. He created new sees at Hereford and Worcester. He put great emphasis on the need for education for the clergy. His long tenure of the archbishopric was a stabilising feature.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that Theodore’s contribution was limited by his refusal to back Wilfrid in the latter’s quarrel with the Northumbrian king who deprived Wilfrid of his archbishopric. Theodore even consecrated three bishops to take over in Northumbria. The Pope upheld Wilfrid’s case, but the King refused to reinstate him and Theodore went along with this. Wilfrid then went to Sussex where he and his companions converted the South Saxons. However, in 686, Theodore and Wilfrid were reconciled.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p><b>‘The writings of Bede were the most significant cultural achievement of Northumbria.’ Discuss.</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the range of books written by Bede and to the high demand from Europe for his work. They could also refer to the production of illuminated manuscripts such as the Lindisfarne Gospels and the Codex Amiatinus, and artefacts such as the Franks Casket.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that, armed with the books collected by Benedict Biscop, Bede became the foremost scholar of his day, not only writing history and biography, but also biblical commentary and scientific works, showing a very wide-ranging intellectual command. Some specific examples can be expected.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could argue that the mastery of form shown in the manuscripts and the use of colour and pattern, means that they represent the highest achievement of the period. Influences from Ireland and Byzantium are fused to produce a unique artefact. The Franks Casket and the Ruthwell Cross similarly show the way pagan and Christian symbols were drawn on by the artists.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p><b>What best explains the power of Mercia in the eighth century?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the reigns of Aethelbald, 716–757, and of Offa, 757–796, and to their achievements in making Mercia dominant in central and southern England.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the abilities of the kings and their long reigns brought stability to Mercia, while other kingdoms, such as Wessex, suffered from rulers succeeding each other very quickly. Aethelbald was able to make himself supreme in the South after the Kings of Kent and Wessex died soon after his accession. He seems to have been in the mould of Penda and known for his dissolute lifestyle and disregard for the Church. His sturdy independence helps to explain his dominance.</p> <p>Equally, answers could suggest that Offa was a worthy successor, who overthrew those who had murdered Aethelbald. His recovery of the lands which broke away in 757 is testimony to his ability. His recognition in Kent helped him as he came into the orbit of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He was able to benefit, as Aethelbald had done, from the disunity in Sussex and Wessex to recover these territories. His charters show the extent of his authority, and his prestige was enhanced by his contacts with Charlemagne. His coinage penetrated all parts of England and across the Channel as trade developed.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p><b>'Athelstan's main achievements were military ones.' Assess this view.</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the campaigns in the North early in Athelstan's reign, to the attack on the Britons in Cornwall and to the Battle of Brunanburh. In addition, they could mention Athelstan's contacts with the Continent and his development of the royal administration.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that Athelstan's military achievements were considerable. In 927, Athelstan drove the Norse leaders Olaf and Guthfrith out of Northumbria and took control of York. He forced the Welsh princes to pay him tribute and settled the Wye as the boundary. He defeated the Britons of Cornwall and made them accept the Tamar as their frontier. In 934, he attacked Scotland and ravaged the countryside. In 937, the Scots allied with the Irish, tried to take their revenge, and were decisively defeated at Brunanburh.</p> <p>But, answers could suggest that Athelstan had other achievements. He played a part in the affairs of Europe. The Count of Flanders had married one of Alfred's daughters, which was the basis of the relationship. One of the claimants to the Frankish throne as the Carolingian empire broke up, was given refuge in England and the Duke of the Franks married Athelstan's sister. Henry the Fowler, the first Saxon German king, married another sister. He was even sought by Harold Fairhair as a friendly ally and Harold's son was brought up at the English court. Athelstan also held regular councils to discuss the business of the realm, which were virtually national assemblies. The clerks who wrote his charters were highly trained. Athelstan was a keen lawmaker and often presided over trials. So, he had a wide variety of achievements.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p><b>How successful were the English kings who ruled between 947 and 975 in solving the problems which faced them?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the reigns of Eadred, Eadwig and Edgar and to the problems of Danish attacks, the need to retain the unity of the country and the need for Church reform.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the problems posed by invaders were dealt with well. Eric ‘Bloodaxe’ attacked Northumbria and installed himself in York but was overthrown in 954, and Danish invasions ceased until 980. The defeating of Eric by the Northumbrians led Eadred to allow much of Northumbria to be ruled by the earl Oswulf. Eadwig was an unpopular ruler who was not recognised by the Mercians and Northumbrians. His misdeeds were blamed on the society of a group of young uncontrolled aristocrats. Edgar was more successful as he was recognised all over England as king, and, in 973, six Celtic kings are said to have sworn fealty to him.</p> <p>The problems of government seem to have been solved by all three rulers. There was much continuity in the persons of the ealdormen. But the need for Church reform had not been something which Eadred or Eadwig tackled fully. Eadred had urged Aethelwold to reform the monastery at Abingdon but Eadwig had quarrelled with Dunstan, the leading churchman, over his (Eadred’s) immoral behaviour and Dunstan had gone into exile. Edgar recalled him, made him Archbishop of Canterbury, and encouraged and supported his programme of reform.</p>	30

