



## Cambridge Pre-U

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**HISTORY**

**9769/13**

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

**May/June 2022**

**MARK SCHEME**

Maximum Mark: 60

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**Published**

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

**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.

## Introduction

This assessment is designed to test skills in the handling and evaluation of source material but answers should be informed by and firmly grounded in wider contextual knowledge.

## 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.

## Generic levels-based mark schemes

These 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.

**Mark grid for all essay questions**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Marks</b>
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>	<b>17–20</b>
4	<p>Contains analysis and argument 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>	<b>13–16</b>
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>	<b>9–12</b>
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>	<b>5–8</b>

<b>Level</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>1</b>	<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>	<b>1–4</b>
<b>0</b>	No creditable response.	<b>0</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p><b>What best explains the ministerial instability of the 1760s?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the various factors leading to the frequent changes of administration during the 1760s. There may be an evaluation of the significance of short-term against long-term factors.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the long-term issues of the inherent problems of the political system and the relative status of Parliament and the Monarchy</li> <li>• the changing context of the monarchy with the inexperience of George III, the lack of an heir to whom the opposition could turn, the resentment of the King of the neglect he had suffered from the union of Pitt, Newcastle, etc. since 1757, George III's determination to free the monarchy from his perception of its humiliation by the great Whig ministers, and his suspicion of Bute's successors</li> <li>• the enduring influence of Bute after his resignation and the reaction of the Newcastle Whigs to it</li> <li>• the effects of the Seven Years' War</li> <li>• the failure of Chatham, possibly the only politician skilled enough to bring a sense of stability to the administration</li> <li>• the short-term issues of the King's choice of ministers and their suitability, the problems afforded by the disappearance of major figures such as Newcastle and Hardwicke, the uncertainty of new leaders such as Bute, Rockingham and Grenville</li> <li>• the effects of the 'Massacre of the Pelhamite Innocents' in 1762 on the Whigs and the difficulties it created in securing a ministerial majority in Parliament</li> <li>• the problems in America</li> <li>• the principles expressed by Burke and the role of public opinion and faction.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p><b>Was the American War of Independence caused more by British obstinacy than by American rebelliousness?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the reasons for the outbreak of the war with focus on the two selected factors.</p> <p>On British obstinacy, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• British determination that American colonists should pay towards the cost of the Seven Years' War</li> <li>• the clear damage to American economic interests created by British policy</li> <li>• the passing of the Declaratory Act following the repeal of the Stamp Act</li> <li>• the paucity of the returns from Townshend's duties</li> <li>• the despatch of General Gage to Boston</li> <li>• the response to the burning of the 'Gaspee'</li> <li>• the Tea Act of 1773</li> <li>• the British response to the 'Boston Tea Party' and the 'Intolerable Acts'</li> <li>• the British decision to go to war.</li> </ul> <p>In challenging arguments of British obstinacy, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the frequent withdrawal of unpopular British legislation</li> <li>• the opposition within Britain to coercion of American colonists and the narrow passage through Parliament of some legislation</li> <li>• the genuine nature of some of Britain's financial problems.</li> </ul> <p>On American rebelliousness, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the nature of American colonists and their reasons for settling in America</li> <li>• the genuine financial benefits enjoyed by American colonists from British rule</li> <li>• the reaction to the Stamp Act and the creation of the 'Stamp Act Congress'</li> <li>• the propaganda exercise which followed the 'Boston Massacre'</li> <li>• the response to the Tea Act and the 'Boston Tea Party'</li> <li>• the 'Committees of Correspondence' and the 'First Continental Congress'.</li> </ul> <p>In challenging arguments of American rebelliousness, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• colonial disunity</li> <li>• the reaction to the repeal of the Stamp Act</li> <li>• the actions of John Adams in response to the 'Boston Massacre'</li> <li>• the apparent peace of the years 1770–1773.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p data-bbox="316 248 1050 282"><b>Why did it take until 1807 to abolish the slave trade?</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 315 1302 416">The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the reasons why the abolition of the slave trade did not take place until 1807.</p> <p data-bbox="316 450 624 483">Reasons might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 488 1310 1245" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the long-standing acceptance of slavery since the sixteenth century</li> <li>• the importance of the slave trade to Britain's economy, to ports such as Liverpool and Bristol, and the increased significance of the trade during the war years</li> <li>• the relative speed, in fact, with which the campaign to abolish slavery succeeded</li> <li>• the degree of influence exercised by supporters of the slave trade with over 50 MPs representing the interests of the slave plantations owing to the efforts of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants, mayors of London and Liverpool being involved in the trade, the support for the slave trade exhibited by George III and the Duke of Clarence, and the latter declining Parliamentary support for the slave trade</li> <li>• the withdrawal of support for abolition by Pitt</li> <li>• the effects on public opinion of the French Revolution and the rebellion in St Domingue</li> <li>• the strength of anti-abolitionist propaganda</li> <li>• the changing tactics in the presentation of the bill to Parliament in 1806-1807 by the Grenville government</li> <li>• the growing costs of the enforcement of slavery and the view slavery was neither as efficient nor as cheap as free labour.</li> <li>• the effects of industrialisation and the factory system</li> <li>• the role of the abolitionist campaign.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p><b>How effective were the domestic policies of Pitt the Younger during the years 1784 to 1793?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the effectiveness of the domestic policies of Pitt the Younger.</p> <p>Reasons the policies were effective might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• imposition of new taxation leading to a reduction of the national debt</li> <li>• the impact of the 1787 Hovering Act and lower tariffs on 'smuggled' imports such as tea and tobacco, in raising customs revenues</li> <li>• the impact of the 1786 Vergennes (Eden) Treaty on British trade</li> <li>• increase in Window Tax</li> <li>• continued use of banknotes to protect gold reserves</li> <li>• reduction in government spending on its administration and more effective administration</li> </ul> <p>Reasons the policies were ineffective might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• failure to implement parliamentary reform to take into account the new industrial towns and systemic corruption</li> <li>• some taxation policies caused vexation and protests, e.g., the Shop Tax</li> <li>• efforts to avoid paying tax, e.g., people declaring their income at below £60</li> </ul> <p>Ultimately, there was an increase in Britain's trade and an upturn in the economy with confidence in the pound restored. The National Debt was reduced, so borrowing became easier. The country's finances were in a better position in 1793 than they were in 1784.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p><b>Why did political and social agitation in the 1790s achieve so little?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of factors behind the successful containment of unrest in the designated decade.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the initial welcome accorded to the French Revolution by almost all from Radicals to George III, and the identification of the revolution with the Glorious Revolution of 1688-1689</li> <li>• the evaporation of this unanimity</li> <li>• the rigorous controls imposed by the government following the comments of Tom Paine and the development of bodies such as the London Corresponding Society; the reaction to early repression and, for example, the acquittal of Horne Tooke and others in 1794</li> <li>• the minority support for radical societies and the opposition stirred up against them</li> <li>• the successful limitation of radical tactics by supporters of the established order, such as the Association for Preserving Liberty and Property against Republicans and Levellers</li> <li>• the effect of growing violence in France and of the declaration of war against Britain, which led to greater unity in Parliament with Burke, Portland and Windham joining the government and the Foxite Whigs consigned to political oblivion</li> <li>• the change of views of figures such as Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Erskine after the Reign of Terror, with the latter leading the case against Thomas Williams in 1797 despite having defended Paine in 1792</li> <li>• the association of the London Corresponding Society with the United Irishmen and the rebellion of 1798</li> <li>• the yielding of revolution in both France and America to conservative forces</li> <li>• the healthy state of British finances and the economy.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p><b>How serious were the domestic problems facing Lord Liverpool, 1815–1821?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the degree of gravity of the problems confronting the British government of Lord Liverpool during the specified years.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the effects of industrialisation</li> <li>• the effects of the end of the Napoleonic Wars</li> <li>• radical demands</li> <li>• the Peterloo Massacre</li> <li>• the Cato Street Conspiracy</li> <li>• the Queen Caroline Affair</li> <li>• government policies.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing the domestic problems of this period posed a major threat, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the boost to enclosure provided by the Napoleonic Wars, the worsening working conditions caused by increased demand for industrial goods, the rising prices of food and raw materials, and rising government debt</li> <li>• the end of the economic boom brought about by the demand for war materials in 1815, and the fall in wages both in towns and in the countryside</li> <li>• the problems created by the return of 400000 demobilised soldiers</li> <li>• the boost to Radicalism provided by economic hardship and the ending of war combined with the effects of the Industrial Revolution</li> <li>• the creation of working-class martyrs in the Peterloo Massacre</li> <li>• the threat to assassinate the entire Cabinet in the Cato Street Conspiracy</li> <li>• the resignations of both Lord Sidmouth and George Canning during the Queen Caroline Affair</li> <li>• the belief that the Corn Law of 1815 and the Game Laws of 1816 favoured landowners at the expense of the poor</li> <li>• a similar belief that the abolition of Income Tax in 1816 and a corresponding rise in indirect taxation favoured the rich at the expense of the poor</li> <li>• the accusations of tyranny brought about by the suspension of Habeas Corpus in 1817 and the Six Acts of 1819.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p><b>‘Castlereagh’s foreign policy during the years 1815 to 1822 was a triumph of statesmanship.’ Discuss.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about Castlereagh’s ability in pursuing a successful foreign policy during a difficult period. The question suggests Castlereagh had an unusually long-term attitude towards foreign affairs and proved especially far-sighted and wise.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Congress of Vienna</li> <li>• the Congress System</li> <li>• relations with the United States</li> <li>• Castlereagh’s changing reputation.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing Castlereagh’s foreign policy was triumphantly statesmanlike, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• his far-sighted attitude at the Congress of Vienna which helped to ensure long-lasting peace in Europe</li> <li>• his success in containing and punishing France, while at the same time working with Talleyrand to conciliate France. He worked to reduce the indemnity placed upon her and to provide for an early withdrawal of the army of occupation placed in France. He was anxious she should retain great power status in order to preserve the balance of power in Europe which was Britain’s overriding aim</li> <li>• his success in ensuring the gains of all powers at Vienna were moderate and his success in working with Metternich to prevent the absorption of Saxony by Prussia</li> <li>• his success in encouraging the creation of the Quadruple Alliance and the Congress System in order to maintain European peace</li> <li>• his success in reinforcing Britain’s position as the world’s premier trading and naval power at Vienna by the acquisition of Ceylon and Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, Tobago and St Lucia</li> <li>• his opposition to the Holy Alliance</li> <li>• his success in combining with Austria between 1818 and 1820 to provide a counterbalance to Russia’s rapprochement with France</li> <li>• despite a growing rift with Metternich after 1820, he nevertheless worked with him successfully to prevent Russian involvement in the Greek Revolt of 1821</li> <li>• his success in agreeing the American/Canadian border in 1818, as well as concluding the Rush-Bagot Agreement in 1819.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p>In arguing Castlereagh's foreign policy was not as 'triumphantly statesmanlike' as the above suggests, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the criticism of his policies by contemporaries, especially that at Vienna</li> <li>• he acted fundamentally against British interests by making too many concessions in pursuit of the balance of power</li> <li>• the failure of the Bourbon restoration in France and the eventual return of Bonapartism</li> <li>• the failure of the Kingdom of the Netherlands created at Vienna to endure fully</li> <li>• the granting of the Rhineland to Prussia at Vienna</li> <li>• the financial cost of continued British involvement in Europe</li> <li>• the eventual failure of the Congress system.</li> </ul>	

