

GCE

History A

Y135/01: England 1445-1509: Lancastrians, Yorkists and
Henry VII

Advanced Subsidiary 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>Use your knowledge of the years 1445-50 to assess how useful Source A is in explaining the problems created by the marriage of Henry VI to Margaret of Anjou.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing how Source A is useful, answers might refer to the balanced nature of the source which refers to not only the problems created by the Queen's <i>manly</i> nature, but also includes praise of her. • Answers might make reference to the reference to the personal problems of Henry VI who allowed himself to be ruled by others. • Answers might make reference to the fact the source clearly refers to the animosity between the Queen and the King's uncle which marked the beginning of factional tension created around the Queen.. • Answers might make reference to the clear indication of the Queen's French origins . • Answers might refer to the absence of the problems created by, for example, the loss of Maine and its association with the marriage of Henry VI to Margaret of Anjou. • Answers might refer to the provenance of the source, examining the fact it was completed when a 'Lancastrian' was on the throne. • 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.

2		<p>Using these three sources in their historical context, assess the view that problems arose in England during the years 1445-50 simply because of personal conflict amongst those around Henry VI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing how Source A does support the view, answers might refer to the comment made in the source that the Queen determined to reduce the power of the King’s uncle, the Duke of Gloucester. • In discussing the provenance of Source A, answers might refer to the fact that Polydore Vergil was writing under the Tudors whose Lancastrian origins might preclude criticism of the Queen, meaning the source presents a balanced account. • In discussing the historical context of Source A, answers might explain that the tension between the Queen and the Duke of Gloucester marked the beginning of the breakdown of noble consensus since suspicions arose that Gloucester was then murdered and it was York who ‘inherited’ the support of Gloucester. • In discussing how Source B does support the view, answers might refer to the clear explanation of malicious intrigue against York by the Duke of Somerset and the alliance between Somerset and the Queen. • In discussing the provenance of Source B, answers might refer to the Burgundian origins of Jean de Waurin, explaining that, as a non-English observer, he had no reason to favour one side over the other but that he did tend to copy the views of others during the long years in which his chronicle was compiled. 	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.
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3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing the historical context of Source B, answers might refer to York's unhappiness with his dismissal from France, his reluctance to go to Ireland and the lack of success enjoyed in France by Somerset on replacing York. Reference might also be made to York's fears concerning the alliances against him. • In discussing how Source C does not support the view, answers might refer to the fact that there is no reference in this source to personal intrigue surrounding York's dismissal from France. Furthermore, the source makes clear that defeat in France had been inevitable for some time before York's dismissal. • In discussing the provenance of Source C, answers might refer to the fact Hardyng's Chronicle was revised under the Yorkists when it was presented to Edward IV. The fact it is not more critical of the Lancastrian régime which had destroyed that King's father is therefore significant. • In discussing the historical context of Source C, answers might refer to the significance of the loss of England's French lands in the creation of political tension in England during these years. • Answers might also refer to the fact that, in respect of all of the sources, tensions between all of these figures were, fundamentally, due to the personal weakness of the King. <p>'The greatest success of Henry VII's foreign policy was his alliance with Spain.' How far do you agree?</p>	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative
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		<p>In arguing the greatest success of Henry VII's foreign policy was the alliance with Spain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that Henry's primary purpose was to secure the position of his dynasty on the throne and that the Treaty of Medina del Campo (1489) secured him international recognition through the proposed marriage of his son, Arthur, with Catharine of Aragon. Spain promised to lend no support to rivals for Henry's throne. • Answers might consider that Spain represented a counterweight to France and that Henry's alliance with Spain would form the basis of his diplomacy throughout his reign. The 1499 alliance with Spain gave the potential for a three-way alliance against France which protected England from attack. • Answers might consider that the alliance with Spain secured the financial advantage of Catharine's dowry, increased trade between the two countries, and assisted Henry in his wish to secure Breton independence from France by threatening the latter with a Spanish attack in the Pyrenees. • Answers might consider that the importance of the alliance was clear in the later years of Henry's reign when, following the death of Arthur, he continued to seek a marriage alliance with her for both his younger son and himself. <p>In arguing the Spanish alliance was not the most successful aspect of his foreign policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that, in fact, Henry's 		<p>importance of the Spanish Alliance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the importance of the rebellion. • 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.
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<p>4</p>		<p>foreign policy showed more concern with France. He was keen to protect Breton independence and fought France in 1492. He was then fortunate that the outbreak of the Italian Wars distracted France from pursuing an anti-English foreign policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that the establishment of the League of Cambrai in 1508 indicated the lack of true support the Spanish provided for the English, an issue already clear following Ferdinand of Aragon’s alliance with the French in 1504. • Answers might consider that the Treaty of Ayton in 1502 was, in fact, a more successful aspect of Henry’s policy since Scotland had supported both the French and Margaret of Burgundy before that point whilst fear of the danger from Scotland had led Henry into the problem of the Cornish Rising of 1497. • Answers might consider that relations with Burgundy were more important for Henry than those with Spain. Henry allied with Maximilian in 1489 in an effort to secure support against France and to reduce the ability of Margaret of Burgundy to interfere in England. Burgundy’s importance to English trade was clear from both the Intercursus Magnus and the Intercursus Malus. <p>‘The Yorkshire Rebellion was the most dangerous rebellion of the reign of Henry VII.’ How far do you agree?</p>	<p>20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative
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		<p>In arguing the Yorkshire Rebellion was the most dangerous rebellion of Henry VII’s reign;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that the rebellion occurred in the early years of Henry’s reign and in a region where Richard III had enjoyed some of his most loyal support. • Answers might consider that the rebellion began with the lynching of the Earl of Northumberland upon whom Henry relied for control of the North. The murder of Henry Percy emphasised how serious was the breakdown of law and order and yet Henry VII argued his reign had brought peace and stability. • Answers might consider Henry himself was only too well aware of the seriousness of the rebellion, gathering a large force with which to crush it and accompanying the Earl of Surrey personally in order to overcome the rebellion. • Answers might consider that from this point Henry was careful not to demand taxation against custom from the North and that this placed a significant limitation on his foreign policy. • Answers might consider that the rebellion’s leader – Sir John Egremont – was a Yorkist sympathiser. <p>In arguing the Yorkshire Rebellion was not the most important rebellion of Henry VII’s reign:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that the rebellion was easily overcome and that the rebels insisted their quarrel was with the King’s ‘evil councillors’ rather than with Henry VII himself. • Answers might consider that Sir John Egremont 		<p>importance of the rebellion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the importance of the rebellion. • 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.
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		<p>fled to Burgundy as the rebellion collapsed and that it is possible he was motivated by personal grievance rather than a desire for some kind of Yorkist restoration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the Cornish Rebellion of 1497 provided a greater threat since it began as Henry was preparing for war with Scotland and gained illustrious leadership in the person of Lord Audley. The rebels posed a significant threat, reaching Blackheath. • Answers might consider other rebellions posed a more serious threat. For example, the Simnel Rebellion occurred very early in the reign, gained significant support in Ireland and involved both Margaret of Burgundy and John de la Pole, the latter nominated as his heir by Richard III. To defeat this rebellion, Henry was forced on to the battlefield at Stoke in 1487. • Answers may contrast the significance of the Yorkshire Rebellion with that of the Warbeck threat. The latter lasted much longer and also received significant foreign backing from Margaret of Burgundy and James IV of Scotland. 		
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