## Section 3: 978–1135

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p><b>What best explains the outcome of renewed Viking incursions after 980?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the renewed invasions starting in 991 and the Battle of Maldon. In 994, more raids occurred and by the late 990s these were on a larger scale. During 1003, King Swein attacked and from 1006 there were raids all over England. In 1012, it was Thorkell the Tall and by 1013 Swein was back again. When he died in 1014, Cnut became king.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that a main cause of the outcome was the incapacity of Ethelred, whose main method of dealing with the Danes was to pay them off, and which was a miserable failure in deterring them. His orders for the St Brice’s Day massacre in 1002 were disastrous as this encouraged Swein to renew his raids. Even when ships were built, divisions at court (and storms) sabotaged these efforts. Ethelred was unable to control the factions at court as the rise of Eadric Streona showed. Even when he hired Thorkell the Tall as his mercenary captain, the Danes still prevailed, and he had to pay Thorkell and pay off the invaders.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that the success of the Danes owed much to their strength and organisation. They could rely on help from their friends in Normandy and were well-financed thanks to English Danegeld. They defeated Byrthnoth at Maldon and they chose good bases like the Isle of Wight for wintering.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p><b>How strong was the English monarchy under Edward the Confessor?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the dominance of the House of Godwin, Edward’s attempt to break free in 1051–1052, Harold’s role as <i>sub-regulus</i> and the problems over the succession, in order to assess the strength of the monarchy.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that under Edward the monarchy was weak. As a man of largely Norman upbringing he had little in common with his English subjects and relied on Godwin and Godwin’s sons for advice. His efforts in 1051 to remove Godwin resulted only in a temporary exile for the earl. After 1052, Harold was largely in charge. Edward could also be blamed for not making clear provision about the succession to the throne.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could argue that Edward had some positive achievements and the monarchy did not decline irretrievably, as the situation in 1066 showed. Edward was able to exile Godwin’s son Swein for his many misdeeds, and he refused to let Godwin send help to Denmark when it was attacked by the Norwegian king, Magnus. He accepted the need for Church reform, especially in the ending of episcopal pluralism and was on good terms with the papacy. He rebuilt Westminster Abbey. Good relations with the Church were a help to the monarchy.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p><b>'William of Normandy's victory at the Battle of Hastings owed more to the deficiencies of Harold II than to his own abilities.' Did it?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the events of 1066, from William's planning and his invasion to the battles at Fulford and Stamford Bridge, then the Battle of Hastings and its aftermath.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that William was the more responsible. He planned his expedition well. He had papal support and portrayed Harold as a wicked oath-breaker. He was lucky in the timing of his Channel crossing. He ravaged Harold's lands in the South which brought Harold to battle rapidly after Stamford Bridge. He used his forces to best effect with his archers and his disciplined feigned retreat. He killed Harold and then moved quickly to secure London.</p> <p>Alternatively, Harold could take some of the blame. He could not allow the victory of Tostig and Harald Hardrada at Fulford to be unchallenged, but he had to leave the south coast at just the wrong moment to go north. He won Stamford Bridge, but his troops were depleted and tired, so his decision to go south and attack William at once was flawed. His leadership during the battle was less certain than that of William.</p> <p>But, answers could point out that the battle lasted the whole day and the sides were clearly evenly matched, so, in the end, Harold was more unlucky than incapable.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p><b>How well-governed was England in the reign of William II?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the rebellion of 1088, the trial of William of St Calais, William’s absences in Normandy, the rebellion of Robert of Mowbray, his methods of government and his relationship with the Church.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that William provided good government. He dealt firmly with the rebellion of Odo of Bayeux and was not vindictive in punishing the leaders. Odo was banished and William of St Calais put on trial; he was exiled but later pardoned and returned to Durham. The loyalty of the English fyrd in this crisis helped the new king. The baronial revolt of 1095 mostly involved Norman barons, and William reacted quickly and took Tynemouth and Bamburgh castles. The leaders were treated more harshly this time and there were no more rebellions. The administration functioned efficiently, and a large Danegeld was raised to pay for William’s agreement with his brother that William would take over Normandy for three years.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that William was despotic. He disregarded the law, raised oppressive taxation and enforced the forest laws with great severity. Ranulf Flambard became notorious as the King’s chaplain who raised money in every way he could, many of the methods being illegal. William also was a poor king regarding the Church; he kept the archbishopric of Canterbury vacant after the death of Lanfranc in 1089 to enjoy the revenues, then appointed Anselm. The unworldly archbishop soon quarrelled with the King and eventually went into exile. The rest of the bishops were more obedient, and the Church was wholly subservient to Rufus. Answers could add that the King’s unpopularity and ruling methods were probably responsible for his untoward and mysterious end.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p><b>What best explains the development of the Scottish monarchy in this period?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the Scottish kings, Malcolm II, Malcolm III, Donald III, Edmund, Edgar and Alexander I, and David I, and their attempts to increase their power.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the ability to expand and define the boundaries of Scotland helped to develop the monarchy. Malcolm II tried to take Moray and Orkney. Scottish kings took advantage of rebellions or disorder in England to cross the border and invade, and this helped to boost their power. Malcolm III did this frequently and his threat was increased as his wife had a claim to the English throne, and he gave support to rebels against William I.</p> <p>Answers could also suggest that relations with England helped some kings. William II was instrumental in Edgar taking the throne and a period of relative peace ensued. Alexander married one of Henry I's illegitimate daughters and even joined Henry on a campaign in Wales. Malcolm III adopted Anglo-Saxon governmental methods and sheltered exiles from William I's court.</p>	<b>30</b>

