# GCE AS MARKING SCHEME

**SUMMER 2023**

**HISTORY - UNIT 1**
**PERIOD STUDIES 1–4: BRITISH HISTORY**

**2100UA0-1**
**2100UB0-1**
**2100UC0-1**
**2100UD0-1**

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

## INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2023 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

## Marking guidance for examiners

### Summary of assessment objectives for Unit 1

The questions in this examination assess assessment objective 1. This assessment objective is a single element focused on the ability to analyse and evaluate and reach substantiated judgements. In Section A, candidates choose one question from a choice of two. In Section B, candidates again choose one question from a choice of two. The mark awarded to each question is 30. The paper has a maximum tariff of 60.

### The structure of the mark scheme

The mark scheme has two parts:

- An assessment grid advising the bands and marks that should be given to responses that demonstrate the qualities needed in assessment objective 1.

- Advice on each specific question outlining indicative content that can be used to assess the quality of the specific response. This content is not prescriptive and candidates are not expected to mention all the material listed. Assessors must credit any further admissible evidence offered by candidates.

### Deciding on the mark awarded within a band

The first stage for an examiner is to decide the overall band. The second stage is to decide how firmly the qualities expected for that band are displayed. Thirdly, a final mark for the question can then be awarded.

### Organisation and communication

This issue should have a bearing if the standard of organisation and communication is inconsistent with the descriptor for the band in which the answer falls. In this situation, examiners may decide not to award the highest mark within the band.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

**AO1**: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

| | | Analysis and evaluation | Judgement | Knowledge | Communication |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Band 6** | **26–30 marks** | The learner is able to effectively analyse and evaluate the key issues in relation to the set question. | A focused, sustained and substantiated judgement is reached. | The learner is able to demonstrate, organise and communicate accurate knowledge which shows clear understanding of the period studied. | The learner is able to communicate clearly and fluently, using appropriate language and structure with a high degree of accuracy in a response which is coherent, lucid, concise and well-constructed. |
| **Band 5** | **21–25 marks** | The learner is able to clearly analyse and evaluate the key issues in relation to the set question. | There is a clear attempt to reach a substantiated judgement which is supported. | The learner is able to demonstrate and organise accurate and relevant historical knowledge of the period studied. | The learner is able to communicate accurately and fluently using appropriate language and structure with a high degree of accuracy. |
| **Band 4** | **16–20 marks** | The learner is able to show understanding of the key issues demonstrating sound analysis and evaluation. | A judgement is seen but lacks some support or substantiation. | There is evidence of accurate deployment of knowledge. | There is a good level of written communication with a reasonable degree of accuracy. |
| **Band 3** | **11–15 marks** | The learner is able to show understanding through some analysis and evaluation of the key issues. | There is an attempt to reach a judgement but it is not firmly supported and balanced. | Some relevant knowledge on the set question is demonstrated. | There is a reasonable level of written communication which conveys meaning clearly though there may be errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar. |
| **Band 2** | **6–10 marks** | | There is an attempt to provide a judgement on the question set. | The learner provides some relevant knowledge about the topic. | There is a reasonable level of written communication which conveys meaning though there may be errors. |
| **Band 1** | **1–5 marks** | | There is little attempt to provide a judgement on the question set. | The learner provides limited knowledge about the topic. | There is an attempt to convey meaning though there may be errors. |
| Award 0 marks for an irrelevant or inaccurate response. | | | | | |

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

## Unit 1 – 2100UA0-1

**Period study 1 Government, rebellion and society in Wales and England c.1485–1603**

**SECTION A**

**0 1 Evaluate the impact of the Acts of Union on the relationship between Wales and England up to 1553. [30]**

Candidates will offer a supported appraisal of the Acts of Union that ascertains their impact on the relationship between Wales and England in the context of the period specified. Other relevant issues may – but do not have to – be drawn upon to provide comparison where relevant. Candidates will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments regarding the impact of the Acts on the relationship between Wales and England during the specified period may include the following.

