



Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY

9769/13

Paper 1c British History Outlines, c.1760–c.2010

For examination from 2022

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Specimen

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document has **28** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- 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.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

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).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

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.

Generic guidance on using levels-based mark schemes

Marking of work should be positive, rewarding achievement where possible, but clearly differentiating across the whole range of marks, where appropriate.

The marker should look at the work and then make a judgement about which level statement is the best fit. In practice, work does not always match one level statement precisely so a judgement may need to be made between two or more level statements.

Once a best-fit level statement has been identified, use the following guidance to decide on a specific mark:

- If the candidate's work **convincingly** meets the level statement, award the highest mark.
- If the candidate's work **adequately** meets the level statement, award the most appropriate mark in the middle of the range.
- If the candidate's work **just** meets the level statement, award the lowest mark.

Assessment Objectives**AO1**

Recall, select and deploy historical knowledge appropriately.

AO2

Showing understanding of appropriate concepts, investigate and respond to historical questions clearly and persuasively using an appropriate coherent structure to reach a substantiated and sustained judgement.

AO3

Analyse, interpret and evaluate source material and/or interpretations of the historical events studied.

Levels-based mark scheme

The level descriptions address Assessment Objectives (AOs) 1 and 2, and should be used in conjunction with the indicative content for each question in the mark scheme.

Levels-based mark scheme for all essay questions

Level	Description	Marks
5	<p>Contains consistent analysis and argument. Outlines valid criteria for assessing the question, and there is consistent focus on the demands of the question. Uses an appropriate range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge.</p> <p>Coherent and effective structure.</p> <p>Arguments and explanations are clear and well developed.</p> <p>Judgements are developed and well supported by accurate and relevant knowledge.</p>	17–20 marks
4	<p>Contains analysis and argument in the most part, although there may be some descriptive material. There is overall focus on the demands of the question with attempts at establishing criteria for assessing the question. The range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be uneven.</p> <p>Recognisable and coherent structure.</p> <p>Arguments and explanations are generally clear, but unevenly developed.</p> <p>Judgements are adequately supported by some accurate and relevant knowledge.</p>	13–16 marks
3	<p>Contains some analysis and much descriptive material. Focus on the demands of the question is uneven and the range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be limited.</p> <p>Some structure and organisation.</p> <p>Arguments, explanations and judgements may be attempted. These are undeveloped and not adequately supported by accurate or relevant knowledge.</p>	9–12 marks
2	<p>Any analysis is brief and undeveloped, and the response is mainly descriptive. There is a very limited attempt to respond to the demands of the question.</p> <p>Limited structure and organisation, and lacks coherence.</p> <p>Arguments may be attempted. Supporting knowledge has limited depth, accuracy and relevance and this does not go much beyond generalisations.</p> <p>Any judgements are unsubstantiated.</p>	5–8 marks
1	<p>Includes some information that is relevant to the topic. The information does not relate to the demands of the question and so there is no analysis.</p> <p>Very brief, fragmented or obviously unfinished. There is no structure or organisation.</p> <p>Arguments may be attempted and some knowledge included, but these are not accurate or relevant.</p> <p>There are no meaningful judgements.</p>	1–4 marks
0	No creditable response	0 marks