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p><b>What best explains why Grey's ministry backed parliamentary reform?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the reasons behind the decision to introduce parliamentary reform by the Grey administration.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the long-term problem of faults within the existing electoral system, and the sense that it had allowed the Liverpool administration to discriminate against the middle classes with the Corn Laws and the repeal of income tax</li> <li>• the long-term context of the Industrial Revolution bringing about a changing society which was not recognised in Parliament</li> <li>• the long-standing personal preference of Grey for moderate reform, which he believed would prevent support for radical determination to destroy a corrupt system</li> <li>• the short-term issue of the collapse of Tory rule in 1830, which some feared foreshadowed the threat of revolution</li> <li>• the economic crisis of 1829 to 1831 which in the short-term brought about the heightened tension, and which in turn made moderate reform an attractive alternative to fears of anarchy</li> <li>• fears of the growing alliance between the middle classes and radicals, and a desire to placate the former brought about by the formation of the General Political Union</li> <li>• the short-term factor of the example of the fall of Charles X in France in 1830, following his refusal to recognise the strength of genuine grievances expressed in the electoral results of 1829</li> <li>• the contrasting attitudes of George IV and William IV, with the latter possessing a greater degree of political realism and whose accession necessitated the election which brought Grey to power</li> <li>• the confirmation of the 'rightness' of his policy provided to Grey by the general election of April, 1831.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p><b>How important are internal divisions in explaining the failure of Chartism?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the significance of divisions within the Chartist Movement in explaining why it failed to achieve its aims, at least in the short-term.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• divisions amongst the Chartist leadership</li> <li>• regional differences within the movement</li> <li>• the attitude of Parliament towards Chartism</li> <li>• the actions of the British government, especially those of Peel</li> <li>• a lack of middle-class support.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing the failure of Chartism is most convincingly explained by internal divisions, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the differing outlooks of ‘moral force’ Chartism and of ‘physical force’ Chartism</li> <li>• the resignation of William Lovett in 1843</li> <li>• the significance of Feargus O’Connor’s beliefs</li> <li>• relations with the Anti-Corn Law League</li> <li>• the weakness of Chartism in the South and the concentration of its strength in the North</li> <li>• the lack of a coordinated national strategy.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing other factors were more important than internal divisions, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the effects of the 1832 Reform Act on the parliamentary classes who were resistant to the concept of further change</li> <li>• the loyalty of the army and the police to the government, the effects of the Rural Police Act of 1839 and the opportunities offered by the new railway network to transport troops</li> <li>• middle-class concerns with the sanctity of property</li> <li>• rising wages and living standards produced by the mid-Victorian boom</li> <li>• the success of Peel’s reforms such as the Mines Act of 1842 and the Repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p data-bbox="316 248 1297 315"><b>What best explains why there were so many different ministries in the years 1852–1868?</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 349 1297 450">The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the reasons behind the frequent changes of government during the specified period.</p> <p data-bbox="316 483 624 517">Reasons might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 521 1313 1473" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the long-term issue of the pace of development of political parties, which did not see the emergence of a two-party system until the end of a period during which parties had yet to evolve into disciplined and tightly organised bodies. For the Liberal Party, this was a period of evolution, but, for the Conservatives, one of stagnation</li> <li>• the similarly long-term impact of the Repeal of the Corn Laws which had left the Peelites adrift in parliamentary terms and the Conservatives suspicious of their most able figure, Disraeli; equally, the Liberals saw Whig decline and the emergence of men of ability such as Gladstone</li> <li>• the context of rising prosperity and declining working class discontent combined with an absence of revolutionary figures allowed politicians to indulge personal animosities and sometimes to appear to lead almost by default</li> <li>• the growing advance towards a more representative system which was especially important for the Liberals</li> <li>• in the short-term, the ability of politicians to adapt to changing circumstances and the contrasting calibre of men such as Derby/Aberdeen and Palmerston/Disraeli</li> <li>• the role of the Monarchy where the likes and dislikes of the Queen and the Prince Consort still had a role to play</li> <li>• personality clashes between leading figures such as Palmerston/Russell or Gladstone/Disraeli which often explained events rather than disagreements over great issues. Indeed, memories of events such as the crisis of 1845-1846 sometimes encouraged a retreat from serious issues, such as that of parliamentary reform in 1851</li> <li>• the influence of events abroad which often overshadowed domestic politics and brought about domestic political upheaval, despite the governments of the day holding little sway over events.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p><b>How significant were the changes brought about by the domestic policies of Disraeli's second ministry, 1874–1880?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the domestic legislation of Disraeli's government.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• factory reform</li> <li>• housing reform</li> <li>• public health reform</li> <li>• trade union reform</li> <li>• education reform</li> <li>• economic reform</li> <li>• agricultural reform</li> <li>• licensing reform</li> <li>• religion.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing the policies produced long-lasting effects, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the reduction of the length of the working day by the 1874 Factory Act</li> <li>• the compulsory purchase of slums and their replacement with planned housing financed by low interest government loans produced by the Artisans' Dwellings Act of 1875</li> <li>• the checks on sewage and drainage produced by the Public Health Act of 1875</li> <li>• the acceptance of peaceful picketing in 1875 and the bringing of employment disputes under civil rather than criminal law in the Employers and Workmen Act</li> <li>• the increased pressure put on working-class parents to send their children to school by the Education Act of 1876</li> <li>• the economic reforms of Stafford Northcote</li> <li>• attempts to assist rural areas</li> <li>• the broadening of the Conservative appeal.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing the significance of these reforms can be exaggerated, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the reforms as continuations of the work of the previous government</li> <li>• the specific aid granted to the Tory supporting Church of England by the Education Act and the Public Worship Act</li> <li>• the argument far too little was done to aid the farming community at the expense of the aristocracy during a time of agricultural depression</li> <li>• the lack of compulsion behind much of the legislation.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p><b>What best explains why the Liberals lost the General Election of 1874?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the reasons behind the Liberal defeat of 1874.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disraeli's leadership of the Conservative Party and the reorganisation undergone by that party during the years 1867 to 1874</li> <li>• the alienation by the Liberal Party of groups within itself such as supporters of the National Education League and the United Kingdom Alliance</li> <li>• the lack of a rallying element in Gladstone's electoral campaign</li> <li>• the alienation by the Liberals of groups with important electoral influence such as the Anglicans, landowners and brewers</li> <li>• the unpopularity of Liberal policies in foreign and imperial affairs, taxation; Ireland; government scandals</li> <li>• the rise of the Home Rule Party in Ireland.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p data-bbox="316 248 1294 282"><b>What best explains Britain’s involvement in the ‘Scramble for Africa’?</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 315 1302 416">The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the factors behind Britain’s involvement in the race to control large parts of Africa after 1880.