- The passing of the Acts of Union 1536–1543 united the two nations politically and judicially, with representation of Wales in Parliament for first time.
- The Council of Wales governed Wales and five English border shires – promoting political and geographical unity.
- There was a change in attitude from the English towards the Welsh – more tolerant and trusting because of shared religious affiliation.
- English law was made applicable across the whole of Wales and the Marches, and the Marcher Lords and their Lordships were abolished.
- However, previous legislation had been passed by the government to administer Wales and the Marches, for example the pre-Union laws, 1534–1536, and the use of the English language in government, law and business had been developing before 1530.
- Wales remained detached as a self-governing part of the kingdom with its own pre-1536 Council.
- JPs had been introduced to crown counties in Wales prior to 1536.
- Wales remained economically tied to English markets and businesses.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

**Period study 1 Government, rebellion and society in Wales and England c.1485–1603**

**0 2 How significant were the changes in the relationship between Elizabeth and her Parliaments during her reign? [30]**

Candidates will offer a supported analysis of the changes in the relationship between Elizabeth and her Parliaments, measuring their significance in the context of the period specified. Other relevant issues may – but do not have to – be drawn upon to provide comparison where relevant. Candidates will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest the changes in the relationship between Elizabeth and her Parliament were significant during the specified period may include the following.

- Clear disputes regarding religion were evident, especially the activities of the Puritans, which led to vocal criticism and clashes in the Commons.
- Foreign policy and the problem of Mary Queen of Scots led to tension, and Parliament's frequent – but unsuccessful – raising of the issues of marriage and the succession did little to ease that tension.
- Financial aspects, such as monopolies, angered MPs leading to serious confrontation in the late 1590s.
- Parliament was growing in assertiveness – MPs were willing to challenge the control exercised by Privy Counsellors and the Speaker. Disagreements over parliamentary privilege became worse.

Arguments that suggest the changes in the relationship between Elizabeth and her Parliament were not significant during the specified period may include the following.

- Elizabeth retained the power to raise finance from Parliament throughout her reign, and the inability of Parliament to use control of the purse strings to influence policy bolstered Elizabeth's authority and power.
- The House of Lords was significant in helping the Queen in the 1590s over subsidies. It also supported Elizabeth in her increasingly tense relationship with the Commons.
- Elizabeth managed to pass her legislative measures through Parliament with little opposition.
- Royal patronage, Crown-nominated MPs and Privy Counsellors ensured the continuity of support for the Queen in the Commons.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

**Period study 1 Government, rebellion and society in Wales and England c.1485–1603**

**SECTION B**

**0 3 How effectively did Tudor governments deal with the protests and rebellions they faced in the period from 1509 to 1569? [30]**

Candidates will offer a supported appraisal of Tudor governments' handling of protests and rebellions, measuring the strengths and limitations of the approaches taken in the context of the period specified. They will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest Tudor governments dealt effectively with protests and rebellions during the specified period may include the following.

- Ultimately, the government defeated all the rebellions and suppressed all the protests.
- The government effectively deployed their superior financial and military resources to crush the rebels.
- Harsh punishment followed each rebellion, for example dismissal from office, property confiscations and public executions.
- The Crown and its governments remained in power and continued to govern.

Arguments that suggest Tudor governments did not deal effectively with protests and rebellions during the specified period may include the following.

- The governments were ineffective in preventing rebellion and protest: they tended to miss the warning signs. They were, by and large, reactive and not proactive and seemed not to understand the causes.
- The governments had short- rather than long-term aims and objectives.
- Wyatt's Rebellion was the most serious insurrection, and it came close to toppling the government of Mary I.
- The government seemed unable to learn from the lessons of earlier protests and rebellions; the ruthless reaction to rebellion did not deter others from challenging the government.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

**Period study 1 Government, rebellion and society in Wales and England c.1485–1603**

**0 4 "The dissolution of the monasteries was the most significant change in religion between 1529 and 1588." Discuss. [30]**

Candidates will offer a supported analysis of the dissolution of the monasteries that determines its significance as a change in religion; in relation to other relevant issues and in the context of the period specified. They will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest that the dissolution of the monasteries was the most significant change in religion during the specified period may include the following.