Section 1: 1760–1815

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p>Assess the effectiveness of George III as monarch in the 1760s.</p> <p>The question requires a judgement based on understanding of the criteria for effectiveness in the context of the 1760s.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criticisms of George III as an inexperienced monarch • his promoting an outsider prime minister – Bute • his mishandling of the conflicts with the American colonists • his failing to achieve ministerial stability • the reasons for substantial political instability in the 1760s and how far he was responsible for this. <p>Whether George operated through reliance on favourites is likely to require an appraisal of his abilities in the first decade of his reign.</p> <p>A more favourable view might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • George’s desire to distance himself from criticisms that the monarchy put German interests first • his respectability • his support of the arts • his decision to surrender the Crown estates to parliament • his appointment of Pitt • his attempts to resolve disputes over the Stamp Act with the colonists. <p>Answers might refer to George III’s:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inexperience • his choice of ministers • his desire to delineate the proper functions of an eighteenth-century monarch • the nature of the problems which he faced • his responsibility for the relatively short-lived ministries of the 1760s until he found stability with Lord North in 1770 • his responses to disagreements about taxation in the American colonies. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p data-bbox="304 237 1209 300">Which better explains the British defeat in the war of 1775–1783: American military strengths or foreign intervention?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1235 405">The question requires a judgement about the relative importance of the reasons for the American victory with focus on two selected factors.</p> <p data-bbox="304 443 1321 680">On the significance of foreign intervention, answers could refer to Britain being prevented from concentrating its efforts on the colonists and the importance of financial support, and the key French intervention during the Yorktown campaign. This might be set against Washington’s leadership and his early successes which led to rising morale and greater internal support for independence, and tactics that staved off defeat until the colonists received foreign aid.</p> <p data-bbox="304 719 1038 752">On ‘American military strengths’, answers might refer to:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 790 1326 994" style="list-style-type: none"> • the escape of Washington’s forces in the first major campaign • American attempts to avoid set-piece battles with the British • the use of superior knowledge of the terrain and concentration of forces in key areas • important engagements such as Trenton (1776), Saratoga (1777) and the siege of Yorktown (1781). <p data-bbox="304 1032 935 1066">On ‘foreign intervention’, answers might refer to:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1104 1315 1196" style="list-style-type: none"> • French declaration of war on Britain (1778) followed by Spain’s (1779) • the League of Armed Neutrality opposing British seizure of enemy goods in neutral ships. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p>‘The greatest achievement of Pitt the Younger’s peacetime governments in the years 1784–1793 was the restoration of national finances.’ Was it?</p> <p>The question invites a discussion of the relative importance of sound finance against other elements such as Pitt’s economic policies and administrative reforms together with his political abilities, which led to his long tenure of office. Some might see finance as the key to continued success and valuable preparation for war; others might see the limitations of his measures, his over-reliance on indirect taxation and the greater importance of generation of wealth than his management or broader attempts to introduce reform in government.</p> <p>Pitt’s financial achievements might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his budgets and the reduction of the national debt • his attacks on tax evasion, especially by smugglers • his increases in indirect taxation • the Sinking Fund (1786) and Excise Scheme. <p>Pitt’s other achievements might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his commercial treaty with France (1786) and the increasing value of British exports • his administrative reforms leading to greater government efficiency • his abolition of sinecure posts in government • political stability based on Pitt’s secure Commons majorities after the election of 1784 • the India Act. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p>How important is the impact of the French Revolution in explaining the political difficulties of the Whigs during the 1790s?</p> <p>The question requires a consideration of the relative importance of the external factor of the French Revolution. A possible debate is between the impact of the revolution and internal divisions and weaknesses.</p> <p>The discussion might focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the association of Whigs with dangerous radical ideas • the reaction against them because of the Revolutionary War • Church and King popular agitation • the Whig split of 1794. <p>Answers might refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the growth of radicalism stimulated by events in France, including the development of Corresponding Societies • the impact of the writings of Burke and Paine • changing perceptions as the revolution's 'terror phase' began • Britain's declaration of war. <p>Supporting the view that the revolution only partially explains the Whigs' political difficulties, answers might discuss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the effects of Pitt's long tenure of power • and the impact of war in stimulating patriotic response and thus further strengthening Pitt's government from 1793 to 1794. <p>Against the view, answers might discuss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fox's leadership • the popularity of Pitt • internal divisions. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p data-bbox="308 235 1299 271">How much did British sea power contribute to the defeat of Napoleon?</p> <p data-bbox="308 306 1307 371">Answers should consider the relative importance of sea power and might set this against Britain’s army, diplomacy and economic strength.</p> <p data-bbox="308 409 1281 445">Supporting the view that sea power was important, answers might discuss:</p> <ul data-bbox="308 479 1315 685" style="list-style-type: none"> • the blockade of French ports and the economic damage • the raiding of French merchant vessels and colonies • the protection of England from invasion • the destruction of the ships of France and its allies in key battles such as Trafalgar • the support for land campaigns, especially in Iberia. <p data-bbox="308 719 842 754">Against the view, answers might discuss:</p> <ul data-bbox="308 788 1278 958" style="list-style-type: none"> • that naval warfare was not decisive – Trafalgar was in 1805 and the defeat of Napoleon was in 1814 • the economic and financial power of Britain with its ability to subsidise allies and maintain coalitions against Napoleon as key • the role of the army in Iberia and finally at Waterloo. 	20