**Section 4: Themes c.300–c.1066**

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p><b>'It was their role as market places which led to the development of towns in the ninth and tenth centuries.' Assess this view.</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the growth of towns as centres of trade and for other reasons. Some examples should be expected, and London may be mentioned as a special case.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers may argue that as the economy flourished and surplus food was produced, then the farmers needed somewhere to sell their produce, and they had the money to buy other goods which they could not provide for themselves. Hence, the role of markets was crucial and led to towns coming into being to meet this need. Linked to this factor was the geographical position where roads or ancient tracks met, or rivers were crossed. Some were sites identified by the Romans and now resettled.</p> <p>Answers could suggest that there were other factors. Towns which were long established began to grow further, some as overseas trade increased or others as seats of local government, like Winchester, or as the homes of cathedrals, or large monasteries like Abingdon. The clergy needed a large support staff which attracted people to the towns. Others had castles which also needed servicing and so drew people to them.</p>	<b>30</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p><b>How far did the successes of Anglo-Saxon kings depend on their relationship with their nobility?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to kings like Aethelbert, Raedwald, Aelle, Ine, Penda, Edwin, Oswald and Oswiu. They need not use all these examples but at least two kings should be mentioned.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that in an age when hereditary monarchy was not the established norm, a successful king was likely to need the support of his nobles. Kings such as Edwin and Aethelbert are recorded as taking advice from their nobles before making big decisions, such as the conversion to Christianity. Answers could also suggest that kings needed wealth, often coming from their lands or from loot in battle, so that they could provide good lordship. Raedwald's possessions in the Sutton Hoo burial illustrate this. The support of the Church was also useful, and Oswald benefited considerably here.</p> <p>Hand in hand with support from the nobility went military achievement as men would follow a leader who won battles. Defeat usually meant death in early Anglo-Saxon times, so there was every incentive to fight hard. Penda's career shows a king whose ability to win battles made him a successful leader. The reputation of the Northumbrian kings depended a good deal on their military prowess.</p>	<b>30</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p><b>How important were religious factors in the contacts between England and Europe in the seventh and eighth centuries?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the personal contacts promoted by Bede and Alcuin and to the missions of Boniface and Willibrord. They could also mention trade with Frisia and later with Gaul, and contacts made by Offa, and to the distribution of English coinage in Europe.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that religious contacts were very important. Missionaries and pilgrims had been going to Europe for some time. Benedict Biscop and Wilfrid were pioneers but others followed. Boniface, the apostle to the Germans, and Willibrord, the apostle to the Frisians, were noted missionaries. Bede used the resources of foreign monasteries to help in his work, and the house at Jarrow/Monkwearmouth was much in demand as a source of manuscripts which the monks had copied and sent to other houses in Europe. Alcuin went to Charlemagne’s court because of his reputation as a scholar, and he was able to have a much wider influence than if he had stayed in England.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could argue that English traders were trying to break into European markets where trade was largely in the hands of Frisian merchants. In 789, Charlemagne closed his ports to English traders after a row with Offa, so the trade must have been worthwhile. In 796, when the relationship was patched up, a trade treaty was made between Charlemagne and Offa that traders could enter each other’s countries freely. The English were selling textiles. The wide range of places where English coinage is found shows an extensive trading network.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p><b>‘The Scandinavian impact on Britain in the later ninth century and tenth century was largely negative.’ Discuss.</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the Danish wars of Alfred and the outcome, the renewed fighting under King Edward, and the invasions at the end of the tenth century.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could suggest that the impact was very destructive. Marauding bands caused instability in government. The existence of a largely Viking territory north of the Humber gave hope to the enemies of English kings and may have started the north/south divide in the country. The defeat at Maldon was seen as a disaster and the Norse rulers at York would never willingly become part of the realm of England.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could argue that the Scandinavian impact had some assets. For one thing, it brought about the unity of the English earlier than might have been achieved. The development of the shire system began with the units used for military assembling of troops. Some of the shire centres soon emerged as towns with markets. Others were fortified and this proved useful for future security. The fusing of cultures was not all bad, and Viking place names and words added to the linguistic richness of the Anglo-Saxons.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p><b>'The greatest strength of late Anglo-Saxon government was its ability to raise taxes'. Was it?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the large sums raised as Danegeld and to the wealth of England being one of its attractions in the eyes of William of Normandy. They could also mention the legal system and local government and administration.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that Anglo-Saxon government could certainly raise plenty of money in taxes. The existing records show how landholders who could not pay were dispossessed in favour of those who could, while some Churches had to melt down their plate to pay their dues. The taxes which Cnut was able to levy allowed him to pay off much of his army and send them back home to the benefit of all. The English coinage was stable and well-used.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that the system of government with firstly ealdormen and then, under Cnut, earls, allowed the King to keep control through his representatives. These men presided at the shire courts and led the local armed forces. Sheriffs were appointed to work under the earls. The law was enforced, and law codes were produced by kings such as Edward the Elder, Edgar and Cnut. Courts used the written codes as a way to reach a judgement and the written word was gradually to take precedence. The kings had a permanent body of clerks to work for them to prepare charters, but also to send out royal instructions.</p> <p>William I changed little in the Anglo-Saxon administration when he became king which attests to its efficiency.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p><b>Were the greater achievements of Anglo-Saxon culture in the period c.900 to 1066 in the arts or in literature?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to developments in architecture, notably in the building of churches, sculpture and the decoration of manuscripts. They could also mention literature ranging from scientific works to biographies, the <i>Regularis Concordia</i> and the work of Aelfric.