

GCSE

WJEC GCSE History

Approved by Qualifications Wales

Sample Assessment Materials

Unit 1: An in-depth study on Welsh history

Medieval

Section A: Rhys ap Gruffydd, Prince of Deheubarth c.1132–1197

Section B: Owain Glyndwr c.1354–1416

Teaching from 2026

For award from 2028



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SAMPLE

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GCSE

3130UA0-1

GCSE History – Unit 1

An in-depth study on Welsh history

1: Medieval

1 hour

SAMPLE ASSESSMENT MATERIALS

Additional materials

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

Instructions to candidates

Answer all questions in **either** section A **or** Section B.

Answers to questions 3b, 4b / 7b, 8b should be written in continuous text (full sentences and paragraphs).

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do **not** use gel pen or correction fluid.

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet. Follow the instructions on the front of the answer booklet.

Use both sides of the paper.

Write the question number in the two boxes in the left-hand margin at the start of each answer, for example

0	1
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Leave at least two lines between each answer.

Information for candidates

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

The sources and interpretations used in this examination paper may have been amended, adapted or abridged from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

The sources used may include words that are no longer in common use and are now regarded as pejorative terminology. Their inclusion reflects the time and place of the original version of these sources.

Answer all questions in **either** Section A **or** Section B

Section A

1.1 Rhys ap Gruffydd, Prince of Deheubarth c.1132–1197

0 1 Answer **all** parts of Question 1.

Select the correct answers to the following questions using the table below. **[5]**

- (a) Which castle was captured by Deheubarth in 1145?
- (b) When was Ceredigion recaptured from Gwynedd?
- (c) Where is Rhys ap Gruffydd buried?
- (d) Which member of the English royal family tried to persuade Rhys ap Gruffydd not to attack his neighbours in 1189?
- (e) When did Rhys ap Gruffydd become ruler of Deheubarth?

1155	John of England	Carmarthen
Richard I of England	Raglan	1158
St Davids	1153	Henry II of England

0 2 Explain why there was conflict in South Wales between 1146 and 1170. **[10]**

0 3

This is a two-part question. Answer part (a) then part (b). Part (b) must be answered in continuous text.

- (a) Describe the wars that Rhys ap Gruffydd fought against his Norman neighbours between 1189 and 1196. [5]
- (b) How valuable is **Item 1** to our understanding of the reasons why Rhys ap Gruffydd became involved in warfare between 1189 and 1196? [15]

Item 1	Thomas Jones Pierce, a medieval historian, writing in the article “Rhys ap Gruffydd (1132–1197), Lord of Deheubarth” in the <i>Dictionary of Welsh Biography</i> (1959)
His last years were dominated by the disobedience of his sons, and by Richard I’s lack of interest in the special position which Rhys ap Gruffydd had held under Henry II. Believing attack to be the best means of defence, Lord Rhys resumed attacks against his Norman neighbours, which continued until the end of his life.	

0 4

This is a two-part question. Answer part (a) then part (b). Part (b) must be answered in continuous text.

(a) Outline Rhys ap Gruffydd's relations with Henry II between 1170 and 1189. [5]

(b) To what extent do **Item 2** and **Item 3** persuade you that Rhys ap Gruffydd was successful between 1170 and 1189? [20]

Item 2	David Ross, a historian, writing in his general-interest history book <i>Wales, History of a Nation</i> (2005)
When Lord Rhys [ap Gruffydd] established his rule in Ceredigion he took over patronage of the newly built abbey at Strata Florida. It was rebuilt, enlarged and given large amounts of land. Welsh lords and princes would come here in their old age to prepare for death and burial. Strata Florida became the most important abbey in Wales.	

Item 3	An anonymous author, writing in the entry for 1176 in <i>Brut y Tywysogion</i> a Welsh translation of a lost Latin text <i>Chronicle of the Princes of Wales</i> . It is likely that the translation was made by Welsh monks at the abbey of Strata Florida.
And then Lord Rhys held a special feast at Cardigan and he set two kinds of contests. One between the bards and poets, and another between the harpists, the pipers and other players of stringed instruments. And he set two chairs for the winners of these contests. He also made them rich with great gifts.	

END OF SECTION A

Please turn over for Section B

Section B

1.2 Owain Glyndwr c. 1354–1416

0 5 Answer **all** parts of Question 5.

Select the correct answers to the following questions using the table below. **[5]**

- (a) Who was Owain Glyndwr's wife?
- (b) For which English lord did Owain Glyndwr do military service in Scotland?
- (c) When was the Battle of Mynydd Hyddgen?
- (d) Where did Owain Glyndwr hold a Welsh parliament?
- (e) When did Owain Glyndwr refuse a pardon from King Henry IV?

