

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2017

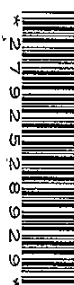
This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	62217	Assessment Code :	Y306
Candidate No :	3385	Component Code :	01
Candidate Name :	RAPER, LOUISE I		

Total Marks : **62 / 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 62 / 80		
Total:		
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used In Total
1	22 / 30	✓
2	18 / 25	✓
3	NR / 25	
4	22 / 25	✓



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Question Part

1		<p>The reasons for the Western Rebellion is convincingly explained by both passages, as they each acknowledge the range of causes. However, passage A presents a more convincing explanation because it focuses on the multicausal nature, including the importance of religion, taxation and removal in combination. This is in contrast to passage B which argues religious change ^{is} be the reason for the rising, and 'economic and social grievances' just to be background noise or other occurrences because they're not recognised in the demands.</p> <p>Passage A is correct to state 'the first manifesto was a lay protest against changes in religious practices and rituals' as ^{the articles were} it was ^{to record} drawn up of the rebels demands. Religion was extremely important to everyday life, and as such a sudden change was felt with by many with 'deep emotions' - especially by the Commons who led this protest. However, while this religious reason is important, as many did not want further Protestant reformation, ^{in the form of Somerset's protestant prayer book and an English liturgy at Lambeth} there was also a political undertone the passage fails to mention. As Edward VI was a minor, the reforms were implemented by the Lord Protector Somerset, and many disagreed with this, believing such change should only come from the divinely appointed monarch. As such another reason for this rebellion was loyalty to the crown, ^{by} at the shape of opposing corrupt councillors like Somerset. This factor is also similar to the Pilgrimage of Grace, as the passage later references, when ^{the rebels} who wanted to remove Cromwell ^{for reformation} as a result, the passage</p>
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Question Part

is correct to state 'more than just religion was involved' because taxation on sheep and wollen cloth were ^{especially when the price of wool was dropping.}

Both important reasons. This was exaggerated by the failed harvest which left many peasants, approximately

KU $\frac{1}{3}$ below the starvation line. As such, a tax would have destroyed their livelihood, and taken the little they had, therefore a valid reason for revolt. This is further supported by the economic situation, as Henry VIII's high inflation due to debasement had still not been checked, but in fact worsened, and wages remained constant while grain continued to rise in price. Furthermore,

EVAL while enclosure was a cause in Devon, the source ^{compare to other reasons} could go further to explain why this was significant, given the 'Kett rebellion' about enclosure at the same time in Norwich, or compare the regional differences between Cornwall and Devon relating to the rebellion cause.

Passage 3 explains regional differences ^{for the rebellion} stating that

EXP Cornwall was more violent as they 'started by attacking and robbing the gentry' therefore expressing a social cause.

This can be backed by the chant at Bodmin to 'kill the Gentlemen', therefore implying the Cornish rose for a reason regarding ^{as the gentry} revenge, or perhaps as part of their tradition ^{of rising against}, as the Cornish were very independent as

KU proven in 1497-1498. This stands in contrast to Devon who were less violent, only killing 'the only member of the gentry class brave enough to resist them' who was William Helyar, therefore meaning their cause was potentially less socially minded, or the people had better



Question Part

		supporting the view that perhaps religion was instead the most important reason self control / less anger towards the gentry . The overall view of passage B is that the Western rebellion was caused by religious change as the rebels had a 'strong desire for much of the ceremony and ritual of Catholicism. They also wanted the return of many old traditions'. This is true, because the rebels demanded a ^{reverse} reverse of Edward's policy in 1549 which included a new Prayer book written in English ^{due to a new revised liturgy} and so the people took advantage ^{of the discontent} demanding this not be implemented and that charters should return, with bread and paper images. While this is true, there must be serious doubt to if this is the ^{only reason for} main reason of the people, ^{rebellion,} as the 'demands were drawn up by the clergy' and are therefore ^{as they were more social} bias and more focused on religion than the original articles were. The source then contradicts itself, after writing that, because the demands were written by the clergy 'it is hardly surprising that they illustrate a strong sense of religious conservatism' then goes on to state the economic grievances of the time and how 'it is
		^{KU} surprising that the demands that reflect these concerns, ignoring the bias the clergy is has, and their desire to take advantage of the rebellion for their own aims. While the passage does mention the importance of social and economic factors in the rising, it does not do so to an extent which redeems itself , and
		^A ^{EVAL} believes them to be equal if not more important than religion. However, despite this the passage does make ^{take into account} an additional factor like so passage A, about rumours; by stating 'They complained about the religious



