

## **GCSE**

### **History A (Explaining the Modern World)**

#### **J410/13: Personal rule to Restoration 1629-1660 with castles: form and function c.1000-1750**

General Certificate of Secondary Education

### **Mark Scheme for June 2024**

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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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**MARKING INSTRUCTIONS****PREPARATION FOR MARKING  
RM ASSESSOR**

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *RM Assessor assessor Online Training*; *OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <http://www.rm.com/support/ca>
3. Log-in to RM Assessor and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **required number of** standardisation responses.

**MARKING**

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the RM Assessor 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone or the RM Assessor messaging system, or by email.
5. **Crossed Out Responses**  
Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

### Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.)*

### Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

### Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only **one mark per response**)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)*

### Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth **two or more marks**)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

### Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.

7. Award No Response (NR) if:

- there is nothing written in the answer space

Award Zero '0' if:

- anything is written in the answer space and is not worthy of credit (this includes text and symbols).

Team Leaders must confirm the correct use of the NR button with their markers before live marking commences and should check this when reviewing scripts.

8. The RM Assessor **comments box** is used by your team leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**

If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone, the RM Assessor messaging system, or e-mail.

9. Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.

10. For answers marked by levels of response:

- a. **To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
- b. **To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following:

<b>Descriptor</b>	<b>Award mark</b>
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

## 11. Annotations

<i>Stamp</i>	<i>Ref No.</i>	<i>Annotation Name</i>	<i>Description</i>
	311	Tick 1	Level 1
	321	Tick 2	Level 2
	331	Tick 3	Level 3
	341	Tick 4	Level 4
	441	Tick 5	Level 5
	811	SEEN	Noted but no credit given
	501	NAQ	Not answered question
	1371	H Wavy Line	Incorrect/muddled/unclear
	1681	BP	Blank page
	151	Highlight	Part of the response which is rewardable (at one of the levels on the MS)
	11	Tick	Tick

## 12. Subject-specific Marking Instructions

### INTRODUCTION

Your first task as an Examiner is to become thoroughly familiar with the material on which the examination depends. This material includes:

- the specification, especially the assessment objectives
- the question paper and its rubrics
- the mark scheme.

You should ensure that you have copies of these materials.

Please ask for help or guidance whenever you need it. Your first point of contact is your Team Leader/PE.

### INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXAMINERS

- 1 The practice and standardisation scripts provide you with *examples* of the standard of each band. The marks awarded for these scripts will have been agreed by the PE and Senior Examiners.
- 2 The specific task-related indicative content for each question will help you to understand how the band descriptors may be applied. However, this indicative content does not constitute the mark scheme: it is material that candidates might use, grouped according to each assessment objective tested by the question. It is hoped that candidates will respond to questions in a variety of ways. Rigid demands for 'what must be a good answer' would lead to a distorted assessment.
- 3 Candidates' answers must be relevant to the question. Beware of seemingly prepared answers that do not show the candidate's thought and which have not been adapted to the thrust of the question. Beware also of answers where candidates attempt to reproduce interpretations and concepts that they have been taught but have only partially understood.

## Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology (SPaG) mark scheme

<b>High performance</b> <b>4–5 marks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy</li> <li>• Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall</li> <li>• Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate</li> </ul>
<b>Intermediate performance</b> <b>2–3 marks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy</li> <li>• Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall</li> <li>• Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate</li> </ul>
<b>Threshold performance</b> <b>1 mark</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy</li> <li>• Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall</li> <li>• Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate</li> </ul>
<b>No marks awarded</b> <b>0 marks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The learner’s response does not relate to the question</li> <li>• The learner’s achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning</li> </ul>

**N.B. where NR is recorded for lack of response, SPaG for that question should also be NR, not 0.**

### Awarding Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar and the use of specialist terminology to scripts with a scribe coversheet

- a. If a script has a **scribe cover sheet** it is vital to check which boxes are ticked and award as per the instructions and grid below:
- i. Assess the work for SPaG in accordance with the normal marking criteria. The initial assessment must be made as if the candidate had not used a scribe (or word processor) and was eligible for all the SPaG marks.
  - ii. Check the cover sheet to see what has been dictated (or what facilities were disabled on the word processor) and therefore what proportion of marks is available to the candidate.
  - iii. Convert the SPaG mark to reflect the correct proportion using the conversion table given below.