Harlech	John of Gaunt	1401
Elen Ferch Thomas ap Llywelyn	1406	Margaret Hanmer
1411	Earl of Arundel	Machynlleth

0 6 Explain why support from outside Wales was important to Owain Glyndwr during his reign as Prince of Wales.

[10]

0 7 This is a two-part question. Answer part (a) then part (b). Part (b) must be answered in continuous text.

(a) Describe the mystery surrounding Owain Glyndwr's death. [5]

(b) How valuable is **Item 1** to our understanding of the last years of Owain Glyndwr's revolt? [15]

Item 1	An unknown author writing in the article "Final days of Owain Glyndwr" on the website of the <i>Owain Glyndwr Society</i> (updated in 2017)
By 1412 Glyndwr had lost control of most of the territory he had previously held. Some areas were still defiant, but not enough to provide effective resistance. An exception to this was Meirionnydd, where the English crown had difficulty in exerting its control, and resistance continued until Glyndwr's death.	

0 8

This is a two-part question. Answer part (a) then part (b). Part (b) must be answered in continuous text.

- a) Describe the Battle of Mynydd Hyddgen. [5]
- b) To what extent do **Item 2** and **Item 3** persuade you that Henry IV's policies led to increased support in Wales for the Welsh Revolt? [20]

Item 2	An extract from the Penal Laws against the Welsh passed by Henry IV's Parliament in 1402.
It is ordered that no Englishman be convicted by any Welshman but by Englishmen. It is ordered that no Welshman shall be armed upon pain of imprisonment. It is ordered that no Welshman shall have his own castle, fortress nor defended house.	

Item 3	Gideon Brough, a university lecturer in medieval History, writing in his academic book <i>The Rise and Fall of Owain Glyndwr – England, France and the Welsh Rebellion in the Late Middle Ages</i> (2017)
The Battle of Bryn Glas in 1402 had a significant impact on support for the Welsh Revolt. This showed that the Welsh were organised, well prepared, and well led, and that they were following a plan that was working. The English lost a lot of men and their equipment was used to strengthen the Welsh military. The revolt grew in strength and began to overwhelm the English army and the English government in Wales.	

END OF PAPER

MARK SCHEME

Guidance for examiners

Generic marking principles

- Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).
- Answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.
- Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).
- Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Positive marking

It should be remembered that candidates are writing under examination conditions and credit should be given for what the candidate writes, rather than adopting the approach of penalising him/her for any omissions. It should be possible for a very good response to achieve full marks and a very poor one to achieve zero marks. Marks should not be deducted for a less than perfect answer if it satisfies the criteria of the mark scheme.

For questions that are objective or points based, the mark scheme should be applied precisely. Marks should be awarded as indicated and no further subdivision made.

Mark schemes often list points which may be included in candidates' answers. The list is not exhaustive. The inclusion of '*Credit any other valid response.*' (or similar instruction) within mark schemes allows for the possible variation in candidates' responses. Credit should be given according to the accuracy and relevance of candidates' answers.

Appropriate terminology is reflected in exemplar responses in mark schemes. However, unless there is a specific requirement within a question, candidates may be awarded marks where the answer is accurate but expressed in their own words.

Banded mark schemes

For band-marked questions mark schemes are in two parts; the indicative content and the assessment grid.

The indicative content suggests the range of points and issues which may be included in candidates' answers. It can be used to assess the quality of the candidate's response. As noted above, indicative content is not intended to be exhaustive, and candidates do not have to include all the indicative content to reach the highest level of the mark scheme.

However, to reach the highest level of the mark scheme a candidate must meet the requirements of the highest mark band. Where a response is not creditworthy, that is, it contains nothing of any significance to the mark scheme, or where no response has been provided, no marks should be awarded.

The marking of banded mark questions should always be positive. This means that, for each candidate's response, marks are accumulated for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding: they are not deducted from a maximum on the basis of errors or omissions.

Examiners should first read and annotate the candidate's answer to pick out the evidence that is being assessed in that question. The mark scheme can then be applied. This is done as a two-stage process.

Stage 1 – Deciding on the band

Beginning at the lowest band, examiners should look at the candidate's answer and check whether it matches the descriptors for that band. If the descriptors at the lowest band are satisfied, examiners should move up to the next band and repeat this process for each band until the descriptors match the answer.

If an answer covers different aspects of different bands within the mark scheme, a 'best fit' approach should be adopted to decide on the band and then the candidate's response should be used to decide on the mark within the band. For instance, if a response is mainly in band 2 but with a limited amount of band 3 content, the answer would be placed in band 2, but the mark awarded would be close to the top of band 2 as a result of the band 3 content.

