

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2017

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	62217	Assessment Code :	Y306
Candidate No :	3363	Component Code :	01
Candidate Name :	NASH, KARLA M		

Total Marks : **65 / 80**

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Paper: Y306/01		
Paper 65 / 80		
Total:		
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used In Total
1	27 / 30	✓
2	21 / 25	✓
3	NR / 25	
4	17 / 25	✓



Question Part

1	A	<p>The Western Rebellion of 1549 under Edward VI is known to be one of the biggest religious risings of the Tudor period. The Prayer Book rebellion, as an alternatively name for the religious rising highlights the religious undertones and importance as a causation factor.</p> <p>Passages A and B are similar in the respect that both suggest it was a multi-causal rebellion in which religious and additionally social and economic issues were a factor. Passage A's inference is more so on the fact that the reasons of rebellion were not only religious as it considers the economic situation and England's vulnerability. The source A reflects the underlying issues being a dominating cause as it was a revolt highly at the common. In contrast to this, source B focuses equally on the importance on religion and 'Edward's reformation' and the desire to return traditions but understands that there is no hard evidence from the period to reflect the social and economic grievances. Passage B does not dismiss the social factor as a cause but infers that the leadership and social demands ignored these grievances; it was rather the rebels actions which inferred</p>
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Question Part

their disclosure of economic reforms and class warfare. Overall, despite similarities, source B presents a more convincing explanation of the reasons of the 1549 Western rebellion as it discusses religious factor as well as a focus on economic and social context.

Although not dismissing religion as a cause, passage A's focus is primarily on the social and economic grievances. The underlying and increasingly long-term causes of the taxation, inflation and enclosures are demonstrated. Source A references the "tax on sheep and women cloth", which correctly highlights reflects the economic grievances as disclosure of the 0.21p tax placed on every pound of women cloth. As a factor that caused the Western rebellion, this tax imposed by Somerset would have caused inflation, adding to the grievances. The passage references the location of Devon being on the outskirts of London and additionally the fact that it was the most enclosed area in England. This is important because when the tax was introduced, the weather raised their prices - something the poor couldn't do - meaning that those lower in



Question Part

the societal ranks would have felt a greater impact. Passage A also highlights the importance of rumour and sedition as a cause which reflects the concern over a further livestock tax and change to religious reforms; despite religion not being passage A's focus. Another reason that passage A can be considered convincing is the reference to the similarities to the Pilgrimage of Grace. Some of the lower classed Western rebels carried the banner of the five wounds of Christ similar to their ancestors - yet the authors reference the similarity in regards to sedition. Although giving an in-depth assessment of the nature of the West, passage A glossed over the importance of religion and also social division, which is ~~passage~~ an element B covers. This therefore indicates that passage A is somewhat less convincing.

The importance of religion as a factor in the Prayer book rebellion had a greater focus in F passage B, making for a more convincing interpretation. Unlike A, source B ^{the rebellion occurred 4 days after the introduction of the Prayer Book. Rights were restored and response} referenced the demands directly and references the fact that they



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were written by the clergy. This can be supported through the common demand for their grievances to be written by those with greater authority within the chain of being. The rebels felt their grievances in their demands would therefore have more clarity and power. Additionally, EVA passage B therefore infer that the rebellion was in fact multi-causal due to the mixed nature of support.

~~Source~~ Passage B continues to ~~infer~~ infer the importance of religion by referencing the rebels desire to return to "~~old practices~~" "old practices" and "catholicism". Source B is therefore referencing the rebel demands to return to the six articles and have a restoration of Catholic traditions such as communion. The involvement of the clergy can also highlight the importance of religion as treason was considered a sin due to divine authority and therefore there must have been a strong desire to protect old faith. Additionally, the position of England following Edward's succession saw many doubt his legitimacy and rightful position on the throne, giving religion backing more power. In



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EVAL

comparison to A, which has a much less focus on religion, claiming that it only "touched deep emotions", passage B has a much greater unavailability and therefore more convincing.

KU

Additionally, passage B highlights the difficulty of finding out the true reason behind the revolt, which is something passage A dismisses. The unavailability of the original demands and additionally the fact they were written by the clergy ~~mean~~ - who wouldn't have been as deeply affected by ~~economic~~ economic grievances - means that historians can ^{only} rely on the context and rebel actions to determine causation. One of the factors that make passage B more convincing is that it references the rebels violent nature and 'social tensions' due to class warfare. The reference that the 'gentry were' the the common "enemies" can

EVAL

be supported by the rebels shouting "kill the gentlemen" at Bodmin. The violent nature of the government

KU

actions setting fire to the Exeter city gates also highlights the importance of social issues. In regards to social



Question Part

issues, passage B presents a stronger evaluation as it references the taxes ~~or~~ similar to A but then goes on to explain other grievances, ^{are class warfare} which can be greater supported; therefore presenting the more convincing response to the causes of the Western rebellion.