Question Part

changes that they thought were taking place in baptism and confirmation', an example of the 'rumour mongering' in passage A. Passage B explains this more effectively by giving an example, however, both passage A better explains its significance as a reason by comparing to the Lincolnshire rising in 1536. What both passages fail to do is to provide details. There were rumours that baptisms could only take place on a Sunday, which would place the dying soul of a child in 'penit', as such this is a religious reason, but more accurately a separate reason of rumour, as it scared people into rebelling.

Consequently passage A is the most convincing explanation of the reasons for the Western Rebellion in 1549. This is because the passage takes into account the personal importance of religion, and the ^{cause} ~~impact~~ of the social, economic, and rumour related causes, while it is not inclusive of ~~political~~ regional causes, this is not something directly suggested by passage B either, nor is the possible political factors, such as Somerset's supposed corruption over a minor. Passage B is valid to the extent it includes a range of reasons, but less so than passage A. This is because it fails to recognise social and economic grievances as a reason because they didn't make it into the demands, despite previously ~~not~~ mentioning the potential bias the clergy might have had to religious



Question Part

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grievances, as they wrote up the demands.

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Question Part

2

~~The frequency of rebellions can be defined as how commonly they occurred, and this is certainly the case for rebellions about succession. However, in order to confirm this the frequency of succession rebellions must be compared to ^{the factors of} taxation, enclosure and religion.~~

The

BP

St

~~Succession was an important cause of rebellion which was most frequent at the beginning of the Tudor period. Henry VII faced the most rebellions about succession because he was the usurper of the throne from Richard III, and hadn't, at that time established the Tudor dynasty to secure stability.~~



Question Part

2	<p>Disputed over succession were common throughout the Tudor period, as they were experienced by Henry VIII, Mary I and Elizabeth I. However, they must be distinguished from dynastic rebellions which wanted to alter the line of succession entirely, as experienced in the initial instability of Henry VII. Consequently, the frequency - the commonness / recurrence of a cause or rebellion must be carefully considered as to whether it was succession, dynastic, religious or taxation based. ^{person} with taxation likely being to have the most frequent.</p>
	<p>The Tudor period experienced succession rebellions.</p>
	<p>F Namely the Pilgrimage of Grace where were the far more argument is over the disinherence of Princess Mary, due to the annulment of Henry's marriage to her mother Catherine of Aragon. This rebellion took place in 1536, and is similar to what occurred during Mary I reign and</p>
	<p>E Elizabeth I. Mary encountered Northumbrian's rebellion in 1553, when after the death of her brother Edward she was meant to inherit the throne. However, it was bestowed by Northumbrian to Lady Jane Grey, the Protestant Grand Daughter of Henry VIII, while it can be argued religiously motivated, as Mary was Catholic, and this is why Edward tried to disinherit her. The objective was succession, and it failed after 9 days. Elizabeth's rebellion was slightly different, as she was unmarried, childless and had no appointed successor. Consequently, <small>Northern Earls revolt of 1569 tried to place Mary Queen of Scots on the throne as she was Catholic however this was different to the</small> the Essex revolt of 1601 aimed to secure James of Scotland's position as successor, however there are other</p>



Question Part

political and financial motives that like the Pymonage of Grace, ^{the Northern Earls} and Northumberland mean succession wasn't the major cause of rebellion, and with only occurring under three monarchs, other factors for the most frequent rebellion must be considered.

Dynastic rebellions aimed to remove the Tudors entirely, and this was most prominent during Henry VII reign. As the first Tudor monarch, he had to secure the throne, and this is why dynastic threat were not a problem to any other monarch, though they were most frequent from 1485-1509. Henry VII faced the initial rebellion of Lovel and Stafford in 1486 as they supported Richard III, however this was not as threatening as Sumner or Warbeck's rebellion. The pretenders posed a serious threat, however it is the frequency or length of the rebellion which is most concerning as Warbeck lasted for a total of 7 years. Consequently, while the frequency of Warbeck causing a rebellion is high, the dynastic frequency of rebellion is not, especially when it only took place in Henry VII reign, all best 3 times, that is less significant than the continuity of 3 succession rebellions from 1536-1601.