</p> <p data-bbox="316 450 624 483">Reasons might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 488 1315 1711" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bismarck’s search for a rapprochement with France which led to German distancing from Britain, leading the latter, in turn, to strengthen her position in West, East and Southern Africa</li> <li>• the lack of opportunity for expansion within Europe following German Unification which encouraged states to look outside Europe for expansion and, in turn, affected Britain’s strategic position</li> <li>• the effects of the French need to regain prestige</li> <li>• the surplus capital generated by industrialisation which encouraged the seeking of overseas’ markets and the counter-argument most British investment went to Canada, the US and Latin America, rather than Africa. The later Industrial Revolution created demand for new resources such as vegetable oils and rubber found in abundance in West Africa, leading Britain to determine to protect its interests from French and German inroads</li> <li>• the British invasion of Egypt in 1882 and her concern with the Boer Republics centred on a desire to protect the route to India and led her to annex Egypt, the Sudan, territory in the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and territory in Southern Africa</li> <li>• the Great Depression from 1873 encouraged states to acquire colonies to guarantee both raw materials and markets. French and German expansion accordingly forced Britain to turn informal dominance into formal colonies and, for example, produced protectorates in Nigeria and Bechuanaland</li> <li>• pressure from commercial lobbies, missionaries, newspapers and the Royal Colonial Institute. Imperialism was eventually accepted as a moral imperative and can explain involvement in the partition of East Africa and the occupation of Nyasaland</li> <li>• the commercial interests of men such as Rhodes. Territorial expansion was pursued to further business interests and drew the government into expansion in South, West and East Africa</li> <li>• indigenous resistance – as in the Sudan – led to further invasions across the continent</li> <li>• none of the above would have been possible without advances in medicine and technology such as the introduction of quinine, the invention of the gatling gun, and the development of rail and river transport.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p><b>How far was Balfour personally responsible for the Conservative electoral defeat of 1906?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of factors leading to Conservative defeat and the specific personal role of Balfour.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balfour’s personality and abilities</li> <li>• the Boer War</li> <li>• tariff reform</li> <li>• Taff Vale, Chinese Slavery and a lack of social reform</li> <li>• Liberal revival</li> <li>• the electoral system.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing Balfour was responsible, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the contrast between Balfour and Salisbury</li> <li>• Balfour’s aloof public image</li> <li>• his failure to recognise social change</li> <li>• his apparent lack of drive and direction with relation to Tariff Reform</li> <li>• his under-estimation of public concern over the ‘Chinese Slavery Affair’ where foreign labourers had been imported into the Transvaal with his express permission.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing other factors were more important, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the profound shock at Britain’s difficulties in the Boer War which called into the question the effectiveness of Britain’s political leadership</li> <li>• the stimulation of unprecedented cooperation between Britain and her dominions by the war which inspired Chamberlain’s campaign for tariff reform and split the Conservative Party</li> <li>• the lack of major social reform for the entire twenty years the Conservatives had been in power and the Nonconformist opposition aroused by the 1902 Education Act</li> <li>• the electoral pact between the Labour Representation Committee (LRC) and the Liberals following Taff Vale</li> <li>• the apparent callousness of the Unemployed Workmen Act of 1905</li> <li>• the improved Liberal position under Campbell-Bannerman and Herbert Gladstone</li> <li>• the electoral system meant 7000 votes were needed on average to return a Liberal MP in 1906, but 15000 to return a Conservative.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p data-bbox="316 248 1023 282"><b>Was the Liberal Party in terminal decline by 1914?</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 315 1313 450">The question requires a supported judgement about the validity of the thesis that the Liberal Party had entered a period of terminal decline by 1914, foreshadowing its failure to form a government again throughout the rest of the century.</p> <p data-bbox="316 483 624 517">Reasons might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 521 828 730" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the rise of the Labour Party</li> <li>• industrial unrest</li> <li>• the Suffragettes</li> <li>• Ireland</li> <li>• the state of the Conservative Party</li> <li>• the 'health' of the Liberal Party.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="316 763 1214 831">In arguing the party was in a state of terminal decline, reasons might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 835 1302 1111" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liberal failure to deal with militant demands for women's suffrage, despite supposedly standing for social justice and reform</li> <li>• the growing class conflict, the emergence of the 'Triple Alliance', and the violent strikes of these years</li> <li>• the inability to settle the Irish and Ulster questions</li> <li>• the advance of Labour in industrial areas and the growth of trade union membership</li> <li>• the limitations of Liberal social reform.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="316 1144 1155 1178">In arguing these claims are exaggerated, reasons might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 1182 1302 1453" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the failure of Labour to win one seat in 12 by-elections and its loss of 3 to the Liberals</li> <li>• Liberal initiatives planned in 1914 including land reform, a minimum wage for agricultural labourers, security for tenants and better rural housing</li> <li>• the ending of the worst union militancy by 1914, the unpopularity of the Suffragettes, and the taming of the House of Lords</li> <li>• Conservative inability to offer a credible alternative.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p><b>Assess the quality of British military leadership on the Western Front during the First World War.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the strength of Britain's military leadership on the Western Front during the First World War.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the problems of Trench Warfare</li> <li>• the Battle of the Somme</li> <li>• the reputation of Douglas Haig</li> <li>• Britain's ultimate victory on the Western Front.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing the quality was bad, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the death toll associated with trench warfare</li> <li>• the mistakes of British generals in planning, for example, the initial bombardment at the Battle of the Somme</li> <li>• Haig's reputation as a 'butcher', especially in relation to the Somme and Passchendaele.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing the quality was good, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the higher death rate amongst the officer class</li> <li>• Haig's good reputation in the years immediately following the war</li> <li>• the difficulties of responding to industrial warfare</li> <li>• the lessons learnt from battles such as the Somme, which were applied to the final years of the war in which victory was achieved.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p><b>How much was achieved by Lloyd George's coalition government in the years 1918 to 1922?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative degree of success/failure which marked the actions of the coalition government led by Lloyd George, during the years 1918 to 1922.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the political effects of the 'coupon election'</li> <li>• the state of the British Economy</li> <li>• social policies in areas such as housing, education and employment</li> <li>• imperial policy</li> <li>• foreign policy</li> <li>• Ireland.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing the coalition government produced impressive achievements, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lloyd George's success in maintaining Liberal influence in government, by scoring a landslide electoral victory in 1918 despite the split in his party, as well as his personal success in remaining Prime Minister for a further four years</li> <li>• measures such as the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1919 and the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1920. The former provided local authorities with financial assistance to build the future 'council houses', while the latter extended the 1911 unemployment insurance scheme to cover nearly all wage-earners</li> <li>• the initial post-war boom</li> <li>• the ending of rationing and discarding of most government war-time powers</li> <li>• the rationalisation of the railways into four large companies compared to the 120 before the war</li> <li>• the attempt by Lloyd George to moderate anti-German measures at the Paris Peace Conference and to bring both Germany and Russia back into friendly relations with the rest of Europe</li> <li>• the seemingly good prospects of re-election on the part of the coalition in the autumn of 1922.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing the achievements of the coalition government were less impressive, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the benefit brought to the Conservatives by the decision of Lloyd George to fight the 1918 general election in coalition with them, and the intensification of the Liberals' problems brought about by that decision</li> <li>• the seeming impossibility of coping with domestic problems brought about by the context of post-war conditions, the ending of the boom and the slump which followed it</li> <li>• the failure of the return to private ownership of coal mining in 1921</li> <li>• the unpopularity of the 'Geddes Axe' and the abandonment of social reform which accompanied it, such as the measures contained in the Fisher Education Act and the stopping of subsidies for building 'council houses'</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the unpopularity of Imperial Policy on all sides with, for example, the Government of India Act of 1919 condemned as a surrender, but the Amritsar Massacre regarded as an outrage</li><li>• similar problems in Ireland where liberal opinion was horrified by the atrocities committed by the 'Black and Tans', but Unionists opposed to the 1920 Government of Ireland Act and the Irish Treaty of 1921</li><li>• the apparent confusions of foreign policy where, for example, the coalition first committed to military intervention in the Russian Civil War, but then withdrew its troops from 1919</li><li>• the effects of the Chanak Crisis and accusations of corruption.</li></ul>	