Examiners should not seek to mark candidates down as a result of small omissions in minor areas of an answer.

Stage 2 – Deciding on the mark

During standardising (the marking conference), detailed advice from the Principal Examiner on the qualities of each mark band will be given. Examiners will then receive examples of answers in each mark band that have been awarded a mark by the Principal Examiner. Examiners should mark the examples and compare their marks with those of the Principal Examiner.

When marking, examiners can use these examples to decide whether a candidate's response is of a superior, inferior or comparable standard to the example. Examiners are reminded of the need to revisit the answer as they apply the mark scheme in order to confirm that the band and the mark allocated is appropriate to the response provided.

Mark scheme for Section A

Question 1	Answer	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total Mark
(a)	Which castle was captured by Deheubarth in 1145?				
	Carmarthen	1			1
(b)	When was Ceredigion recaptured from Gwynedd?				
	1153	1			1
(c)	Where is Rhys ap Gruffydd buried?				
	St Davids	1			1
(d)	Which member of the English royal family tried to persuade Rhys ap Gruffydd not to attack his neighbours in 1189?				
	John of England	1			1
(e)	When did Rhys ap Gruffydd become ruler of Deheubarth?				
	1155	1			1

Question 2		Total Marks
Explain why there was conflict in South Wales between 1146 and 1170.		[10]
Indicative Content		
Candidates may respond to the question by offering the following suggestions. This material is not prescriptive and other responses may be acceptable.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict was largely the result of the ebb and flow of power in South Wales. The Normans had taken Deheubarth from Rhys ap Tewdwr in 1093 and his family had been fighting for its return since 1116. On the death of Gruffydd ap Rhys, his children – including Rhys ap Gruffydd – had continued to fight for the return of this territory. Norman lords were also unable to intervene in events in Wales. They lacked the support of a strong monarch in England as the throne of England was contested until 1154. This meant that there was ongoing competition with Gwynedd for territory as Owain Gwynedd was also taking advantage of those Norman weaknesses. As power moved back to the English kings, with the accession of Henry II in 1154, there were renewed attacks on the territories of Welsh rulers, including the invasion of Deheubarth. In 1163 Rhys ap Gruffydd made an alliance against the English with Owain Gwynedd as part of a Welsh revolt against English invasions, which resulted in successful campaigns for the Welsh and peace with Henry II by 1170. 		
Band	AO1	AO2
5	<p>5 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response demonstrates relevant and accurate historical knowledge. Understanding is convincing. 	<p>5 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precise, convincing and accurate application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question.
4	<p>4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response demonstrates relevant and mainly accurate historical knowledge. Understanding is clear. 	<p>4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear and mainly accurate application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question.
3	<p>3 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response demonstrates relevant knowledge with some historical accuracy. Understanding is implicit. 	<p>3 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is some accurate application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question, but it is inconsistent.

2	2 marks	2 marks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response demonstrates a limited level of relevant knowledge. Limited evidence of understanding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question.
1	1 mark	1 mark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response demonstrates a minimal level of relevant knowledge. No evidence of understanding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal application of knowledge to address the historical concept in the set question.
0	0 marks	
	No response attempted or nothing worthy of credit.	

SAMPLE

Question 3a		Total Marks
Describe the wars that Rhys ap Gruffydd fought against his Norman neighbours between 1189 and 1196.		[5]
Indicative Content		
Candidates may respond to the question by offering the following suggestions. This material is not prescriptive and other responses may be acceptable.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhys ap Gruffydd attacked the Norman lordships in Pembroke, Haverfordwest and Gower in 1189. As part of this campaign, Rhys captured castles at St Clears, Laugharne and Llansteffan. He ended the siege of Carmarthen in 1189 to go to a meeting with Richard I at Oxford, although Richard never turned up for this meeting. • In 1190 Rhys ap Gruffydd added the Norman lordships of Cydweli and Carnwylion to Deheubarth. Rhys attacked the lands of his son-in-law William Fitzwilliam in 1191, even though he had sworn an oath not to do this. • In 1196, as the English were focusing on the threat from Powys, Rhys seized the opportunity to capture a number of Norman Marcher Lords' castles, including Carmarthen, Colwyn, Radnor and Painscastle. 		
Band	A01	
5	5 marks	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response demonstrates relevant and accurate historical knowledge. Understanding is convincing. 	
4	4 marks	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response demonstrates relevant and mainly accurate historical knowledge. Understanding is clear. 	
3	3 marks	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response demonstrates relevant knowledge with some historical accuracy. Understanding is implicit. 	
2	2 marks	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response demonstrates a limited level of relevant knowledge. Limited evidence of understanding. 	
1	1 mark	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response demonstrates a minimal level of relevant knowledge. No evidence of understanding. 	
0	0 marks	
	No response attempted or nothing worthy of credit.	

