



GCE

History A

Y133/01: England 1199–1272

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2019

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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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These are the annotations, (including abbreviations), including those used in scoris, which are used when marking

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
	Assertion
	Analysis
	Evaluation
	Explanation
	Factor
	Illustrates/Describes
	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
	Judgement
	Knowledge and understanding
	Provenance
	Simple comment
	Unclear
	View

3. Here is the mark scheme for this question paper.

MARK SCHEME Section A

Question			Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1			Use your knowledge of John’s relationship with the papacy to assess how useful Source C is as evidence for his religious beliefs. • In discussing how Source C is useful, answers might consider that it shows John was concerned about the fate of his immortal soul. • Answers might consider that John believed that the only thing he could do to gain salvation was to yield his kingdom to the pope. • Answers might consider that John was issuing this charter in order to gain a political end and so would say whatever was necessary to achieve his goals. • Answers might argue that John’s previous behaviour had not suggested that he was bothered about personal salvation. • Answers might consider how far the charter follows standardised forms. • Answers could consider the timing of the charter in relation to other problems facing John.	10	• 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 sources, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

2		Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that John gave in to Pope Innocent III because of the threat from Philip of France. • In discussing how Source A supports the view, candidates might refer to the threat that John would be deposed by the pope and Philip authorised to replace him. • In discussing the provenance of Source A, answers might comment that the Barnwell Chronicle is generally sympathetic to the opposition to John, in this case the bishops, including Simon Langton and the bishops of London and Ely. • In discussing the historical context of Source A, answers might refer to how John had been in negotiation with Innocent for some months and hoped to use the situation to divide his opponents. • In discussing how Source B partly supports the view, candidates might refer to Philip being close to invading and the size of his army. But the source also has other explanations for John’s reaction, such as his need for salvation. • In discussing the provenance of Source B, answers might comment on the known hostility of Roger of Wendover to John and his readiness to portray him as a coward. • In discussing the historical context of Source B, answers might argue that John’s strategy in 1214 was to make a deal with one of his enemies, in order to have a better chance of defeating the rest. • In discussing how Source C does not support the view, candidates might argue that the Charter asserts explicitly that John was not giving in.	20	• 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*	because he was afraid. • In discussing the provenance of Source C, answers might argue that John had made up his mind to surrender to the pope and the gift of his kingdom may well have been his own idea and that humbling himself in a good cause was not something that concerned him. • In discussing the historical context of Source C, answers might argue once John was secure as a papal vassal he was also secure from French invasion, and thus his surrender was a good policy. Mark Scheme Section B Assess the reasons for the instability in England between 1216 and 1232. In arguing that the main factor in causing instability was the role of the nobility: • Answers might consider the friction between Hubert de Burgh and Peter des Roches. • Answers might consider accusations brought by nobles against Hubert de Burgh. • Answers might refer to the downfall of Fawkes de Breauté and its consequences. • Answers might suggest that the downfall of Hubert and the return of des Roches did not end the problems as Peter de Rivallis, a kinsman of des Roches, alienated the Marcher Lords which led to unrest there. In arguing that there were other factors: • Answers might consider the death of William the	20	• No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the main reason/reasons for the instability. • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the importance of those reasons. • 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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4*		Marshal, which removed a much respected and conciliatory figure. • Answers might consider the impact of the war with France in the 1220s. • Answers might argue that that Henry's failure to treat barons equally (e.g. he gave gifts to de Burgh and not to other nobles) created both financial problems for the crown and exacerbated existing enmities. • Answers might consider that ideas about the need for baronial consent to royal actions were given support by the reissuing of Magna Carta. • Answers might consider that there were grievances about the Church with riots about absentee clergy. Assess the reasons for the failure to achieve a political settlement in the years 1258-1263. In arguing that the failure was largely the fault of the king: • Answers might refer to Henry's military failure in Wales. • Answers might argue that the alienation of Gilbert de Clare was an error on Henry's part. • Answers might refer to the return of Simon de Montfort and the building up of an opposition party to the king. • Answers might argue that Henry's declining financial position was a contributory factor. • Answers might argue that the king's relationships with the Lusignans and other 'Poitevins', and his failure to curb their excesses and law-breaking,	20	• No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to which factors were most responsible for the general failure to achieve a settlement • At higher Levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the importance of the factors. • 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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		added to the discontent and uncertainty. • Answers might argue that Henry’s change of attitude towards the Provisions of Oxford (1261) both enhanced instability and eroded trust in the monarchy. In arguing that the failure was largely the fault of the baronial opposition to the king: • Answers might consider that baronial misgovernment led to divisions among the nobles (e.g. between de Montfort and Roger Bigod) and this undermined their chances of achieving their aims. • Answers might argue that the Lord Edward’s changing of sides between his father and de Montfort also added to the instability. • Answers might suggest that Simon de Montfort and Richard of Clare did not agree on the future programme. • Answers might argue that Henry, with help from Richard of Cornwall, was able to rebuild his position. • Answers might consider that the departure of Simon de Montfort paved the way for Henry to return to power.		
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