

**GCE**

**History A**

Unit **F961/02**: British History Period Studies.  
Option B: Modern 1783–1994

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

**Mark Scheme for June 2015**

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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These are the annotations, (including abbreviations), including those used in scoris, which are used when marking

Annotation	Meaning
<b>BP</b>	Blank Page – this annotation <b>must</b> be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.
<b>A</b>	Assert
<b>AN</b>	Analysis
<b>DET</b>	Description
<b>DEV</b>	Develop
<b>EXP</b>	Explains
<b>F</b>	Factor
<b>IRRL</b>	Irrelevance
<b>J</b>	Judgment
<b>LNK</b>	linked
<b>NAQ</b>	Not the question
<b>SC</b>	Simple comment
<b>X</b>	Error/wrong
<b>V</b>	View

**Subject-specific Marking Instructions**

**Distribution of marks for each level that reflects the Unit's AOs and corresponds to the UMS  
2 answers: each maximum mark 50.**

	<b>A01a</b>	<b>AO1b</b>
<b>IA</b>	21–24	24–26
<b>IB</b>	18–20	22–23
<b>II</b>	16–17	19–21
<b>III</b>	14–15	16–18
<b>IV</b>	12–13	13–15
<b>V</b>	9–11	11–12
<b>VI</b>	4–8	6–10
<b>VII</b>	0–3	0–5

Notes:

- (i) Allocate marks to the most appropriate level for each AO.
- (ii) If several marks are available in a box, work from the top mark down until the best fit has been found.
- (iii) Many answers will not fall at the same level for each AO.
- (iv) Analysis refers to developed explanations; evaluation refers to the argued weighing up/assessment of factors in relation to their significance in explaining an issue or in explaining linkages between different factors.

<b>AOs</b>	<b>AO1a</b>	<b>AO1b</b>
<b>Total mark for each question = 50</b>	Recall, select and deploy historical knowledge appropriately, and communicate knowledge and understanding of history in a clear and effective manner.	Demonstrate understanding of the past through explanation, analysis and arriving at substantiated judgements of: - key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance within an historical context; - the relationships between key features and characteristics of the periods studied
<b>Level IA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses a wide range of accurate, detailed and relevant evidence</li> <li>• Accurate and confident use of appropriate historical terminology</li> <li>• Answer is clearly structured and coherent; communicates accurately and legibly</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>21–24</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear and accurate understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic</li> <li>• Clear and accurate understanding of the significance of issues in their historical context</li> <li>• Answer is consistently and relevantly analytical with developed and substantiated explanations, some of which may be unexpected</li> <li>• The argument evaluates a range of relevant factors and reaches clearly substantiated judgements about relative importance and/or links</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>24–26</b></p>
<b>Level IB</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses accurate, detailed and relevant evidence</li> <li>• Accurate use of a range of appropriate historical terminology</li> <li>• Answer is clearly structured and mostly coherent; writes accurately and legibly</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>18–20</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear and accurate understanding of most key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic</li> <li>• Answer is mostly consistently and relevantly analytical with mostly developed and substantiated explanations</li> <li>• Clear understanding of the significance of issues in their historical context.</li> <li>• Substantiated judgements about relative importance of and/or links between factors will be made but quality of explanation in support may not be consistently high</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>22–23</b></p>