Question 3b		Total Marks
<p>How valuable is Item 1 to our understanding of the reasons why Rhys ap Gruffydd became involved in warfare between 1189 and 1196?</p> <p>Item 1: Thomas Jones Pierce, a medieval historian, writing in the article “Rhys ap Gruffydd (1132–1197), Lord of Deheubarth” in the <i>Dictionary of Welsh Biography</i> (1959)</p> <p>His last years were dominated by the disobedience of his sons, and by Richard I’s lack of interest in the special position which Rhys ap Gruffydd had held under Henry II. Believing attack to be the best means of defence, Lord Rhys resumed attacks against his Norman neighbours, which continued until the end of his life.</p>		[15]
Indicative Content		
<p>Candidates may respond to the question by offering the following suggestions. This material is not prescriptive and other responses may be acceptable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The item is valuable to an understanding of why Rhys became involved in warfare at this time as it explains that, towards the end of his life, he had problems with his sons. However, its value is limited as it is important to understand the reasons for these problems, for example his sons, Maelgwn, Rhys Gryg and Maredudd were concerned about the question of succession. • The item also has value in that it states that the Norman lords seemed more of a threat now that Rhys no longer had the support of the King of England. But this too is undermined by the lack of explanation as to why Richard I of England did not give him the same privileges that Henry II had given him. This was nothing to do with Rhys, but a consequence of the difficult relationship between Richard I and his father, Henry II. • The information this item – which is an interpretation – includes is accurate, and this would be expected in an article by a medieval historian. This could be argued to enhance its value in understanding why Rhys became involved in warfare at this late stage; however, it is also brief and undeveloped, but this again would be expected given the interpretation is from a short biographical entry aimed at providing an overview of Rhys’s life. • It may also be suggested that the interpretation’s value is enhanced by it being written by a medieval historian, who may be expected to have a better understanding of this historical context as well as a more in-depth knowledge of contemporary sources. On the other hand, the views expressed may also be somewhat dated in a biography that is over half a century old. • Overall, it could be suggested that the item is valuable in that it provides an expert analysis of the reasons why Rhys ap Gruffydd became involved in warfare between 1189 and 1196, or its brevity and relative outdatedness may be argued to be limiting factors that make it less, rather than more valuable to our understanding of this issue. 		

Band	A02	A03
5	<p>5 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precise, convincing and accurate application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question. 	<p>9–10 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precise, convincing and accurate analysis and evaluation of the items linked to the set question. Valid judgement reached with comprehensive support. Answer expressed clearly in continuous text.
4	<p>4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear and mainly accurate application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question. 	<p>7–8 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear and mainly accurate analysis and evaluation of the items linked to the set question. Valid judgement reached with a good level of support. Answer expressed in continuous text.
3	<p>3 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is some accurate application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question, but it is inconsistent. 	<p>5–6 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inconsistent analysis and evaluation of the items linked to the set question, with some accuracy. Inconsistent judgement reached with some support.
2	<p>2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question 	<p>3–4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited analysis and evaluation of the items. Incomplete judgement reached with limited support.
1	<p>1 mark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question 	<p>1–2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal analysis and evaluation of the items. Superficial judgement reached.
0	<p>0 marks</p> <p>No response attempted or nothing worthy of credit.</p>	

Question 4a		Total Marks
Outline Rhys ap Gruffydd's relations with Henry II between 1170 and 1189.		[5]
Indicative Content		
Candidates may respond to the question by offering the following suggestions. This material is not prescriptive and other responses may be acceptable.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of overlordship: At a meeting in Pembroke in 1171, Henry II agreed to uphold Rhys's territorial gains in return for Rhys recognising his overlordship. • Recognition of Status: In 1172 Henry II acknowledged Rhys as the leading ruler in Wales and appointed him Justiciar, allowing him to govern in Henry's absence, a rare honour for a Welsh prince. • Role in royal government: Rhys's status was strengthened by his attendance at Royal Councils at Gloucester in 1175 and Oxford in 1177. • Unique position: Rhys was the only Welsh ruler to participate in Royal Councils, highlighting his elevated standing with Henry II. • Overall positive relations: The peaceful relations between Rhys and Henry II persisted until Henry's death in 1189. 		
Band	A01	
5	<p style="text-align: center;">5 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response demonstrates relevant and accurate historical knowledge. Understanding is convincing. 	
4	<p style="text-align: center;">4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response demonstrates relevant and mainly accurate historical knowledge. Understanding is clear. 	
3	<p style="text-align: center;">3 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response demonstrates relevant knowledge with some historical accuracy. Understanding is implicit. 	
2	<p style="text-align: center;">2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response demonstrates a limited level of relevant knowledge. Limited evidence of understanding. 	
1	<p style="text-align: center;">1 mark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response demonstrates a minimal level of relevant knowledge. No evidence of understanding. 	
0	<p style="text-align: center;">0 marks</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No response attempted or nothing worthy of credit.</p>	