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the flowering of the arts, after a period of little activity under the Danes in the second half of the ninth century, was remarkable. The tenth century builders mostly worked in continental styles with thick walls and small pointed windows. Sculptures adorned some churches with draped figures and winged angels showing influence from Byzantium and the East. Decorated manuscripts from the Winchester school were clearly influenced by Carolingian styles. Carolingian minuscule became the established handwriting style and was soon mastered by English scribes and used to great effect.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that the revival of learning awakened memories of the days of Bede. Oswald the Bishop of Worcester, who had spent his early years at Fleury, brought teachers from Fleury, such as Abbo, to his foundation at Ramsey. Lives of all the main figures in the monastic revival were written and the <i>Regularis Concordia</i> was drawn up to standardise the practice of the reformed houses. The monks in these monasteries wrote on a range of topics: Byrthferth of Ramsay wrote on the reckoning of time to help priests in their duties; Aelfric wrote homilies for those who were poor at preaching and his lives of the Saints provided edification; while, Wulfstan wrote an energetic call to repentance.</p>	30

**Section 5: 1135–1272**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Marks</b>
22	<p><b>What best explains the long civil war in the reign of Stephen?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to: the claims of Stephen and Matilda to the throne; the key role of Robert, Earl of Gloucester; the part played by the Church; the Battle of Lincoln and its aftermath; and, Geoffrey de Mandeville and the eventual settlement.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that Henry I had failed to settle the succession and so rival claims were possible. Stephen failed to get the backing of Robert of Gloucester so when Matilda came to England, she had ready support. Ranulf of Chester, another very powerful baron, also quarrelled with Stephen. Hence, the existence of a strong opposition prolonged the fighting.</p> <p>Answers could also suggest that the outcome of the Battle of Lincoln in 1141 meant the fighting continued as Stephen was captured. Matilda seemed to be ascendant, but her abrasive attitude lost her support and her chance to be victorious. It was only the death of Robert of Gloucester which caused Matilda to retreat. The later stages of the war focused on who would succeed Stephen. Finally, it was the deaths of many of those involved which led to the Treaty of Wallingford.</p> <p>Answers could also mention the part played by wild cards like Geoffrey de Mandeville in perpetuating strife and disorder.</p>	<b>30</b>

<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Marks</b>
23	<p><b>How much did the government of England suffer from the absences of Richard I?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers may refer to the absences of Richard on Crusade and in France and to William Longchamp, Walter of Coutances and Hubert Walter who governed England while he was away.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the government suffered from the heavy taxes which had to be paid to meet the ransom demand for Richard from Leopold of Austria. William Longchamp was considered a failure as justiciar and was removed from office after disputes with Prince John. In 1193, John stirred up trouble after Richard was captured.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that once Longchamp was replaced by Walter of Coutances, who was chosen by Richard and came to England with Eleanor of Aquitaine, government improved. The system of itinerant justices continued to bring law and order to the population. Hubert Walter was an excellent appointment. Once Richard returned, he sent out fresh instructions to the judges. While he was in France, those who resisted the justiciar's orders could be sent to the King for punishment.</p>	<b>30</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p><b>'The loss of his lands in France was entirely the fault of King John.'</b> <b>Assess this view.</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers may refer to the campaigns of 1200–1204 and the loss of Normandy, to the campaign in Poitou in 1205–1206, and to the campaigns of 1214 culminating in the Battle of Bouvines.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers may argue that John was to blame. His impetuous marriage led to his summons to Philip's court, and his refusal to attend put him in the wrong and gave his vassals a let-out excuse. His probable murder of Arthur had a similar effect. He did little as Philip advanced into Normandy and left the fighting to his captains. In 1205, his English barons refused to fight in Poitou because of John's rapacious taxation. His failure to deal with Louis in 1215 meant Philip could concentrate his forces and so win at Bouvines.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that there were other factors. The French barons were reluctant to support the Angevins, especially after the death of Eleanor of Aquitaine. In 1215, it was their refusal to fight against Prince Louis which defeated John. In addition, there is an argument that the Angevin empire had always been too large to be viable and only held together by the iron hand of Henry II. Then the positive strength of Philip Augustus and his financial resources meant the French king was well placed to defeat John and take back the French lands.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p><b>Why was the government of England so often in crisis in the years 1258 to 1265?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the circumstances leading to the Provisions of Oxford, Henry III's regaining of authority, the role of Simon de Montfort and the battles of Lewes and Evesham.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the issue of the balance of power between the King and barons was at the centre of these events. The provisions of Oxford were a reaction against the personal rule of Henry III and tilted the balance away from the King. Henry III then went to France to negotiate peace with Louis IX and, in his absence, fissures appeared in the baronial Council of Fifteen. By the end of 1261, Henry regained power and was in control of major government appointments. But this was short-lived and, in 1262, he went to France again. While Henry was away opposition mounted after defeats in Wales, financial problems, and the return of Simon de Montfort which gave the opposition military leadership. The collapse of Henry III's power in 1263 brought de Montfort to power, but he was soon viewed as overbearing, and opposition to him grew as he seemed to be taking England close to anarchy. His victory at Lewes did not make him any more secure and the lord, Edward, now became a prime supporter of Henry III. It took the Battle of Evesham and a period of post-war reconstruction to restore equilibrium to the constitution.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p><b>How much stronger did the Scottish monarchy become during the reigns of Alexander II and Alexander III?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the policies and achievements of Alexander II, 1214–1249, and Alexander III, 1249–1286.