



MARK SCHEME

Edexcel Style HISTORY

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Question 1

Question	
	<p>Describe two features of the Elizabethan education system. Target: knowledge of key features and characteristics of the period.</p>
<p>Marking Instructions</p> <p>Award one mark for each valid feature identified up to a maximum of two features. The second mark should be awarded for supporting information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There was no national system of schooling, but education became increasingly valuable in Elizabethan England due to the growth of humanism, Protestantism and increasing global trade.• Educational opportunities depended on class and gender, with those receiving an education being mostly boys.• Every town in England had a grammar school by 1577.• Petty schools were set up and run in a teacher's home, which were many for those parents who could not afford to send them to school. These were known as Dame schools for girls. <p>Accept other appropriate features and supporting information.</p>	

Question 2

Question	
	<p>Describe two features of the Elizabethan poor laws.</p> <p>Target: knowledge of key features and characteristics of the period.</p>
<p>Marking Instructions</p> <p>Award one mark for each valid feature identified up to a maximum of two features. The second mark should be awarded for supporting information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The 1563 Statute of Artificers was created to ensure that poor relief was collected, with anybody refusing to pay the rates being imprisoned.• The 1572 Vagabonds Act introduced harsh punishments for vagrants, with towns and cities given the responsibility of finding work for the able bodied poor. However, these were rarely applied.• The 1576 Poor Relief Act distinguished between the able bodied and impotent poor, and aimed to help the former find work.• The poor laws were a recognition that unemployment was a genuine problem, not just a sign of laziness. <p>Accept other appropriate features and supporting information.</p>	

Question 3

Question	
	<p>Describe two features of the Elizabethan religious settlement. Target: knowledge of key features and characteristics of the period.</p>
<p>Marking Instructions</p> <p>Award one mark for each valid feature identified up to a maximum of two features. The second mark should be awarded for supporting information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The religious settlement wanted to find a compromise in England's religion, which meant establishing a form of Protestantism that Catholics could accept.• The Act of Supremacy made Elizabeth the supreme governor of the Church of England, with all clergy having to swear an oath of allegiance to her.• The Act of Uniformity introduced a new set form of church service, with the wording deliberately unclear to keep both Catholics and Protestants happy. The Act also ordered that everyone was to attend church on a Sunday and other holy days, or be fined one shilling for every absence.• The Royal Injunctions helped to further establish the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity. <p>Accept other appropriate features and supporting information.</p>	



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Question 1

Question	
	<p>Explain why the first colonisation of Virginia failed.</p> <p>Your answer may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Native American resistance;• The inexperience of colonists
<p>Marking Instructions</p> <p>Analytical explanation directed consistently at the question. Logical structure.</p> <p>Accurate relevant information selected to answer the question.</p> <p>No access to L4 for answers that do not go beyond suggested points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The colonists left England too late to reach Virginia in time to plant crops. The colonists were ill suited to the hot and humid climate, particularly as food rotted quickly.• The <i>Tiger</i> became damaged during the voyage, meaning the food was ruined – there was now no chance of establishing a self-sufficient colony.• The colonists were not prepared for the hard work that would be required to establish a working colony: many thought they were simply going to get rich quickly. This led to disagreements between the colonists, particularly as using Native Americans as labour was problematic.• The local Chief who ruled Roanoke Island, Wingina, was an unreliable partner, and soon turned against the English settlers. This led to violent clashes between the natives and English, particularly as the hardships of winter set in. <p>Accept other appropriate features and supporting information.</p>	

Question 2

Question	
	<p>Explain why the Spanish Armada failed to depose Elizabeth and impose a new Catholic government in England.</p> <p>Your answer may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communication issues• English naval tactics
<p>Marking Instructions</p> <p>Analytical explanation directed consistently at the question. Logical structure. Accurate relevant information selected to answer the question. No access to L4 for answers that do not go beyond suggested points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Philip II decided to launch the Spanish Armada in October 1585, with 130 ships, 2,431 guns and around 30,000 men sent to sail along the English Channel to the Netherland, join up with the Duke of Parma, and attack England through Kent.• England had a superior navy: they had galleons that were deliberately designed to be easier and faster to manoeuvre. The English ships could fire more cannon balls at the Spanish with more speed.• The Spanish were poorly supplied, and were hit with bad weather on their voyage, giving England more time to prepare.• The Spanish had an unreliable partner in the Duke of Parma, as he did not control any deep sea ports, and it was also difficult to communicate with him.• The Spanish Armada was spotted early in the English Channel on 29th July 1588.• Phillip II was a poor leader, ignoring his military commanders. Elisabeth I, however, left the key decisions to the experts: Francis Drake, the Earl of Nottingham and Lord Seymour. <p>Accept other appropriate features and supporting information.</p>	