Question 4b		Total Marks
	<p>To what extent do Item 2 and Item 3 persuade you that Rhys ap Gruffydd was successful between 1170 and 1189?</p> <p>Item 2: David Ross, a historian, writing in his general-interest history book <i>Wales, History of a Nation</i> (2005)</p> <p>When Lord Rhys [ap Gruffydd] established his rule in Ceredigion, he took over patronage of the newly built abbey at Strata Florida. It was rebuilt, enlarged and given large amounts of land. Welsh lords and princes would come here in their old age to prepare for death and burial. Strata Florida became the most important abbey in Wales.</p> <p>Item 3: An anonymous author, writing in the entry for 1176 in <i>Brut y Tywysogion</i> a Welsh translation of a lost Latin text <i>Chronicle of the Princes of Wales</i>. It is likely that the translation was made by Welsh monks at the abbey of Strata Florida.</p> <p>And then Lord Rhys held a special feast at Cardigan and he set two kinds of contests. One between the bards and poets, and another between the harpists, the pipers and other players of stringed instruments. And he set two chairs for the winners of these contests. He also made them rich with great gifts.</p>	[20]
Indicative Content		
<p>Candidates may respond to the question by offering the following suggestions. This material is not prescriptive and other responses may be acceptable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The items are persuasive because both suggest that Rhys enjoyed some successes between 1170 and 1189. Item 2 refers to how he managed to establish his rule in Ceredigion and was able to benefit from the prestige that patronage of Strata Florida afforded him. This cultural dimension is also highlighted in Item 3, which shows that he established the Eisteddfod in South Wales by setting up literary and musical contests. • However, more persuasive is the idea that Rhys was successful because of his relationship with Henry II, who gave him the position of Justiciar in 1172. Henry also invited him to attend the Royal Councils at Gloucester and Oxford in 1175 and 1177 respectively. • Item 2, which is a modern interpretation, offers an overview of the period. Written by a historian, it may be argued to offer a credible analysis of Rhys, with the caveat that as it is from a general-interest history book, which covers the history of Wales, it would necessarily offer only a brief overview of this period. Regardless, as it is from a history book that focuses on the history of Wales, the author will likely understand the importance of abbeys in the history of Wales. 		

- Item 3, on the other hand, is a contemporary source, and the argument that Rhys was successful is lent credence by the suggestion that he was successful in bringing about a cultural innovation. However, it will likely be noted that his successes would be stressed in an account written by the monks of an Abbey he was patronising. It may also be noted that, as this is from 1176, Item 3 can only provide a partial account of his achievements across the period (in fact, as an entry in a chronicle, it would only refer to that one year). Furthermore, this item is a translation of a lost Latin document and the veracity of the translation is impossible to gauge.
- Overall, the items are persuasive, to a point, that Rhys enjoyed some successes at this time, as they indicate the cultural achievements Rhys made. Allied with his good relationship with Henry II of England, it will likely be concluded that the period from 1170 to 1189 was a period of success for Rhys ap Gruffydd.

Band	AO2	AO3
5	<p>9–10 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precise, convincing and accurate application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question. 	<p>9–10 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precise, convincing and accurate analysis and evaluation of the items linked to the set question. • Valid judgement reached with comprehensive support. • Answer expressed clearly in continuous text.
4	<p>7–8 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and mainly accurate application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question. 	<p>7–8 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and mainly accurate analysis and evaluation of the items linked to the set question. • Valid judgement reached with a good level of support. • Answer expressed in continuous text.
3	<p>5–6 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some accurate application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question, but it is inconsistent. 	<p>5–6 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconsistent analysis and evaluation of the items linked to the set question, with some accuracy. • Inconsistent judgement reached with some support.
2	<p>3–4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question. 	<p>3–4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited analysis and evaluation of the items. • Incomplete judgement reached with limited support.

1	1–2 marks	1–2 marks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal application of knowledge to address the historical concept in the set question. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal analysis and evaluation of the items. Superficial judgement reached.
0	0 marks No response attempted or nothing worthy of credit.	