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that two long reigns helped to make the monarchy stronger. Alexander II had hoped to strengthen his position by allying with the barons against King John and regaining lands in the North, but when the rebellion ended, he did homage to Henry III and married Henry's sister. He abandoned his claim to land in England under the Treaty of York, and the boundary between England and Scotland was fixed. This restricted his power in a sense but also removed causes of friction from the relationship. He was also successful in increasing the authority of the Crown over parts of Scotland, such as Argyll, which had only nominally recognised royal control previously.</p> <p>Answers could also suggest that Alexander III continued the work of his father and asserted his supremacy over the Western Isles. Storms wrecked the fleet of King Haakon of Norway on its way to challenge Alexander and his heir, and Magnus agreed to the Treaty of Perth. He also succeeded in getting the subservience of the Macdonalds, the Lords of the Isles, who recognised him as their overlord.</p> <p>The aspect of rule where Alexander fell short was over the succession. His named heir was his granddaughter Margaret, the Maid of Norway, but she died en route to Scotland, so much of the work of Alexander was undone in the disputes over the succession between John Balliol and Robert Bruce, which led to the war of independence in Edward I's reign.</p>	30

## Section 6: 1272–1399

Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p><b>'Edward I's reforms failed to bring about more effective government in England.' How valid is this judgement?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the enquiry of 1274, Statutes of Westminster 1275 and 1285, Acton Burnell 1285, Winchester 1285, Gloucester 1278, <i>Quo Warranto</i> 1290, <i>Quia Emptores</i> 1290, and to other statutes and decisions of the King.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that Edward worked hard to improve the administration of justice, the raising of taxation and to maintain his royal rights. Fulfilment of these aims made government more effective from his point of view, but, perhaps, to a lesser degree from the viewpoint of the governed.</p> <p>The impact of the statutes might show that the administration of justice, one of Edward's main interests, was more effective and that taxation was seen as needing parliamentary sanction.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that the problems in enforcing law and order were hard to overcome and Edward's other preoccupations meant that effective government was not always maintained. His financial needs came first in some circumstances.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p><b>How successful was Edward I's policy towards Wales?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to Edward's expedition of 1277, after Llywelyn refused to do homage, and the peace he made with Llywelyn, as well as his castle building programme. They could mention the invasion of 1282–1283 after the Welsh revolted and the death of Llywelyn. Further revolts came in 1287 and 1294.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that Edward was very successful. In 1277, he was able to reduce Llywelyn's control of Wales and bolster the power of the Marcher Lords. After 1283, the English administrative system was extended into Wales and new counties created, with the rest of Wales under the Marcher Lords. Welsh law was anglicised. Castles were built by Master James of St George at Rhuddlan, Conwy, Caernarfon, Harlech and Criccieth, and in the 1290s at Beaumaris. English taxation was extended to Wales and was one of the reasons for the 1294 rebellion. Some saw Edward's conquest as bringing civilisation to the backward Welsh, uniting the country in a way Llywelyn never could and providing it with sound administration.</p> <p>Answers could suggest that the conquest was very expensive and paying for it involved extra taxation, and that the settlement was harsh on Wales and often enforced by English judges who were far from impartial. It could be argued that Edward's campaigns were the last in a series begun before the Conquest.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p><b>What best explains the deposition of Edward II?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers may refer to the long-term factors which led to the baronial feeling being hostile to Edward, and to the immediate causes with the Despensers, and the roles of Isabella and Mortimer.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the main fault lay with Edward himself. His way of life did not win baronial approval, and his friendship with Gaveston had proved toxic in that he never forgave those he held responsible for the murder of Gaveston and the imposition of the Lords Ordainer. The removal of Lancaster and the advent of the Despensers followed on remorselessly from Edward’s feelings.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that the barons were a selfish and anarchic bunch and Edward was pursuing policies which affected their aims and ambitions. Also, the despotic rule of the Despensers fired up further resistance, notably from Isabella, while Edward made an error in letting Isabella and her son go to France, from where she and Mortimer could mount a coup. The existence of an heir was another factor.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p><b>How far were the problems faced by Edward III after 1360 of his own making?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to factors such as the ageing king, the death of Philippa, problems in France affecting England, financial needs, the rise of John of Gaunt, and the malign influence of Alice Perrers.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that after 1360, Edward preferred luxury to glory and left government largely in the hands of others, notably after Philippa died in 1369. His best days were behind him and he succumbed to the temptations of easy living and Alice Perrers. He was also less effective in dealing with the ambitions of John of Gaunt.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that circumstances were against him. When the war was renewed it was less successful and this caused financial problems. In 1376, there was much criticism in the Good Parliament and extortionate government officials were impeached, showing the increasing power of Parliament. The impact of the Black Death was a further factor.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
31	<p><b>How despotic a ruler was Richard II?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to Richard’s views about royal power and to his circle of friends who encouraged his belief in divine right and royal supremacy. They could also mention the setting up of the Lords Appellant and the resentment this bred in Richard.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that, even if Richard was not despotic, a belief spread that he was, and this led to his deposition. His actions against Warwick, Arundel and Lancaster could be interpreted as despotic, along with his failure to show impartiality in the Bolingbroke/Mowbray affair and in his refusal to allow Bolingbroke his lawful inheritance, which provided the ostensible reason for Bolingbroke’s invasion in 1399.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could argue that Richard was misunderstood, and his more exalted view of kingship did not necessarily imply despotism. The nobility were essentially conservative in their outlook, which worked against Richard, and they could harness the growing influence of Parliament against the King they disliked and use his supposed despotism as an excuse. Some of Richard’s views could be attributed to his youth and the influence of his friends who encouraged his outbursts.</p>	<b>30</b>