In conclusion, both passages highlight the importance of the economic factor such as sheep taxation and enclosures and reference that it was multicausal. However, due to the fact that passage B expanding of religious cause with the introduction of Edward's Prayer Book very close to the start of the rebellion, ~~and~~ Also, passage B has a great focus on class issues such as ~~the~~ resentment towards the gentry, a cause of rebellion. Due to the broader evaluation and ^{understanding of the} difficulty to gain evidence for the rebellion, ~~passage~~ JU passage B presents the more convincing answer in response to the cause of the Western Prayer Book rebellion.



Question Part

2	B	<p> Then Tudor period saw numerous rebellions which occurred for various Having won his position on the throne in 1485 following the Battle of Bosworth, Henry VII set out the future of Yorkist dispute of the Tudor ^{Lancastrian's} being on the throne. Despite the fact that Yorkist claimants died out soon after Henry VII's death the issue of succession still remained an issue for the following Tudor monarchs. Dynastic rebellions or other political factors such as factions were often disguised by the likes of religious causes as to gain greater support, like in the Pilgrimage of Grace. Additionally; social and economic grievances had appearances for every Tudor monarch as it was consistently an underlying issue, the regardless of the rebellions success. Despite the fact that disputes over the succession were present under Henry VII, Mary I and Elizabeth, other issues and grievances such as economic and social grievances like tax- ation and enclosures occurred more frequently to the Tudor period as a whole. </p> <p> When Henry VII ascendancy ascended the </p>
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Question Part

throne he faced ~~many rebellions~~ 6 rebellions, 4 of which were pretenders to the throne or individuals trying to alter the succession. 1486 saw the rise of Lovel and Stafford who greatly supported Richard III and had loyalists to the Yorkists. Similarly, the rebellion of Sumner in 1487 and Warbeck of 1497 saw pretenders to the throne who claimed to be the son of Warbeck and Duke of York, respectively. These disputes over succession were incredibly frequent to Henry VII but due to Yorkist claimants dying out the Yorkist threat decreased. However, both Mary I and Elizabeth saw revolts against their succession. Both rebellions under Mary I had the undertones of dispute regarding succession. Northumberland's 1553 rising actually managed to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne for 9 days before Mary. Beyond this similarly, Wyatt's revolt a year later created their political motivations of dislodging Elizabeth on the throne by religious and social grievances such as ~~strong~~ xenophobia. Despite Elizabeth also witnessing the treat of Mary Queen of Scots in 1569 the frequency



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of succession did not increase from the 20 revolts under the Tudors up to 1603. For this reason there are other factors which were more prominent in the causation of rebellion.

Although used ^{frequently} as a cloak for political motivations there was a heavy presence of religious rioting in the period 1536-1569 after Henry VIII introduced the Act of Supremacy and separated from Rome. Although these factors could be considered to have caused factional disputes, like the Aragonese and their dispute for Cromwell and Henry, it is also important to consider religion as its own factor. After the succession and Henry's ~~request~~ change to Protestantism many Catholics were aggrieved and wanted removal of the 10 Articles, a grievance in both the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536 and the Western rebellion of 1549. Both rebellions saw their Catholic faith and traditions like baptism under attack which created popular support as clergy and more of the commons revolted, highlighting religion as a factor. Religious disputes was used as a cloak under the revolts



Question Part

of Mary yet was still a recurring factor. However, once Mary returned to Catholicism not many Protestants rejoiced as they remained loyal or just emigrated due to Mary's actions against heretics. The decline of English religious revolts seen more in Elizabeth's reign after the Elizabethan reformation and acts created a policy which applied to most. Although the frequency of religious revolts was similar to that of succession issues, there were many economic grievances as a result of religious reform, such as the closure of monasteries which heightened the frequency of economic and social issues.

The most frequent revolt was that linked to economic and social grievances as every monarch saw a revolt against their economic policies or social issues which inflated the situation. Henry VII's reign saw 2 economic revolts, his ¹³⁸ the Cornish, Yorkshire and Cornish both ^{attainders, with only a 1/3 reversed to the} in response to refusal to pay tax. The Yorkshire rebels refused to fund £100,000 pay a war in France and similarly the Cornish rebels £80,000 to fund



Question Part

a war in Scotland. Taxation continued to be a cause under Henry VIII with the Amicable Grant, which also saw grievances to do with enclosures. Economic grievances in regards to enclosures continued into Edwards reign with the Kett's revolt which was highly against enclosures.