Section 2: 1815–1868

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p>How radical was liberal Toryism?</p> <p>The question requires consideration of the term ‘radical’ in the context of the 1820s and a judgement about the nature of Tory policies. There is evidence of a move away from the more rigid policies followed from 1815 but also that there was continuity of aims.</p> <p>Supporting the view that liberal Toryism was radical, answers might discuss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peel’s legal and policing reforms • sympathy for liberalism shown in foreign policy • repeal of the Combination Acts • Catholic emancipation • more liberal trade and financial policies. <p>Against the view, answers might discuss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peel’s desire for more convictions and social control • the continuity in aim between Castlereagh and Canning in protecting British interests • ongoing limitations for unions • the lack of major reform of parliament • the continuation of the Corn Laws. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p>Did the Congress System bring Britain any benefits?</p> <p>The question concerns an assessment of the value to Britain of its involvement in the Congress System of European diplomacy. Answers should form a judgement about the value to Britain of the Congress System (1815–1825).</p> <p>Answers might refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain’s priorities in diplomacy after 1815 and whether these were shared by the other power • the predominantly continental European priorities of most Congress powers • the preservation of European peace and its value to Britain • the increasing rifts with other powers (especially Russia) by giving greatest priority to holding back growing nationalist aspirations • the developing concern about Russia’s ambitions in Southeast Europe. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p>‘Grey’s government passed the Great Reform Act of 1832 in order to strengthen, rather than to weaken, aristocratic rule in Britain.’ Discuss.</p> <p>The question requires a judgement about a debatable proposition based on the view that Grey was more focused on making enough changes to meet middle class demands, thereby strengthening aristocratic rule by eliminating obvious defects and preventing radical reform. There should be a discussion of the reasons why a Reform Act was passed.</p> <p>Arguments for the proposition might refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the limited electorate • no secret ballot • the continued power of aristocracy • less threat from the middle class • pocket boroughs continued • the fears of popular unrest • the threat to the landed aristocracy. <p>Arguments against the proposition might refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the genuine concern for reform • the need to end obvious corruption • the fulfilling demands for reform interrupted by fears of revolution. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p>Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Peel government in the period 1841–1846.</p> <p>The question requires an assessment of Peel during the second of his two periods as prime minister. ‘Assess’ requires a judgement.</p> <p>Peel’s government’s strengths could be seen in terms of his responding to the needs of a developing industrial society and showing that Tories recognised middle class needs.</p> <p>The weaknesses could be seen in political terms with Pitt’s government failing to respond to the concerns of its own supporters. Answers might argue that attempts at reform were not far reaching enough.</p> <p>Consideration of Pitt’s policies might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economy (reductions in duty and reintroduction of income tax) • the Corn Law crisis of 1845–1846 • his reforms to help financial development (Bank Charter Act; Limited Liability) • his social reforms • Ireland – the Maynooth Grant. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p data-bbox="304 235 1214 300">Do political or economic factors better explain the emergence of Chartism in the later 1830s?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1321 510">The question requires a judgement about the relative importance of economic and political factors but answers may argue that they were linked. Some may argue that support for Chartism declined with greater prosperity. Others may argue that economic and political grievances were linked, for example the harshness of the Poor Law required political representation to correct.</p> <p data-bbox="304 548 724 577">Economic factors might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 616 927 714" style="list-style-type: none"> • depression and unemployment • loss of employment in hand working trades • resentment about Poor Law Reform <p data-bbox="304 752 695 781">Political factors might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 819 1283 990" style="list-style-type: none"> • demands for the right to vote – the People’s Charter and the six points • disillusion with the Whig reforms of 1830s • the traditions of political radicalism • radical journalism • Chartist land schemes. 	20