- The dissolution was a massive undertaking – the most significant in the history of the Church – and was symbolic of the English Reformation.
- It ended 1000 years of monasticism, meaning that a traditional part of society had been lost.
- It cut the size of the Church in half – the regular clergy disappeared – and this had far-reaching social, economic, and political consequences.
- It caused widespread anger and contributed to serious protests and rebellions.

Arguments that suggest that the dissolution of the monasteries was not the most significant change in religion during the specified period may include the following.

- The break with Rome and the Act of Supremacy paved the way for the dissolution.
- The closure of the chantries was a significant act.
- The Protestant Church of Edward VI's reign was a marked change in religious worship, while the Elizabethan Church Settlement was significant because it set up the, largely Protestant, Anglican Church.
- The translation of the scriptures into English and Welsh was also a turning point.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

## Unit 1 – 2100UB0-1

**Period study 2 Government, revolution and society in Wales and England, c.1603–1715**

**SECTION A**

**0 1 To what extent were the actions of Charles I's opponents during the period from 1625 to 1642 responsible for the outbreak of the Civil War? [30]**

Candidates will offer a supported appraisal of the actions of Charles I's opponents. They will measure the degree of the importance of those actions in causing the outbreak of the Civil War in relation to other relevant issues and in the context of the period specified. Candidates will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest that the actions of Charles I's opponents were responsible for the outbreak of the Civil War during the specified period may include the following.

- The role of Pym and other leading radical MPs in criticizing and attacking Charles, as well as the increasingly aggressive nature of the radicals' demands for greater rights and privileges.
- The attacks on the King's chief advisers – Strafford and Laud – and the Queen, Henrietta Maria.
- Radical MPs' failure or unwillingness to compromise with the King.
- The arrest and execution of Strafford, the King's chief minister, which was a turning point.

Arguments that suggest that the actions of Charles I's opponents were not responsible for the outbreak of the Civil War during the specified period may include the following.

- There were divisions in Parliament between those who would be reconciled to the King and those who wished to weaken his position.
- Charles I's stubborn nature and his attachment for Arminianism, encouraged by Laud, caused tension. The King's tendencies towards absolutism, and his misuse of his prerogative powers also caused conflict.
- The rebellion in Ireland and the Scottish invasion, resulting from the Bishops' Wars, caused conflict.
- The influence of Henrietta Maria did much to push the King into a more aggressive direction.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

**Period study 2 Government, revolution and society in Wales and England, c.1603–1715**

**0 2 How successful was the Revolutionary Settlement in solving political conflicts in the period from 1689 to 1715? [30]**

Candidates will offer a supported analysis of the Revolutionary Settlement that measures its successes and limitations and/or failures in solving political conflicts in the context of the period specified. Other relevant issues may – but do not have to – be drawn upon to provide comparison where relevant. Candidates will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest the Revolutionary Settlement was successful in solving political conflicts during the specified period may include the following.

- The Bill of Rights enabled Parliament to define and set limits on royal power. The Settlement defined the powers of Parliament, which enhanced its political authority and encouraged constitutional reform setting out relationship between Crown and Parliament to avoid conflict.
- The establishment of wider civil rights regarding the law and courts mean that the Crown could no longer behave in an arbitrary way.
- William and Mary and, later, Anne ruled by consent and were generally popular. They restored the Crown's tarnished reputation.
- The monarchs worked within the constitution and generally avoided confrontation with Parliament. They also managed to work reasonably well with the emerging political parties.

Arguments that suggest the Revolutionary Settlement was not successful in solving political conflicts during the specified period may include the following.