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p><b>‘A skilled politician.’ Assess this judgement of Baldwin during the years from 1922 to 1931.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the accuracy of this judgement of Stanley Baldwin during the given period.</p> <p>In arguing for the accuracy of the judgement, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• his simple good fortune. He first became a recognisable public figure after speaking out against the Lloyd George coalition at the Carlton Club meeting in 1922 and the appointment of his friend Bonar Law as PM led to his own appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer. He gained the premiership himself in 1923, largely because of the unsuitability of Lord Curzon and Bonar Law’s retirement came at a time when Austen Chamberlain was too closely associated with the coalition</li> <li>• his ability to sense and express the public mood. His ‘homely’ image resonated and evoked a sense of compromise, kindness and common sense which appealed to floating voters. He performed well in the new media of radio and film</li> <li>• his political skill. He managed the party well, avoided the splits which plagued his opponents, but was tough as seen in his condemnation of the General Strike. He maintained unity amongst a diverse team, uniting protectionists and free traders, and he managed potential problems like India well. His tactical skill was clear in his handling of the campaign orchestrated against him by Beaverbrook and Rothermere 1929–1931</li> <li>• the successful organisation of the Conservative Party machine under his leadership. Unlike the Liberals and Labour, the Conservatives were a more truly national party whose social events in the suburbs and small towns underpinned its organisation. A women’s organisation was encouraged and funding was successfully managed. The establishment of a policy secretariat in 1924 and the Conservative Research Department in 1929 brought a professional approach to policy formulation</li> <li>• the creation of the National Government in 1931 which isolated those demanding a more aggressive form of Conservatism, perfectly suited Baldwin’s instinct for consensus, and enabled the Conservatives to present an image of patriotic unity in the face of economic crisis.</li> </ul> <p>In challenging the accuracy of the given judgement, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• his simple good fortune. He first became a recognisable public figure after speaking out against the Lloyd George coalition at the Carlton Club meeting in 1922, and the appointment of his friend Bonar Law as PM led to his own appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer. He gained the premiership himself in 1923 largely because of the unsuitability of Lord Curzon and because Bonar Law’s retirement came at a time when Austen Chamberlain was too closely associated with the coalition</li> <li>• the favour afforded the Conservative Party by the electoral system. Boundary changes after 1918 gave the Party up to 30 more seats than in the pre-war period, Irish Unionists MPs were firm allies of the Conservatives, and the continuation of plural voting and university constituencies worked to the advantage of the Party</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the weakness of opposition parties aided Baldwin. The bitter split of 1916 continued to affect the Liberals while Lloyd George's flirtation with Labour led many Liberals to look to Baldwin for reassurance; long-term organisational decay continued to plague the Liberals. Labour struggled to win seats outside its working-class base</li> <li>• the failure to deal with the problem of unemployment and the old staple industries</li> <li>• the return to the gold standard</li> <li>• Baldwin's miscalculation in plunging the Party into the December 1923 election, his near resignation in March 1931, as well as right wing criticism of his lack of aggression</li> <li>• the seeming lurch to the right after the General Strike of 1926</li> <li>• the failure to prepare for the 1929 general election and criticism of its 'Safety First' theme.</li> </ul>	