Section 3: 1868–1914

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p>‘Conservative domestic policies in the years 1874–1880 were driven more by considerations of party advantage than by national interest.’ Were they?</p> <p>The question concerns two contrasting factors which influenced Tory domestic policy.</p> <p>On ‘national interest’, answers could argue that so-called ‘social legislation’ was at least partially passed in order to reduce the risk of domestic disharmony (and were, therefore, in the national interest).</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates might argue that legislation such as ‘social legislation’ had as its primary purpose restoring voters’ confidence in a party which had rarely been in office over the previous 30 years. Disraeli himself was more interested in securing party advantage than in debates over detail of legislation, which other cabinet ministers argued would reduce social tension and help promote greater national harmony.</p> <p>Answers might refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disraeli’s limited role in the formulation of domestic policy, set against his concern to make the Conservatives a natural party of government • education (Sandon Act) • public health • trade unions • the 1874 Factory Act • housing (Artisans’ Dwelling Act) • the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act (1876) • the Merchant Shipping Act (1876) • policies designed to ‘undo’ or undermine the impact of previous Liberal legislation, particularly through less prescriptive legislation on the licensing of alcohol and the legitimisation of peaceful picketing. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p>How successful were the foreign and imperial policies (excluding Ireland) of Gladstone's first two governments (1868–1874 and 1880–1885)?</p> <p>The question asks for a judgement about success and the criteria could be either Gladstone's own priorities of a moral policy, his promoting of peace, or whether he defended British interests; therefore, events such as the Alabama arbitration could either be seen as displaying weakness or promoting peaceful arbitration. The occupation of Egypt could be seen as extending British strategic power in the Eastern Mediterranean or going against Gladstone's aims of avoiding the costs of Empire. The neutrality in 1870 and the acceptance of Russian rejection of the Treaty of Paris clauses could be seen as realism or giving rise to future problems. No set judgement is required.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his policy towards the Franco-Prussian War • the Alabama Award and the Treaty of Washington • the renunciation by Russia of the Black Sea restrictions of 1856 • his policy towards Egypt • the occupation and the problems in the Sudan • South Africa • the Penjdeh Crisis • the Berlin Conference of 1884. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p>What best explains why the Conservative party was such a dominant political force in the years 1886–1905?</p> <p>The question asks for an explanation of the scale of the dominance of the political force from 1886 to 1905 and concerns a period of substantial Conservative success, during which it was out of office only once and for three years only. There should be a judgement about the relative importance of factors and there could be an assessment of whether Conservative strengths were more or less important than Liberal weaknesses.</p> <p>Answers might discuss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the impact of the Home Rule crisis on the Liberals • Salisbury's shrewd leadership, and party organisation including making best electoral use in subsequent elections of the recent franchise changes • the growth of Conservative strength in the suburbs • the Conservatives associating themselves with support for the Empire, whereas the Empire was a divisive issue for the Liberals • the Khaki Election. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p>How great were changes in Britain’s trade union movement in the period c.1880–1914?</p> <p>The question concerns the development of the trade union movement during a period when membership levels increased from 0.75 million to 4.1 million. The changes should be assessed and not merely explained.</p> <p>Answers might suggest that there was major change through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the expansion of unions to include more unskilled workers • the support of a political party • key acts establishing the right to be free from damages from strikes and to have a political levy • the development of greater militancy. <p>Alternatively, answers might question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how far by 1914 it was likely that there would be a trade union backed government • how great the unions power was even with militant strike action • the importance of the limited representation of millions of workers. <p>Answers might refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘the new unionism’ and the growth in numbers, especially among unskilled and semi-skilled workers • syndicalism and militancy • union influence in the founding of the Labour Representation Committee (1900) • the movement’s varying fortunes in fighting strikes • important legal judgements (Lyons v Wilkins, 1896; Taff Vale, 1901; Osborne, 1909) • trade union legislation • the growing role of women in the movement. <p>Explanations should relate to an overall judgement about the contentious proposition as to whether trade union developments represented ‘revolutionary change’, and answers may judge either way.</p> <p>In making an overall judgement, answers are likely to discuss developments such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the increased political role of the movement • trade union sponsored MPs • the increased use of trade union ‘muscle’, e.g. during a period of substantial labour unrest 1910–1914 • the Triple Alliance • new rights, including those given by the Trade Disputes Act 1906 • the reversal of the Osborne judgement which meant that from 1913, funds could be used for political purposes. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p>‘The gravest domestic crisis faced by Asquith’s governments in the years 1908–1914.’ Discuss this view of the clash with the House of Lords (1909–1911).</p> <p>The question requires a consideration of the relative significance of the clash with the Lords in relation to the other elements of domestic crisis in troubled years.</p> <p>Arguments that the clash with the Lords amounted to the greatest crisis might focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the rising social tensions between ‘peers and people’ • the interruption of normal government, e.g. Finance Bill • the disruption of politics by elections in 1910 • the link between this crisis and Ireland as elections led to the revival of Home Rule. <p>Alternatively, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the eventual compromise with the diehards in the minority • the successful passing of the Parliament Act • greater social threats from rising strikes and union unrest • the issue of Ireland being much more significant because of the armed forces and the willingness of the Conservatives to support armed resistance. 	20