SPaG mark awarded	Mark if candidate eligible for one third (e.g. grammar only)	Mark if candidate eligible for two thirds (e.g. grammar and punctuation only)
0	0	0
1	0	1
2	1	1
3	1	2
4	1	3
5	2	3

- b. If a script has a **word processor cover sheet** attached to it the candidate **can** still access SPaG marks (see point a. above) unless the cover sheet states that the checking functionality is enabled, in which case no SPaG marks are available.
- c. If a script has a **word processor cover sheet AND a scribe cover sheet** attached to it, see point a. above.
- d. If you come across a typewritten script **without** a cover sheet please check with the OCR Special Requirements Team at [srteam@ocr.org.uk](mailto:srteam@ocr.org.uk) who can check what access arrangements were agreed.
- e. If the script has a **transcript, Oral Language Modifier, Sign Language Interpreter or a Practical Assistant cover sheet**, award SPaG as normal.

Personal Rule to Restoration 1629–1660

1. Explain why new religious and political groups were seen as a threat from the 1640s.

<b>Assessment Objectives</b>	AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied. [5] AO2: Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second order historical concepts. [5]
<b>Additional Guidance</b>	The 'Indicative content' is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.  The 'Indicative content' shown is not a full exemplar answer, but exemplifies the sophistication expected at each level.  No reward can be given for wider knowledge of the period that remains unrelated to the topic in the question.

<b>Levels</b>	<b>Indicative content</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<p><b>Level 5</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response demonstrates a range of detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding that is fully relevant to the question.</li> <li>• This is used to develop a full explanation and thorough, convincing analysis, using second order historical concepts, of the issue in the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Level 5 answers will typically explain <b>more than</b> one reason why new religious and political groups were seen as a threat from the 1640s, e.g,</p> <p><i>One reason that the new groups were seen as a threat was because of their radical political ideas. For example, the Levellers believed that property should be distributed equally and that all men should have the right to vote, not just the land- owning gentry. Their ideas gained a lot of popularity amongst ordinary people in certain areas such as London. The nobles and members of the gentry, including many MPs, saw this as a threat because they feared ordinary people challenging their authority.</i></p> <p><i>Another reason was because new groups like the Quakers seemed to pose a threat to the established religious structures. Quakers rejected the need for churches, bishops or any other kind of religious authority. They believed that individuals should make decisions according to their own conscience. Some Quakers disrupted church services and refused to obey local authorities. So some people saw the Quakers as a threat because they challenged the position of traditional figures of authority.</i></p> <p><b>[Alternatively, candidates may point to the Quakers' growing popularity in the 1650s; the support that the Levellers had in the army and their mutiny in 1649; how the radical ideas of the Diggers also questioned traditional authority; the Diggers' communes being seen as a threat by landowners; how the ideas and the behaviour of the Ranters threatened the social order.]</b></p> <p><b>Nutshell: Two reasons identified and explained.</b></p> <p><b>NOTE: Don't credit established groups (e.g. Puritans) – the question asks for 'new' groups. This applies to levels 5, 4 and 3.</b></p>	<p><b>9–10</b></p>