## Section 7: 1399–1485

Question	Answer	Marks
32	<p><b>How successful was Henry IV's rule in England?</b></p> <p>AO1 – It could be argued that there was not a great deal of success during this reign given the widespread unrest of the period. On the other hand, it could be argued that simply to survive after usurpation and hand the throne to his son, was in itself an achievement. From 1399 to 1406, he experienced a great many problems: rebellions, financial problems and problems in Parliament. His illness in the later part of his reign also caused problems for him. Yet, he was clearly able in many of the ways that counted most: he was an accomplished soldier, he was pious and well educated, and understood the business of government. 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, and he was able to intervene in Europe. The loyalty of his sons in the last years of his reign could be noted, especially at a time when it could be argued that Prince Henry was well placed to usurp his father.</p> <p>AO2 – Here, the focus should be on weighing his successes against a very difficult inheritance. The issue of the circumstances of his accession can never be forgotten, but the answer should range further than this. It could be argued that his successes were not substantial, especially in the light of those of his son, yet he did retain his throne and prerogative power intact, and he did pass his throne on to his son.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
33	<p><b>How much did Henry V's military success in France owe to the weaknesses of his French opponents?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Chronological narratives of the military campaigns should be avoided. A good balance should be struck between the English strengths and the French weaknesses. The incapacity of Charles VI and the connected rivalries between the nobility could be highlighted. Henry's success in the period 1417–1419 owed a great deal to what could be considered as civil war in France in the period, between the Armagnacs and the Burgundians; he was therefore able to occupy Normandy unopposed. On the other hand, Henry's generalship, powers of military organisation and ruthlessness must be recognised. Particular points could be made for his success at Agincourt, including some elements of luck, French errors and Henry's leadership.</p> <p>AO2 – A sense of relative evaluation might be expected. The issue can be argued both ways, but more successful answers will see the interconnectedness of the French weaknesses and the abilities of Henry and the English.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
34	<p><b>To what extent did Margaret of Anjou contribute to the loss of Henry VI's throne in 1461?</b></p> <p>AO1 – There is a great deal to be said for Margaret's culpability; she was French and was personally associated with the disastrous policies of the 1440s and 1450s in France. The withdrawal of the court to the Midlands in 1456 created faction and neglected the governance of the realm, allowing York and Warwick to pose as competent rulers. She favoured the Percies and was personally hostile to York and Warwick; her vindictive behaviour at the Parliament of Devils set York on the path to claiming the throne, yet when he was killed at Wakefield, she neglected to follow up the victory. Her inability to take London after the Second Battle of St Albans allowed Edward to claim the throne. On the other hand, she was intelligent and energetic, she worked hard to restore her husband's fortunes after the First Battle of St Albans and provided his cause with the leadership it needed.</p> <p>AO2 – Here, answers might seek to explore both Margaret's undoubted strengths and weaknesses. Nevertheless, they might conclude that the real issue was Henry's weakness, and his reliance on faction and on his wife to fight his battles for him. A real case can be made for her culpability and the focus must be on her role in events.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
35	<p><b>How seriously did Owain Glyndwr threaten the English position in Wales and the Marches?</b></p> <p>AO1 – The focus should be on evaluating the seriousness of the threat, and answers might make some distinction between Wales and the Marches. One factor that might be evaluated is the longevity of the threat and, while chronological approaches might work, narratives of the period will not be well rewarded. Glyndwr declared himself prince in 1400 and did not disappear until 1413. Issues to consider focus on his support, his diplomatic negotiations with the Papacy and with France, and his marriage to the daughter of Edmund, Earl of March, who also had a claim to the English throne. Some contextual reference to the wider problems of Henry IV might be included.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers might argue that while Glyndwr's pretensions were impressive, they were difficult to sustain. Comment might be made about the connection to wider Welsh expressions of independence, while in the Marches it might be more about the prevailing conditions there. The issues of longevity at a time of upheaval in England might well be seen as the most important factor.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
36	<p><b>How secure was Edward IV's position as king in his first reign (1461–1470)?</b></p> <p>AO1 – The first reign of Edward IV starts and ends with usurpation. It could be argued that the throne cannot be regarded as secure if Edward IV had to leave the country in such a hurry in 1470. However, there is much to be said for his efforts to establish a secure hold on the throne during this period. The first three years of the reign are concerned with securing his position. By 1464, he is secure in the North, especially after the battle of Hexham, but he might be criticised for his over-reliance on Warwick and the Nevilles, and that Henry VI and Margaret of Anjou remained at large. Edward can be commended for his efforts in re-establishing the administration and going some way towards reviving Crown finances. He also makes substantial headway with foreign alliances and coming to terms with the Percies. However, he does make a terrible mistake with his marriage and his collection of taxation. It could be argued that Edward could never be secure while Warwick wanted to rule. Edward could also be criticised for his inaction during 1468–1469.</p> <p>AO2 – The focus is on an assessment of the security of Edward IV's throne during his first reign. It could be argued that this period was highly unstable, but the very fact that he is relatively secure from Lancastrian and foreign interference and threat by 1464, might suggest otherwise. The threat coming from within his own faction, and indeed family, might not have been foreseen. The argument may well revolve around an evaluation of Edward's mistakes and Warwick's unquenchable ambition. Nevertheless, some sense of the positive steps Edward made to strengthen his position should be included.</p>	30

**Section 8: 1485–1558**

Question	Answer	Marks