Another important factor to consider when referring to the frequency of rebellions is religion. Religion was one of the most important factors to contribute to revolts because it was very personal, and affected everyday life. It is also significant. However, it is



Question Part

only a cause from 1536, when Henry VIII Reformation took place. This resulted in the Pilgrimage of Grace where the main objective was the reversal of the religious changes and monastic dissolutions, confirmed by it taking up 9 of the 24 pontefract articles - the largest proportion. This was similar in many ways to the Northern rebellion of 1549, where further Protestant reforms

KU were made and objected to in their demands. These facts this rebellion was also called the Prayer book rebellion confirms the religious importance. Religion occurred as a cause under Mary I, as Wyatt's rebellion in 1553 Elizabeth in Ireland in 1579, as the Geraldine rebellions disrupted the Protestant church, and reformation being imposed with plantations. ^{and reformation being imposed} ^{this is very similar to the English northern earls rebellion in 1569 which was aimed to replace Elizabeth with Mary Queen of Scots because she was Protestant} ~~Catholic objections were again more prominent in the Northern Earls rebellion for Catholic~~

KU ~~Mary Queen of~~ However, on a different note, Protestant rebellions were also an occurrence, though only one took place, and it was under the rule of Mary I when she decided to marry the Catholic Philip of Spain.

EVAI As a result religious rebellion was frequent, with at least one rebellion opposing the religious change under each monarch, just like slightly more frequent Mon. succession which did not occur under Edward VI.

~~Another~~ Taxation was also a frequent cause of rebellion.

F Taxation was an underlying cause of rebellion in Yorkshire in 1489 as peasants didn't want to pay for a tax which was to fight France, which did not concern them in the north, and this was very similar to



Question Part

common in 1497, if not identical, when they objected to paying a tax which was for a war against Scotland, when being southern. They defended the coast from France.

EXP

The Amicable Grant under Henry VIII in 1525 like Yorkshire aimed for money against France, as did the tax related reasons for the Sheep taxation which contributed to the western rebellion in 1349. However, there were no tax related rebellions in Mary's or Elizabeth's reign, and none in Ireland. This leads to the conclusion that taxation was not the most common cause of rebellion

EVAL

When compared to religion which was more frequent than succession.

Religion was therefore the most common cause of unrest, as while it only spanned from 1536-1569 in

S

England, it is important to take into account that it was later a justification for revolts in Ireland in 1579 and 1595. In comparison succession rebellions were not that common because after Henry VIII initial instability as proven by his dynastic rebellions, the people wanted to maintain their royal family. Although taxation did

JU

contribute to several unrests like the Rebellious western rebellion, meaning multi-causal rebellions were frequent as rebellions solely had one cause, religious rebellions were the most common as even if their grievances were not predominantly religious, they marked them religiously to raise popular support.



Question Part

4	<p>Irish rebellions did pose a great threat to Tudor governments, even more so in some cases than English rebellions due to their support, strategy and aims. However, it is important to consider the ranchon in the rebellions, so</p> <p>V While some Irish were predomany most threatening like Tyrone, others such as Kildare were less so.</p>
	<p>Spain The Tyrone rebellion of 1595-1603 held the</p> <p>F greatest threat of all Tudor rebellions. This was because Tyrone sustained support from Spain and received 3,200 troops. This was threatening as in 1588 Philip had launched his first Armada to invade</p> <p>EXP England to restore Catholicism, and it was feared he might use Ireland as a landing stage. The Geraldine rebellion was also similar in 1579, when it received Irish Spanish soldiers for support. However, the religious climate wasn't as high as an Armada hadn't been attempted, though it was extremely threatening. This</p> <p>C differed from was similar to the support Lambert got in 1497 from Ireland and Rinnell in 1487 who'd been declared King. This posed a significant threat when the pretenders tried to land and gather support. However, while these rebellions aren't Irish, it is ironic that the Irish mercenaries behind Rinnell stopped him gaining</p> <p>AN support as the commoners feared them as opposed to wanted to work with them. Support for rebellions was threatening also during the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536 when 40,000 people gathered to object to the King.</p>