AOs	AO1a	AO1b
<b>Level II</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses mostly accurate, detailed and relevant evidence which demonstrates a competent command of the topic</li> <li>• Generally accurate use of historical terminology</li> <li>• Answer is structured and mostly coherent; writing is legible and communication is generally clear</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>16–17</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mostly clear and accurate understanding of many key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic</li> <li>• Clear understanding of the significance of most relevant issues in their historical context</li> <li>• Much of the answer is relevantly analytical and substantiated with detailed evidence but there may be some description</li> <li>• The analysis of factors and/or issues provides some judgements about relative importance and/or linkages</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>19–21</b></p>
<b>Level III</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses accurate and relevant evidence which demonstrates some command of the topic but there may be some inaccuracy</li> <li>• Answer includes relevant historical terminology but this may not be extensive or always accurately used</li> <li>• Most of the answer is organised and structured; the answer is mostly legible and clearly communicated</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>14–15</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some/uneven understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and of concepts relevant to their historical context</li> <li>• Answers may be a mixture of analysis and explanation but also simple description of relevant material and narrative of relevant events <b>OR</b> answers may provide more consistent analysis but the quality will be uneven and its support often general or thin</li> <li>• Answer considers a number of factors but with very little evaluation of importance or linkages between factors/issues</li> <li>• Points made about importance or about developments in the context of the period will often be little more than assertions and descriptions</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>16–18</b></p>
<b>Level IV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is deployment of relevant knowledge but level/accuracy of detail will vary; there may be some evidence that is tangential or irrelevant.</li> <li>• Some unclear and/or under-developed and/or disorganised sections; mostly satisfactory level of communication.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>12–13</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and the topic is variable but in general is satisfactory</li> <li>• Limited and patchy understanding of a few relevant issues in their historical context</li> <li>• Answer may be largely descriptive/narratives of events and links between this and analytical comments will typically be weak or unexplained <b>OR</b> answers will mix passages of descriptive material with occasional explained analysis</li> <li>• Limited points made about importance/links or about developments in the context of the period will be little more than assertions and descriptions</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>13–15</b></p>

AOs	AO1a	AO1b
<b>Level V</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is some relevant accurate historical knowledge deployed: this may be generalised and patchy. There may be inaccuracies and irrelevant material also</li> <li>• Some accurate use of relevant historical terminology but often inaccurate/inappropriate use</li> <li>• Often unclear and disorganised sections; writing will often be clear if basic but there may be some illegibility and weak prose where the sense is not clear or obvious</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>9–11</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General and sometimes inaccurate understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and of concepts relevant to the topic</li> <li>• General or weak understanding of the significance of most relevant issues in their historical context</li> <li>• Attempts at analysis will be weak or generalised, based on plausible but unsubstantiated points or points with very general or inappropriate substantiation <b>OR</b> there may be a relevant but patchy description of events/developments coupled with judgements that are no more than assertions</li> <li>• There will be some understanding of the question but answers may focus on the topic not address the focus of the question</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>11–12</b></p>
<b>Level VI</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of relevant evidence will be limited; there will be much irrelevance and inaccuracy</li> <li>• Answer may have little organisation or structure; weak use of English and poor organisation</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>4–8</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very little understanding of key concepts</li> <li>• Very limited understanding of the topic or of the question's requirements</li> <li>• Limited explanation will be very brief/fragmentary</li> <li>• The answer will be characterised by generalised assertion and/or description/narratives, often brief</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>6–10</b></p>
<b>Level VII</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No understanding of the topic or of the question's requirements; little relevant and accurate knowledge</li> <li>• Very fragmentary and disorganised response; very poor use of English and some incoherence</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>0–3</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No understanding of key concepts or historical developments.</li> <li>• No valid explanations</li> <li>• Typically very brief and very descriptive answer</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>0–5</b></p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	<p>Assess the reasons why Pitt was able to dominate politics from 1783 to 1793.</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. Candidates will need to consider a range of reasons, although examiners do not expect all possible factors to be discussed and what matters is the quality of analysis. At the higher levels candidates will need to weigh up the relative importance of a range of factors and reach a balanced conclusion. Candidates might consider the role of George III in ensuring the survival of Pitt's ministry, particularly in 1784 election and the Regency Crisis of 1788. The king played an important role through patronage, control of the frequency of elections and his own distaste for the Whigs, particularly Fox and North. The partnership between Pitt and George should not be understated. Other factors for domination could include Pitt's successful domestic policy in the 1780s, which saw economic and financial recovery with consideration of issues such as the sinking fund and his use of income tax. Some might discuss his use of repression in the 1790s, with issues such as the suspension of Habeas Corpus and measures used to defeat the radical threat. There might be discussion of the division and weakness of the Whig opposition, made worse by splits over the French Revolution and Pitt's mastery of parliamentary business and debate.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.