Section 4: 1914–1945

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p>How important was the Home Front to Britain’s war effort in the years 1914–1918?</p> <p>The question asks for a judgement on how dependent Britain was on the nature and extent of the contribution provided by non-combatants, and on the ability to organise Britain for war on a new scale. This could be set against purely military factors, but possibly the two were deeply linked. Despite heavy losses, the commitment of the nation to the war effort was of major importance.</p> <p>Answers might refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the recruitment and patriotic propaganda • the Defence of the Realm Act (DORA) and increased government control • increased government control over manufacturing industry • agreements with trade unions • the role of women in the workforce, for example, in munitions factories, transport and the Women’s Land Army. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p>What best explains the collapse of Lloyd George’s coalition government in 1922?</p> <p>‘Best explains’ requires a judgement about the relative importance of selected factors. Answers should focus on the withdrawal of support by the Conservatives in 1922. There might be a discussion on the failure of Lloyd George’s policies, concerns about his personality and worries about the future of the Conservatives.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lloyd George’s failed attempt to create a Centre Party by fusing the two parties • the problems in 1921 when the coalition social policy was hit by the depression and the Conservatives called for cuts • the disagreements over the Irish Treaty • the foreign policy conflicts over Russia and Turkey • the role of Conservative backbenchers in 1921–1922 (the Carlton Club meeting and the decisive vote to abandon Lloyd George) • the personal reputation of Lloyd George, e.g. his sale of honours. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p>To what extent were the advances made by the Labour Party in the period 1918–1931 dependent on the weaknesses of the Liberal Party?</p> <p>The question asks for a judgement on the reasons for Labour’s political progress in the context of Liberal weaknesses.</p> <p>Answers might see a direct link between the Labour rise and the Liberal collapse, despite a modest Liberal revival in 1929.</p> <p>Alternatively, other factors might be weighed against Liberal travails to establish their relative importance, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strong support for Labour from the trade unions • the weaknesses of the coalition government • the growing electoral support • MacDonald’s leadership. <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour’s emergence as the official opposition in 1918 • Labour’s first brief period in office (1924) • Labour’s second period in office after winning the largest number of seats (1929–1933) • Labour’s appeal to the middle class, for example in MacDonald’s leadership and its foreign policy ideals • the split between Asquith and Lloyd George and its impact on the Labour Party’s performance in the general election of 1918. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p>Why, in the inter-war period, was Britain unable to manage growing pressure for Indian independence?</p> <p>The question concerns the rise of the independence movement and British attempts to thwart it, and requires a judgement about the relative importance of different explanations. Answers might discuss whether the strengths of Indian nationalism or the changes in attitude in Britain were more important.</p> <p>Answers might refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the situation in India at the end of the First World War • Amritsar • British devolution/federation strategies – Montagu–Chelmsford (1918); Simon Report (1930); Round-Table conferences • the role of Gandhi and his policy of non-cooperation and imprisonment • the Government of India Act 1935 and its effects • the role of the Congress Party and its call for full independence • civil disobedience campaigns. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p>‘In the years 1940–1945, Churchill was a flawed wartime leader.’ How valid is this judgement?</p> <p>The question concerns an assessment of Churchill as Prime Minister during the wartime coalition in the light of a contentious quotation.</p> <p>In support of the judgement of Churchill as a ‘flawed wartime leader’, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his leadership could be confrontational • he had frequent clashes with commanders who thought his grasp of military strategy and tactics was unrealistic • he also experienced periods of depression during which both his judgement and his professional relationships may have been affected • he appeased Stalin at the expense of Poland and the ‘victims of Yalta’ • he lacked concern for post-war Britain. <p>Alternatively, answers might reject this judgement of Churchill because of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his powerful stance in 1940 • his oratory and his impact on morale • his relations with Stalin and Roosevelt • his influence on strategic decisions. <p>Answers might discuss Churchill’s:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • role in 1940 in keeping the struggle going • friendship with Roosevelt • willingness to compromise his ideals and ally with the USSR • Mediterranean Strategy • role in the bombing campaign • part in international politics • part in planning for post-war Britain. 	20