SAMPLE

Mark scheme for Section B

Question 5	Answer	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total Mark
(a)	Who was Owain Glyndwr's wife?				
	Margaret Hanmer	1			1
(b)	For which English lord did Owain Glyndwr do military service in Scotland?				
	John of Gaunt	1			1
(c)	When was the Battle of Mynydd Hyddgen?				
	1401	1			1
(d)	Where did Owain Glyndwr hold a Welsh parliament?				
	Machynlleth	1			1
(e)	When did Owain Glyndwr refuse a pardon from King Henry IV?				
	1411	1			1

Question 6			Total Marks
Explain why support from outside of Wales was important to Owain Glyndwr during his reign as Prince of Wales.			[10]
Indicative Content			
<p>Candidates may respond to the question by offering the following suggestions. This material is not prescriptive and other responses may be acceptable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outside support helped Owain Glyndwr to win important battles such as Stalling Down [Bryn Owain] in 1403, where French and Welsh forces fought side by side. Owain Glyndwr was fortunate that this was a time when England, his main threat, had a lot of enemies who wanted to him gain an advantage over Henry IV. England was in the middle of the prolonged Hundred Years' War with France at this time. • International support also secured Glyndwr recognition as Prince of Wales, which was why foreign envoys from France, Scotland and Spain attended his 1404 parliament in Machynlleth. French and Scottish ships patrolled the coast of Wales attacking English bases and reducing the risk of a large-scale attack from the sea against Glyndwr. The 1406 Penal letter saw Glyndwr propose joint action with France against the English which would have helped him to maintain the momentum of his revolt, just as his military campaigns in Wales began to falter. • Outside support from factions within England also helped to support Glyndwr's push for independence and assert his rule over Wales. The Percy family felt a lack of recognition and reward for their role in recent wars with Scotland, while Edmund Mortimer had a claim of his own to the throne of England. The 1405 Tripartite Indenture saw Glyndwr receive support from the English lords Henry Percy and Mortimer to divide the kingdom between them, showing how serious their support for this cause was. 			
Band	AO1	AO2	
5	<p>5 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response demonstrates relevant and accurate historical knowledge. Understanding is convincing. 	<p>5 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precise, convincing and accurate application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question. 	
4	<p>4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response demonstrates relevant and mainly accurate historical knowledge. Understanding is clear. 	<p>4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and mainly accurate application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question. 	

3	3 marks	3 marks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response demonstrates relevant knowledge with some historical accuracy. Understanding is implicit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is some accurate application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question, but it is inconsistent.
2	2 marks	2 marks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response demonstrates a limited level of relevant knowledge. Limited evidence of understanding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question.
1	1 mark	1 mark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response demonstrates a minimal level of relevant knowledge. No evidence of understanding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal application of knowledge to address the historical concept in the set question.
0	0 marks No response attempted or nothing worthy of credit.	

Question 7a		Total Marks
Describe the mystery surrounding Owain Glyndwr's death.		[5]
Indicative Content		
Candidates may respond to the question by offering the following suggestions. This material is not prescriptive and other responses may be acceptable.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little is known directly about Owain Glyndwr after his disappearance in 1414, although it is known that he rejected pardons from Henry IV and his successor Henry V, even though these rejections came through third parties. His death was reported by one of his followers in 1415 but this was never formally confirmed. • Glyndwr's burial place is unknown – some people think Glyndwr is buried near Corwen where his estates had been, others say he is buried in Herefordshire where his daughters had married local landowners. • There are lots of folk tales about how Glyndwr disguised himself and lived out his final years in peace. Some people believed that a chaplain called Jack of Kent was Glyndwr in disguise, others think he pretended to be a monk so he could teach his daughter Alys's children. 		
Band	A01	
5	5 marks	
4	4 marks	
3	3 marks	
2	2 marks	
1	1 mark	
0	0 marks	
	No response attempted or nothing worthy of credit.	