2		<p>'The policies of the Tory governments of 1822-30 do not deserve to be called liberal.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. Candidates are likely to focus on the philosophy and policies pursued by the government and consider whether they deserve to be called liberal. The question of how liberal the Tories were in the period after 1822 remains an open one, but most are likely to argue that they were more liberal after 1822. To support the view that they do deserve to be seen as more liberal candidates could use: the economic legislation passed by both Robinson and Huskisson and the reforms of Peel at the Home Office. In considering the economic legislation candidates might discuss the reduction in import duties, the Navigation Laws and the sliding scale for the Corn Laws. In discussing Peel's reforms they might mention the Penal Code reform, the Jails Act and Metropolitan Police Act. Some candidates might be aware that the government was divided by 1825-6 with some ministers barely on speaking terms. It was Liverpool's personal support that allowed the dominance of liberals such as Canning, Huskisson and Peel. However candidates might argue that there were also some illiberal measures which suggests they do not deserve to be seen as liberal, such as the refusal to accept Roman Catholic Emancipation, the fact that the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts were forced upon them, and the refusal to entertain the issue of parliamentary reform. These issues might be contrasted with the measure of the earlier period in order to reach a conclusion. Some candidates might argue that the government does not deserve to be called liberal and that it was only the relative economic prosperity and stability that allowed the measures to be introduced, or that it was the decline in radical activity.</p>	50	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.</p>
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<p>3</p>		<p>Assess the reasons for the fall of Peel’s ministry in 1846.</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. There are a number of reasons that candidates might consider and examiners do not expect a discussion of every factor, what matters is the quality of analysis. However, at the higher levels candidates should discuss a range of reasons and weigh up their relative importance to reach a balanced conclusion. Many candidates are likely to argue that the Corn Laws were the most important factors, although some might suggest it was the occasion rather than the cause. The policy was divisive and Peel was unable to persuade even his own Cabinet to support repeal, (Stanley resigning) nor could he persuade the bulk of his party. However, there were already tensions within the party and there had been divisions over Maynooth Grant, and Peel had frequently threatened to resign. Some might also note that the government resigned, not over the Corn Laws, but the Coercion Bill for Ireland. Among Tory malcontents there was a long-standing dislike of Peel’s dear money and deflationary policies. They already felt he had betrayed them on Catholics and were not willing to see another Tory principle go. The Corn Laws were important to them because they guaranteed high rents and helped to uphold their status and power, which they believed were under threat from the manufacturing interest. Landlords were urged to resist their repeal by the Anti-League. Peel might well have survived had it not been for the venom and persistence of Disraeli and Bentinck. Disraeli had a personal dislike of Peel and felt snubbed by him. Peel openly despised the party that spent ‘their days in hunting and shooting and eating and drinking’ and never took it into his confidence. Disraeli was a party man, but Peel with his executive mentality starved Disraeli of hope and had to face the consequences.</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.</p>
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4		<p>How important were the radicals in the emergence of the Liberal party?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. There are many reasons that candidates may consider. However, candidates must consider the role of the radicals if they want to reach the higher levels even if they want to argue that it was other factors and not simply dismiss the factor. It is likely that many will point to the support given to the Whigs by radicals such as Cobden and Bright, especially over Italian Unification in 1859. There might be some mention of the role of the new, daily provincial press, which consistently advocated civil and religious liberty and the belief in the idea of progress. This was reflected in increased support in the boroughs. The non-conformists also wanted a party that would adopt their progressive policies in education, politics and religion. From their militant religious outlook came their adoption of 'good causes' that gave the liberals their dynamic quality. The men who noticed the emergence of these groups and the need to bind them to the newly found Liberal party in the Commons were Gladstone and Bright, thus linking the ideas back to the named factor. There might also be discussion of issues such as common support for free trade, the success of Gladstone's budgets, the fact that the public trusted the party over finance, a popular foreign policy under Palmerston and the abandonment of the aristocratic Whiggish image associated with Grey and Melbourne in the 1830s. This was important as the party had gained key Peelites, becoming a progressive party with increasingly popular ideas and a willingness to undertake reform. The popularity of its foreign policy might be considered and Palmerston ensured it was well advocated. There might also be mention of the disarray of the Conservative party and the resultant incentive to create a united party. Gladstone's 1864 speech was important and resulted in him being hailed the 'People's William', although some have seen his role as less important than Palmerston and Russell. The party was seen as the party of business sense, moral integrity and administrative efficiency. However, it is possible that some may argue it was little more than a series of fragile coalitions or ambitious men doing deals to get themselves into power. The party had come together to destroy Derby's administration and wanted to stay in power.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