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p><b>‘Thoroughly appropriate given the circumstances.’ Discuss this view of Chamberlain’s policy of appeasement in the years 1937 to 1939.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the feasibility of the policy of appeasement during the specified years.</p> <p>In arguing appeasement was an appropriate policy, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Britain’s economic difficulties and the over-stretched nature of her imperial commitments</li> <li>• the view that Germany had been badly treated at the end of the First World War and that the horrors of that war should never be repeated, especially with the increased fear of air raids</li> <li>• the fact that the policy of appeasement did contain a commitment to rearmament, especially rearmament ‘in depth’</li> <li>• the popularity of the Anglo-German Declaration at the end of the Munich Conference and the view that Czechoslovakia was an ‘artificial creation’ of the Paris Peace Conference</li> <li>• the view that Nazi Germany provided a bulwark against the ‘greater threat’ of Soviet Russia</li> <li>• the opposition of the Dominions to the defence of Czechoslovakia and the threat to the Empire provided by Hitler’s allies, Italy and Japan</li> <li>• the political instability of France</li> <li>• the ultimate commitment to war against Germany after its invasion of Czechoslovakia in March 1939.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing appeasement was not an appropriate policy, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the association of the policy with accusations of cowardice</li> <li>• the effect of Hitler’s foreign policy successes on German public opinion</li> <li>• the improbability of reaching a negotiated settlement with Nazi Germany</li> <li>• the effects of appeasement on the Soviet Union and the failure to construct an alliance with her</li> <li>• accusations that the Anglo-German Declaration was not followed by an increased rate of rearmament</li> <li>• the impossibility of offering meaningful military assistance to Poland following the guarantee of 1939.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p><b>How significantly did the Second World War affect the lives of the British people?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the effect of the Second World War on the everyday lives of the British and the degree to which that effect was positive or negative.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Emergency Powers Act of 1940</li> <li>• defence of the Home Front</li> <li>• propaganda</li> <li>• entertainment</li> <li>• the world of work</li> <li>• women and a 50 per cent rise in employment rates between 1939 and 1943</li> <li>• bombing</li> <li>• social reform</li> <li>• the economy.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing lives were affected significantly, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the unprecedented mobilisation of the economy</li> <li>• rationing and the scarcity of consumer goods</li> <li>• the role of the Home Guard and ARP Wardens</li> <li>• limitations on labour mobility</li> <li>• the effects of air raids</li> <li>• evacuation</li> <li>• the £28 000 million cost of the war and the near bankrupting of the country</li> <li>• the cultural impact of the presence of GIs and their effect on race relations</li> <li>• the abolition of the Means Test in 1941, the expanded role of the state in medical provision and the Beveridge Report of 1942</li> <li>• the Butler Act of 1944.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing, effects were less significant, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the continuing and increased importance of cinema and radio</li> <li>• near full employment and improved levels of household income</li> <li>• the continuation of industrial unrest with 1000 illegal strikes by 1941 and a rise in trade union membership of 1.5 million</li> <li>• the inability of the Luftwaffe to mount attacks over wide areas and the return to their homes of many refugees by 1941.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p><b>‘A wasted opportunity.’ Assess this verdict on the domestic policies of the Labour governments of 1945 to 1951.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the validity of the question’s thesis. ‘A wasted opportunity’ implies there was a potential to achieve things which was not utilised.</p> <p>The content might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the effects of the Second World War</li> <li>• the nationalisation of industry</li> <li>• the creation of the NHS and the Welfare State</li> <li>• housing and education</li> <li>• the consensus in economic policy</li> <li>• the differing views from the Left and Right.</li> </ul> <p>In agreeing with the thesis in the question, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the caution which characterised government policy after 1947</li> <li>• the argument the governments were insufficiently Socialist</li> <li>• the argument resources should have been devoted to industrial recovery rather than the Welfare State</li> <li>• the argument there was too much concern with the problems of the 1930s rather than with planning for the post-war world and that nationalisation failed</li> <li>• the absence of constitutional reform</li> <li>• the divisions of 1950–1951 concerning defence spending and cuts to the Welfare State.</li> </ul> <p>In challenging the thesis in the question, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the degree of debt and dislocation created by the war</li> <li>• the creation of the NHS and the Welfare State</li> <li>• the building of 1 million new houses by 1951, 80 per cent of which were constructed by the state</li> <li>• the nationalisation of 20 per cent of British industry, ending decades of poor management and bad labour relations</li> <li>• the avoidance of the problems of industrial dislocation and mass unemployment which followed the First World War</li> <li>• the acceptance of a mixed economy and welfare state by all parties and the emergence of a national consensus.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p data-bbox="316 248 963 282"><b>What best explains the Suez disaster of 1956?</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 315 1302 416">The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the several reasons behind the failure of British policy during the Suez Crisis in 1956.</p> <p data-bbox="316 450 1286 618">Responses might explore what led to the unwise decision to take military action and the responses to it both at home and abroad. The failure to see that parallels with 1930s appeasement were mistaken, and the context of the 1950s was very different from times when force had been used by Britain to secure its interests.</p> <p data-bbox="316 651 624 685">Reasons might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 689 1278 965" style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the delay between nationalisation and military action and the reasons for that</li><li>• the actions of Macmillan</li><li>• the character of Eden</li><li>• the changing attitude of Gaitskell</li><li>• American opposition</li><li>• divisions in British public opinion</li><li>• the role of the Soviet Union.</li></ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p><b>How effective were the Macmillan governments during the years 1957 to 1963?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the degree of success of Macmillan’s governments in terms of effects on the country and its people, as well the political fortunes of the Conservative Party.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the restoration of Tory morale</li> <li>• electoral success</li> <li>• economic policy</li> <li>• defence and Home Affairs</li> <li>• the effects of 1962–1963.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing the Macmillan governments were effective, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Macmillan’s political skill and his image as ‘Supermac’</li> <li>• the rise in living standards and home ownership as well as the advance of consumerism</li> <li>• the work of R A Butler at the Home Office</li> <li>• the electoral success of 1959</li> <li>• the successful management of decolonisation and reduced defence spending</li> <li>• the restoration of good relations with the US</li> <li>• the role of Maudling at the Exchequer.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing the Macmillan governments were less effective, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the background of Macmillan’s first cabinet</li> <li>• the growing threat of inflation and looming balance of trade crisis</li> <li>• the limits of Butler’s reforms</li> <li>• the 1962 Orpington by-election and that year’s cabinet changes</li> <li>• the contrast of the British economy with that of its rivals</li> <li>• the failure to join the EEC</li> <li>• satirical attacks on the government and the Profumo Affair.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p><b>Did British governments pursue similar policies in the years 1964 to 1979?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which the major political parties were in favour of and pursued very similar policies.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the economy</li> <li>• trade Unions</li> <li>• Europe</li> <li>• immigration</li> <li>• education</li> <li>• foreign affairs and defence.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing government policies were consensual, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the reliance on nationalisation such as that of iron and steel in 1967 and of Rolls Royce in 1971</li> <li>• a reliance on statutory wage freezes in 1966, 1972 and 1977</li> <li>• the reduction of public spending in 1968, 1971 and 1976, and ongoing problems with inflation</li> <li>• a commitment to Trade Union reform through 'In Place of Strife' in 1969 and the Industrial Relations Act of 1971</li> <li>• problems with strike action in 1966, 1972, 1974 and 1978</li> <li>• a desire to join the EEC in 1967, 1973 and to remain a member in 1975</li> <li>• the development of comprehensive education under both Tony Crosland and Margaret Thatcher</li> <li>• the commitment to increased spending on the NHS</li> <li>• reduced spending on defence and reduced public concentration on good relations with the US.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing government policies were not necessarily consensual, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the plans of the Heath government to reduce the role of the state and pursue 'Selsdon Man' policies</li> <li>• the refusal of the Labour Party to accept 'In Place of Strife' in contrast to the Industrial Relations Act of 1971</li> <li>• the view Enoch Powell's stand on immigration won the Conservatives the 1970 election</li> <li>• the Barber Budget of 1971</li> <li>• the argument reduced public spending was imposed on the Callaghan government by the IMF and the significant opposition of large parts of the Labour Party to those cuts</li> <li>• the opposition of large parts of the Labour Party to EEC membership in 1975</li> <li>• the growing divide over policy in both the Labour and Conservative parties during the 1970s.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p data-bbox="316 248 1023 282"><b>How is the fall of Thatcher in 1990 best explained?</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 315 1302 383">The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the reasons for the downfall of Mrs Thatcher in 1990.