<p><b>Level 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is fully relevant to the question.</li> <li>This is used to develop a full explanation and analysis, using second order historical concepts, of the issue in the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Level 4 answers will typically explain <b>one reason</b> why new religious and political groups were seen as a threat from the 1640s, e.g.</p> <p><i>One reason that the new groups were seen as a threat was because of their radical ideas. For example, the Levellers believed that property should be distributed equally and that all men should have the right to vote, not just the land- owning gentry. Their ideas gained a lot of popularity amongst ordinary people in certain areas such as London. The nobles and members of the gentry, including many MPs, saw this as a threat because they feared ordinary people challenging their authority.</i></p> <p><b>Nutshell: One reason identified and explained.</b></p>	7–8
<p><b>Level 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question.</li> <li>This is linked to an analysis and explanation, using second order historical concepts, of the issue in the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Level 3 answers will typically identify valid reason(s) why new religious and political groups were seen as a threat from the 1640s, e.g.</p> <p><i>The Levellers were seen as a threat because they had very radical political ideas about equality.</i></p> <p><i>The groups were seen as a threat because their religious ideas were viewed as blasphemous.</i></p> <p><b>Nutshell: One or more reasons identified but not explained</b>  <b>NOTE:</b> award 5 marks if only one reason is identified, 6 marks if 2 or more reasons are identified</p>	5–6
<p><b>Level 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response demonstrates some knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question.</li> <li>This is used to attempt a basic explanation, using second order historical concepts, of the issue in the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Answers at Level 2 will typically contain description of events/groups that are linked to the issue in the question, e.g.</p> <p><i>John Lilburne was a Leveller leader. He produced pamphlets and was put into the Tower of London in 1649. The Quakers were religious. In the 1650s, their preachers travelled across the country trying to gather support.</i></p> <p><b>Nutshell: Description of relevant events/groups without focusing on why they were seen as a threat.</b></p> <p><b>Alternative Level 2:</b> answers may discuss threats to Charles from existing groups such as Parliament, Puritans, Presbyterians, New Model Army (ignoring the question’s focus on ‘new’ groups)</p> <p><i>e.g. ‘Presbyterians in Scotland rebelled against Charles which placed Charles under threat of losing religious control over Britain.’</i></p>	3–4
<p><b>Level 1</b></p>	<p>Level 1 answers will typically contain general assertions, e.g.</p>	1–2

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response demonstrates basic knowledge that is relevant to the topic of the question.</li> <li>There is an attempt at a very basic explanation of the issue in the question, which may be close to assertion. Second order historical concepts are not used explicitly, but some very basic understanding of these is apparent in the answer.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Many new groups sprang up that had not existed before the Civil War.</i></p> <p><b>Nutshell: Valid but general assertions.</b></p>	
<p><b>Level 0</b></p>	<p>No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>	<p><b>0</b></p>

2. Study Sources A, B and C.

‘The monarchy was only restored because Parliament was so unpopular in 1659 and 1660.’ How far do Sources A, B and C convince you that this statement is correct? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.

<p><b>Assessment Objectives</b></p>	<p>AO3 (a and b): Analyse, evaluate and use sources (contemporary to the period) to make substantiated judgements in the context of historical events studied [10]          AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied. [5]          AO2: Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second order historical concepts. [5]</p>
<p><b>Additional Guidance</b></p>	<p>Relevant and effective conclusions can be rewarded within the mark range at Levels 4/5. Answers can still reach Levels 4/5 without a conclusion.</p> <p>The ‘Indicative content’ is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.</p> <p>The ‘Indicative content’ shown is not a full exemplar answer, but exemplifies the sophistication expected at each level.</p> <p>No reward can be given for wider knowledge of the period that remains unrelated to the topic in the question.</p>

<p><b>Levels</b></p>	<p><b>Indicative content</b></p>	<p><b>Marks</b></p>
<p><b>Level 5</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response uses details from the source content and provenance, combined with historical context, in order to develop a thorough analysis of each source.</li> <li>These analyses are then used to evaluate the sources, reaching a convincing and substantiated judgement in the context of the historical issue in the question.</li> <li>Response demonstrates a range of detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding that is fully relevant to the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Level 5 answers will typically explain how two or more sources support or contradict the statement based on valid and relevant evaluation of those sources. Evaluation might consider why such factors such as the purpose, context, provenance or other features of the sources makes them more convincing evidence for/ against the statement, e.g.</p> <p><i>Source A partly convinces me that the statement is right. It certainly shows that Parliament was not popular. Booth complains about heavy taxation collected through deception, and the fact that it is under the authority of the Army. However, the source doesn't fully convince me because it doesn't sound like this was a typical view. Booth was a Royalist who tried to rebel against Parliament, so he is likely to have fairly unrepresentative views. He just seems to be trying to stir up resentment in this source; he even says 'other men don't seem to care'.</i></p>	<p><b>17–20</b></p> 