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5		<p>Assess the reasons why Gladstone's first ministry introduced so many domestic reforms.</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates must answer the question. At the higher levels candidates should consider a range of factors and weigh up their relative importance to reach a balanced conclusion. There are a number of reasons that candidates might consider and examiners do not expect all factors to be discussed, what matters is the quality of analysis. Candidates might consider the nature of Gladstonian liberalism and the desire for equality and link this to issues such as religious reform or reform in the civil service. This might also be linked to the support the Liberals received from the middle classes and the need to open up areas of public life to such groups. There might also be consideration of Gladstone's statement that his 'mission is to pacify Ireland' and how that resulted in a series of reforms. Candidates might consider issues such as pleasing the non-conformists, although the issue of education might challenge this, with the introduction of the Licensing Act. Some answers will simply run through each reform and explain why it was introduced and these responses will be limited in the level they can reach. Some candidates might consider the nature of the Liberal party, the changing electorate or the social and economic changes of the time and argue that the scale of reforms was a reflection of these changes. Some may argue that the number of reforms was an electoral ploy to win support.</p>	50	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.</p>
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6		<p>'The most important reason for the Conservative defeat in the 1880 election were the limitations of Disraeli's domestic reforms.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. Candidates will need to discuss the named factor if they wish to reach the higher levels, even if they argue that it was not the most important factor. Candidates may weigh up the relative importance of the failings of the Conservative administration of 1874-1880 and compare this with the return to politics of Gladstone in affecting the outcome. There may be mention that social reform appeared to have ended after 1876 and that the reforms had been quite limited, with consideration of the permissive nature of some of the reforms, or their limited application. It is likely that many answers will focus on the return to politics of Gladstone and the importance of his attacks on Disraeli's 'inhuman' Eastern policy and the attacks on imperialism in the Midlothian campaign which portrayed it as aggressive, immoral and expensive. Disraeli failed to counter this and it clearly outraged Christian and humanist sentiment in the country. Some may also argue that with the onset of economic depression and the growing problems in Ireland it was not surprising that reform ended, but that these two factors also influenced the election as Disraeli, the earlier champion of Protection, now resisted every demand for aid and as a result the more militant agricultural interests eventually abandoned the government for the Liberals. The impact of the Depression was particularly severe in Ireland where the collapse in production and rents resulted in the formation of the Land League and a more obstructive party in the Commons. Some may point to Disraeli's ill-health and tiredness which meant that he failed to campaign effectively.</p>	50	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.</p>
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7		<p>Assess the reasons for British interest in the Balkans in the period from 1856 to 1902.</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. Stronger answers should cover the whole period, whilst weaker answers are likely to focus on a few issues or incidents. The Balkans was important in the struggle for supremacy between Russia, Austria and Balkan nationalism; the issues of the Straits, the most pressing in 1854-6 and 1875-8 and Egypt and the Middle East. These issues should give candidates a variety of reasons to consider and make a judgement. Some may argue that the most important concern was the fear of Russian expansion, as this would challenge British interests. This was a vital area for Britain because of the route to India and trade with the east and Mediterranean trade it may be argued that this was Britain's main reason for concern. Russia was a threat to the Balkans following the invasion of the Danubian provinces and an attack on the Ottomans. Russia also championed the Bulgarian Christians following the massacre in 1875. Their growing power was seen as a menace, not just in Europe but in Asia to the British Empire. Another concern for Britain was how to deal with the declining Ottoman Empire, whether to prop it up, regardless as an economic and strategic investment. This raises the question of the balance of power and candidates might consider this in relation to the decline of Turkey and the rise of Russia. There was fear that a weak Turkey might be unable to prevent a Russian advance towards the Mediterranean and Suez, with implications for trade and security. Interest in the Balkans was also stirred up by Gladstone and his pamphlet attacking the murder of Christian Slavs, although this may have had more to do with election opportunism. The growth of nationalism in the area will also need consideration and how to deal with the decline and ultimate defeat of Turkey in the Balkan Wars.</p>	50	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.</p>
