

# 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.

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Centre No :	Assessment Code :	Y108
Candidate No :	Component Code :	01
Candidate Name :		

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Total Marks :

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

Question Part

1	Source A and B believe that Cromwell rejected the position of King due to the opposition of the army. Source C and D believe other factors had an influence on Cromwell's decision to reject the role of King. Source C believes it was Cromwell's decision to reject the crown due to the <del>consequence</del> potential consequence that could arise by him doing it and Parliament wanting him to accept the crown but Source D suggests that Cromwell refused the crown because of what it could mean to Parliament and the army.
	Source A suggest that Cromwell rejected the crown because of opposition <sup>from</sup> to the army. This is because it suggests Cromwell was considering taking the title of the King when it says 'very shorly assume the title of the King.' However it does explain a factor which would <del>prevent</del> 'hinder' him from doing this such as 'to a great extent alienate himself from the militia.' This suggests that the effect of accepting the Humble Petition and Advice in 1657 could lead to damaging relationship between Cromwell and



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Question Part

	the army which was a underlying factor in
	why Cromwell did not accept the crown.
	This is because early 1657 around
	February to May the Cromwellians offered
	Cromwell the position of kingship in
	the Humble Petition and Advice (HPA).
	Cromwellians were his supporters of Cromwell
	and the majority were members of the
	army. However in June 1657 Cromwell
	accepted a modified version of the Humble
	Petition and Advice. This version removed
	Cromwell being king. This is because it
	lead to divisions within the army. This
	The source is a letter between the
	Swedish Ambassador and the leader of
	Sweden. we expect it to be reliable
	as letters are private and very therefore
	they are more likely to be truthful
	as they do not expect others to read
	it. The purpose of the letter is to
	inform Charles II in detail about
	the situation in England. However
	through assuming Charles II is a
	king, it may have a bitter tone
	towards Cromwell as Cromwell may
	be seen as usurping Charles II's
	right. Therefore it will exaggerate how
	considerable Cromwell is being and
	how terrible the situation in England is.



Question Part

	Source A is able to tell us the Swedish views on the Humble petition and
	Advice and acknowledges the army is a factor in the decision. It cannot tell us the Army's view.
	Furthermore, Source B supports the view that Cromwell did reject the crown due to opposition of the Army. This is because in Source B it says that the greatest part of the army now near you are against it. This suggests that the Army <del>raises</del> <del>raises</del> members near Cromwell, the Council of Officers, were against the Humble petition and advice. This is accurate because the Council of Officers were against the Humble petition and advice as it went against the 'good old cause.' This is what the Army and Cromwell fought for during the Civil War of 1642-1649, the removal of the King. Cromwell is Commander in Chief of the army and has a military background therefore this argument may be significant. The source was a letter written by an old soldier. The purpose of the source is to try and



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Question Part

		persuade Cromwell not to accept the
		Humble Petition and Advice. It is likely to
		exaggerate the harmful effects it could
		have on relationship between Cromwell
		and the Army, and mention all the
		negative. It will leave out the
		positive of the position. Source A <sup>B</sup> is
		a letter and therefore we would expect
		it to be reliable. It is likely to tell
		us the view of the army on the
		Humble Petition and Advice and why they
		are against it.
		However Source C suggest that it
		was not the opposition of the army
		that made Cromwell not accept the
		Humble Petition and Advice but it was
		done to Cromwell's own motives and
		decisions. This is because it says
		he seemed reluctant to do this since
		he wields more authority in his present
		position than he would as King. This
		suggest that Cromwell's pursuit for power
		was the reason he rejected the position
		of kingship. The source is accurate
		in the fact that taking the position
		of King would have reduced Cromwell's
		power. This is because the aim
		of the Humble Petition and Advice