EXP

The Western rebellion also had a heavy focus on class warfare with the commoners shouting 'kill the gentlemen'. England under the Tudors saw 1 in 4 harvests fail, a steady rise in unemployment and inflation and additionally high starvation, with a $\frac{1}{3}$ being at that level or below.

KU

This can be ~~refere~~ supported through the Oxfordshire revolt of 1596 which occurred following 5 bad harvests and the repeal of anti-enclosure legislation. Additionally,

F

revolts in Ireland in Elizabeth's reign frequently had opposition towards restriction on their culture and land. This demonstrates the frequency of economic and social rebellion across the whole Tudor period despite only being an underlying issue in some cases.



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Centre number	6	2	2	1	7	Candidate number	3	3	6	3											
Unit code	Y	3	0	6	/	0	1	Write here how many booklets you have used in total	3												

4 PAGE CONTINUATION BOOKLET

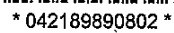
Write the information required clearly in the boxes above using capital letters.

Question Part

4	B	<p>was frequently inroads to stability, the Irish revolt, despite being much further away from London worried Elizabeth to a much greater extent than the English, which this can be demonstrated by the cost to suppress, like the £2 million in Ireland, the length of revolt, EXP comparing Tyrone's 9 years to the Oxfordshire of 1596's rising which lasted 12 hours to the foreign support they had. Although rebels such as Warbeck had support from Scotland & France this support was halted by Henry VII whereas Elizabeth couldn't prevent Irish support.</p>
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Question Part

BP



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4 PAGE CONTINUATION BOOKLET

Write the information required clearly in the boxes above using capital letters.

Question Part

2	B	Although Henry III, Mary and Edward all faced threats against their succession there are factors with greater frequency, such as economic and social grievances which were more consistent as a cause to Tudor rebellions in both England and Ireland.
4	B	England saw no Irish rebellions until the Sirken Thomas revolt of 1534. Although this particular rebellion wasn't a threat to England it indicated the tipping point at

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CONTINUATION BOOKLET

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Question Part

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which the Irish were becomingly increasingly aggrieved at government intervention in Ireland.

KU

Following Henry's requirement that he be considered as King rather than Lord in Ireland in 1540 it paved the way for a series of Irish rebellions under Elizabeth. Tyrone's rebellion of 1595-1603 is the longest lasting and arguably most threatening rebellion that the Tudors faced.

EXP

~~Reunion~~ was in 1588 the English were at war with Spain. ~~as a~~ ~~result of~~ meaning that they had little expenditure in Ireland - summary for all Tudor monarchs as they wanted to run Ireland 'cheap'. Tyrone as an example used reunion to gain foreign support from Spain in the form of military and financial backing. This increasing relationship between Ireland and Spain was a threat to English national security especially as Spain landed in 1601; meaning

EXP

Ireland was being as a springboard for the Spanish to get to England. Additionally, Tyrone had the support



Question Part

of Scottish mercenaries which meant that there was not only widespread support in Ireland. The threat that Ireland posed can be demonstrated by the 30,000 troops that England sent alongside the £2 million used to try and suppress Irish rebellions. Another factor is the length and that the longer the rebellion continued the more of a threat it was as the English would have to settle for a decision that didn't necessarily benefit them.

One of the ways of measuring the threat of stability is the reforms that followed post-rebellion. Although the reforms after the Western rebellion slowed down to compensate for the rebels' grievances, the monarchy also treated the rebels harshly in response. An example would be a vicar who participated in the Western rising who was then hung from his own church to make an example.

The English nobles were a threat to the English government in the respect that they had a greater proximity to London.



Question Part

which was closer to the monarch. Both Wyatt and Essex's revolt of 1554 and 1601 respectively, entered London. However an indication that this wasn't a big threat to the government was that both rebellions retreated on London put up a fight and remained loyal to the monarch.

Additionally, the threat of the Irish rebellions in comparison to the English can be ~~seen~~ inferred through the military solutions which had to be used and whether the royal army was defeated. The rebellions that sought battles at Blenheim (Cornish rising, 1497), Sampford Courteney ~~1497~~ were both defeated by the royal army as the troops were prepared and stronger. This is then in contrast to the defeat of English troops at the battle of Yellow Ford in 1598 which was a great threat to the English army. Additionally, the fact that ~~the~~ all rebel armies exceeded the size of the royal army at some point highlights its threat to the monarchy.

Although to settle English revolts there



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Off Page Comments

Item Name	Comment
4	Q1. VERY GOOD FOCUS. L6. Q2. DETAILED WITH A SOUND JU. L6. Q4. NOT QUITE FINISHED BUT GOOD FOCUS. L5.