37	<p><b>'The power of the Scottish monarchy was significantly enhanced during the reigns of James IV and James V.' Was it?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers will need to range across the whole of this period. James IV acceded to the throne in 1488 and James V died in 1542. Serious lack of balance here cannot be rewarded well. The broad themes that could be addressed include internal peace and order in Scotland; primacy over the powerbases of the kingdom; the court; and, relations with foreign powers, especially England and France. James IV was energetic and pious; he was well known for establishing a brilliant renaissance court; and, for coming to terms with England by his marriage to Margaret Tudor. He patronised and extended his influence over the Church and undertook a substantial building programme. James V was a minor on accession and his personal rule began in 1528 when he continued his father's work in exerting power over the Church; restoring finances; cementing the alliance with France through marriage; and maintaining a glittering court.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers might seek to explore the possible detractors to what is generally seen as a very successful period for Scotland. Both kings died prematurely, James IV at Flodden and James V immediately after Solway Moss. There are criticisms of how well James V handled the nobility, and whether their prestige essentially rested upon wise alliances with England and later France. It is also debatable as to whether these achievements survived.</p>	<b>30</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
38	<p><b>How successful was Henry VII's relationship with his nobility?</b></p> <p>AO1 – There should be a clear focus on the issue of the nobility. Answers should show a good understanding of the role of the nobility in fifteenth-century England, as local magnates responsible for law and order in the localities, and raising and commanding armies, and as counsellors. Kings needed not only to demonstrate their authority over the nobles, but also to win trust and good will, and answers should deal with this issue. Exploration and analysis of the following policies might be expected: acts of attainder and reversals of attainder; bonds and recognizances; methods to deal with bastard feudalism and retaining; wardship; the role of the court; the granting of titles; promotions and lands; appointments to the council; the Council Learned in the Law and a reduction of the reliance on the nobility in the provinces. Specific examples do need to be used.</p> <p>AO2 – There is considerable debate over the traditional view that Henry was anti-noble, more recent revisions suggest that his aim was to re-establish the proper relationship between nobility and monarchy following the Wars of the Roses and, more recently still, a view that Henry displayed all the hallmarks of a tyrant over his dealings with the nobility. Answers might point to the fact that Henry was an unknown before his accession, with few natural supporters and an even smaller family, which could be viewed as both advantage and disadvantage. One great test of success might be that Henry faced no noble rebellions after the first year of his reign.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
39	<p><b><i>(Candidates offering Paper 5c: The Reign of Henry VIII should not answer this question.)</i></b></p> <p><b>How well did Wolsey serve Henry VIII?</b></p> <p>AO1 – The focus is on the service rendered by Wolsey to Henry, so some sense of Henry's aims might be sought. His work with foreign policy was what Henry wanted and as a good servant Wolsey obliged Henry. This might include: Henry's early French campaigns, the treaty of London and the field of the Cloth of Gold. His inability to deliver on his master's requirements in the 1520s and especially not to be able to capitalise on the French defeat at the Battle of Pavia show a reversal of fortune. Most importantly Wolsey's inability to deliver the divorce. His work in legal reforms as Lord Chancellor and to a lesser extent his attempts to reform some aspects of the Church might be considered. Answers might also reflect that Wolsey also served himself very well by amassing huge wealth and prominence.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers might seek to explore the nature of the relationship between Wolsey and Henry. There is a line of argument that Wolsey was self-seeking, an 'Alter Rex'; countered by pointing out that Wolsey was dependant on Henry for all his appointments and patronage, and Henry kept him while he was useful to him. The issue is how far Wolsey gave Henry what he wanted. Wolsey fails with the Amicable Grant and then the divorce. He no longer provided what Henry required so, as any servant, he was dismissed.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
40	<p><b><i>(Candidates offering Paper 5c: The Reign of Henry VIII should not answer this question.)</i></b></p> <p><b>How significant was the opposition to the Henrician Reformation?</b></p> <p>AO1 – The opposition that might be considered include Elizabeth Barton, the Nun of Kent, and her supporters; More and Fisher; some pro-Aragon preachers; the observant Franciscans; and, the Carthusians. Answers might refer to some opposition in Parliament and the Pilgrimage of Grace. It might be observed that these disparate groups opposed the Reformation for very different reasons.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers might 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 they might conclude that the Pilgrimage of Grace was the most serious rebellion of the Tudor period.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
41	<p><b>'Religion was the chief cause of the instability in the period 1547–1558.'</b> <b>Discuss.</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers may conclude that there are a range of possible causes of instability but may offer substantial treatment of religion as a factor. Certainly, religion may well have been the factor that saw most change in this period, and answers will need to show an understanding of the rapid and profound changes made, from Catholicism without the Pope at the end of Henry VIII's reign, to moderate, then radical Protestantism under Edward, and a return to Rome with issues of persecution under Mary. It could be argued that religion leads to instability of governance and is a tool of faction in both reigns, that it is the cause of the Western Rebellion and a partial cause of Wyatt's rebellion, and is an important cause of the attempt to put Jane Grey on the throne. On the other hand, although there is opposition to religious changes, most people go along with the changes. The most important issue will be how effectively answers undertake relative evaluation of factors while keeping the issue of religion to the fore.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers might seek to explore the interrelationship of factors for instability; they can argue this in any way, but it is the quality of the argument that is paramount. Religion is clearly an area of huge change, but arguably more people are affected by inflation and poor harvests. On the other hand, governance only briefly breaks down in the summer of 1549, the monarchs can pursue the policies they wish and, though threatening, insurrection was countered.</p>	30

**Section 9: Themes c.1066–1558**

Question	Answer	Marks