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is used to develop a full analysis and thorough, convincing explanation, using appropriate second order historical concepts, of the issue in the question.</li> </ul>	<p><b>[Alternatively, candidates may argue that, as Booth’s rebellion ended in failure, this cannot be a reason for the Restoration. It also seems like he is just trying to stir up resentment again because he failed the first time.]</b></p> <p><i>Source B does not convince me at all that the statement is correct. Rugg’s diary in fact reveals that it was the Army rather than Parliament which was unpopular. He reports that, in London, the Army are ‘frightening’ people, and that shopkeepers were resentful because the Army was scaring away trade. There was so much anger that an uprising was planned and was only stopped by the Army sending further troops. Even then the people were still angry enough to throw ‘tiles and stones and even old shoes’ at the soldiers. I find this evidence convincing because when the Army had been in charge during the rule of the Major Generals, their Decimation tax and banning of leisure activities had resulted in widespread resentment.</i></p> <p><b>[Alternatively, candidates may argue that the evidence is convincing because of General Monck’s actions against the Army and in support of Parliament i.e. cross referencing with source C.]</b></p> <p><i>Source C doesn’t convince me either. In his diary, John Evelyn writes about how popular the return of the king was, writing that people ‘shouted with great joy’ and ‘flocked to greet their king’. This makes it seem as if the popularity of the monarchy was a main reason for its restoration rather than just because they didn’t like the alternative. However, I’m not entirely persuaded that the popularity of the King was really the real reason either. This is because Evelyn was a Royalist so he is more likely to make it seem as if everyone loved the King as much as he did. This is why he underlines how even the Army supported the Restoration and how it was done ‘without any bloodshed’.</i></p> <p><b>[Again, candidates may use contextual knowledge about the popularity / unpopularity of the Restoration to support or challenge the source. Alternatively, they may argue that his over the top language in his own diary suggests that he was an extremely enthusiastic Royalist so not really typical.]</b></p> <p><b>N.B Candidates may read Source B as showing the army as synonymous with Parliament – or use it as an alternative reason – the army not parliament was unpopular – both are acceptable.</b></p> <p><b>Nutshell: Valid use of content of sources with valid evaluation of two or more sources.</b></p> <p><b>N.B.</b>  <b>17-18 marks = 2 source contents + 2 evaluations.</b>  <b>19-20 marks = 3 source contents + 2 evaluations.</b></p>	
<p><b>Level 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response uses details from the source content and provenance, combined with historical context, in order to develop an analysis of each source.</li> </ul>	<p>Level 4 answers will typically explain how the sources support or contradict the statement based on the content the source(s) and a valid and relevant evaluation of one source. Evaluation might consider why such factors as purpose, context, provenance or other features of the source make it convincing evidence for or against the statement, e.g.</p>	<p><b>13–16</b>  </p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These analyses are then used to evaluate the sources, reaching a fully supported judgement in the context of the historical issue in the question.</li> <li>• Response demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is fully relevant to the question.</li> <li>• This is used to develop an analysis and good explanation, using appropriate second order historical concepts, of the issue in the question.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Source A partly convinces me that the statement is right. It certainly shows that Parliament was not popular. Booth complains about heavy taxation collected through deception, and the fact that they are under the authority of the Army. However, the source doesn't fully convince me because it doesn't sound like this was a typical view. Booth was a Royalist who tried to rebel against Parliament, so he is likely to have fairly unrepresentative views. He just seems to be trying to stir up resentment in this source; he even says 'other men don't seem to care'.</i></p> <p><i>Source B does not convince me at all that the statement is correct. Rugg's diary in fact reveals that it was the Army rather than Parliament which was unpopular. He reports that, in London, the Army are 'frightening' people, and that shopkeepers were resentful because the Army was scaring away trade. There was so much anger that an uprising was planned and was only stopped by the Army sending further troops. Even then the people were still angry enough to throw 'tiles and stones and even old shoes' at the soldiers.</i></p> <p><i>Source C doesn't convince me either. In his diary, John Evelyn writes about how popular the return of the king was, writing that people 'shouted with great joy' and 'flocked to greet their king'. This makes it seem as if the popularity of the monarchy was to main reason for its restoration rather than just because they didn't like the alternative.</i></p> <p><b>Nutshell: Valid use of content of source(s) with valid evaluation of one source.</b></p> <p><b>N.B.</b>  <b>13 marks = 1 source content &amp; evaluation.</b>  <b>14 marks = 2 source contents + 1 evaluation.</b>  <b>15-16 marks = 3 source contents + 1 evaluation.</b></p>	
<p><b>Level 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response uses details from the source content and provenance, combined with historical context, in order to give a simple analysis of each source.</li> <li>• These analyses are then used to evaluate the sources, reaching a partially supported judgement in the context of the historical issue in the question.</li> <li>• Response demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question.</li> <li>• This is linked to an analysis and explanation, using appropriate second order historical concepts, of the issue in the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Level 3 answers will typically explain how each source supports or contradicts the statement based on the content of the sources, e.g.</p> <p><i>Source A convinces me that the statement is right. It certainly shows that Parliament was not popular. Booth complains about heavy taxation collected through deception, and the fact that they are under the authority of the Army.</i></p> <p><i>Source B does not convince me at all that the statement is correct. Rugg's diary in fact reveals that it was the Army rather than Parliament which was unpopular. He reports that in London, the Army are 'frightening' people, and that shopkeepers were resentful because the Army was scaring away trade. There was so much anger that an uprising was planned and was only stopped by the Army sending further troops. Even then the people were still angry enough to throw 'tiles and stones and even old shoes' at the soldiers.</i></p> <p><i>Source C doesn't convince me either. In his diary, John Evelyn writes about how popular the return of the king was, writing that people 'shouted with great joy' and 'flocked to greet their king'. This makes it seem as if the popularity of the monarchy was to main reason for its restoration rather than just because they didn't like the alternative.</i></p>	<p><b>9-12</b></p> 