</p> <p data-bbox="316 416 624 450">Reasons might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 454 1310 1536" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="316 454 1310 786">• Mrs Thatcher’s character and leadership style which might be argued to have been uniquely suited to the challenges she faced in overcoming opposition within her own party and outside it from the Trade Union Movement, the Labour Party, as well as other states such as the Soviet Union and Argentina, and in providing a sense of clear and determined vision. Nevertheless, the very same characteristics which were key to her successes might also be viewed, especially in her later years in office, as key factors in providing the inability to compromise and to recognise the need for tactical retreat, which contributed to the successful campaign against her in 1990</li> <li data-bbox="316 790 1310 920">• Europe, where the increasing divisions over the pace of integration between Mrs Thatcher and many within her own party, provided the immediate context for the Howe resignation speech, which provided the catalyst for the successful challenge to her leadership</li> <li data-bbox="316 925 1310 1093">• the Poll Tax, where Mrs Thatcher’s obstinate insistence on pushing through a measure which had managed to bring together opposition from the Militant Tendency, the Scottish Nationalists, Labour, the Liberals, and her own party, convinced many she could not emerge victorious in a future general election despite having already won three</li> <li data-bbox="316 1097 1310 1328">• One Nation Conservatism, which had consistently struggled to accept Mrs Thatcher’s devotion to market forces but had been prevented from mounting a serious challenge to her: firstly, owing to the effects of its 1970s’ failures; and later, to the effects of her successes in, for example, the Falklands, against the miners and producing economic prosperity. Even so, figures such as Heseltine had remained threats and took advantage of the opportunities presented in 1989-1990</li> <li data-bbox="316 1332 1310 1429">• the role of individual opponents such as Heseltine whose challenge to her succeeded in bringing her down, though it failed to bring him to power</li> <li data-bbox="316 1433 1310 1536">• the role of the Cabinet whose refusal to promise her outright support after the first ballot of the leadership election in 1990 provided the catalyst for her resignation.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p><b>‘Nineteenth-century Britain experienced a crisis of faith.’ Did it?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the view religious belief declined during the nineteenth century especially with regard to the Established Church.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• industrialisation and urbanisation</li> <li>• the decline in the legal privileges of the Established Churches</li> <li>• intellectual challenges</li> <li>• the rise of ‘Dissent’ and the re-emergence of Catholicism</li> <li>• the changing role of government</li> <li>• institutional organisation.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing there was a crisis of faith, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the state of church attendance as revealed in the 1851 Religious Census with a rate of only 60.8 per cent, 48.6 per cent of which was Anglican and 51.4 per cent of other denominations</li> <li>• the dismantling of the legal privileges of the Anglican Church in England, Wales and Ireland and of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland</li> <li>• the ‘stretched’ church provision in industrial cities and the struggle to strike an appropriate response to people adapting to a rapidly changing society</li> <li>• the struggles of the Anglican Church against dissent in Wales and Northern England, and the re-establishment of a Catholic hierarchy in England in 1850 and Scotland in 1878 as well as the tensions created by Irish immigration</li> <li>• the ‘unbelief’ which gained respectability through the development of science and Darwinism</li> <li>• the declining role of the parish in education and social welfare, as well as county governments proving better able than the Church to implement reform and control.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing the term ‘crisis of faith’ is exaggerated, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the religious revival pursued by committed clerics seeking to make Christian teaching more accessible, the role of ‘slum priests’, and the rebuilding of Anglican church interiors to provide rent-free open pews for all</li> <li>• regional differences in attitudes towards religion and ‘re-Christianisation’</li> <li>• the continued importance of religious validation at baptism, marriage and death</li> <li>• the energetic church building programme of the Anglican, Catholic and Methodist churches, and the huge programme pursued by the United Presbyterians and Free Kirk in Scotland</li> <li>• the strong drive for missionary work in the Empire and in the slums</li> <li>• improvements in the training of clergy and the creation of new dioceses such as Truro in 1877</li> <li>• the cultural importance of religion in art and music as seen in the work of, for example, Parry, Sullivan and Elgar.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p><b>How much did Britain benefit from the Industrial Revolution?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the effects of the Industrial Revolution, the extent to which those effects could be seen as 'beneficial' and an appreciation of the experience of the differing components of 'Britain'.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Britain's standing in the world</li> <li>• Britain's financial position</li> <li>• technological advances</li> <li>• transport</li> <li>• social conditions</li> <li>• the Empire.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing the Industrial Revolution brought benefits to Britain, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Britain's international position as the 'workshop of the world' and the leading producer of, for example, textiles, iron, coal and shipping</li> <li>• the position of the City of London as the world's leading financial centre</li> <li>• Britain's ability to support a rapidly growing population</li> <li>• the growth of towns, cities, mass transport links and the professions</li> <li>• an ability to fight wars and, for example, to sustain almost continual warfare against France during the years 1793 to 1815</li> <li>• the promotion of free trade</li> <li>• the expansion of Empire</li> <li>• technological and educational advances; the promotion of 'freedom' and opportunity</li> <li>• political stability, improving living standards and the encouragement of social reform.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing the scale of those benefits can be challenged and/or outweighed by disadvantages, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• as the 'first industrial nation', Britain was to encounter problems of economic decline and industrial decay before other nations.</li> <li>• social problems such as poor housing, poor sanitation and poor working conditions</li> <li>• the effects on the physical landscape and the growth of pollution</li> <li>• the exploitative nature of Empire</li> <li>• the rise of unhealthy lifestyles and a growing wealth gap between rich and poor</li> <li>• the encouragement of international aggression.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p><b>Assess the role of education as an agent of social change in <u>either</u> the nineteenth <u>or</u> the twentieth century.</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which changes in the educational sphere were responsible for the growing social changes in regard to issues such as class, gender and race during the specified period.</p> <p>In dealing with <b>the nineteenth century</b>, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the growth of state involvement in educational provision</li> <li>• the expansion of the curriculum</li> <li>• the growth of the universities</li> <li>• the growth of female education.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing, education was an important agent of social change, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the gradual expansion of educational provision with reference to, for example, the Government Grant for Education in 1833 and Forster's Education Act of 1870</li> <li>• the creation of a schools' inspectorate</li> <li>• improvements in teacher training</li> <li>• the acceptance of the benefits of written exams and, for example, the recommendation of competitive exams for entry into the Civil Service in 1854 by the Northcote-Trevelyan Report</li> <li>• the expansion of university provision with, for example, the boom in the Northern Cities towards the end of the period</li> <li>• the advance of education for women with the creation of Queen's College and Bedford College in London in 1848–1849, the founding of the North London Collegiate School for Girls in 1850</li> <li>• the growing number of female dentists, midwives and pharmacists by the end of the period, as well as female dominance of the teaching profession by the same point.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing the impact of education on social change was limited, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the slow pace and patchy nature of educational improvement</li> <li>• the continued absence of free education in many areas</li> <li>• the continued dominance of voluntary educational provision</li> <li>• the slow pace of higher educational provision and the continued exclusion of non-Anglicans and women from higher education for much of the period</li> <li>• the slow pace of state involvement in education</li> <li>• the fears of both the Established Church and the Nonconformists about loss of influence following educational reform</li> <li>• the continuing need for more trained teachers and schools</li> <li>• the overall lack of provision for the poor and fears greater educational provision for them might lead to a loss of social control</li> <li>• the complete absence of women from the legal professions by the end of the period, as well as their markedly small presence in the Civil Service.</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p>In dealing with <b>the twentieth century</b>, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the emergence of free state education</li> <li>• the advance of female education</li> <li>• the ‘golden age’ of the grammar schools</li> <li>• the impact of comprehensive education</li> <li>• the expansion of the university sector</li> <li>• the introduction of the National Curriculum</li> <li>• the role of independent schools</li> </ul> <p>In arguing education was an important agent of social change, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the development of free state education for all to the age of 16 with reference to legislation such as the Balfour Act, the Fisher Act and the Butler Act</li> <li>• the increasing access of women to all areas of education</li> <li>• the social mobility produced by the post-war grammar schools and their outperformance of the public schools</li> <li>• the commitment of the Labour Party to universal comprehensive education from 1963</li> <li>• the withdrawal of state funding to direct grant schools in 1976 because of their commitment to selection</li> <li>• the emphasis of the National Curriculum on academic knowledge from its inception in 1988</li> <li>• the freedom to opt out of local authority control granted to state schools in 1988</li> <li>• by 1999, 75 per cent of all pupils were involved in education between the ages of 16 and 18 with a higher proportion of these pupils being female</li> <li>• the ten-fold increase in students in higher education by 1999 following the Robbins Report of 1963</li> <li>• the opening of single sex Oxbridge colleges to both genders during the 1970s and 1980s, and the growth of mixed independent schools from the 1980s</li> <li>• the granting of university status to polytechnics by the Further and Higher Education Act of 1992</li> <li>• by 1999, females outnumbered males in higher education</li> <li>• the growth of university entrance for ethnic minorities during the 1990s.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing the impact of education on social change was limited, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the slow pace of phasing out payment for education and of raising the school leaving age</li> <li>• the similarly slow pace to the expansion of female education</li> <li>• the inconsistent quality of the grammar schools</li> <li>• only one-third of direct grant grammar schools agreed to become comprehensive</li> <li>• the dominance of the higher professions by independent schools and the increased emphasis in the latter of university entrance</li> <li>• the remaining gap between teacher/pupil ratios in state and independent schools</li> <li>• the gap in funding between universities and polytechnics in the years following the Robbins Report</li> </ul>	