- The deposition of James II led to Parliament taking more control of political affairs, and this caused tension. Then, the limited power of the monarchy became a source of conflict.
- Unresolved financial problems – exacerbated by William's wars – led to confrontation.
- The accessions of William III and George I by invitation shifted the balance of power between monarchy and Parliament. The weak leadership of Anne contributed to tension.
- Furthermore, the development of party politics led to political in-fighting.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

**Period study 2** **Government, revolution and society in Wales and England, c.1603–1715**

**SECTION B**

**0 3** **"James I was more effective than Charles II in his dealings with Parliament." Discuss.** **[30]**

Candidates will offer a supported analysis of James I's dealings with Parliament that determines their effectiveness in comparison to those of Charles II. They will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest that James I was more effective than Charles II in his dealings with Parliament may include the following.

- James called Parliaments regularly throughout his reign. Charles II ruled without Parliament for the last six years of his reign.
- James secured the good will of Parliament by ensuring the succession. As Charles did not have an heir, this caused tension toward the end of his reign.
- James managed Parliament more effectively than Charles. James's last Parliament proved the most successful of the period since the King and his subjects were in total agreement.

Arguments that suggest that James I was not more effective than Charles II in his dealings with Parliament may include the following.

- James's ongoing conflict with parliament was never resolved.
- James's use of favourites to rule the kingdom caused mounting tension with Parliament.
- James became increasingly unpopular whereas Charles – "the merry monarch" – remained popular.
- James's financial difficulties were never resolved; Charles tried to avoid conflict through by-passing Parliament and relying on the French Pension from Louis XIV.
- James's favourites alienated the elites and Parliament, whereas Charles was less inclined to reward favourites. Consequently, Charles had a better relationship with Parliament until 1679.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

**Period study 2 Government, revolution and society in Wales and England, c.1603–1715**

**0 4 "The dispute over finance was the main cause of tension between the Crown and Parliament in the period between 1603 and 1649." Discuss. [30]**

Candidates will offer a supported analysis of the dispute over finance that determines its significance as a cause of tension between Crown and Parliament; in relation to other relevant issues and in the context of the period specified. They will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest the dispute over finance was the main cause of tension between the Crown and Parliament during the specified period may include the following.

- The Crown's generous spending on the court and royal family, for example the "double dinners" of James I.
- The habit of both James and Charles of making expensive gifts angered Parliament.
- Royal extravagance meant that Parliament was reluctant to grant the Crown money.
- It is possible to argue that one reason for the failure of the Great Contract was James's extravagance. Charles's methods of raising revenue – such as Ship Money – contributed to conflict with Parliament.

Arguments that suggest the dispute over finance was not the main cause of tension between the Crown and Parliament during the specified period may include the following.

- The disputes over religion and religious policy, particularly Charles's adherence to Arminianism.
- The tension caused by the influence and power of royal favourites such as Carr, Buckingham, Laud and Wentworth.
- Conflict over MPs' rights and privileges allied to the growing assertiveness of Parliament.
- The tension and conflict in Ireland and Scotland, for example the Irish rebellion and Bishops' Wars.
- Political confrontation, which turned into armed conflict in the Civil War.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

## Unit 1 – 2100UC0-1

**Period study 3 Politics, protest and reform in Wales and England, c.1780–1880**

**SECTION A**

**0 1 To what extent were the reforms of the Liberal Tories a change of direction for Tory governments during the period from 1812 to 1830? [30]**

Candidates will offer a supported appraisal of the reforms of the Liberal Tories that measures the degree to which they led to a change of direction for Tory governments in the context of the period specified. They will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest the reforms of the Liberal Tories were a change of direction during the specified period may include the following:

- A reconstruction of the Cabinet in 1822 brought more liberal-minded Tories to positions of responsibility, for example Huskisson at the Board of Trade, Peel at the Home Office and Robinson as Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- Reforms were more enlightened, for example Peel's reforms at the Home Office, and the repeal of the Combination Acts.
- There was greater emphasis on free trade policies, for example Huskisson's and Robinson's free trade measures such as the reformed Book of Rates, reduction of duties, the Reciprocity of Duties Act and the sliding scale for the Corn Laws.
- The Repeal of the Test/Corporation Acts, and Catholic Emancipation significantly undermined traditional Tory policies.