Section 5: 1945–2010

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p>‘The domestic policies of the Labour government of 1945–1950 were socialist in name only.’ Were they?</p> <p>The question requires a focus on the key elements of socialism and a judgement about the extent to which they were applied in domestic policies.</p> <p>Answers might accept the quotation’s validity and suggest that the increasing of state ownership was for predominantly social or economic purposes. Alternatively, answers might suggest that increasing state ownership was a means of destroying capitalism. Others might consider the arguments evenly balanced, so the question remains open.</p> <p>Some answers might argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that post-war austerity had little to do with socialism and much to do with balanced budgets • for ‘socialism of necessity’ since the nationalisation programme predominantly affected industries in economic difficulty • that Harold Wilson’s ‘bonfire of state controls’ (1948) was anti-socialist. <p>Other answers might argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • much more of the economy was under state control by 1950 than had been the case at the end of the war. <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Beveridge Report and the five identified ‘evils’ • the development of the National Health Service (NHS) • nationalisation – Bank of England, civil aviation and coal (1946); electricity (1947); gas, railways, London transport (1948); iron and steel (1949) • how far in extent and implementation the policies were ‘socialist’. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p>How successfully did Conservative domestic policies in the 1950s promote economic prosperity and social cohesion in the United Kingdom?</p> <p>The question concerns the impact of Conservative domestic policies. Judgements should be focused on how far economic policies promoted prosperity or how far it was more a result of external factors and whether some elements of policy inhibited growth. In terms of social cohesion, the discussion might be about whether the growth of a more prosperous middle class, home ownership and fuller employment brought about less inequality and social tension, or whether there were more divisions and problems which became apparent in conflicts between new social forces and older attitudes by the end of the period.</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the de-nationalisation of iron, steel and road transport (1953) • the end of rationing (1954) • earnings outstripping price increases in the 1950s • the establishment of a new Council on prices, productivity and incomes (1957) • the impact of immigration from the Commonwealth • the boom in house building (council and private) with the Conservative pledge to build 300 000 homes per year mostly met • education policies • discontents such as youth culture and dislocation as traditional ways of life changed. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p data-bbox="304 232 1177 300">How successful were Wilson’s domestic policies in the period 1964–1970?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1310 577">The question asks for a clear judgement on success and may depend on the criteria adopted, for example, in examining how far the problems that Wilson inherited were dealt with in terms of modernisation of Britain’s economy and managing social change. Attempts at economic management met with variable success but might be seen as an effort to meet some of the malaise of the 1950s. The social legislation and developments such as the Open University (OU) might be seen as recognising a changing society.