Question 7b		Total Marks
<p>How valuable is Item 1 to our understanding of the last years of Owain Glyndwr's revolt?</p> <p>Item 1: An unknown author writing in the article "Final days of Owain Glyndwr" on the website of the <i>Owain Glyndwr Society</i> (updated in 2017)</p> <p>By 1412 Glyndwr had lost control of most of the territory he had previously held. Some areas were still defiant, but not enough to provide effective resistance. An exception to this was Meirionnydd, where the English crown had difficulty in exerting its control, and resistance continued until Glyndwr's death.</p>		<p>[15]</p>
Indicative Content		
<p>Candidates may respond to the question by offering the following suggestions. This material is not prescriptive and other responses may be acceptable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The item is valuable to an understanding of the last years of Owain Glyndwr's revolt as it explains that that while the English had recaptured a lot of the territory that had fallen to the Welsh during Glyndwr's revolt, there were still some places that resisted English control. However, its value is limited as there is no detail about what the English armies or the Welsh rebels were doing at this time, nor does it mention Glyndwr's final act of ransoming Dafydd Gam, a supporter of the king, in 1412, nor does it mention the fate of his allies such as Mortimer, who had been captured by the English at this point. • The item also has value in that it states that Meirionnydd continued to resist English control. But this too is undermined by the lack of detail about the means by which it was resisting or how effective this resistance ultimately was. • The information this item – which is an interpretation – includes is accurate, which could be expected from a website dedicated to the history of an important individual. However, it is not clear whether the author is an amateur or professional historian, nor is it clear what methodology has been used to arrive at this information, although this may be expected from a website. • It may also be suggested that the interpretation's value is enhanced by someone with a passionate interest in Owain Glyndwr, who is motivated to find out everything they possibly can about him. On the other hand, the views expressed might be undermined by looking more favourably on Glyndwr's actions than someone who was studying him from a more neutral perspective. • Overall, it could be suggested that the item is valuable in that it provides some accurate summary of how Glyndwr's revolt gradually petered out, although its lack of specific details may be argued to be limiting factors that make it less, rather than more, valuable to our understanding of this issue. 		

Band	AO2	AO3
5	<p>5 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precise, convincing and accurate application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question. 	<p>9–10 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precise, convincing and accurate analysis and evaluation of the items linked to the set question. Valid judgement reached with comprehensive support. Answer expressed clearly in continuous text.
4	<p>4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear and mainly accurate application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question. 	<p>7–8 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear and mainly accurate analysis and evaluation of the items linked to the set question. Valid judgement reached with a good level of support. Answer expressed in continuous text.
3	<p>3 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is some accurate application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question, but it is inconsistent. 	<p>5–6 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inconsistent analysis and evaluation of the items linked to the set question, with some accuracy. Inconsistent judgement reached with some support.
2	<p>2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question 	<p>3–4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited analysis and evaluation of the items. Incomplete judgement reached with limited support.
1	<p>1 mark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question 	<p>1–2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal analysis and evaluation of the items. Superficial judgement reached.
0	<p>0 marks</p> <p>No response attempted or nothing worthy of credit.</p>	

Question 8a		Total Marks
Describe the Battle of Mynydd Hyddgen.		[5]
Indicative Content		
Candidates may respond to the question by offering the following suggestions. This material is not prescriptive and other responses may be acceptable.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In June 1401, 1 500 English soldiers supported by Flemish mercenaries invaded Ceredigion looking for Owain Glyndwr’s supporters. They met around 500 of them at Mynydd Hyddgen, twenty miles from Aberystwyth in the Cambrian Mountains. • The armoured infantry and cavalry of the English struggled to fight the Welsh archers who had moved up into the mountains to slow down the English attack. The Welsh fired arrows into the tight English formation from a distance. The English struggled to retreat due to the marshy terrain. • As a result of the battle, there were at least 200 English soldiers killed, wounded or captured. It was a major defeat for the English as they had superior numbers but still lost the battle. 		
Band	A01	
5	5 marks	
4	4 marks	
3	3 marks	
2	2 marks	
1	1 mark	
0	0 marks No response attempted or nothing worthy of credit.	

Question 8b	Total Marks
<p>To what extent do Item 2 and Item 3 persuade you that Henry IV's policies led to increased support in Wales for the Welsh Revolt?</p> <p>Item 2: An extract from the Penal Laws against the Welsh passed by Henry IV's Parliament in 1402.</p> <p>It is ordered that no Englishman be convicted by any Welshman but by Englishmen. It is ordered that no Welshman shall be armed upon pain of imprisonment. It is ordered that no Welshman shall have his own castle, fortress nor defended house.</p> <p>Item 3: Gideon Brough, a university lecturer in medieval History, writing in his academic book <i>The Rise and Fall of Owain Glyndwr – England, France and the Welsh Rebellion in the Late Middle Ages</i> (2017)</p> <p>The Battle of Bryn Glas in 1402 had a significant impact on support for the Welsh Revolt. This showed that the Welsh were organised, well prepared, and well led, and that they were following a plan that was working. The English lost a lot of men and their equipment was used to strengthen the Welsh military. The revolt grew in strength and began to overwhelm the English army and the English government in Wales.</p>	<p>[20]</p>
Indicative Content	
<p>Candidates may respond to the question by offering the following suggestions. This material is not prescriptive and other responses may be acceptable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The items are persuasive because both suggest reasons why support for Owain Glyndwr's revolt increased amongst Welsh people. Item 2 refers to the penal laws passed by Henry IV's parliament, which placed severe restrictions on the lives of the Welsh people and those in England who had contact with them. This is also highlighted in Item 3, which shows that Henry IV's plan to beat the rebels militarily failed and the defeat at Bryn Glas inspired more people to join the rebels. • However, more persuasive is idea that it was actually the successes of Glyndwr's revolt that inspired people to join his rebellion, as a result of victories such as the swift capture of Conwy Castle or military victories such as Mynydd Hyddgen or Bryn Glas. • Item 2 is a contemporary source, and the argument that Henry IV's policies helped increase support for Glyndwr is lent credence by the suggestion that these laws were very severe in the restrictions they imposed on the Welsh and could readily be seen to inspire anger against England as a result. However, it will likely be noted that this can only be inferred by the nature of what is contained in the penal laws as it does not give any information about how the Welsh reacted to these laws. It may also be noted that, as this is from an Act of Parliament, Item 2 can only provide a partial account of what may have inspired people to support Glyndwr. • Item 3, on the other hand, is a modern interpretation which would be able to offer an effective overview of the period. Written by a historian, it may be argued to offer a credible analysis of the reasons for increasing support for Glyndwr's rebellion, with the caveat that as it is from a 	