Question 3

Question	
	<p>Explain why poverty increased in Elizabethan England.</p> <p>Your answer may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enclosure• Population Growth
<p>Marking Instructions</p> <p>Analytical explanation directed consistently at the question. Logical structure. Accurate relevant information selected to answer the question. No access to L4 for answers that do not go beyond suggested points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• England's population grew by 35%, particularly in cities and towns, increasing the demand for food, which led to inflation and increased poverty.• Poor harvest exacerbated inflation and starvation.• Poverty also increased because wages did not rise as fast as prices, particularly as with more people wanting to work, employers could cut wages.• As the demand for land increased, with the rise of population, so landowners increased their rents, leading to evictions for those who could not afford the entry fee.• Sheep farming became more popular, which took over the land that had been used for growing crops. This led to problems with food supplies. As sheep farming did not require as much labour, so unemployment also increased.• Enclosure led to ordinary farm labourers suffering, as they could not afford increased rents. More efficient techniques for growing crops led to fewer labourers being needed, which reduced landowners' costs.• Enclosure led to a reduction in access to common land for subsistence farming – this was vital to poorer people being able to graze pigs, collect firewood or even forage for food.• Poor relations between Spain and England led to embargos with the Netherlands, leading to a further big increase in unemployment. <p>Accept other appropriate features and supporting information.</p>	



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Question 1

Question	
	<p>“The main reason for the voyages of exploration that were undertaken during Elizabeth I’s reign was to fulfil colonists’ desires for adventure and discovery.” How far do you agree?</p> <p>Your answer may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sir Francis Drake and Walter Raleigh• Technological advances
<p>Marking Instructions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the question focus, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2]• Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]• Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2]• No access to Level 4 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points. <p>Support for the statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Men from the gentry and nobility went on voyages in the hope of adventure and making a quick fortune.• The publication of accounts of voyages to the Americas, and the treasures to be found there, persuaded people to venture into the unknown.• There were rumours that the Americas had an abundance of different crops and precious metals. <p>Counterarguments to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New trading opportunities: the conflict with Spain and the Netherlands led to English merchants wanting to find new cloth markets and products to sell.• Jealousy and revenge: Spain was becoming increasingly rich due to silver mines in Peru, as well as the export of exotic crops such as sugar cane and tobacco. Sir Francis Drake’s main purpose was to raid Spanish colonies in the Pacific.• Technological changes: navigation became more precise, with Thomas Harriot making it easier to calculate the true sailing direction of a trip. The Mercator map was developed in 1569 which could use longitude and latitude to place lands more accurately on a map.• Naval advances: larger, more stable, more manoeuvrable ships were created, all with better fire power, which made trans-Atlantic crossings more likely to succeed. <p>Accept other appropriate features and supporting information.</p>	

Question 2

Question	
	<p>“Mary, Queen of Scots, was the main threat faced by Elizabeth I, 1558-68.” How far do you agree? Your answer may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mary, Queen of Scots’ arrival in England, 1568• Crucifix controversy
<p>Marking Instructions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the question focus, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2]• Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]• Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2]• No access to Level 4 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points. <p>Support for the statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mary had a legitimate claim to the English throne and was the focus of several plots to depose Elizabeth after fleeing to England in 1568.• Mary’s French family, the Guise, were very powerful. They formed a Catholic League against Protestantism in France and supported the plots against Elizabeth. <p>Counterarguments to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elizabeth cleverly overcame Mary’s threat through the Treaty of Edinburgh, 1560.• The question of Elizabeth’s marriage was a prominent issue from the beginning of the reign.• Elizabeth had to work out a religious settlement following the reign of her sister, and this was an immediate issue on accession.• Mary, Queen of Scots, had a claim to the throne of England which was a challenge for Elizabeth, whose own legitimacy was open to question. Mary had support from groups of English Catholics and some foreign nations.• Elizabeth needed to ensure that the royal household and Privy Council were her own choice and loyal to her.• There was a fear that there could be a religious war with European Catholic nations, particularly France, following the religious changes in England.• A war would have to involve invasion because after 1558 England had no possessions in mainland Europe (Calais had been lost in 1558).• There were French troops in Scotland, and this posed a problem for Elizabeth and the security of England because England was still technically at war with France.• The invasion threat was heightened by the presence in England of Catholics ready to support an invading force. <p>Accept other appropriate features and supporting information.</p>	

