

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2018

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 :	Assessment Code : Y107
Candidate No :	Component Code : 01
Candidate Name :	

Total Marks : 33 / 50

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

Paper:	Y107/01	
Paper	33 / 50	
Total:		
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used In Total
1	18 / 30	✓
2	NR / 20	
3	15 / 20	✓

Question Part

1	
✓	The four sources convey different arguments about how far Mary Tudor's restoration of Catholicism was popular.
✓	Source A shows a clear idea that Catholicism had been welcomed by Mary. Source C also partially supports this idea. Sources B and D, however indicate that the restoration was not welcomed by Mary.
F	Source A gives a very clear idea that the restoration was welcomed by
EXP	Mary, particularly the priests, who were very eager to say mass in Latin!
EXP	This source emphasises the physical restoration also, with regard to the fact that 'altars were rebuilt, pictures were set up once more'. It is known that, before Mary's reign, notable campaigns were made, such as in 1547, against the for the destruction of superstitious images. The
KU	rapid fact that these pictures were restored emphasises the idea of a rapid
AN	restoration of the Catholic church under Mary. However, the emphasis on Catholic values being taken up, such as the use of 'Latin', being not to partially unless any 'act of law' show an element of unreliability. It is known



Question Part

that ~~the~~ Mary involved ~~was~~ ~~the~~ two acts of repeal, which eventually restored the religious situation to

KU that of 1529, thus showing that acts may have been needed to be carried out to fulfil the wishes of Mary.

P This source was from a 'supporter of Roman Catholicism'. Clearly, the description of how the church was restored would have been portrayed in a strong way, ~~if~~ ignoring any negative aspects

EXP of the restoration, here address an element of unreliability. Moreover, the fact that this source is not from after 1554 shows that the darker elements of Mary's restoration, such

KU as the burnings, may have been ignored. Although the narrative did span from 1532, showing that his priest would have experienced Protestant Reforms before Mary, showing that she would have a worse view on the way in which Roman Religion was welcomed.

F Source C also shows that the restoration had elements of popularity to it, although there were also elements of unpopularity. It states that the Catholic religion seems

EXP to 'increase daily, through the Queen's authority'. This interpretation could be true, because



Question Part

		it is known that Mary was able to give strong speeches, rallying her supporters, and she also may have appealed to the reign of Mary due to her
	KU	legitimacy as the heir, potentially helping Catholicism. The source also notes that 'churches were full' and 'monasteries were busy with work'. This further represents a rapid restoration following the dissolution of the monasteries during Edward's
		reign, showing how Catholicism was beginning to thrive. The fact that the churches were full also gives an idea of the extent to which the regular services
	AN	of the Tudor period had included the new religion. The commissioners of the parishes, so to speak the parish at five emphasizes this idea. However, this source does show that Catholicism
		may not have been completely recognized, stating that 'most people to reject Protestantism and on the first opportunity would
	AN	return to it'. This holds an element of truth. Heresy laws would have frightened people into pretending to reject Protestantism,
	EXP	and the Queen also had a dislike for the increasingly smuggled Protestant literature entering the country. The fact that this source was written shows that it may



Question Part

have been exercised - day political
 tension, however ~~is not~~ the
 [EXP] of writing ensures that much of Mary's
 reign would have been assessed,
 giving a reliable judgement.

[F] In contrast, source B shows that
 Catholicism was not welcomed by
 army and shows that its restoration
 [EXP] was limited. It speaks of how
 the heavy laws had no effect on conversion
 to Catholicism and, instead caused many
 to develop sympathies for Protestants. It
 states that 'some droopers wept' and
 'others prayed to God to give him strength'.
 These attitudes were evident at the time,

for example, many were depressed
 with the burning of Cromer when
 [KU] he was burned, showing how desecration
 he was to go to. Moreover, ~~it can~~
 be the lack of restoration of Catholicism
 can be shown by the way that the
 burnings only occurred in the south -
 east, as it was close to London,

[KU] due to pressure from the Queen, when
 could explain the 'haste' with which
 the bishops proceeded. The imperial
 ambassador was writing to King Philip,
 [P] on strong Catholic. This shows that



Question Part

		The descriptions made by Simon Bernard held no exaggeration, seeing as Philip was quite Catholic himself, enthusiastically. The idea that his source reflects real attitudes. In contrast.
	SL	
	F	Source D also includes ^{shows} a very strong idea that Catholicism was not popular after the restoration. It states John Jewel stated that it
	EXP	universities were 'deserted and ruined'. Clearly, the universities were affected by the radical restoration of Catholicism. He states that there was so much 'desolation'. His ideas clearly show exaggeration, but the impact of these laws could have contributed to the 'dejection' of individual or Oxford. However, the ideas of John Jewel could be seen as selective and subjective; he
	P	was one of the protestants that went into exile during Mary's reign. It is known that Radical protestants
	EXP	that left for European courts were often radicalised during their exile. This proving that John Jewel's perceptions and ideas may have validity, giving his source an element of reliability.



