

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2017

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	51415	Assessment Code :	Y107
Candidate No :	1335	Component Code :	01
Candidate Name :	DRAPE, ALISTAIR		

Total Marks : 36 / 50

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Paper:	Y107/01		
Paper	36 / 50		
Total:			
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used Mark	In Total
1	20 / 30	✓	
2	NR / 20		
3	16 / 20	✓	

Question Part

1	<p>After the death of Edward VI in July of 1553, Lady Jane Grey was made Queen of England as Edward had wanted a Protestant heir to the throne. This presented a potentially very serious threat to the Tudor dynasty as those of Henry VIII's descent would be excluded from the succession.</p>
<p>[V]</p> <p>[F]</p> <p>[EXP]</p> <p>[EXP]</p> <p>[EXP]</p>	<p>Source A supports this view that the exclusion of Mary Tudor from the throne in 1553 was a serious threat. Source A refers to "many acts of parliament" and states that Mary was "illegitimate and unable to inherit the imperial crown". This suggests a serious threat as the source mentions that parliament, the ruling a governing body in England, had acknowledged Mary's exclusion from the succession. Furthermore, the source was written by the Privy Council which was the "select ruling board of the realm" (M. Tillman). If both the parliament and the Privy Council were in apparent agreement that Mary was to be excluded from the the throne, as source A suggests, then the attempted altering of the succession would have been a very serious threat to the Tudor dynasty.</p>
<p>[F]</p>	<p>Source C also supports the view that the altering of the succession to exclude Mary</p>



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

Question Part

From the throne was a serious threat.

EXP

This source refers to "their [the government] meaning to proclaim Queen Jane" which suggests that Lady Jane Grey was to be made Queen regardless of any claim to the throne that Mary Tudor had. Furthermore, the source suggests that there was a

EXP

"covering up" of Edward VI's death. This suggests that Jane Grey was to be made Queen before Mary and her supporters even knew of Edward's death. This also is evidence of source C supporting the view that the attempted exclusion of Mary from the throne was a serious threat to the Tudor dynasty as if Jane Grey was crowned Queen before Mary could assert

AN

her claim, it would make Mary's re-claiming of the throne more difficult.

F

Source B on the other hand does not support the view that the exclusion of Mary from the throne in 1553 was a serious threat. This source was written by an

P

anonymous writer and thus it is difficult to claim that the source is unreliable, biased or typical. Furthermore, source B suggests that "the majority of the commons" and "some nobles" supported Mary Tudor's claim to the throne of England above Lady



Question Part

Jane Grey's. With the support of so many Englishmen, ~~it~~ pledged to Mary's cause, it would be difficult for Lady Jane Grey to keep a hold of the crown. Evidence for this support for Mary existed when parliament (consisting of many nobles) held a sung mass upon Mary's arrival in London. Therefore, Source B is a very useful source in terms of reliability and certainly does not support the view that the attempted exclusion of Mary was a serious threat to the Tudor dynasty.

~~Finally~~

Finally, Source D also does not support the given statement. This source would suggest that many men in Suffolk and Norfolk "promised her their aid" in her attempt to reclaim the throne of England. This source also thus provides even greater reliability to source B which had suggested that the "majority of the commons" supported Mary. Moreover, source A is a very typical source as it was written by the privy council which was under Northumberland's control at the time. Northumberland's son was married to Lady Jane Grey and he was a strong protestant evangelical. Thus it is not surprising that



Question Part

P The Privy Council would exaggerate the lack of parliamentary support for Mary's claim to the throne.

However, source C is actually an atypical source as it is an example of a protestant reformer supporting Mary's claim whilst also suggesting that the exclusion of Mary from the throne was a serious threat.

EXP Therefore, source C is a very useful and reliable source as Throckmorton admits that **P** he "did not like... [Roman Catholicism]" which was practiced by Mary Tudor.

JU To conclude, sources B and D which argue against the given statement are both very reliable and useful sources. Comparitively, source A which suggest that the assention of lady Jane Grey was a serious threat to the Tudor ~~B~~ dynasty is very unreliable. Whilst source C is also reliable, it is not as useful as source B which is supported by source D. Thus, the weight of the evidence would suggest that these sources, evaluated ~~for~~ in their historical **JU** context, do not support the view that the attempted exclusion of Mary Tudor from the ~~the~~ throne was a serious threat to the Tudor dynasty.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