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8		<p>'The most important reason for British involvement in Africa from 1868 to 1902 was the protection of trade routes to India.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. At the higher levels candidates must write at least a good paragraph on the named factor even if they conclude that it was not important. It would be valid to argue that the protection of the Indian trade routes would explain the involvement in South Africa, the East African coast and in protecting the Suez Canal post 1875, controlling the shares the acquisition of Egypt from 1882, involvement in the Sudan in 1885 and 1898, Zanzibar 1899 and the Fashoda incident with France in 1898 over the White Nile. However, many candidates are likely to argue that trading developments within Africa were at the forefront of imperial growth in this period and use examples from South Africa and Egypt to support their arguments. Trade also had a large impact on individuals and they might point to Cecil Rhodes with the Cape to Cairo railway, which was clearly for profit. The discovery of gold and diamonds, clear economic interests, in the Transvaal was important. Individuals that might be considered include Rhodes, Chamberlain, Carnarvon and Frere and this might be linked to the desire for personal gain. Coffee and Tea plantations in East Africa also became economically important in the later period. However, these factors might be balanced against other factors such as strategic advantage, religious and humanitarian motives, political and jingoistic considerations. The importance of strategic factors could be stressed in the need to limit German involvement in East Africa and French involvement in North and West Africa. Pre 1886 the strategic interests of Lord Carnarvon and Bartle Frere were important. Some may argue that it is impossible to differentiate between economic and strategic motives where North East, East and Southern Africa are concerned. Some may conclude that strategic issues were often determined by economic motives, although there were exceptions.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question set.
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9		<p>How important was the naval race in the worsening of relations between Britain and Germany?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. At the higher levels candidates will need to focus on the issue of 'how important' and weigh up the role of the naval race against other factors to reach a balanced judgement. Candidates cannot simply dismiss the role of the naval race even if they want to argue that other factors were more important. In discussing the role of the naval race candidates might consider the building of the Dreadnoughts and the popular support it engendered. This might be contrasted with the expansion of the German navy and the questioning of its purpose, particularly with the widening of the Kiel canal and the potential threat to Britain. Some may argue that it was the naval race that led to an agreement with France over defence in the North Sea and Mediterranean. However, some candidates might argue that as Britain had won the naval race by 1910 its importance has been exaggerated. Some candidates might suggest that it was the growing power and fear of Germany in general that caused Britain's attitude to change. Candidates might argue that this was due to the resolution of areas of dispute with France, particularly in colonial issues following the Fashoda incident. They may argue that this led to the Entente Cordiale and some might develop this and suggest that relations with Germany changed following the Entente as Germany feared what might have been agreed. German economic growth, particularly in terms of steel and coal appeared to give Germany economic dominance in Europe and threaten British trade. Imperial issues were also a source of tension as Germany gave support for the Boers and also developed the Berlin to Baghdad railway. There might also be mention of German policy to dominate middle Europe and the consequences of this for Britain. Some answers might also consider the role of the Kaiser in this deterioration.</p>	50	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.</p>
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10		<p>Assess the reasons for the fall of Lloyd George's coalition in 1922.</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question set. At the higher levels candidates should consider a range of reasons and evaluate their relative importance to produce a balanced explanation for his fall. There are a large number of reasons that candidates might consider and examiners do not expect coverage of all the factors, what matters is the quality of analysis. There might be discussion of issues such as the Chanak Crisis. Candidates might argue that by taking Britain to the brink of another war he was seen as a warmonger at the very time Britain was recovering from the First World War. It was seen to be over an issue that scarcely concerned Britain and was highly unpopular with the public and the Conservative party. Lloyd George was dependent upon Conservative willingness to back his leadership, given the electoral situation, and therefore any policy that antagonised them was potentially disastrous. His policies over Ireland, the economy, housing and education were all unpopular with either the Conservative party or the electorate and for many Conservatives he was becoming an electoral liability and this could be linked to the issue of Chanak. Policy on Ireland particularly annoyed the Conservative rank and file. Lloyd George often rode roughshod over Conservative sensibilities, especially over honours. He had failed to integrate the Coalition and was therefore powerless to ward off the Carlton Club rebellion once the backbenchers found a champion in Baldwin. It might also be suggested that they were willing to act following the success of an independent Conservative in the Newport by-election. The Conservatives felt Lloyd George had served his purpose and helped to win the 1918 election as the man who won the war, but that could not be used a second time.</p>	50	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.</p>