Question 3

Question	
	<p>“The Revolt of the Northern Earls was the most significant threat to Elizabeth I, 1569-88.” How far do you agree?</p> <p>Your answer may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Revolt of the Northern Earls• The Spanish Armada
<p>Marking Instructions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the question focus, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2]• Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]• Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2]• No access to Level 4 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points. <p>Support for the statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Revolt of the Northern Earls was the first and most serious rebellious act by English Catholics against Elizabeth I.• The Revolt led to Pius VI excommunicating Elizabeth I. The papal bull was a profound turning point, as now the loyalties of English Catholics to Elizabeth was always in doubt. A recurring theme of Elizabeth's reign thereafter was dealing with the Catholic threat. <p>Counterarguments to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Revolt of the Northern Earls was easily defeated, therefore illustrating it did not pose a significant threat.• The Ridolfi plot, 1571, served to reinforce the threat posed by Mary and Catholics, both home and abroad. This plot in particular increased the anxiety about Spain's intentions towards Elizabeth.• The Throckmorton plot illustrated the “enemy within” theory was true – Catholic sympathisers really were trying to bring down Elisabeth.• The Babington plot was yet another exam of a Catholic threat wishing to murder Elizabeth, with Mary, Queen of Scots', at the heart of the controversy. The plot illustrated how powerful a threat Spain had become, particular as England was now aiding the Dutch Protestants in a rebellion against the Spanish.• One could argue that Mary, Queen of Scots', was a more significant threat, giving she was at the heart of many of the threats that mortally challenged Elizabeth's reign. <p>Accept other appropriate features and supporting information.</p>	

Question 4

Question	
	<p>“Elizabeth’s religious settlement was a broad success.” How far do you agree? Your answer may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Act of Supremacy• The Vestment Controversy
<p>Marking Instructions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the question focus, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2]• Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]• Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2]• No access to Level 4 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points. <p>Support for the statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elizabeth’s religious settlement, including the Act of Supremacy, the Act of Uniformity and the Royal Injunctions, were broadly followed. The Ecclesiastical High Commission was established with the job of maintaining discipline within the church and enforcing the queen’s settlement.• The settlement was deliberately vague in places, to accommodate different religious interpretations: the new Book of Common Prayer, for example, was unclear so that Catholics could take it as meaning the bread and wine became the body and blood of Christ, while Protestants could take it as simply an act of remembrance. Moreover, the Royal Injunctions referred to “fake” miracles, leaving the possibility that there might be real ones, to keep Catholics happy.• 8,000 priests took the oath of supremacy to Elizabeth under the Act of Supremacy, close to 80%, showing the settlement was broadly successful.• The vast majority of ordinary people accepted Elizabeth’s religious settlement and attended the Church of England services, even though many of them held onto Catholic beliefs.• Elizabeth was able to deal successfully with the vestment controversy: thanks to Matthew Parker’s additional guidance for priests, and a special exhibition in London, the majority of priests consented to Elizabeth’s insistence that special vestments must be worn, despite some opposition. <p>Counterarguments to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Only one bishop in the entire country took the oath of supremacy, with all others having to step down and Elizabeth having to appoint 27 new bishops.• Not all areas of the country adopted Elizabeth’s policies as quickly as others: places like Lancashire, where Catholics were the majority, were slow to change to the new services.• The first visitations of churches and clergy by bishops to ensure everybody was following the religious settlement in 1559 led to 400 clergy being dismissed. In some cases, these visitations led to a great deal of destruction of decorations and statues in churches.• The crucifix controversy, where some Puritan bishops threatened to resign, led to Elizabeth backing down on her insistence that each church should display a crucifix – she was simply too weak to ignore the concerns of Puritans.• By 1565, it was clear that not all clergy were wearing what the queen had commanded, and some were not following instructions on how to conduct services properly.• If Elizabeth’s religious policies were successful, then the sustained Catholic plots to dethrone her simply would not have occurred: the revolt of the northern earls in 1569, the Ridolfi plot of 1571, the Throckmorton plot of 1583 and the Babington plot of 1586 were all driven by the desire to install a Catholic monarch and undermine Elizabeth and her policies. <p>Accept other appropriate features and supporting information.</p>	