	<p><b>Nutshell: Valid use of content of all three sources in relation to statement.</b></p>	
<p><b>Level 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response selects details from the source content and/or provenance and/or historical context, in order to give a simple analysis of at least two of the sources.</li> <li>• These analyses are then used to evaluate the sources and to make a judgement in the context of the historical issue in the question.</li> <li>• Response demonstrates some knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question.</li> <li>• This is used to attempt a basic explanation of the issue in the question, with second order historical concepts used in a simplistic way.</li> </ul>	<p>Level 2 answers will typically explain how one or two sources support or contradict the statement based on the content of the sources, e.g.</p> <p><i>Source A convinces me that the statement is right. It certainly shows that Parliament was not popular. Booth complains about heavy taxation collected through deception, and the fact that they are under the authority of the Army. But Source B does not convince me at all that the statement is correct. Rugg's diary in fact reveals that it was the Army rather than Parliament which was unpopular. He reports that in London, the Army are 'frightening' people, and that shopkeepers were resentful because the Army was scaring away trade.</i></p> <p><b>Nutshell: Valid use of content of one or two sources in relation to statement.</b></p> <p><b>N.B:</b>  <b>5-6 marks = 1 source.</b>  <b>7-8 marks = 2 sources.</b></p>	<p><b>5-8</b></p> 
<p><b>Level 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response selects details from the source content and/or provenance of one of the sources.</li> <li>• This is then used to make a basic judgement about the historical issue in the question.</li> <li>• Response demonstrates basic knowledge that is relevant to the topic of the question.</li> <li>• There is an attempt at a very basic explanation of the issue in the question, which may be close to assertion. Second order historical concepts are not used explicitly, but some very basic understanding of these is apparent in the answer</li> </ul>	<p><b>Level 1 answers</b> will typically argue that one or more sources is (un)convincing on the basis of unsupported comments about purpose, provenance or context, e.g.</p> <p><i>Source A is not convincing because it was written by a Royalist. This means it is not reliable. Source C is from a diary so I think I can trust this because it's a private document.</i></p> <p><b>Nutshell: Evaluation based on comments on provenance / purpose / context, without using the source</b></p> <p><b>Alternatively Level 1 answers</b> will use details from the source(s) without addressing the question e.g.</p> <p><i>In Source A Parliament is collecting taxes. In B the soldiers are frightening people.</i></p> <p><b>Nutshell: Uses sources but fails to address question.</b></p> <p><b>Alternatively Level 1 answers</b> will demonstrate knowledge of the topic without addressing the question, e.g.</p> <p><i>Cromwell died in 1658 and his son took over but he was a weak ruler. Parliament and the Army couldn't agree on how to rule the country. The monarchy was restored in 1660.</i></p> <p><b>Nutshell: Uses own knowledge but fails to address question.</b></p>	<p><b>1-4</b></p> 