Arguments that suggest the reforms of the Liberal Tories were not a change of direction during the specified period may include the following:

- The Liberal Tories benefited from an upturn in the economy which reduced social and economic distress in the 1820s. Consequently, there was a reduction in popular protest.
- The Liberal Tories were firmly against parliamentary reform as were traditional Tories. The reforms of the Liberal Tories were modest and limited in scope and not a significant change of direction.
- The Corn Laws were moderated not repealed. Income tax was not brought back.
- The policies of 1812–1820 were a response to public protest and economic depression, just as Catholic Emancipation was also a response to public pressure. As such, it could be argued there was continuity in approach.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

**0 2** **"The Whig Reforms had more impact than any other reforms that dealt with social and economic problems between 1822 and 1848." Discuss. [30]**

Candidates will offer a supported analysis of the Whig Reforms that determines their impact in dealing with social and economic problems, in relation to the relevant reforms of other administrations and in the context of the period specified. Candidates will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest that the Whig Reforms had more impact than other reforms that dealt with social and economic problems during this period may include the following:

- The fundamental reform of the poor law reduced poor rates with considerable impact on the system and also the process of reform generally.
- The first effective reform of the factory system and the introduction of inspections improved the enforcement of the regulations.
- The first major reform of municipal corporations tackled issues of public health and corruption.
- The first government grant to education improved the quality of education, and, from 1836, the registration of births, marriages and deaths aided educational and work-place reforms.

Arguments that suggest that the Whig Reforms did not have more impact than other reforms that dealt with social and economic problems during this period may include the following:

- The Poor Law reform may have caused more problems than it solved especially in the north of England where the nature of unemployment was very different to the agricultural south. Factory reform was limited to textile factories and the hours were considered excessive, hence the continuing support for the Ten-hour movement.
- The Liberal Tory reforms of the 1820s have some claim for effectiveness.
- Peel's record of social reform was as important as those introduced by the Whigs, and the reforms to finance, banking and trade had arguably more effect on social and economic issues, particularly in reducing support for Chartism.
- The Public Health Act, 1848 broke new ground as a centralised response to a major social issue.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

## Unit 1 – 2100UC0-1

**Period study 3 Politics, protest and reform in Wales and England, c.1780–1880**

**SECTION B**

**0 3 "Radical ideas were the most significant cause of popular protest in Wales and England during the period from 1812 to 1848." Discuss. [30]**

Candidates will offer a supported analysis of radical ideas that determines their significance as a cause of popular protest in Wales and England; in relation to other relevant issues and in the context of the period specified. They will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest the impact of radical ideas was the most significant cause of popular protest in Wales and England during this period may include the following:

- The nature of radical protest in the 1790s and the immediate influence of the French Revolution meant that the Tory government's fear of revolution was so profound that it pervaded policy after the war ended in 1815.
- Latent fear of radicalism was seen in the government response towards the Reform Act Crisis 1830–1832 and also during the Chartist movement.
- The Merthyr Rising evoked memories of the French Revolution and associated radical ideas.
- The tradition in radicalism and Chartism derived from Tom Paine.

Arguments that suggest the impact of radical ideas was not the most significant cause of popular protest in Wales and England during this period may include the following:

- There was a link between economic hardship and protest, especially between 1815 and 1820, and during the depression of the 1830s and 1840s. The latter had a big impact on the genesis of the Chartist movement.
- The arguments over the Corn Laws and free trade inspired one of the most successful protest movements – the Anti-Corn Law League.
- The alleged shortcomings of the Reform Act stimulated Chartism and were prominent in the development of the People's Charter. Further, the reaction to the Poor Law Amendment Act caused widespread protest, especially in the north of England.
- The Queen Caroline trial riots, 1820 showed the strength of non-political issues in generating popular protest.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

**Period study 3 Politics, protest and reform in Wales and England, c.1780–1880**

**0 4 Discuss the view that Disraeli was a more effective leader of the Conservative Party than Peel. [30]**

Candidates will offer a supported analysis of Disraeli's leadership of the Conservative Party that determines its effectiveness in comparison to the leadership of Peel. They will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest Disraeli was a more effective leader of the Conservative Party than Peel may include the following.

