

GCE

History A

Y108/01: The Early Stuarts and the origins of the Civil War

1603-1660

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2019

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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

MARK SCHEME Section A

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1	<p>Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Cromwell dissolved the Parliaments of the Commonwealth (1649-1653) because their main concern was to preserve their own power.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing how Source A does and does not support the view, answers might refer to concerns about the pride, ambition and scandalous lives of members and delays in business. On the other hand, some might focus on their designs to keep themselves in power. There might be reference to the Parliament forgetting God. • In discussing the provenance of Source A, answers might consider that it was written by a parliamentarian lawyer and that Cromwell is trying to explain why he and the army are dissatisfied. • In discussing the historical context of Source A, answers might consider that the Rump was proposing elections in 1654, which did not please the army. There were clashes with the army over a number of issues, including religion, reform of the law and the constitution. • In discussing how Source B does support the view, answers might refer to it commenting on Cromwell putting an end to their prattling, suggesting that little had been done and that he 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected • 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 descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

		<p>accused them of perpetuating themselves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing the provenance of Source B, answers might consider that the author was an MP who later broke with Cromwell. • In discussing the historical context of Source B, answers might consider that the army was dissatisfied with religious policies such as restricting religious liberty, preserving a national church and financing the Church through the tithe. There was widespread dissatisfaction with the Rump. • In discussing how Source C does support the view, answers might refer to Cromwell's claim that they wanted to perpetuate themselves and were not pursuing God's cause. • In discussing the provenance of Source C, that it was written by Cromwell to try and justify the dissolution. • In discussing the historical context of Source C, answers might refer to the nature of Barebones' Parliament and why a Nominated Assembly was called. • In discussing how Source D does not support the view, answers might refer to the different religious groups looking to pursue their own interest and how measures had angered Cromwell • In discussing the provenance of Source D, answers might refer to this being written by the Venetian ambassador whose job it was to report events. • In discussing the historical context of Source D, answers might consider the difficult topic of 		
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2		<p>tithes. There might be some comment on Cromwell’s speech that he saw it as a temporary measure and that he wanted people to be able to vote again. He asked that it sat no longer than November 1654.</p> <p>‘The most serious cause of James I’s disputes with parliament was his belief in Divine Right of Kings.’ How far do you agree?</p> <p>In arguing that the main cause of James’ disputes with parliament was Divine Right:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider how the issue of Divine Right linked to other concerns. • Answers might consider that the concept was closely linked to absolutism and therefore fears that he would rule without parliament. • Answers might consider that Parliament drew up the Form of Apology and Satisfaction, although it was never presented to the King. • Answers might consider James’ speech in 1610 when he appeared to assert absolutism. • Answers might consider the conflict with Sir Edward Coke over the supremacy of common law. <p>In arguing that there were other factors that caused disputes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that there was 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to whether James’ belief in Divine Right was the most serious cause of disputes. • At higher Levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge ‘most serious’. • 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 descriptions in the levels mark scheme.
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<p>3</p>		<p>difference between the practice and theory of Divine Right and therefore it was not the main cause.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the disputes over finance, particularly the Great Contract, but also purveyance, monopolies and tonnage and poundage. • Answers might consider criticism from parliament over James’ extravagance. • Answers might consider parliament’s attitude towards aiding Frederick of the Palatinate and the Spanish Marriage. • Answers might consider the issue of favourites and the criticism of Buckingham. <p>How successfully did James I deal with the Puritans?</p> <p>In arguing that he was successful:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the Hampton Court Conference. • Answers might consider his appointments to bishoprics. • Answers might consider his success in introducing new canons in 1604 and the lack of deprivations that followed. • Answers might consider his appointment of George Abbot as Archbishop of Canterbury. • Answers might consider that the lack of bills in 	<p>20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to how successful James was in dealing with the Puritans • At higher Levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge ‘success’. • 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 descriptions in the levels mark scheme.
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		<p>parliament concerning church reform were a sign of success.</p> <p>In arguing that he was not successful:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that there were still fears of Catholicism and James was seen as not doing enough to deal with this. • Answers might consider James’ foreign policy which caused concern with many Puritans, particularly with the Spanish marriage proposal. • Answers might consider that the Puritans were concerned by the growth in Arminianism and promotions. • Answers might consider that the Book of Sports antagonised the more extreme Puritans. • Answers might consider that James was less successful as the reign progressed. 		
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