Question Part

Overall, ~~the~~ however, the sources do not support the view that Mary's restoration of Catholicism was popular. Source A ~~is~~ portrays her restoration in a glorified manner, however it fails to account the full extent of the influence of Catholicism. Source C also admits that was intended to 'eject Protestantism', albeit showing that although there were ~~some~~ triumphs, many people were still unimpressed. Source D offers a very subjective viewpoint, however Source B offers a balanced viewpoint with correct ideas regarding the activities of Spectators at the Marstonby. It can be concluded that Mary's restoration was not popular.

SEEN



Question Part

3	It could be said that Elizabeth's
V	power was seriously threatened in the period
	from 1588 to 1603. This can be argued
	to parliamentary struggles regarding
F	war and also rebellions, however, it could
	also be argued that some of these factors
	were as necessary as they usually were.
F	In parliament, Elizabeth faced challenges
	to her prerogative, especially from 1591 and 1593, regarding issues of
EXP	succession. This posed a real threat,
	and even though ideas would have found
	notable support. However, Elizabeth
AN	was able to act quickly and lead her
	to the Queen, restoring her royal prerogative.
	Parliamentary challenges also threatened her
	power. MP Bacon argued against the
	doubling of taxes after 1589, arguing that
	it was not possible for taxes to be paid
	in such quick succession, however stating that
	the taxes would be paid over 6 years.
AN	Although this had potential for parliamentary
	relations to deteriorate, they didn't, and
	Cecil acted quickly to overcome this.
	Parliamentary relations eased and eventually,
	MPs were able to work together the
E	to vote a supply of 300,000 pounds, for
	example, showing that parliamentary relations



Question Part

overall were not a threat to her power.

Another threat was examined in

F the war with Spain, which had impact on land policies, and even succession, for example, ~~the threat of~~ Spain overcoming Protestant England, ^{in other countries} was certainly a major threat, and this

EXP was shown by Elizabeth committing 14,000 soldiers to France from 1590 to 1594, clearly emphasizing the need to overcome the Spaniards. Furthermore, she sent £20,000 in aid to France,

EXP which eventually aided King Henri to rid his land of Spaniards. ~~Other~~ Henry's contributions were similarly made to the Netherlands, further emphasizing the threat. The war also focused policies, with a larger justified struggle between Essex and

EXP Cecil, which put a further burden on government relations, showing the significance of the war. The fact that Elizabeth's successor, James was remarkably close with France put further pressure on Elizabeth, showing how she was in a vulnerable position

EXP whereby her power was severely threatened.

The Queen was able to overcome the

AN Spanish threat through arms and money, but the dearth of soldiers was high and



Question Part

	Elizabeth had spent up to 4.5 million in the war. This was very a threat.
F	In terms of rebellions, part it was particularly the Tyrone rebellion and the Essex rebellion that posed posed significant threats. Tyrone's rebellion
EXP	was downed by Tyrone, and, after defeating the English commander and seizing his weapons seen as a martyr, he was able to gather his own power. The Tyrone rebellion posed an enormous threat as it also could have led to a Spanish invasion from both lands.
EXP	The fact that Essex was seen with 10,000 soldiers bypassed the threat, and the cowardly Essex didn't actually end up leading a fight. It was only with the the sending of Montjoy to Ireland that Elizabeth could overcome this rebellion; it it required great skill and many arms. Had the Elizabeth taken this, her safety and power would would have been in a vulnerable position. The Essex rebellion was posed a threat. Essex's
EXP	ideas were extreme, and he planned to overthrow the government, and regulate it with his own rule. This was very a danger, it was a direct challenge to



Question Part

Elizabeth, emphasizing the threat. Furthermore, noticeable men, ~~so~~ such as the politically skilled Earl of Southampton were involved, highlighting that this plot had **EXP** posed a serious threat. However, equally, the threat may not have been very significant; many abandoned the **AN** idea, showing the lack of widespread opposition, and many remained loyal to the queen. The fact that there were only ~~6~~ 6 executions after this plot shows that it was seen as more of a nuisance than a threat.

Overall, ~~it~~ it can be concluded that Elizabeth's power was certainly threatened from 1588 to 1603. Although parliamentarians always were able to be neutralised simply, and with great **III** ease, the war with Spain and the later rebellions ~~posed~~ posed very direct challenges which required loyal army and skill to successfully overcome.



