

GCE

History A

Unit **Y135/01**: England 1445–1509: Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII

Advanced Subsidiary GCE **H105**

Mark Scheme for June 2018

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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These are the annotations, (including abbreviations), including those used in scoris, which are used when marking

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
BP	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
A	Assertion
AN	Analysis
EVAL	Evaluation
EXP	Explanation
F	Factor
ILL	Illustrates/Describes
IRRL	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
J	Judgement
KU	Knowledge and understanding
P	Provenance
SC	Simple comment
	Unclear
V	View

Here is the mark scheme for this question paper.

MARK SCHEME Section A

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1	<p>Use your knowledge of the years 1450-55 to assess how useful Source A is in explaining the reasons for crisis in England at that time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing how Source A is useful, answers might refer to the significance of the general popular opinion of the King implied by this source. The Merfield brothers are mere farmers with no apparent commitment to any noble faction and yet they believe the King is a 'natural fool', some three years before the onset of his catatonic state. • Answers might make reference to the reference to the need for a different king in the very year of the Cade Rebellion. The fact that these farmers come from Sussex rather than Kent, the centre of the rebellion shows dissatisfaction with the King is widespread. • Answers might make reference to the implied unsuitability of Henry VI to lead the nation at a time of military crisis with France. • Answers might refer to the provenance of the source, examining its contemporary nature, the significance of its status as a court record, the date of the accusation and the place. Answers might also, however, make reference to the fact this is a record of an accusation and includes no mention of the defence of the brothers nor of the response of the court to the charge. • Answers might point out, however, that the source needs to be set in the context of 1445-50 before some of the above inferences could be drawn. 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected • The answer must assess utility for the issue specified. Analysis and evaluation of utility for other issues is not required and should not be credited • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used to analyse and evaluate the source, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
2	<p>Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the problems of 1450 to 1455 were not caused by the actions of Richard, Duke of York.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing how Source A does support the view, answers might refer to the clear criticisms of the King and his unsuitability for the throne; answers might refer to the clear implication of the King's mental illness, but might also note the record of the brothers arguing England needed a different king, explaining the status of York as heir in 1450. • In discussing the provenance of Source A, answers might refer to the contemporary nature of the source and its status as a legal record but might also consider the fact it records an accusation rather than a verdict. • In discussing the historical context of Source A, answers might explain the problems of 1450 such as the Cade Rebellion, the unpopularity of the King's reliance on William de la Pole and of his policy in France which had produced defeat. • In discussing how Source B does support the view, answers might refer to the criticisms implied of the King who is held to 'make and break laws' at will and to the apparent dislike of the 'commons of England' for his favourites and their animosity towards the Duke of York; note might be made of the description of the King's favourites as 'false traitors' but there might again be mention of the need to replace Henry as king with York. • In discussing the provenance of Source B, answers might refer to the contemporary nature of the source. • In discussing the historical context of Source B, answers might refer to the persistent problem of Henry VI's character which lay behind so many of his problems 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement about the issue in the question. • To be valid judgements they must be supported by accurate and relevant material. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used to analyse and evaluate the sources, in line with the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • and provided a broader explanation of the difficulties of 1450-55 as well as the dislike of the King's reliance upon favourites as well as the alienation of Crown lands to those favourites; the popularity of York in Parliament and his resentment of his removal from command in France and subsequent quarrel with Somerset might also be referenced. • In discussing how Source C does not support the view, answers might refer to the significance of the use of the name 'Mortimer' by Cade and its association with the lineage of York. Answers might also refer to the implied support of Parliament for the King, especially that of 'the lords spiritual and temporal'. • In discussing the provenance of Source C, answers might refer to the contemporary nature of the source. • In discussing the historical context of Source C, answers might refer to the circumstances surrounding the rebellion of Jack Cade in 1450, its support of the Duke of York and its dislike of the allegedly corrupt nature of those around the King, including both the Queen, William de la Pole and the Duke of Somerset. The suspicions of the Lancastrian government that York might have been involved in the Cade Rebellion might be referenced as well as his disobedience to the King by delaying in taking up his post in Ireland and then returning without permission. Answers might go on to consider the intensifying conflict between York and the Lancastrians in which he struggled to find support from the rest of the nobility before 1453 and the ultimate eruption into armed conflict in 1455. 		