42	<p><b>Account for the growth of towns in this period.</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to a series of factors, such as the development of markets, the influence of the Church and factors specific to particular towns. The expansion of London could also be mentioned.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the expansion of trading contacts led to the growth of towns, notably in coastal areas such as King’s Lynn. Some rivers were navigable far inland and so towns grew up along them. Towns were also expanding in defensive positions and around castles, and Dover and Windsor could be examples of this trend.</p> <p>The Church was a considerable factor in urban expansion as both cathedrals and monasteries needed manpower close at hand. Towns like Bury St Edmunds grew up in this way. Canterbury benefited from the pilgrimage business. Oxford and Cambridge expanded with the growth of the universities.</p>	<b>30</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
43	<p><b>Assess the impact of the growth of literacy in this period.</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the expansion in education, the development of a civil service and the role of officials, and to the literary output of the day. At the end of the period, printing is another example of the impact.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that as more people could read, although not necessarily write, the production of material to cater for them was bound to happen. Monastic and cathedral schools led to this development, but evidence also suggests that women taught their children to read.</p> <p>The development of English as a language and the production of vernacular texts helped the process, while printing led Caxton to produce a standardised form of English.</p> <p>Books by William Langland, John Gower and Geoffrey Chaucer could be mentioned along with the work of Lydgate and Hoccleve as showing the range of material available. Morality and miracle plays were also popular. Scientific and philosophical publications by scholars such as Roger Bacon and William of Ockham added to the mix. But answers may make the point that literacy was still the perquisite of the upper and middle classes and that literature had a limited remit.</p>	<b>30</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
44	<p><b>How successfully did peasants challenge the power of lords in the period up to 1400?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to sporadic discontent with the restrictions of the feudal system and to the major disruption of the Peasants’ Revolt in 1381.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that peasants made very little headway against the power of the lords in most of this period. Some individual peasants were able to escape villeinage, often by fleeing to towns where they could hide for a year and a day and so win their freedom. But these were not typical examples. Lords fought back even in difficult circumstances with legislation like the Statute of Labourers.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that the Black Death and the huge death toll gave peasants the upper hand at last and they were able to take advantage of the labour shortage to negotiate much better terms. However, the claims they made in the Peasants’ Revolt were forcibly put down and ‘villeins ye were and villeins ye shall be’ as Richard II said.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
45	<p><b>How far was the English Church, in the period up to 1300, obedient to the authority of the Papacy?</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers could refer to the reigns of kings who were notorious for defying the Papacy such as William II, Henry II and King John, and others who were more pliant, notably Henry III.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could argue that the distance from Rome and position of England on the fringes of Europe allowed English kings to be selective in their obedience. The control of the monarch over the Church was important to all the rulers who often depended on churchmen as administrators and thus wanted to be sure such men were loyal to the King above all. William I was happy to accept papal backing in 1066 but much less receptive to other papal directives. William II openly stood out against the Pope and Henry II resisted the papal reform programme which Becket tried to instil in the English Church. The prime example of disobedience was King John and his refusal to accept an archbishop chosen by Innocent III.</p> <p>Alternatively, answers could suggest that kings did not disobey just to be awkward, but for good reasons and that they were happy to obey when it was beneficial to them, as even King John did in the end. Henry III benefited from his obedience to the Pope and his control was bolstered by papal support.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
46	<p><b>Did Parliament become more powerful in the period 1399–1529?</b></p> <p>AO1 – A narrative of the powers of Parliament in this period will not be well rewarded, the focus should be on change, development, progress and regress. Much depended on the qualities of individual monarchs and the frequency with which Parliament was called. In essence, it remained at the behest of the monarch, but there were developments in areas such as the role of the speaker, how effectively Parliament could be controlled by household men and, in the case of the Parliament of Devils, the effectiveness of packing, finance was an important issue, the role of legislation both national and local, the relative prestige of the two houses, attainder and impeachment, Acts of Resumption and the judicial function of the Lords. The composition and quality of the House of Commons might also be evaluated. The question stops short at the Reformation Parliament.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers do need to make a judgement about whether Parliament was more powerful in 1529 than in 1399. This might be done thematically or by considering particular turning points.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
47	<p><b>‘The fifteenth century marks a period of reform and revival in the English Church.’ Does it?</b></p> <p>AO1 – The chronology of the fifteenth century can certainly be stretched here. However, this is not a question about the causes of the Reformation. There is certainly a case to be made for the statement in the question: there were plenty of examples of reforming churchmen and yet vocation was still strong. There were an increasing number of graduates amongst the secular clergy although monastic life did seem to falter despite the monasteries’ wealth. This could be set against the more worldly prelates like Beaufort. Answers might refer to various attempts at genuine reform. Some reference to Lollardy might well be made. Popular piety was generally strong with enthusiasm for pilgrimage and lay guilds in particular. The links between lay literacy and printing of religious works might well be made. The flurry in church building and the refurbishment of parish churches should be mentioned. There was certainly some anticlericalism, but whether this was any greater or prompted by increased corruption is debatable.</p> <p>AO2 – There is real debate about the nature and extent of reform in the Church and answers may well engage in the historical controversy. Answers might reflect on the problems with some of the sources. No set answer is expected. There is considerable evidence to argue both ways.</p>	30