3	<u>Plan</u>		
	P1	P2	P3
	Cost of war	Inflation	Marion debt
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> £3.76m total cost but dealt with successfully if a little short-sighted ("poisoned chalice") £600,000 crown bonds £10,000/year purveyance £330,000 forced loan '97 tripple subsidy '01 quad - 11 - ment closure of antwerp? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% total, not dealt with pop ↑ 8.0 → 4.1m only 2% enclosure spanish silver from Americas not issue after '85... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> £227,000 total (100,000 at 16% to antwerp) "greatest glory" - W. Camden - End of France war. £30,000 by '76 But never updated book of rates.. (x)
	<p>conc. inflation biggest cause ---</p>		



Question Part

3

essay

Elizabeth I faced financial problems all throughout her reign from 1558 to 1603. At the start of her reign, she was forced to pay off excessive debts which were the legacy of Mary I, Elizabeth's half-sister and predecessor. Towards the end of her reign, Elizabeth had to finance an incredibly expensive war with Spain and inflation was an issue during the whole of Elizabeth's rule. These problems were dealt with by Elizabeth with varying degrees of success.

By 1603 and the death of Elizabeth I, the war between England and Spain had cost the English crown £3.76 million, yet in 1574, Elizabeth had only managed to save £330,000 in the crown treasury. The financing of this war was a very significant issue for Elizabeth but it was accomplished with relative success using a number of extraordinary measures. One such method of raising funds was to use purveyance, or ~~for~~ for the crown to purchase supplies such as cannon for a price which was decided by the crown as opposed to by whomever was selling the supplies. This was a short-term success for Elizabeth as whilst it saved the crown roughly £40,000



Question Part

per year of the conflict with Spain, it forced many businesses to go bankrupt. Elizabeth also raised funds by forcing the nobility to give loans to the crown which were rarely paid back. This measure raised $\pounds 330,000$. Another extreme measure was to sell crown owned lands to the nobility. This raised $\pounds 600,000$ but meant that future monarchs could not collect taxes on these lands thus was only a short-term success and R. Sloan compared Elizabeth's financial legacy to a "poisoned chalice". The final way for Elizabeth to raise funds was to ask for subsidies from parliament. In 1597 and 1601, she received a triple and quadruple subsidies respectively. Therefore, whilst the financing of the Spanish war was a very significant cause of Elizabeth's financial problems, it was done successfully - at least in the short-term.

Another cause of Elizabethan financial problems was the Marian debt left by Mary I. By Elizabeth's coronation in 1558, England was in $\pounds 227,000$ of debt of which $\pounds 106,000$ was owed to the Antwerp exchange at 14% interest. However, this financial problem was dealt with very successfully. By reducing the size of



Question Part

the Royal household, freezing official salaries and using monopolies as a free form of patronage, Elizabeth was not only able to clear England's debt, but also to generate £330,000 worth of savings (by 1574) for the crown. William Camden suggests that this dealing with the Marian debt was Elizabeth's "greatest glory". However, the problem was not resolved perfectly, the Marian book of rates was never updated by Elizabeth. Overall, this cause of financial problems under Elizabeth I had potential to be a very serious cause. However, as the issue was dealt with so successfully, it was not as significant a cause as the cost of the English-Spanish war at the end of Elizabeth's reign.

The final financial problem contributing to Elizabethan financial issues was the problem of rising inflation during Elizabeth's reign. Between 1558 and 1603, England experienced 75% inflation and Elizabeth failed to ~~ess~~ successfully resolve this issue. Whilst the coinage was rebased in December of 1560, Elizabeth never understood the real reasons for the issue. It was assumed that the enclosure of land was the principle cause for inflation when by 1603 only 9% of farm land was enclosed. The real reasons



Question Part

for inflation were never understood and so the issue was never resolved, leading to it becoming the greatest sole cause of Elizabethan financial problems. The government failed to appreciate that the population growth from 3 million in 1561 to 4.1 million in 1601 and the influx of Spanish silver from the new world (the Americas) were the primary causes of inflation and were never resolved. Therefore, the inflation, which peaked close to hyper-inflation in the 1590s, was ~~is~~ a more important reason for Elizabeth's financial problems than both the cost of war and the Marian debt. This is because the issue of inflation was not resolved at all, whilst the other two mentioned issues were both resolved successfully.

JU To conclude, whilst the £3.76 million cost of the war with Spain was a very important cause for Elizabeth's financial problems, the issue of inflation was a more important cause. Unlike both the reduction of the Marian debt of £227,000 and the financing of the Spanish war, inflation as a cause of financial problems was never resolved to any extent under Elizabeth. Therefore, it should not be agreed that the cost of war was the most important



Off Page Comments

Item Name	Comment
1	V not focused on S's. there is not quite enough high level KU and Prov for all the sources or enough to get into L5 so top of 4 - v good finish.
3	Clear if narrow V at the start. Very clear detailed analysis for L5 but not higher as War does not have enough in-dpeth coverage and analysis i.e. asserts war finance was a success but debt left.