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11		<p>'Trade Union weakness was the most important reason for the failure of the General Strike.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. At the higher levels candidates will need to evaluate the relative importance of the named factor and reach a balanced judgement. Even if candidates want to argue that Trade Union weakness was not the most important factor they cannot simply dismiss it. There are a number of reasons that candidates might assess in order to decide the most important reason for failure. In arguing that the weakness of the Unions was the most important factor some might argue that the Unions were reluctant to embark on a General Strike and did so in light of their apparent weak actions on Black Friday. They might link this to the shortness of the General Strike and why the miners were abandoned so quickly. This might lead them to argue that they were pushed into it by the Coal Unions. There might also be consideration of the lack of preparation by the Unions or their lack of financial resources. On the other hand some might argue that the government was well prepared for the strike, having stockpiled coal and were aided by the timing. They might also point to the government's ability to win the propaganda war and the role of Churchill and the British Gazette in this. Some might consider the reaction of a section of the public who were willing to help and enjoyed the opportunities the strike presented. Some might consider the role of employers in the failure of the strike.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
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12		<p>How successful were the Labour governments of 1945 to 1951?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. At the higher levels candidates will need to address the issue of 'how successful' and not simply list their policies in terms of success and failure. There are a wide range of issues that candidates might consider. Material might include the Labour party programme and how far it was successfully implemented, with the development of the welfare state, and the whole question of the success of nationalisation, Housing, Parliamentary Reform, the state of the economy, the American loan, the fuel crisis, rationing and austerity. Candidates might consider the results of the 1950 election. There might also be discussion of popular perceptions of the Labour party and socialism, the opposition to nationalisation, and the feeling that Labour had run out of steam – Atlee's weariness, Bevin's resignation and death, the lack of success of Morrison as his replacement. There might also be a discussion of how far it had completed its 1945 programme, that the period of austerity had lasted too long. There was a suspicion that Labour might split over health charges. Labour's record on foreign and imperial policy also appeared to be one of weakness and there might be mention of some of the following: India, Palestine, Abadan oil crisis, the threat from Russia, the Berlin blockade.</p>	50	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.</p>
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13		<p>How far did Britain's attitude to Europe change in the period from 1945 to 1973?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. At the higher levels candidates should not simply explain a list of reasons why it changed but focus on the issue of 'how far'. There are a variety of issues that candidates might consider and it is not expected that all will feature in an answer, what matters is the quality of analysis. Answers might consider Bevin's attempt to create a Third force in Europe, the important changes signified by the Council of Europe and Hague Congress 1948, Britain's involvement in the Western European Union, the failure to attend the Messina Conference and not signing the Treaty of Rome and the new direction under Eden. It is likely that answers will consider the view that Britain had to make a choice between USA and Europe and also between Empire and Europe. These reasons might all be used to explain why Britain's attitude was largely negative, particularly at the start of the period. However, decolonisation and the realisation that EEC was economically successful helped to change perspectives, as did US support. Some might argue it was less a change of attitude in Britain, as there had been application to join in 1963, but rather a change in French attitudes that resulted in Britain joining as it followed soon after the death of De Gaulle. Many in the Conservative governments of the 1960s were opposed as was the Labour party. There were economic and political reasons compelling Britain to apply, particularly the strength of sterling. Britain was also prepared to keep her conditions to a minimum, mainly involving CAP, and were now willing to accept the Treaty of Rome and the supranational principles behind it, suggesting a change in attitude. The attempt to join in 1967 was rejected by De Gaulle, but Wilson countered by leaving the application open, ready to be taken up at the earliest opportunity, therefore De Gaulle's resignation was the opportunity. Agricultural concerns were a major issue as Britain would have to pay more into it, and would get less back, than other EEC countries. Heath's election was crucial as he was a pro-European, he played down the special relationship with the US in order to appeal to the EEC. There were problems over the world role of the pound sterling, but Heath's intervention and direct talks with the French President, Pompidou, were crucial as he believed he could trust Heath.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
