GCE A LEVEL MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2022

HISTORY - UNIT 3
BREADTH STUDY 2

POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION IN WALES AND ENGLAND c.1485-1603

1100UB0-1

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INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2022 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

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Marking guidance for examiners

Summary of assessment objectives for Unit 3

The questions each assess assessment objective 1. This assessment objective is a single element focused on the ability to analyse, evaluate and reach substantiated judgements. In Theme 1, candidates choose one question from a choice of two. In Theme 2, candidates again choose one question from a choice of two. The mark awarded to each question is 30. The paper has a maximum tariff of 60.

The structure of the mark scheme

The mark scheme has two parts:

- An assessment grid advising which bands and marks should be given to responses which demonstrate the qualities needed in assessment objective 1.

- Advice on each specific question outlining indicative content that can be used to assess the quality of the specific response. This content is not prescriptive, and candidates are not expected to mention all the material referred to. Assessors should seek to credit any further admissible evidence offered by candidates.

Deciding on the mark awarded within a band

The first stage for an examiner is to decide the overall band. The second stage is to decide how firmly the qualities expected for that band are displayed. Third, a final mark for the question can then be awarded.

Organisation and communication

This issue should have a bearing if the standard of organisation and communication is inconsistent with the descriptor for the band in which the answer falls. In this situation, examiners may decide not to award the highest mark within the band.

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AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

		Analysis and evaluation	Judgement	Knowledge	Communication
Band 6	**26–30 marks**	The learner is able to effectively analyse and evaluate the key issues in relation to the set question.	A focused, sustained and substantiated judgement is reached.	The learner is able to demonstrate, organise and communicate accurate knowledge which shows clear understanding of the period studied.	The learner is able to communicate clearly and fluently, using appropriate language and structure with a high degree of accuracy in a response which is coherent, lucid, concise and well-constructed.
Band 5	**21–25 marks**	The learner is able to clearly analyse and evaluate the key issues in relation to the set question.	There is a clear attempt to reach a substantiated judgement which is supported.	The learner is able to demonstrate and organise accurate and relevant historical knowledge of the period studied.	The learner is able to communicate accurately and fluently using appropriate language and structure with a high degree of accuracy.
Band 4	**16–20 marks**	The learner is able to show understanding of the key issues demonstrating sound analysis and evaluation.	A judgement is seen but lacks some support or substantiation.	There is evidence of accurate deployment of knowledge.	There is a good level of written communication with a reasonable degree of accuracy.
Band 3	**11–15 marks**	The learner is able to show understanding through some analysis and evaluation of the key issues.	There is an attempt to reach a judgement but it is not firmly supported and balanced.	Some relevant knowledge on the set question is demonstrated.	There is a reasonable level of written communication which conveys meaning clearly though there may be errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.
Band 2	**6–10 marks**		There is an attempt to provide a judgement on the question set.	The learner provides some relevant knowledge about the topic.	There is a reasonable level of written communication which conveys meaning though there may be errors.
Band 1	**1–5 marks**		There is little attempt to provide a judgement on the question set.	The learner provides limited knowledge about the topic.	There is an attempt to convey meaning though there may be errors.
Award 0 marks for an irrelevant or inaccurate response.					

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Theme 1 *Poverty, vagrancy and the poor in Wales and England c.1485–1603*

0 1 **How significant were local initiatives in the treatment and relief of poverty between 1500 and 1603?**

Candidates will offer a supported analysis of local initiatives in the treatment and relief of poverty, measuring their significance – in relation to other relevant issues and in the context of the period specified. They will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest that local initiatives were significant during the specified period may include the following.

- Municipal authorities such as London in the 1540s and Norwich in the 1570s led the way by adopting a policy of relief rather than oppression.
- Urban-based trade guilds and philanthropic societies helped to shape and change the treatment of the poor and vagrant.
- Developments in private charity and charitable foundations contributed to a change in the treatment of the poor and vagrant.
- Locally-based attempts to educate or relieve the distress of the poor reflects a change in the treatment of poverty and vagrancy.
- Parish-based church support for the poor and vagrant continued after the dissolution of the monasteries.

Arguments that suggest that local initiatives were of lesser significance during the specified period may include the following.

