

# 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 : Y107
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	<p>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.</p> <p>Source A offers a very clear idea that the restoration was welcomed by Mary, particularly the priests, who were very eager to say mass in Latin! 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, <del>against the</del> for the destruction of superstitious images. The <del>rapid</del> fact that these pictures were restored emphasises the idea of a rapid restoration of the Catholic church under Mary. However, the emphasis on Catholic values being taken up, such as the use of 'Latin', <del>being not to</del> <del>partially</del> unless any 'act of law' show an element of unreliability. It is known</p>
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Question Part

that ~~the~~ Mary involved ~~was~~ ~~the~~ two acts of repeal, which eventually restored the religious situation to that of 1529, thus showing that acts may have been needed to be carried out to fulfil the wishes of Mary. 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 of the restoration, here address an element of objectivity. Moreover, the fact that this source is not from after 1554 shows that the darker elements of Mary's restoration, such 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.

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 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 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 users of the Tudor period had welcomed the new religion. The commentators of the period emphasize this idea. However, this source does show that Catholicism may not have been completely reaccepted, stating that 'most seemed to reject Protestantism and on the first opportunity would return to it'. This holds an element of truth. Heresy laws would have frightened people into pretending to reject Protestantism, and the Queen also had a difficulty in getting 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  
 of writing ensures that much of Mary's  
 reign would have been assessed,  
 giving a reliable judgement.

In contrast, source B shows that  
 Catholicism was not welcomed by  
 army and shows that it's restoration  
 was limited. It speaks of how  
 the heavy laws had no eye 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  
 he was burned, showing how desecr  
 he was to go to reparation. 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,  
 due to pressure from the Queen, which  
 could explain the 'haste' with which  
 the bishops proceeded. The imperial  
 ambassador was writing to King Philip,  
 on strong Catholic. This shows that



Question Part

		<p>The descriptions made by Simon Bernard held no exaggeration, seeing as Philip was <del>quite</del> Catholic himself, enthusiastic. The idea that his source reflects real attitudes. <del>In contrast.</del></p>
		<p>Source D also <del>includes</del> <sup>shows</sup> a very strong idea that Catholicism was not popular after the restoration. <del>It states</del> John Jewel stated that <del>the</del> 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 at Oxford. However, the ideas of John Jewel could be seen as selective and subjective; he was one of the protestants that went into exile during Mary's reign. It is known that <del>Radical</del> protestants 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.</p>



Question Part

Overall, ~~it~~ 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 Mary's restoration. It can be concluded that Mary's restoration was not popular.



Question Part

3	<p>It could be said that Elizabeth's power was seriously threatened in the period from 1588 to 1603. This can be argued to parliamentary struggles regarding war and also rebellions, however, it could also be argued that some of these factors were as threatening as they initially were.</p>
	<p>In parliament, Elizabeth faced challenges to her prerogative, especially from 1591 and 1593, regarding issues of succession. This posed a real threat, and even though her ideas would have found notable support. However, Elizabeth was able to act quickly and send her to the Tower, 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, <del>however</del> stating that the taxes would be paid over 6 years. 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 to <del>the</del> vote a supply of 300,000 pounds, for example, showing that parliamentary relations</p>





Question Part

overall were not a threat to her power.

Another threat was examined in the war with Spain, which had impact on land policies, and even succession, ~~for example, Elizabeth~~. The threat of Spain overcoming Protestant England <sup>in other countries</sup> was certainly a major threat, and this 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, which eventually aided King Henri to rid his land of Spaniards. ~~Elizabeth's~~ Henry's contributions were similarly made to the Netherlands, further emphasizing the threat. The war also focused policies, with a larger just war struggle between Essex and 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 whereby her power was severely threatened. The Queen was able to overcome the Spanish threat through money and more, but the death toll of soldiers was high and



Question Part

Elizabeth had spent up to 4.5 million in the war. This was very a threat.

In terms of rebellions, ~~part~~ it was particularly the Tyrone rebellion and the Essex rebellion that ~~posed~~ posed significant threats. Tyrone's rebellion was downed by Tyrone, and, after defeating the English commander and seizing his weapons such as Munster, 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. The fact that Essex was sent 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 ~~was~~ would have been in a vulnerable position. The Essex rebellion was posed a threat. Essex's ideas were extreme, and he planned to overthrow the government, ~~and~~ regulate law with his own men. 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 potential and did not lack organization, posing a serious threat. However, equally, the threat may not have been very significant; many abandoned the 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 ease, the war with Spain and the later rebellions ~~posed~~ posed very direct challenges which required loyal army and skill to successfully overcome.