Question Part

		involved others terms which would limit
		Cromwell power such as bills, acts
		and any form of legislation has to
		be presented to the Protectorate Parliament.
		As well as this the Venetian
		ambassador once made a comment
		saying that 'Cromwell was all but
		king except in name.' This suggests
		that the 'Humble' petition and advice
		could be seen as the legitimate
		way of making Cromwell king as
		he already possessed the power of
		a king and more. Source C is
		likely to be reliable as it is a
		letter. This means it will be
		credible as it is less likely to
		be deceiving as it is less likely to
		lie. Venice is a republic. They do
		not have a monarch. The source
		may exaggerate how terrible this
		decision is and try to undermine Cromwell
		so that the Cromwellians retract the
		offer of kingship. If source C is
		able to tell us Cromwell motives for
		not accept the 'Humble' petition and
		advice.
		Source D also suggests that it was
		not opposition of the army that



Question Part

		prevented Cromwell accepting the title of Kingship. It suggests that Cromwell wanted to maintain his relationship with Parliament because it says that Cromwell 'value the authority of Parliament'.
		<del>This is</del> It also refers to 'Providence having with the old family eradicate the old title.' Providenceism was the concept that Cromwell believed in; It suggests that God was on his side and God wanted to get rid of a monarchy for a reason so he should not bring it back. It reiterates the idea of the good old cause and implies if Cromwell accept the humble person and source, then he is a traitor to the good old cause. The source is written by an Irish MP. He was a member of the Protectorate Parliament. Therefore he may exaggerate the importance of Parliament. This is because it is the first parliament with representation of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Source D is therefore able to tell us Parliament's view on why they believed Cromwell did not accept Kingship in 1657.
		Source B: <del>Providence is more central</del>



Question Part

		TO conclude source B is more convincing in explaining why the army opposed Cromwell in not accepting kingship due to its Providence. If source A suggest the effect the acceptance on kingship could have on King and army and why it should not happen. Source C suggest Cromwell's motive in not accepting kingship and source D explains what Parliament believed as the reason Cromwell did not accept the crown. Source B is the most convincing is suggesting why the army opposed Cromwell.
2		Main reason suggest that it was the only significant cause of James's financial problem. This suggest that James's extravagance was the most important cause however it could be down to Parliament or inherited problems.
		James extravagance could be seen as the main problem. This is because <del>within</del> within 3 years of coming into power James was in a debt of £500,000.





Question Part

He gave away money freely such as to Robert Carr. One of his favorites) he gave him £200,000. He also held a banquet for the French ambassador where he spent £2200 on food only.

Any attempt to solve his extravagant were insignificant as James's spending became more extreme.

This implies that James's extravagant spending was the root cause of financial problems for James. This is because he was unable to control his spending.

Another cause for his spending was that he inherited financial problems from his predecessor Elizabeth.

This suggests that inherited problems were the cause of his financial problems. This is because Elizabeth sold £600,000 worth of crown lands. This is a bad thing as James could have used his land to generate revenue. However this may not have had an impact because the money which he generated and had been spent on his extravagant



Question Part

	Spending. As well as his Elizabeth
	left James a debt of £ <sup>200</sup> 1000
	showing that he was
	put in a bad situation. However
	left he heavily in a surplus
	of £90,000 because of loans
	that she was owed by the
	Dutch which needed to be repaid.
	This suggests that although
	inherent problems could be covered
	a problem it may not have
	had an impact because James was
	not put in a financial disbalance
	but the opposite and that
	no matter what revenue he
	had he still spent in on
	extraneous spending.
	Parliament could be seen as a
	factor to the financial problems. This
	is due to the lack of subsidy
	and grant of the great council.
	In 1614 it added Parliament
	no subsidies were granted. As well
	as his an annual grant of
	£100,000 in 1610 due to the
	great contract was removed due
	to the lack of trust between
	Parliament and the King due to the



Question Part

Kings extravagant spending. This suggests that James' extravagant spending reputation meant people were unwilling to help James.

To conclude James's extravagant was the main reason James was unable to solve his financial problem. This is because it led to other problems such as lack of trust from Parliament and was the root cause of his problems. Any surplus money made or attempt to solve it was insignificant as it was spent on his extravagance. Therefore it was the main problem was James's extravagance.



