

GCE

History A

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

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2016

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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
BP	Blank Page – this annotation must 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.
A	Assert
AN	Analysis
DET	Description
DEV	Develop
EXP	Explains
F	Factor
IRRL	Irrelevance
J	Judgment
LNK	linked
NAQ	Not the question
SC	Simple comment
X	Error/wrong
V	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.**

	A01a	A01b
IA	21–24	24–26
IB	18–20	22–23
II	16–17	19–21
III	14–15	16–18
IV	12–13	13–15
V	9–11	11–12
VI	4–8	6–10
VII	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.

AOs	AO1a	AO1b
Total mark for each question = 50	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
Level IA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses a wide range of accurate, detailed and relevant evidence • Accurate and confident use of appropriate historical terminology • Answer is clearly structured and coherent; communicates accurately and legibly <p style="text-align: center;">21–24</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and accurate understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic • Clear and accurate understanding of the significance of issues in their historical context • Answer is consistently and relevantly analytical with developed and substantiated explanations, some of which may be unexpected • The argument evaluates a range of relevant factors and reaches clearly substantiated judgements about relative importance and/or links <p style="text-align: center;">24–26</p>
Level IB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses accurate, detailed and relevant evidence • Accurate use of a range of appropriate historical terminology • Answer is clearly structured and mostly coherent; writes accurately and legibly <p style="text-align: center;">18–20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and accurate understanding of most key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic • Answer is mostly consistently and relevantly analytical with mostly developed and substantiated explanations • Clear understanding of the significance of issues in their historical context. • 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 <p style="text-align: center;">22–23</p>