- It could be argued that in the 1840s Disraeli was more in tune with the concerns of the majority of Tory backbenchers than Peel over the issue of free trade and the Corn Laws.
- Peel's arrogance and inflexibility did not play well with his less able backbenchers: this resulted in resulting in the catastrophic split that kept the Conservatives out of majority office for 28 years.
- Whether cynical or not, Disraeli realised by 1866/1867 that parliamentary reform in some shape was essential for the survival of the Tory Party. Disraeli galvanised the party around the issues of social reform and imperialism and is often seen as the originator of One-Nation Toryism. His presence in the Commons during the wilderness years for the Party was commanding.
- The organisational improvements backed, if not originated, by Disraeli were vital in the Conservative victory of 1874. The subsequent legislation of 1874–1880 is regarded as a benchmark of success.

Arguments that suggest Disraeli was not a more effective leader of the Conservative Party than Peel may include the following.

- Peel repaired the Party after the damaging splits over Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary reform: he devised a new direction for the Party in the Tamworth Manifesto.
- Peel supported improved Party organisation and shrewdly exploited Whig failures to win a commanding victory in 1841.
- Peel's programme of financial and commercial reform is regarded as one of the finest reforming ministries of the nineteenth century.
- Disraeli put personal considerations above those of his Party and country in opposing Peel over the Corn Laws: evidenced by his cynical departure from protection in the 1850s.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

## Unit 1 – 2100UD0-1

**Period study 4 Politics, people and progress in Wales and England, c.1880–1980**

**SECTION A**

**0 1 "Social change had the most significant impact on the lives of the people of Wales and England." Discuss with reference to the period from 1951 to 1980.** **[30]**

Candidates will offer a supported analysis of the impact of social change on the lives of the people of Wales and England that determines its significance in relation to other relevant issues, and in the context of the period specified. They will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest that social change was the most significant development during the specified period may include the following.

- People's health improved: there was a dramatic fall in diseases while the standard of living also improved. By the 1960s a belief prevailed that poverty had been eradicated and that people had 'never had it so good'.
- Successive governments had made significant steps towards creating a fairer society, legislating to protect gender rights and the rights of minorities and immigrants.
- The Welfare State after 1951 did much to protect the disadvantaged from cradle to grave, providing universal care.
- Social change had a profound effect on the lives of women as their rights in marriage and the workplace were protected.

Arguments that suggest that social change was not the most significant development during the specified period may include the following.

- Candidates may discuss the issues of health, poverty, equality, the welfare state and the rights of women and argue that they were not so significant, that they did not go far enough, nor did they touch the lives of everyone in Wales and England.
- The demand for political change in Wales may have been a more significant development with the 1966 election and the rise of political extremism.
- Changing attitudes to the Welsh language and culture – and, maybe, religious change – may be considered of more significance.
- The changing nature of the economy, work and employment in Wales and England were more significant in improving life for all people.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

**Period study 4 Politics, people and progress in Wales and England, c.1880–1980**

**0 2 Evaluate the significance of changing attitudes to Welsh language and culture between 1945 and 1980. [30]**

Candidates will offer a supported appraisal of changing attitudes to Welsh language and culture that ascertains their significance in the context of the period specified. Other relevant issues may – but do not have to – be drawn upon to provide comparison where relevant. Candidates will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest that changing attitudes towards the Welsh language were significant during the specified period may include the following.

- The decline in the percentage of Welsh speakers raised concerns and led to the belief that something had to be done to protect the language and culture of Wales.
- From the 1960s, there was a rise in the demand for Welsh-medium education, leading to the opening of Welsh-medium Secondary Schools.
- The election of a Plaid Cymru MP in 1966 gave Welsh language and culture a boost.
- The "*Tafod yr iaith*" speech and the formation of *Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg,* as well as the call for a Welsh Assembly and the creation of a Welsh-language television channel in the 1980/1981 Broadcasting Acts, indicated a new-found desire to promote the Welsh language and Welsh culture.