Welsh history book, as it would probably only be offering an opinion from a Welsh perspective. Regardless, as it is from a history book that focuses on Glyndwr the author will likely understand the motivations of those who supported him.

- Overall, the items are persuasive that Henry IV's policies made a contribution to increased support for Glyndwr's rebellion, as they indicate reasons for the Welsh to be resentful towards the English. It will likely be concluded that Henry IV's actions did inspire people to join Glyndwr's revolt.

Band	AO2	AO3
5	<p>9–10 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precise, convincing and accurate application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question. 	<p>9–10 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precise, convincing and accurate analysis and evaluation of the items linked to the set question. • Valid judgement reached with comprehensive support. • Answer expressed clearly in continuous text.
4	<p>7–8 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and mainly accurate application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question. 	<p>7–8 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and mainly accurate analysis and evaluation of the items linked to the set question. • Valid judgement reached with a good level of support. • Answer expressed in continuous text.
3	<p>5–6 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some accurate application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question, but it is inconsistent. 	<p>5–6 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconsistent analysis and evaluation of the items linked to the set question, with some accuracy. • Inconsistent judgement reached with some support.
2	<p>3–4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited application of knowledge and understanding to address the historical concept in the set question. 	<p>3–4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited analysis and evaluation of the items. • Incomplete judgement reached with limited support.
1	<p>1–2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal application of knowledge to address the historical concept in the set question. 	<p>1–2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal analysis and evaluation of the items. • Superficial judgement reached.
0	<p>0 marks No response attempted or nothing worthy of credit.</p>	

Mapping of questions to specification content and assessment objectives: Unit 1.1

Question	Marks	Specification content covered																													
		1.1.1						1.1.2						1.1.3						1.1.4						1.1.5					
		1.1.1ai	1.1.1aii	1.1.1bi	1.1.1bii	1.1.1ci	1.1.1cii	1.1.2ai	1.1.2aii	1.1.2bi	1.1.2bii	1.1.2ci	1.1.2cii	1.1.3ai	1.1.3aii	1.1.3bi	1.1.3bii	1.1.3ci	1.1.3cii	1.1.4ai	1.1.4aii	1.1.4bi	1.1.4bii	1.1.4ci	1.1.4cii	1.1.5ai	1.1.5aii	1.1.5bi	1.1.5bii	1.1.5ci	1.1.5cii
1	5					x					x								x				x							x	
2	10							x	x	x	x	x	x																		
3a	5																					x	x								
3b	15																					x	x								
4a	5													x	x																
4b	20															x	x	x	x												
Total	60																														

Mapping of questions to specification content and assessment objectives: Unit 1.2

		Specification content covered																													
Question	Marks	1.2.1					1.2.2					1.2.3					1.2.4					1.2.5									
		1.2.1ai	1.2.1aii	1.2.1bi	1.2.1bii	1.2.1ci	1.2.1cii	1.2.2ai	1.2.2aii	1.2.2bi	1.2.2bii	1.2.2ci	1.2.2cii	1.2.3ai	1.2.3aii	1.2.3bi	1.2.3bii	1.2.3ci	1.2.3cii	1.2.4ai	1.2.4aii	1.2.4bi	1.2.4bii	1.2.4ci	1.2.4cii	1.2.5ai	1.2.5aii	1.2.5bi	1.2.5bii	1.2.5ci	1.2.5cii
5	5					x		x								x					x						x				
6	10																					x	x								
7a	5																												x		
7b	15																								x	x	x	x			
8a	25															x															
8b	20												x	x	x	x	x	x													
Total	60																														

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