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14		<p>'Domestic opposition to Britain's possession of nuclear weapons was a serious challenge to British governments.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. At the higher levels candidates will need to focus on the issue of 'serious' and not simply list issues that caused opposition. Candidates will need to be aware of the nuclear policy pursued by Britain in this period. Candidates might consider how far governments were able to establish an independent nuclear deterrent and concerns that she was too closely linked to the US and they might point to the positioning of cruise missiles etc in Britain. The escalating cost of the policy might be considered, particularly as defence policy might be seen to have taken funds from other areas. Candidates might mention that by 1954-5 the cost of rearmament was approaching the levels of the Second World War and as the period progressed there was concern about bankruptcy. There might be some consideration of the position of the Labour party in the 1980s and the concept of unilateral disarmament. There might also be consideration of the difficulties Britain had in keeping up in the arms race and as a consequence concerns about links with the US. Some might argue that groups wanted to see Britain follow a policy of détente. The development of nuclear weapons might also be linked to discussions about the future role of conventional weapons. There might be discussion of the question of control over the deployment and use of weapons and how much influence Britain would have over the US and this might also be linked to British reliance on US delivery vehicles. There was concern over Polaris, although Kennedy did acknowledge Britain's right to use it independently when 'supreme national interests' were concerned. Discussion of Labour's desire to cut defence spending might be considered and there might also be some consideration of pressure groups such as CND and the scale of support for it and events such as Greenham Common and other protests. In particular candidates might consider the 1980s and Labour policy that put the nuclear issue at the centre of their campaign and demanded a non-nuclear Britain. There might also be mention of attitudes towards SDI.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
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15		<p>'Thatcher failed to restore Britain's position as a world power.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. Stronger answers might consider the issue of 'world power' and adopt either a thematic approach or discuss individual events in terms of being a 'world power', either approach is acceptable. It might be argued that her anti-communist views and stance against the USSR helped to end the Cold War and brought Britain back onto the world stage. However, this might be balanced against the fact that although she was in office as communism collapsed in Europe, it was largely due to factors outside her influence. The consequence was the reunification of Germany, which she did not want, showing her lack of influence on events. However, she was able to build up a working relationship with Gorbachev and initially use it to mediate between USSR and USA, but this was later undermined as the two powers reached an agreement at Reykjavik which would mean Europe would be exposed to the larger conventional forces of the USSR. Thatcher was able to limit the impact of this. There might be some discussion of her inability to control and limit US power, despite the special relationship between Thatcher and Reagan; other examples might include SDI and the invasion of Grenada, suggesting a lack of success, reflecting Britain's lack of influence. Thatcher did try to uphold British power and independence and this could be illustrated through reference to the Falklands War and negotiations with the EU, but whether either event suggested Britain was a world power might be assessed. Thatcher was able to get back some of Britain's contribution to the EU budget and it might be argued that this helped Britain's standing in Europe, but this was at the expense of a good relationship with France and Germany and would cause problems in the future, limiting Britain's power. Britain contributed to the SEA as it was consistent with her belief in free market economics. However, this might be balanced by considering the nuclear dependence Britain had on the US and mention might be made of the presence of US weapons in Britain. British willingness to work with the US in support for Kuwait and the Gulf War might also be used to show that Britain was a successful major power.</p>	50	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.</p>
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<p>16</p>	<p>'Rising living standards was the most important reason why the Conservatives remained in power from 1951 to 1964.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question set. At the higher levels candidates will need to address the issue of 'how far' and not simply provide a list of reasons for their electoral dominance. There is a wide range of factors that might be considered and it is not expected that candidates will cover them, what matters is the quality of analysis. However, in order to reach Level III candidates must consider the named factor even if they argue that it was not the most important factor. Rising living standards made Conservative disputes appear petty and made it harder for Labour to attack their policies. The Conservatives were fortunate that economic recovery was underway in the 1950s once Korea was over and this enabled them to dismantle the apparatus of austerity and gain the credit. The ability to reduce taxes and increase social expenditure gave the feeling of prosperity and many wanted to maintain this. This was also reflected in full employment, which helped to spread the gains more widely and affluence was more marked by the end of the 1950s. They were fortunate that the booms coincided with the times of elections, for example in 1959. Elections were fought on the economy and issues of taxation and on both Conservative policies appeared to be successful at the time of elections. However, these issues could be balanced against labour divisions and weakness, the timing of elections which, fortunately for the Conservative party avoided moments of potential disaster (Suez and Profumo). Conservative leadership might be seen as a strength, at least until Alec Douglas Hume in 1963-4, particularly as Churchill's health problems were hidden from the public. Eden was popular pre-Suez and Macmillan was seen as modern, exploiting the affluence. Conservative organisation, until 1960, was competent. The importance of economic factors could be shown through the loss in 1964 when economic uncertainty had returned.</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.</p>