Question 5

Question	
	<p>“Philip II launched the Spanish Armada mainly as a response to Drake’s actions in the New World.” How far do you agree? Your answer may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Treaty of Nonsuch, 1585• The Papal Bull, 1570
<p>Marking Instructions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the question focus, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2]• Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]• Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2]• No access to Level 4 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points. <p>Support for the statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drake’s actions against Spain and her colonies, along with his demands to land in north California, made it clear that England did not accept Spain’s domination of the Americas.• Drake’s actions boosted the finances of England, to launching the Armada would have helped to stop England growing financial challenge to Spain. <p>Counterarguments to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Religious: Philip wanted to get rid of heresy; the papacy had wanted Elizabeth I overthrow since the Papal Bull, and Philip was a devout Catholic; the pop had also promised to forgive the sins of all those taking part in the Armada if the invasion was successful.• Political: England would have been a useful financial and geographical addition to Philip II’s empire; this was a retaliation against Elizabeth’s signing of the Treaty of Nonsuch in August 1585, which effectively put England and Spain at war, when she had agreed to intervene directly in the Netherlands on the side of the rebels.• Philip II wanted to take advantage of circumstances at the time, which included: Spain’s acquiring of Portugal in 1580, further strengthening her military and financial power; the Duke of Parma’s success in the Netherlands since 1579, against Elizabeth’s allies; and Elizabeth I’s hesitation to start a war suggested her vulnerability, proving an opportune moment for Spain to attack. <p>Accept other appropriate features and supporting information.</p>	

Question 6

Question	
	<p>“Poverty in Elizabethan England increased mainly due to changes in agricultural policy.” How far do you agree?</p> <p>Your answer may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The enclosure system• Population growth
<p>Marking Instructions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the question focus, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2]• Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]• Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2]• No access to Level 4 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points. <p>Support for the statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enclosure led to ordinary farm labourers suffering, as they could not afford increased rents. More efficient techniques for growing crops led to fewer labourers being needed, which reduced landowners' costs.• Enclosure led to a reduction in access to common land for subsistence farming – this was vital to poorer people being able to graze pigs, collect firewood or even forage for food. <p>Counterarguments to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• England's population grew by 35%, particularly in cities and towns, increasing the demand for food, which led to inflation and increased poverty.• Poor harvest exacerbated inflation and starvation.• Poverty also increased because wages did not rise as fast as prices, particularly as with more people wanting to work, employers could cut wages.• As the demand for land increased, with the rise of population, so landowners increased their rents, leading to evictions for those who could not afford the entry fee.• Sheep farming became more popular, which took over the land that had been used for growing crops. This led to problems with food supplies. As sheep farming did not require as much labour, so unemployment also increased.• Poor relations between Spain and England led to embargos with the Netherlands, leading to a further big increase in unemployment. <p>Accept other appropriate features and supporting information.</p>	

Section A:
Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88

1 Describe two features of the Elizabethan education system.

(4)

1. _____

2. _____

(Total for Question 1 = 4)

2 Describe two features of the Elizabethan poor laws.

(4)

1. _____

2. _____

(Total for Question 2 = 4)

3 Describe two features of the Elizabethan religious settlement.

(4)

1. _____

2. _____

(Total for Question 3 = 4)

Section A:
Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88

(Total for Question 1 = 12)

(Total for Question 2 = 12)

(Total for Question 3 = 12)

Section A:
Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 "The main reason for the voyages of exploration that were undertaken during Elizabeth I's reign was to fulfil colonists' desires for adventure and discovery." How far do you agree?