Arguments that suggest that changing attitudes towards the Welsh language were not significant during the specified period may include the following.

- Attitudes did not really change for the majority of Welsh people, most of whom continued to speak English. Many of these people shared much that was in common with a British, or perhaps English, culture.
- The demand for political change in Wales may have been a more significant development with the 1966 election and the rise of political extremism, as well as the demand for a Welsh Assembly.
- Support for the investiture of Prince Charles as Prince of Wales in 1969 indicates that attitudes among many Welsh people were still firmly "British" in focus.
- Economic change and the changing pattern of work and employment may be regarded as being more significant.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

**Period study 4 Politics, people and progress in Wales and England, c.1880–1980**

**SECTION B**

**0 3 "The growth of the Labour Party was the most significant political development between 1880 and 1951." Discuss. [30]**

Candidates will offer a supported analysis of the growth of the Labour Party that determines its significance as a political development; in relation to other relevant issues and in the context of the period specified. They will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest that the development of the Labour Party was the most significant political change during the specified period may include the following.

- The Labour Representation Committee was an early attempt to give the workers a voice and soon enough they formed the new Labour Party in 1906.
- The first Labour government in 1924 took a significant step forward by proving that they were fit to govern and, by 1929, the second Labour government had proved that they had replaced the Liberal Party as the party of opposition.
- The Independent Labour Party won 154 seats in the 1935 election and 38% of the vote, further solidifying their credentials.
- Significant individuals played a part during the Second World War: by 1945 Clement Attlee won a working majority for the Labour government.

Arguments that suggest that the development of the Labour Party was not the most significant political change during the specified period may include the following.

- The Liberal Party, from 1880, made several significant reforms. Electoral reforms, such as the Parliamentary Reform Act, 1884, and the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, along with the women's suffrage movement and the gradual extension of the franchise in this period were evidence of the development of a fuller democracy.
- The decline of the Liberal Party could be a more significant development in the period, as could the dominance of the Conservative Party or the rise of minority parties.
- The coalition governments of the period, or National Governments of the 1930s, may have been more significant developments.
- Up until 1945 the Labour Party was struggling to gain enough seats to fully govern and therefore it could be questioned how significant the development of the Labour Party was, given its support base.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

**Period study 4 Politics, people and progress in Wales and England, c.1880–1980**

**0 4 "Between 1880 and 1951, the most important changes in society were made by the Liberal governments of 1906 to 1914." Discuss. [30]**

Candidates will offer a supported analysis of the changes made by the Liberal governments that determines their significance to society; in relation to other relevant issues and in the context of the period specified. They will consider a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Arguments that suggest that the most important changes during the specified period were made by the Liberal governments of 1906 to 1914 may include the following.

- Social surveys and the Boer war had proven that changes were needed; socially and economically Britain was in decline. The Liberals responded to this need.
- The Liberal Reforms were the first reforms that laid the foundations of the belief that governments should do more for the people.
- Their work on improving the lives of children via social reforms gave children improved life chances while their changes to health and housing were key issues of reform.
- National Insurance may also be mentioned as a notable welfare achievement.

Arguments that suggest that the most important changes during the specified period were not made by the Liberal governments of 1906 to 1914 may include the following.

- The Liberal reforms did not go far enough They stopped short of providing the care that was needed by people at the time, and franchise reform was ignored; an issue in itself that could be considered to be the most important change.
- Changes by governments that allowed Britain to win the First, and/or Second World War may be seen as more important changes.
- The National Government's response to the depression may be seen as having brought about more important changes or perhaps the development of leisure and entertainment opportunities at the time.
- The reforms of the Labour Governments of 1945–1951 may be seen as having brought about more important changes.



© WJEC CBAC Ltd.