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<p>17</p>	<p>'Heath's government of 1970-74 failed to solve the problems it faced.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. At the higher levels candidates will need to focus on the issue of 'how far' and not simply list successes and failures. Stronger answers are likely to identify the problems that Heath's government faced and then assess how far the problems were solved. Candidates may focus on the economic problems or the power of the Trade Unions. Many historians have seen this period as one of failure and will point to the Miners Strike and the Three Day Week, which appeared to epitomise the failed economic policy of the government. Heath has been criticised for failing to carry through the promised tough programme of economic and industrial reform on which the party had won the election of 1970. They started out determined to carry through a 'quiet revolution' by reducing the scale of the public sector and government intervention in the economy. The government was beset by a series of problems, but also made tactical errors of judgement. The Trade Union legislation was brought in very quickly and without sufficient consultation. The Industrial Relations Act was so broad in scope that it became a target for labour hostility; the good aspects were lost in the general bitterness about the method of its passage. The general refusal to comply with the terms meant it never became credible. There are other issues such as The Ugandan Crisis which inflamed hostility towards immigration and Ireland which was another problem as Heath relied on the support of Unionist MPs. In discussing the successes candidates might discuss the issue of taxation, which was cut and the reform of the taxation system, which was well advanced when the government fell. There might be some discussion of the problem of the benefits system, whose reform was also well advanced when the government fell. Some might argue that joining the EEC could be seen as a success. However, it was the reversals of 1972 that the government is best remembered for and the problems of the declining industries. The decision to bail out Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, a year after refusal was seen as a humiliating climb down. Problems such as rising unemployment, combined with the determination to speed the rate of growth before entry to the EEC led to deliberate economic expansion, which flew in the face of the previous commitment to solve the problem of inflation. Voluntary wage control was impossible and Heath had to do this by law, the ultimate U turn.</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.</p>
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<p>18</p>	<p>How successful were British government policies in dealing with the problems faced in Northern Ireland in the period from 1951 to 1994?</p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. At the higher levels candidates will need to focus on the issue of ‘how successful’ and not simply list policy successes and failures. The growing unrest and disturbances, at first in Northern Ireland and then on the mainland would suggest that policy towards Ireland was not successful. In discussing the 1950s candidates might consider the IRA campaigns and the British government’s handling of them and the discrimination against Catholics within Northern Ireland. By 1960 there was resentment against the Northern Ireland government by about 1/3 of the population, by 1968 there was serious rioting and by 1969 rioting by the Nationalists became so serious that RUC was finding it difficult to keep control. Armed Unionist groups were attacking Nationalist areas in Belfast and Derry. This deterioration can be supported by the need to deploy an increasing number of troops on the streets of Northern Ireland, initially to protect Catholics, who then turned on them, highlights the failings and belief among Nationalists that the army were defending Unionists. There may be reference to events such as ‘Bloody Sunday’ and its consequences, particularly Direct Rule. This can be further developed by reference to the growing support for the various paramilitary organisations and support for Sinn Fein. The use of Internment without trial may be considered as it resulted in the arrest of large numbers and resulted in increased support for the IRA. There may be reference to the attempts at talks with various Nationalist groups, for example Whitelaw in 1972 which was a failure. The Sunningdale Agreement and its failure may also be discussed. The Prevention of Terrorism Act of 1975 may also be considered as may the success of direct rule as it resulted in the reorganisation of IRA into cells, which the British army could not break. Thatcher governments faced the problem of hunger strikers, which also led to an increase in support for Sinn Fein. There were attempts at ‘rolling devolution’, but more successful were the increased links between London and Dublin and this culminated in the Hillsborough Agreement, which did have long term consequences. The increased amount of terrorist activity on the mainland during the 1980s also suggests that government policy did not work and there may be reference to events such as the murder of Airey Neave, the murder of Mountbatten, the Hyde Park bombs or the bombing of the Grand Hotel in Brighton, which came close to wiping out the Conservative leadership. There may also be reference to the murder of various ministers as evidence that the democratic process was not working. At the end of the period there was a continuation of political violence, continued political success for Sinn Fein, the existence of paramilitary groups on both sides and limited support for a lasting peace involving both sides of the community; it was only with the 1993 Downing Street Declaration that success appeared possible and this can be seen with the IRA and Loyalist</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.</p>
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			declarations of ceasefire in 1994. Therefore it might be concluded that the more successful policies were towards the end of the period.		
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