<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Marks</b>
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the recommendation of the introduction of tuition fees by the Dearing Report of 1997</li><li>• students from ethnic minorities were more likely to apply to polytechnics than universities in the 1980s</li><li>• despite advances in higher education, by 1999 only 2 per cent of executive directors of the 100 largest UK firms were women.</li></ul>	

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p><b>How significant was the emergence of the Romantic Movement?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the importance of the Romantic Movement in bringing about change in Britain.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• its response to the Agrarian, Industrial and French Revolutions</li> <li>• its relationship to Augustan rationalism</li> <li>• its relationship with radicalism</li> <li>• its concern with the past.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing Romanticism encouraged the advent of major change, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the early support of poets such as Wordsworth for the French Revolution and Romanticism’s rejection of the past and, especially, the social norms of the eighteenth century</li> <li>• Romanticism’s belief in the primacy of the individual and the imagination</li> <li>• the importance of the physical landscape in the poetry of Wordsworth and his preference for ‘the real language of men’ rather than the stylised diction of Augustan poetry</li> <li>• the coincidence of the Romantic Movement with the unrest of the 1790s, the later 1810s, and the reforms of the 1830s</li> <li>• the influence of Rousseau on the Romantics.</li> <li>• Shelley’s atheism and reputation for radicalism</li> <li>• Byron’s personal reputation.</li> <li>• Keats’ support for the radicalism of Byron and Shelley</li> <li>• the effects of the rejection of history and religion as principal themes for art, and their replacement by a concern with the natural world in the works of, e.g., Turner and Constable.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing Romanticism showed some continuity with previous intellectual currents and that its significance can be exaggerated, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Romanticism as a response to the depopulation of the countryside, occasioned by the Agrarian Revolution and a reaction to the increasing urbanisation brought about by the Industrial Revolution, but failing to halt these processes</li> <li>• the successful management of demand for change during this period and the maintenance of stability</li> <li>• the influence of eighteenth-century satire – especially that of Pope – on Byron</li> <li>• Shelley’s appeal for non-violence in ‘The Masque of Anarchy’.</li> <li>• the lack of political concerns in Keats’ poetry</li> <li>• the concern of Scott with the distant Scottish past</li> <li>• the preference for Augustan heroic couplets in the poetry of George Crabbe</li> </ul>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the adherence to established social norms in Austen's novels and the debt owed by her work to the 'novels of sensibility' of the eighteenth century</li> <li>the importance of Shakespeare to the drama of the period</li> <li>the later conservatism of many Romantic figures with, for example, Wordsworth becoming poet laureate.</li> </ul>	