	<p><b>N.B.: responses which identify sources by letter and (correctly) assert whether they agree or disagree with the statement = MAX 1 MARK</b>  <i>Source A agrees with the statement. However, C says the statement is wrong.</i></p>	
<p><b>Level 0</b>                  No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>		<p><b>0</b></p>

## Castles: Form and Function c.1000–1750

3. Explain how Kenilworth Castle changed as a result of periods of instability and tension in England.

<b>Assessment Objectives</b>	AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied. [5] AO2: Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second order historical concepts. [5]	
<b>Additional Guidance</b>	The 'Indicative content' is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.  The 'Indicative content' shown is not a full exemplar answer, but exemplifies the sophistication expected at each level.  No reward can be given for wider knowledge of the period that remains unrelated to the topic in the question.	
<b>Levels</b>	<b>Indicative content</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<p><b>Level 5</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response demonstrates a range of detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding that is fully relevant to the question.</li> <li>• This is used to develop a full explanation and thorough, convincing analysis, using second order historical concepts, of the issue in the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Level 5 answers will typically contain two examples of changes with the nature or extent for change during periods of instability/tension explained, e.g.</p> <p><i>Kenilworth changed during King John's rule as he had to strengthen it. At the time the Crown had taken possession of the castle from the de Clinton's who built it. This period had a lot of instability as John was excommunicated by the Pope and many barons were unhappy with his rule; he probably feared revolt. He added the bailey's outer set of stone walls, including a double storey gatehouse with twin towers, portcullises and fish-tailed arrow loop windows. Towers were built into the walls for protection, for example Lunn's Tower and a barbican were built to protect the inner bailey gate, all making the castle harder to penetrate.</i></p> <p><i>During the reign of Henry III Simon de Montfort led a group of reforming barons in a rebellion against the King, resulting in parts of the castle being destroyed. The King laid siege to the castle when the supporters of Simon de Montfort's son refused to give it up. The King brought huge siege machines to try and destroy the walls, and excavations show that a building inside the outer bailey was destroyed. Political instability had led to damage.</i></p> <p><b>Alternatively answers could focus on changes made by de Clinton, the strengthening of the castle between 1184-89 under Henry II or the slighting of the castle after the Civil War,</b></p> <p><b>Nutshell: Explains nature / extent of two changes at different times.</b></p> <p><b>NB: Answers at Level 4/5 need to clearly link the changes to a specific period instability/tensions e.g., the Barons' War.</b></p>	<p><b>9–10</b></p>