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
3*	<p>'Richard III was responsible for the downfall of the Yorkist dynasty in 1485.' How far do you agree?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing Richard III alone was responsible for the downfall of the Yorkists, answers might consider the circumstances of his perceived usurpation in 1483 and the widely held disbelief of his claims about the illegitimacy of his nephews which fatally divided the Yorkist party. Such answers might also refer to the effect of the murder of Lord Hastings. • Answers might consider the effect of his suspected murder of his nephews in the summer of 1483 which lost him the support of his most important ally, Buckingham and provoked the supporters of Edward IV into rebellion. The subsequent alliance between the Woodvilles and Margaret Beaufort might also be considered here. • Answers might consider that Richard's known hostility to both France and Scotland, combined with their reaction to his murder of his nephews, provoked them into supporting the claims of Henry Tudor. • Answers might consider the claims that Richard alienated many during his brief reign by showing undue support for Northerners. • Answers might consider the significance of Richard's alienation of the Percies and the Stanleys on the outcome of the Battle of Bosworth as well as the effects of his own reckless actions there which failed to follow the example of Edward IV in 1470 and seek flight rather than face total defeat. • In arguing Richard alone was not responsible for the downfall of the Yorkists, answers might consider the apparent successes of his reign in bringing about judicial reform and instituting the Council of the North 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative importance of the reasons. • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the importance of the reason. • To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation. It should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with the descriptions in the mark scheme.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might instead argue that part of the blame for Yorkist defeat must be attributed to Edward IV. Such answers might well consider that the disarray in which the Yorkists found themselves in 1483 was directly caused by Edward IV who had failed to secure good relations, for example, between the Woodvilles and Hastings and had erred in placing the upbringing of his heir in the hands of Anthony Woodville. • Answers might consider the problem of Edward IV's reliance upon personality in order to govern and his failure to deal decisively with the problem of an over-mighty nobility; such answers may make much of the failure to enforce the laws of 1468 against retaining as well as Edward's failure to take advantage of the defeat of Warwick in 1471 to strengthen the position of his crown. Instead answers might accuse him of recklessly allowing Gloucester to emerge as a 'second Warwick' and hence a profound threat to the future Edward V. • Answers might consider the failure of Edward IV's foreign policy which contributed to the support given by France and Scotland to Henry Tudor. • Answers might consider the problems created by Edward IV's seeming hostility to the Duked of Buckingham and his refusal to promote him which may explain Buckingham's hostility to the Woodvilles in 1483. • Answers might consider the consistent problems faced by Edward IV following his marriage to Elizabeth Woodville given the apparent unpopularity of the family. 		

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
4*	<p>How far was trade the most important motive behind the foreign policy of Henry VII?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing trade was the most important motive behind the foreign policy of Henry VII, answers might consider Henry VII's regard for the importance of prosperity and the significance, for example, of the French promise of a pension to Henry at the Treaty of Etaples in 1492. • Answers might consider the importance of Burgundy as England's major trading partner and the significance of trade in bringing about an end to Anglo-Burgundian hostility in 1496 with the Magnus Intercursus. Despite continuing problems between the two states this agreement held firm in subsequent years. • Answers might consider the significance of trade in bringing about the Treaty of Medina del Campo in 1489 between England and Spain as well as the importance of trade in producing the Malus Intercursus of 1506 (which gave significant privileges to English merchants), despite Henry VII's preference for Ferdinand of Aragon in Castile rather than Philip of Burgundy. • Answers might consider the importance of trade in bringing about treaties with Portugal in 1489 and Florence in 1490. • Answers might consider the importance of trade for Henry's treaty with Denmark in 1490 as well as Henry's support for the Cabots. • In arguing trade was not the most important motivation behind Henry VII's foreign policy, answers might consider the greater importance of security. For example, despite the importance of Burgundy, Henry VII placed an embargo on trade with Burgundy between 1493 and 1496 because of Margaret of 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative importance of the reasons. • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the importance of the reason. • To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation. It should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with the descriptions in the mark scheme.

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>Burgundy's support for Perkin Warbeck and instructed the Merchant Adventurers to move the centre of their activity from Antwerp to Calais,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the most important influence behind the Treaty of Medina del Campo was the need for recognition secured by the marriage alliance between Arthur and Catharine of Aragon. • Answers might consider the short-lived nature of the Malus Intercursus and the greater importance to Henry's policy of the Treaty of Windsor (1506) between Henry and Philip of Burgundy following Ferdinand of Aragon's rapprochement with Louis XII of France in the Treaty of Blois of 1505. • Answers might consider the lack of influence of trade on England's relations with Scotland and argue again that the Treaty of Ayton owed more to the effects of Scottish support for Perkin Warbeck and the recognition brought about by a marriage alliance between James IV and Margaret Tudor. • Answers might consider the strategic importance of Brittany in determining Henry's early relations with France as well as the importance of preventing French support for Warbeck in the Treaty of Etaples. 		

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