</p> <p data-bbox="304 616 632 645">Answers might consider:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 683 1318 1122" style="list-style-type: none"> • the Wilson governments’ travails with the trade union movement increasingly prone to flex its industrial muscles (e.g. the failure of the Seamen’s Strike, 1966, and its refusal to accept the compromise offered in <i>In Place of Strife</i>, 1969) • a series of unsuccessful Labour attempts to reorganise economic departments (Department of Economic Affairs, abolished 1969) • George Brown’s often erratic performance as an economics minister • the growing problems with the balance of payments leading to the devaluation of the pound (1967) • some key social legislation in the so called ‘permissive society’ • educational change • Wilson’s political style and the sense that Britain was moving into a more modern era. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p>Assess the effectiveness of Thatcher’s European policy.</p> <p>Judgements may turn on an analysis of Thatcher’s overall objective.</p> <p>Some answers may see her as taking a clear-headed approach to Europe and protecting British interests through her:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support for free trade and lower taxation, which had lower priority in many European Economic Community (EEC) states • opposition to federalism • deep-rooted suspicion of Germany’s objectives. <p>Alternatively, other answers may see Thatcher as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taking a narrow and parochial view • harming Britain’s relations with Europe • dividing her party. <p>On ‘effectiveness’, answers may argue that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the EEC rebate of £1.5m over three years resulted from effective policy-making • the EEC conceded national ‘opt-outs’ in sensitive areas • anti-CAP policies bore little fruit. <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thatcher’s Bruges speech and its impact • the overall direction of the European Union (EU) during the 1980s • the development of a European Monetary System (1979) • the Single European Act (1986) • Britain’s participation in the European Monetary System (1990) • British hostility to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) • Thatcher’s campaign for a financial rebate from the EEC • Thatcher’s hostility to the creation of a ‘European super-state’. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p data-bbox="304 232 1257 300">Did the strengths of New Labour’s domestic policies outweigh their weaknesses in the years 1997–2010?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1289 472">The question concerns an overall appraisal of the Blair and Brown governments’ domestic policies. Much depends on how policies are viewed – there was left-wing concern at the pro-market direction of policies but approval from some that Labour had modernised its outlook.</p> <p data-bbox="304 510 963 544">Some of the issues which might be discussed are:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 580 1326 1055" style="list-style-type: none"> • Social policy could be seen to be a success since levels of child poverty diminished. • Fiscal policy helped to sustain an economic boom until the crash of 2008. The inability to foresee a bursting bubble may be seen as a weakness. • The minimum wage might be seen as a progressive move, although it worked patchily in practice. • Pro-market policies and low rates of direct taxation might be seen as having successful outcomes. The counter view might be that pro-market policies were a weakness since they helped to increase divisions in society and were also opposed by many Labour politicians and supporters, especially on the Left. • The Northern Ireland peace process could be seen as a strength. • Devolution could be seen as a key democratic development or a weakening of the UK. 	20