<p><b>Level 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is fully relevant to the question.</li> <li>• This is used to develop a full explanation and analysis, using second order historical concepts, of the issue in the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Level 4 answers will typically contain one example of change with the nature or extent of change during periods of instability/tension, explained, e.g.</p> <p><i>Simon de Montfort strengthened the castle before he led a rebellion of reforming barons against the King. He added another layer of defenses which are known as the Brays. The Brays protected the outer rim of the dam enclosing the mere and included ditches. At the same time records also suggest he bought a lot of expensive siege engines which he was then able to use to protect the castle when the King laid siege to it.</i></p> <p><b>Nutshell: Explains nature / extent of one change.</b></p> <p><b>NB: Answers at Level 4/5 need to clearly link the changes to a specific period instability/tensions e.g., the Barons' War.</b></p>	7–8
<p><b>Level 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question.</li> <li>• This is linked to an analysis and explanation, using second order historical concepts, of the issue in the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Level 3 answers will typically identify one or more changes in the castle during periods of instability/tension, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>A building was demolished inside the outer bailey during the siege of the castle in 1266.</i></li> <li>• <i>The Civil War led to the slighting of the castle.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Nutshell: Identifies examples of change(s).</b></p>	5–6
<p><b>Level 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response demonstrates some knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question.</li> <li>• This is used to attempt a basic explanation, using second order historical concepts, of the issue in the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Level 2 answers will typically contain description of events during periods of instability/tension, e.g.</p> <p><i>There was a siege of the castle in 1266 after Simon de Montfort was killed. The supporters of his son refused to give up the castle so the King laid siege to it.</i></p> <p><b>Nutshell: Describes events.</b></p> <p><b>NB: Descriptions of changes of ownership should be awarded at Level 2.</b></p>	3–4
<p><b>Level 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response demonstrates basic knowledge that is relevant to the topic of the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Level 1 answers will typically contain general points, e.g.</p> <p><i>Geoffrey de Clinton built a stone castle.</i> <i>John of Gaunt made the castle more luxurious.</i></p>	1–2

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is an attempt at a very basic explanation of the issue in the question, which may be close to assertion. Second order historical concepts are not used explicitly, but some very basic understanding of these is apparent in the answer.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Nutshell: General points.</b></p> <p><b>NB: points raised outside of periods of instability/tension should be awarded Level 1.</b></p>	
<p><b>Level 0</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No response or no response worthy of credit.</li> </ul>		<b>0</b>

4. Study **Sources D and E**. Which of these sources is more useful to a historian studying the history of Kenilworth Castle in the 1500s?

<b>Assessment Objectives</b>	AO3 (a and b): Analyse, evaluate and use sources (contemporary to the period) to make substantiated judgements in the context of historical events studied [10]	
<b>Additional Guidance</b>	<p>The ‘Indicative content’ is an example of historically valid content; any other historically valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response.</p> <p>The ‘Indicative content’ shown is not a full exemplar answer, but exemplifies the sophistication expected at each level.</p> <p>No reward can be given for wider knowledge of the period that remains unrelated to the topic in the question.</p>	
<b>Levels</b>	<b>Indicative content</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<p><b>Level 5</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response uses details from the source content and provenance for both sources combined with historical context and knowledge and understanding of the site, in order to develop a thorough analysis of sources in relation to the issue in the question.</li> <li>These analyses are then used to evaluate both the sources, comparing them and reaching a convincing and substantiated judgement about these comparisons in relation to them in the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Level 5 answers will typically make supported inferences from both sources to explain how they can be used as evidence of the role, or importance of the castle or its significance in the wider events of the time, e.g.</p> <p><i>Both sources are useful to historians studying the history of Kenilworth Castle in the 1500s.</i></p> <p><i>Source D is useful because it shows the importance of this castle as the main home of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, why else would it have so many expensive items inside it? Things like chess boards inlaid with crystals and jewels and life-size portraits were rare and very expensive. The expensive items and features of Kenilworth Castle show how it was used to promote the owner’s wealth and status. That Dudley went to the enormous expense of commissioning portraits of himself and the Queen in the same year that he hosted her for 3 weeks of entertainment shows how keen he was to impress her.</i></p> <p><i>Source E is also useful as evidence as it shows the architectural fashion of the time and how, therefore, Robert Dudley wanted to present himself as the most modern of men. E shows Leicester’s building, which was the extension he made to the castle in advance of the Queen’s visits, in 1572. The architectural style was the latest fashion, including lots of windows and glass. From this we can also infer that the function of the Castle was further changing away from a role concerned with defence, to a role in which comfort, fashion and entertainment were more important.</i></p> <p><b>Alternatively, candidates may focus on the contrast between the permanent changes in E and the more mobile and temporary nature of D’s contents OR that Dudley felt able to make changes to the castle due to it being a period of stability.</b></p>	<p><b>9–10</b></p>