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p><b>How far was the mass media responsible for changing attitudes towards women in the period c.1945 to c.2010?</b></p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which the media were responsible for the changing role of women during these years or simply reflected what was already happening in society.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the world of work</li> <li>legislation</li> <li>education</li> <li>the family</li> <li>the image of women</li> <li>television, film and print media.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing the mass media promoted change, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the influence of female role models in the media which encouraged female employment such as Barbara Mandell (1950s), Nan Winton (1960s) and Angela Rippon (1970s); the entry of Kate Adie into 'dangerous' reporting in the 1980s</li> <li>the example of 'comediennes' such as Joyce Grenfell in the 1950s, and female TV sitcoms such as 'The Rag Trade' and 'The Liver Birds' (1960s) and 'Butterflies' (1970s); the influence of female entrepreneurs on TV's 'Dragon's Den' since 2005 and of female sports reporters</li> <li>strong roles for women in TV soap operas such as Elsie Tanner in 'Coronation Street' and Meg Richardson in 'Crossroads'</li> <li>the growth of women's magazines on which spending rose from £46 million in 1957 to £80 million in 1967 and the changing nature of girls' magazines from the 1950s to the 1970s.</li> </ul> <p>In arguing the media simply reflected already changing attitudes, reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the growth in female employment (33 per cent of married women worked by 1961) before the prominence of independent female role models in the media</li> <li>the role of education and the creation of the Welfare State in promoting female employment</li> <li>the effect of labour-saving devices</li> <li>legislation concerning employment, abortion, birth control, and divorce</li> <li>the decline of marriage.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>