Section 6: Themes

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p>What best explains why religion was such a controversial issue in Victorian Britain?</p> <p>The question could be answered with regard to both the extent of antagonism between the various forms of Christianity, and the disruptive effect on belief and belief systems of scientific and rationalist studies such as those of Darwin on religious opinion. Answers may also focus on the controversies about education. Answers should attempt to establish the relative importance of different explanations.</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the impact of science, especially challenges to literal beliefs in creation • Biblical scholarship • the antagonism between Anglican ‘high’ and ‘low’ church members • the role of the Church of England as the ‘official’ religion • the Oxford Movement and Evangelical Movement • the many divisions within nonconformity, including those between Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists • the hostility towards Roman Catholicism • the impact of Jewish immigration, especially towards the end of the selected period • the quarrels over education, e.g. the Education Act of 1870 • the rise of secularism. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p>Was the British economy ‘damagingly depressed’ in the years 1880–1914?</p> <p>The question relates to contemporary fears of a ‘great depression’ with concerns for manufacturing industry and arable farming. Some answers may argue that the more diverse economy modified the damage on the economy. Some will see serious damage to the staples of the industrial revolution and the challenge to Britain from competitors able to bring in new technology. Others will see opportunities and diversity.</p> <p>Answers might argue that the ‘damaging’ aspects to the British economy were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • slackening growth rates • growing competition from the USA and Germany • the prevalence of bankruptcy • agricultural depression, especially in arable areas • falling prices, especially for foodstuffs. <p>Alternatively, answers may suggest that the British economy was not ‘damagingly depressed’ because of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the home market for manufactured goods • the development of a ‘commercial culture’ • the nature and extent of economic revival after c.1900 • a more flourishing dairy sector in agriculture • greater consumer spending • the expansion of financial services and the tertiary sector generally. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p>Assess the impact of immigration on British society in the twentieth century.</p> <p>Explanations about ‘impact’ should consider a wide range of factors and could be seen in terms of positive and negative factors. Greater cultural diversity, the provision of much needed labour, skilled migrants and an adaptable work force might be set against hostility and racial tensions and fears for national identity and pressure of provision of services.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the significant levels of immigration in the first half of the twentieth century (especially of Jews aiming to avoid the impact of pogroms) • the effects of the British Nationality Act (1948) which made the process of acquiring British citizenship easier • the government encouraged migration from the Empire, especially from the Caribbean, Pakistan and East Africa (by 2000, just over 1 in 8 citizens were not British-born) • the significance of migration from Europe, for example EU workers after Britain’s entry to the Common Market. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p>What best explains the importance of poetry for the Victorians?</p> <p>The question asks for this art form to be considered in the context of Victorian society. The explanations should be weighed, and their relative importance considered. Reasons might be that poetry appealed to a growing middle class and expressed their aspirations or concerns. As religious revival spread and came under challenge there could be consideration of the link between poetry and belief. Some may see poetry as a release for suppressed eroticism as a result of moral conformity. Explanations might see poetry as a way of dealing with social and economic change, for example, Blake, or the retreat into a pre-industrial world of Tennyson.</p> <p>Answers could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social issues were highlighted in poems such as <i>The Cry of the Children</i> about child factory workers and <i>The Runaway Slave at Pilgrim's Point</i> about US slavery, both by Elizabeth Barrett Browning. • Philosophical ideas (e.g. on bereavement and grief) were addressed in poems such as Tennyson's <i>In Memoriam</i>. • Tennyson considered a past that was idyllic and appealed to Victorian sentimentality and a love of the medieval period, courtly love, etc. (e.g. <i>Idylls of the King</i> and <i>The Lady of Shalott</i>). • Many Victorian poets explored themes of faith and religion (e.g. Gerard Manley Hopkins, Christina Rossetti), as the Victorian era saw religion divided by differing views and threatened by the advance of science and technology. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p>To what extent did opportunities for the involvement of women in political life increase in the years 1867–1914?</p> <p>The discussion might be about the development of campaigns which involved women in political life in a broad sense, such as the suffragists and suffragettes, and the development of greater political consciousness. There were also more political opportunities, for example, in local elections and on school boards. On the other hand, women's direct role in political parties and in parliament remained restricted and there were strong views that it was inappropriate for them to aim at equal political opportunities.</p> <p>Answers could consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • women's role on school boards from 1870 • eligibility for single or widowed female ratepayers to vote in local elections (1869) • Local Government Act 1894 permitted election of women as urban and rural district councillors (though numbers were low) • women as Poor Law Guardians • suffrage campaigns and their success • larger numbers of women trade unionists had potential for greater political engagement. 	20

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