- Parliamentary legislation tried to steer a path between relief and repression, and its laws were applicable across the kingdom suggesting a greater impact than purely local initiatives.
- Community-based initiatives were limited in scale and scope and most only catered for a minority of the population in specific geographical areas.
- Local initiatives, particularly in the poor regions of the north of England and Wales often lacked the funds and consistency of application for long-term success.

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0 2 **"The criminalisation of vagrancy was the most significant development in the treatment of the poor during the period from 1495 to 1601." Discuss.**

Candidates will offer a supported analysis of the criminalisation of vagrancy, measuring its significance – in relation to other relevant issues – as a development in the treatment of the poor; in the context of the period specified. They will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest that the criminalisation of vagrancy was the most significant development in the treatment of the poor during the specified period may include the following.

- Parliamentary legislation offers examples of repressive legislation that set out to criminalise vagrancy.
- Community punishments such as stocks and beatings were commonplace and considered an effective method of dealing with vagrancy and self-inflicted poverty.
- The branding of vagrants left permanent and visible marks of criminality which highlighted the lack of understanding of poverty.

Arguments that suggest that the criminalisation of vagrancy was not the most significant development in the treatment of the poor during the specified period may include the following.

- Municipal authorities led the changing attitudes to the poor by adopting a policy of relief rather than oppression such as London in the 1540s and Norwich in the 1570s.
- Trade guilds and philanthropic societies helped to shape and change attitudes to the poor and vagrant.
- Developments in charity - private charity and charitable foundations – contributed to a change in attitude and in the treatment of the poor and vagrant.
- Attempts to educate or relieve the distress of the poor reflects a change in the treatment of poverty and vagrancy.
- Church support for the poor and vagrant continued after dissolution of the monasteries.

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0 3 **To what extent were Tudor monarchs responsible for the protests and rebellions in Wales and England in the period from 1485 and 1603?**

Candidates will offer a supported appraisal of the protests and rebellions in Wales and England that measures the degree to which the Tudor monarchs were responsible for them; in relation to other relevant issues and in the context of the period specified. They will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest that Tudor monarchs were largely responsible for the protests and rebellions in Wales and England during the specified period may include the following.

- The Crown-dominated Parliament passed repressive legislation, which caused resentment and opposition.
- The Crown displayed a lack of empathy for the plight of the poor, especially in relation to the dissolution of the Monasteries.
- The Crown was responsible for enforcing unpopular religious policies, including such issues as the break with Rome.
- The Crown was responsible for the passing and enforcing of unpopular economic policies, especially in relation to taxation.

Arguments that suggest that Tudor monarchs hold lesser responsibility for the protests and rebellions in Wales and England during the specified period may include the following.

- There were natural disasters, such as famine and bad harvests, that had a negative impact on the lives of the people.
- Dynastic challenges from home and abroad added to the sense of insecurity, which caused opposition.
- Economic problems such as inflation and social tension between the poor and the wealthy contributed to protests and rebellions.
- Political problems such as Court factions, and challenges to the Crown and government such as the Essex rebellion contributed to protests.

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0 4 **"The most serious threat to the Tudor monarchy between 1485 and 1603 was that posed by Mary, Queen of Scots." Discuss.**

Candidates will offer a supported analysis of the threat posed by Mary, Queen of measuring its seriousness to the Tudor monarchy – in relation to other relevant issues and in the context of the period specified. They will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest that Mary, Queen of Scots was the most serious threat to the Tudor monarchy during the specified period may include the following.

- As an alternative monarch with legitimate claims to the throne, Mary had the potential to depose a sitting monarch.
- Foreign support for Mary from France and Spain meant she posed a serious threat to the Tudor monarchy.
- Religious tension and the potential support from disaffected Catholics at home contributed to Mary's threat level.
- The rebellion of the Northern Earls was a serious threat to Elizabeth because it was organised and led by powerful noblemen.

Arguments that suggest that Mary, Queen of Scots was not the most serious threat to the Tudor monarchy during the specified period may include the following.

- The Pilgrimage of Grace was the largest rebellion in the period: it engulfed much of the north of England.
- Foreign support for Simnel and Warbeck was a serious threat to the monarchy, the more so because it lasted for more than a decade.
- The Wyatt Rebellion aimed to replace the ruling monarch, and it nearly succeeded.
- There were political problems and challenges throughout the period, especially in Parliament and at Court.

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