You may use the following in your answer:

- Sir Francis Drake and Walter Raleigh
- Technological advances

You must also use information of your own.

(16)

OR

2 "Mary, Queen of Scots, was the main threat faced by Elizabeth I, 1558-68." How far do you agree?

You may use the following in your answer:

- Mary, Queen of Scots' arrival in England, 1568
- the Crucifix Controversy

You must also use information of your own.

(16)

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 "The Revolt of the Northern Earls was the most significant threat to Elizabeth I, 1569-88." How far do you agree?

You may use the following in your answer:

- The Babington Plot
- The Spanish Armada

You must also use information of your own.

(16)

OR

4 "Elizabeth's religious settlement was a broad success." How far do you agree?

Your answer may include:

- The Act of Supremacy
- The Vestment Controversy

You must also use information of your own.

(16)

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

EITHER

5 "Philip II launched the Spanish Armada mainly as a response to Drake's actions in the New World." How far do you agree?

Your answer may include:

- The Treaty of Nonsuch, 1585
- The Papal Bull, 1570

You must also use information of your own.

(16)

OR

6 "Poverty in Elizabethan England increased mainly due to changes in agricultural policy." How far do you agree?

Your answer may include:

- The enclosure system
- Population growth

You must also use information of your own.

(16)

Question – Describe two features of... (4)

For Example:

Describe two features of the Elizabethan religious settlement.

Important prompt words

Describe – Briefly gives details about

Two – Give more than one (not the same twice)

Features – important characteristics

Elizabethan religious settlement– This is the topic of the question (i.e. the policy that you need to describe)

Key Requirements of the Question:

- Two different features
- At least one piece of supporting information about each feature
- The use of precise historical evidence such as dates, names, places, statistics, etc.
- Two short paragraphs (3 sentence max for each)
- Max of 5 mins for your answer



Question – Describe two features of... (4)

Type of Answer:	Marks	Description:
Average	1 - 2	Gives one accurate feature with little or no extra information.
Perfect	3 - 4	Gives two accurate features, in a clearly structured paragraph, with precise evidence that focuses on the question.

Important Sentence Starters

One key feature of...
A second key feature of...

What mark would you give this answer?

One key feature of the Elizabethan religious settlement was the Act of Supremacy. This made Elizabeth the supreme governor of the Church of England, with all clergy having to swear an oath of allegiance to her.

A second key feature of the Elizabethan religious settlement was that it was a compromise between two forms of Christianity.

Question – Describe two key features of...(4)

For Example:

Describe two key features of the Elizabethan religious settlement.

Your task – (In groups of four)

- One person must write down two causes behind the Elizabethan religious settlement.
- One person must write down two new rules that were made as a results of the Elizabethan religious settlement.
- One person must write down two consequences of the Elizabethan religious settlement.
- One person needs to structure your response into two short paragraphs, with no more than 3 sentences in each.

Question – Explain why...(12)

For Example:

Explain why poverty increased in Elizabethan England.

You may use the following points in your answer to help you:

- Enclosure
- Population Growth

You must also use information of your own.

Important prompt words

Explain – Show what the causes of this event was

Poverty – This is the topic of the question

Increased – This is the change that you have to explain why it occurred

May – What you can use (and probably should)

Must – You must include points outside of the question

Enclosure – A new system of organising land in Elizabethan England

Population – The number of people that are alive

Key Requirements of the Question:

- The use of precise and accurate historical evidence.
- At least three paragraphs (3 sentence min) which are organised into themes
- Each factor is put into a hierarchy of importance, and the interplay between each factor is explained
- The first sentence of each paragraph answers the question, using the words in the question
- Maximum of 6 minutes per paragraph
- Maximum of 20 minutes for your answer



Question – Explain why...(12)

Type of Answer:	Marks	Description:
Basic	1 – 4	You briefly describe one or two reasons why an event occurred. The information you use may sometimes be accurate. The answer will sometimes answer the question.
Good	5-9	You explain two reasons why the event occurred. You give accurate and relevant information to support your points. You address only points given to you in the question.
Excellent	10 - 12	You explain three clear reasons why the event occurred. You address causes outside of those given to you in the question. Your reasons are placed into an order of importance and justified.

Important Sentence Starters

The most important reason why...