Candidate forename	Louise					Candidate surname	Raper				
Centre number	6	2	2	1	7	Candidate number	3	3	8	5	
Unit code	4	3	0	6	/	0	1	Write here how many booklets you have used in total			2

4 PAGE CONTINUATION BOOKLET

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

Question Part

4		religious changes, however, this was arguably not as threatening as Irish rebellions which had foreign support, because it was quelled in a much shorter period of time, 2 months, opposed to Tyrone's 8 years.
		The strategy and tactics of a rebellion also constituted
		its threat level. On the whole the distance of Ireland from England meant that even if the tactics of guerrilla warfare were effective, they were such a long way from London that the monarchy itself was not threatened. However, the only exception to Irish tactics being threatening was the former's need for foreign support and Tyrone's ability to do this. Tyrone decided to use guerrilla tactics and the countryside to his advantage, like the Fitzgerald and Desmond rebellions had. However, there was one crucial difference, and this occurred in

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Question Part

1598 when Tyrone decided to go into battle with Elizabeth Jones and defeated them ^{at the battle of Yellow Ford.} This was the only rebellion

which had actually defeated government troops. The only other rebellion which came close to this on a tactical threat level occurred in England. The Pilgrimage

C of Grace while being large in support was not particularly threatening as they never went to battle. The Western rebellion in 1549 on the other hand was threatening, it took five battles to defeat them. However, like

Tyrone this was due to the strategy and tactics of the government. Somerset did not send enough troops initially, and Elizabeth made the bad strategic decision to send Essex to Ireland, which resulted in him splitting his troops, and being defeated. Both of these government

S mistakes made the rebellion more threatening. However, the closer proximity of English rebellions to the government means they were the most threatening, despite the tactics of Tyrone, in particular being much better.

The aims and objectives of rebellions also constitutes

F their threat level. Irish rebellions were not as threatening in this regard because the majority none of them wanted to overthrow the monarch. Kildare in 1534 opposed to interference from England, as was the root cause of Fitzgerald 1569, Tyrone 1595. However, only Geraldine was different, which with a religious aim to reverse the reformation. This was threatening to society, but Tyrone's rebellion was most threatening to England's influence over Ireland, because he wanted

EVAL



Question Part

independence. If such an aim were to be achieved it could leave Ireland open to a Spanish landing site, which would have been very threatening. However, this was not a direct threat. Dynastic rebellions such as C Simnel and Warbeck which aimed to overthrow the monarch were more so, as they were not loyal. The government was also directly threatened by English rebellions which wanted the removal of councillors. For example the Amicable Grant wanted the removal of Wolsey, and the Pilgrimage of Grace the removal of Cromwell, Rich and Audley. As such S this is a greater threat to the government in terms of aims as then Irish rebellions were, because they were direct threats.

Consequently, Irish rebellions did not pose a greater threat to government, than English ones, on the whole. Irish rebellions often only had Irish support, with the exception of Geraldine and Tyrone, and therefore not the S capacity to travel to and harm the government in London. This is unlike English rebellions which were much larger and closer, therefore being a direct threat. While strategy was again important, this was more threatening in English rebellion which were closer to government with the exception again of Tyrone, which was the only rebellion where the rebels outright won against the English, severely threatening the government's control and authority. Again this was the same situation for aims of rebellions - on the whole English ones were



Question Part

more threatening, because they contained dynastic objectives unlike Ireland. Despite this not being the case for Tyrone, the rebellions success could have led to a Spanish invasion, and this is why Elizabeth spent £2 million putting it down. Therefore English rebellions were more threatening to Tudor governments, with the exception of Tyrone, which was the most threatening rebellion of all.



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Off Page Comments

Item Name	Comment
1	Q1: L5 good eval, using KU and developing supported JU 22 Q2: L5 Well dev line, key features analysed & evaluated to reach reasonable J. Beginnings of SYN 18 Q4: L6 V good KU to analy & eval key features, Comapre significance, using SYN to reach subst JU 22