	<p><b>Nutshell: Supported valid inferences from both sources.</b></p> <p><b>N.B Use the number of inferences/quality of development/support to determine the mark within the level</b></p>	
<p><b>Level 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response uses details from the source content and provenance for both sources combined with historical context and knowledge and understanding of the site, in order to develop an analysis of both sources in relation to the issue in the question.</li> <li>These analyses are then used to evaluate both the sources, comparing them and reaching a fully supported judgement about them in relation to the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Level 4 answers will typically make one or more supported inferences from one source to explain how it can be used as evidence of the role or importance of the castle or its significance in the wider events of the time, e.g.</p> <p><i>Source D is useful because it shows the importance of this castle as the main home of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, why else would it have so many expensive items inside it? Things like chess boards inlaid with crystals and jewels and life-size portraits were rare and very expensive. The expensive items and features of Kenilworth Castle show how it was used to promote the owner's wealth and status. That Dudley went to the enormous expense of commissioning portraits of himself and the Queen in the same year that he hosted her for 3 weeks of entertainment shows how keen he was to impress her.</i></p> <p><b>Nutshell: Supported valid inference(s) from one source.</b></p> <p><b>N.B. Use the number of inferences and/or quality of development/support to determine the mark within the level</b></p> <p><b>N.B.: Answers are likely to address both sources but only make one valid inference.</b></p>	7–8
<p><b>Level 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response uses some detail from the source content and provenance for both sources combined with historical context and some reference to the site, in order to give a simple analysis of both sources in relation to the issue in the question.</li> <li>These analyses are then used to evaluate the sources, comparing them and reaching a partially supported judgement about them in the context of the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Level 3 answers will typically make valid unsupported inferences from one or both sources to identify ways in which they can be used as evidence of the role or importance of the castle or its significance in the wider events of the time, e.g.</p> <p><i>Source D is useful because it shows us how wealthy the owners of the Castle were as it had such a lot of very expensive items within it.</i></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><i>Source E is useful because it shows the lengths Leicester (Dudley) went to impress the Queen.</i></p> <p><b>Nutshell: Argument based on valid but unsupported inference(s)</b></p>	5–6

	<p><b>Alternatively, Level 3 answers could argue the usefulness of the source(s) based on reliability of sources, e.g.</b></p> <p><i>I think Source D is useful because its reliable as fits in with what I know about Kenilworth. Robert Earl of Leicester had done a good job of getting his family back into the Queen's good books and was given a title in 1564 and lots of grants from the Queen to extend the Castle. I am not surprised he could afford such expensive items.</i></p> <p><i>Source E is also reliable because it shows things which I know to be true. For example, it shows the building Leicester constructed for Queen Elizabeth's visit in 1572.</i></p> <p><b>Nutshell: Argument based on valid evaluation of source(s).</b></p> <p><b>NB: Mark at bottom of level if candidate argues sources are not useful.</b></p>	
<p><b>Level 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response selects details from the source content and/or provenance and/or historical context, which may include reference to the site, in order to give a simple analysis of the sources.</li> <li>These analyses are then used to evaluate the sources, comparing them in a basic way and making a judgement in the context of the issue in the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Level 2 answers will typically assert the value of extracts or details from the source(s), e.g.</p> <p><i>Source D is useful because it shows the owner had a painting of himself.</i>  <i>Source E is useful because it shows that the Castle had big windows.</i></p> <p><b>Nutshell: Asserts value of details / extracts.</b></p>	3-4
<p><b>Level 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response selects details from the source(s).</li> <li>The response includes a basic judgement about the sources that is linked to the issue in the question.</li> </ul>	<p>Level 1 answers will typically make unsupported assertions about the source type or provenance e.g.</p> <p><i>Source D is more useful because it contains facts and figures. Source E is just a modern photograph.</i></p> <p><b>Nutshell: Argument based on simplistic comments on provenance or source type</b></p> <p>Alternatively. Level 1 answers will paraphrase/use details from the source(s) without addressing the question in a valid way e.g.</p> <p>Source D says Robert Dudley had a painting of himself.</p> <p><b>Nutshell: Paraphrasing / describing without addressing usefulness.</b></p>	1-2
<p><b>Level 0</b> No response or no response worthy of credit.</p>		0

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