A secondary reason why...

An exacerbating reason why...

This dramatically/noticeably/partially increased the likelihood of _____ happening because...



Question – Explain why...(12)

For Example:

Explain why poverty increased in Elizabethan England.

You may use the following points in your answer to help you:

- Enclosure
- Population Growth

You must also use information of your own.

Your task – (In pairs)

Step 1: Write down all the different reasons why poverty increased in Elizabethan England.

Step 2: Categorise your reasons into themes – demographic, political, economic and/or social.

Step 3: For each reason, can you explain how far each reason made poverty increasing more likely?

Step 4: Can you place your reasons into an order of importance? Your most important factor should be so significant, that poverty would not have increased if this factor did not exist...

Question – Reach a judgement on ...(16)

For Example:

“The main reason for the voyages of exploration that were undertaken during Elizabeth I’s reign was to fulfil colonists’ desires for adventure and discovery.” How far do you agree?

You may use the following points in your answer to help you:

- Sir Francis Drake and Walter Raleigh
- Technological advances

You must also use information of your own.

Important prompt words

Main reason– The most important reason/change/effect you need to reach a judgement on

How far– To what extent and in what ways do you agree or disagree?

Adventure and discovery – The cause that you need to reach a judgement on

May – What you can use (and probably should)

Must – You must include points outside of the question

Sir Francis Drake and Walter Raleigh – The most famous English explorers and merchants who discovered and explored the “New World”

Technological advances– The changes in science and circumnavigation that allowed explorers to travel across the Atlantic

Key Requirements of the Question:

- The use of precise and accurate historical evidence.
- You reach a judgement on the statement: if you agree, you say why; and if you disagree, you say why.
- At least three paragraphs (3 sentence min) which are organised into themes
- Each factor is put into a hierarchy of importance, and the interplay between each factor is explained
- The first sentence of each paragraph answers the question, using the words in the question
- Maximum of 9 minutes per paragraph; and 3 minutes for a conclusion
- Maximum of 30 minutes for your answer



Question – Reach a judgement on ...(16)

Type of Answer:	Marks	Description:
Basic	1 – 3	You briefly describe one or two reasons why an event occurred. The information you use may sometimes be accurate. The answer will sometimes answer the question.
Average	5-9	You reach a judgement on the question, and you use some accurate and relevant information to support your points. You address only points given to you in the question. You can only present a one sided argument.
Good	10-12	You reach a judgement on the question, which is well supported with accurate and relevant information. You address points which both agree and disagree with the statement. You address points outside of those given to you in the question.
Excellent	13 - 16	Your judgement is explicit and well justified with the use of a wide range of accurate and relevant information. You address causes outside of those given to you in the question. You will start to consider the weight of your evidence, before reaching a powerful and convincing conclusion.



Question – Reach a judgement on...(16)

“The main reason for the voyages of exploration that were undertaken during Elizabeth I’s reign was to fulfil colonists’ desires for adventure and discovery.”

How far do you agree?

You may use the following points in your answer to help you:

- Sir Francis Drake and Walter Raleigh
- Technological advances

You must also use information of your own.

Your task – (In pairs)

Step 1: Spilt your page into two columns. In one column, write down all the evidence that supports the statement in the question.

Step 2: In the other column, write down all the evidence that disagrees with the statement in the question.

Step 3: Look at the weight of the evidence in each of your columns. Can the two of you reach a judgement on which viewpoint you think is more convincing and why?

Step 4: Complete the decision tree on the next slide to help you write your conclusion...

Question – Reach a judgement on...(16)

“The main reason for the voyages of exploration that were undertaken during Elizabeth I’s reign was to fulfil colonists’ desires for adventure and discovery.”

How far do you agree?

You may use the following points in your answer to help you:

- Sir Francis Drake and Walter Raleigh
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YES



NO

Path 1, Part 1: *If you do agree, why do you think it was more important than other factors?*

Path 2, Part 1: *If you do not agree, why do you not think this was the most important factor and why?*



Path 1, Part 2: *So what other less important factors were there and how, if at all, did they contribute to colonists’ departing on their voyages of exploration?*

Path 2, Part 2: *So then what do you think is the most important reason, more so than the desire for adventure and discovery, and why?*