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

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

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	<p>Assess the reasons why the Whigs were unable to challenge Pitt's domination of British politics in the period from 1783 to 1801.</p> <p>The focus of the answer should be on the strengths and weaknesses of the Whigs relative to other factors. In considering the problems for the Whig party, candidates might consider 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. In discussing the French Revolution candidates might link this to the association of some Whigs with the ideas of revolution and how, particularly during war and a national crisis they were seen as unpatriotic, some might link this to loyalist associations. Candidates might assess the role of George III in ensuring the survival of Pitt's ministry, particularly in 1784 election and the Regency Crisis of 1788 and use this to show that the Whigs were unpopular with the king. 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 in keeping the Whigs out of office. It might also be noted that once the king withdrew support Pitt soon fell. Candidates might consider the link between Charles James Fox and the Prince Regent.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	<p>'Peel's reforms at the Home Office were the most liberal reforms of the Tory governments of 1822-30.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>In order to achieve the higher levels candidates must consider Peel's reforms even if they argue that these were not the most liberal. In considering Peel's work at the Home Office candidates may consider issues such as the Penal Code Reform, the Jails Act and the Metropolitan Police. Candidates may focus on the philosophy and policies pursued by the government and consider whether they deserve to be called liberal. There might be mention of the appointment of younger politicians such as Canning, Peel and Huskisson after 1822-3, but candidate should focus on the legislation passed and whether it was liberal. The economic legislation passed by both Robinson and Huskisson and the reforms of Peel at the Home Office are likely to be the main areas of consideration. Candidates should display a good knowledge of the areas of legislation and assess whether they were liberal. There might be discussion of issues such as budgets, taxation, reciprocal trade treaties, the revision of the Navigation Acts and the repeal of the Combination Laws. However candidates might argue that there were also some illiberal measures 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 also be contrasted with the measure of the earlier period in order to reach a conclusion.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	<p>'Government in the national rather than party interest.' How far do you agree with this view of Peel's ministry of 1841-46?</p> <p>Answers must focus on whether the government was in national or party interest and not simply examine Peel's reforms in the ministry of 1841-6, although these will need to be used to show whether the government was in national or party interest. It might be helpful for candidates to explain what the national interest and party interest was; this may result in some contrasting national interest as support for the growing industrial development and the condition of the workers against traditional Tory interest of support and protection for the landowners. Peel's attempts to broaden the appeal of the party might also be discussed and candidates might be aware that the 1841 election results suggest he failed in this aspect and was returned to power on traditional Tory votes. It is likely that many will consider his treatment of backbenchers once he was in power and his belief that it was his duty to serve the nation and monarch not the party. This might result in some discussion of his abandonment of key Tory ideas over protection and issues in Ireland. Many are likely to suggest that his action over the Corn Laws suggests he was more concerned with national than party interest as he split the party and the result was years in the political wilderness. However, some may argue that in the long term and for electoral success it was vital to focus on key issues, such as the economy and that he adopted a pragmatic approach to try and keep the party popular with the electorate, reducing the deficit and supporting the wealth making areas.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	<p>Assess the reasons why there was so much support for liberalism in the period from 1846 to 1868.</p> <p>At the higher levels candidates should not simply list the reasons but make a judgement about the relative importance of the factors. There are a wide range of issues that candidates could consider and it is not expected that they will consider them all, what matters is the quality of analysis. Candidates might explain what the term 'liberalism' meant in the context of the nineteenth century and use this definition to help them explain why various aspects were popular. Candidates might consider the issue of reform and its electoral appeal. This could lead to a discussion of issues such as free trade, laissez faire and administrative reform. There might also be consideration of the changing nature of the electorate, which was becoming increasingly urbanised and was often linked to the growth of non-conformity, which the Whig-Liberals supported. This growth in the urban middle class electorate was important as they were supporters of many of the reforms, such as the Repeal of the Paper duties in 1861. Even parliamentary reform, which the Whigs tried to address, although it was finally passed by Disraeli was seen as their domain. Some might put greater emphasis on the predominance of talent on the Whig, Liberal and Peelite side and make mention of the importance of Aberdeen, Russell, Palmerston and Gladstone. This could be balanced against the paucity of talent on the Conservative side following the split in 1846. The Whigs also had a virtual monopoly on popular foreign policy issues which helped to win support as they were able to represent both traditional and radical views. There might also be consideration of the increased prosperity and economic stability of the period which brought the party support and this was aided by the decline in contentious issues such as radicalism and Ireland. Some may comment on the links between liberalism and radicalism and mention Cobden and Bright. There might also be mention of the popularity of some of the measures of Whig governments with comments about Italian Unification in 1859, 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. There might be some mention of the role of the new, daily provincial press, which consistently advocated civil and</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>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. 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.</p>		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	<p>Assess the reasons why Disraeli and the Conservatives lost the 1868 election.</p> <p>At the higher levels candidates should not simply list the reasons but make a judgement about the relative importance of the factors. There are a wide range of issues that candidates could consider and it is not expected that they will consider them all, what matters is the quality of analysis. Some may start by arguing that Disraeli hoped that his passing of the Second Reform Act would help to bring them into office and place this in the context of being excluded for much of the period since 1846. There might be some comment on the failings of previous attempts at a Conservative ministry or the unpopularity of Disraeli. However some might comment on the vigorous election campaign of Gladstone and Bright who toured the country and compare that with Disraeli who merely sent a printed election address to his constituents and failed to take the opportunity to win the new borough voters. There might be some comment about social reform and Disraeli's failure to offer a programme whilst Gladstone appeared to offer a wide range of reforms. In particular, candidates might argue that Gladstone won middle and working class non-conformist support by announcing that the Liberals would disestablish the Anglican Church in Ireland. There might be some discussion about the conduct of the 1868 election which used old registers and therefore deprived Disraeli of the opportunity of appealing to the newly enfranchised. There might be some consideration of Disraeli's position within the Conservative party and the lack of trust associated with him which might have impacted on the electorate.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	<p>'The Liberal ministry of 1880-85 was more successful than that of 1892-95.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>Candidates may explain what is meant by achievement; this might be in terms of fulfilling Gladstone's aims or in terms of liberalism or tackling the major problems of the day. A variety of approaches are possible, but stronger answers are likely to compare issues thematically and this may involve a discussion of issues such as domestic affairs, Ireland, foreign and imperial policy. This approach will allow candidates to make comparative judgements about each issue, however others may consider each ministry separately, make a judgement on each ministry as to its achievements and then make an overall judgement. Answers may focus on the issue of Ireland and its dominance, particularly the failure to achieve Home Rule in the later ministry and the division within the Liberal party and lead eventually to Hartington and other Whigs joining the Conservative party. This might be contrasted with the Second Land Act; this was too late as Parnell was now demanding Home Rule. The party appeared to be following a faddist programme and was losing relevance with many. However, the reforms to the franchise and the electoral system were significant achievements and warrant attention; this includes the Corrupt Practices Act, Parliamentary Reform and the Redistribution of Seats Act, whereas in the later ministry little was done to the electoral system, although some might mention the Local Government Act. There were also failures in both foreign and imperial policies which will merit attention as Gladstone often appeared to ignore national interest and put principles first. The Boers were able to defeat the British at Majuba Hill in 1881 and through the Convention of London, 1884, the Boers gained their independence. Events in the Sudan might also be considered, particularly the death of Gordon as that did a lot to discredit Gladstone with the ordinary man, who blamed him for his death. Consideration of divisions within the party did not help the Liberal cause as early as 1880 with the old-fashioned Whigs and the Radicals, this was to become a more serious issue later and hindered attempts at reform. This might lead to a discussion of Chamberlain and his 'Unofficial Programme' which promised that Liberal government would deal with unemployment, poverty, housing and old age; all issues that Gladstone had avoided and might lead to the conclusion that in social reform neither achieved a great deal.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	<p>'The aims of British foreign policy in the Balkans changed considerably in the period from 1856 to 1902.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>Answers are likely to identify the aims of British foreign policy in the Balkans during the period, but at the higher levels candidates will need to focus on 'how far' these changed. Areas that might be considered are the desire to protect Turkey and this might be linked to the desire to prevent Russian expansion into the Balkans (invaded 1854 and 1875) and Mediterranean. The Ottoman Empire was vital for British Mediterranean naval power, communication, trade and Middle Eastern influence. These issues might be linked to the question of the balance of power and the perceived threat to British imperial interests if Russia should have access to a warm water port in the region. In particular, some might argue that the area was the key to protecting the route to India, although some might argue that this diminished with the Suez Canal, although this is debateable. There might be discussion as to how far Britain continued to uphold the Turkish Empire, particularly towards the end of the period. This may also lead to a discussion about the determination to keep Russia out of the Balkans and some may point to the Congress of Berlin as part of that continued desire. Many are likely to argue that British aims remained consistent and some may suggest that it is only later, with the Entente with Russia and increasing German support for the Turks that British aims changed. Some may argue that British aims changed only within the confines of upholding the balance of power, which was always the dominant factor.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	<p>Assess the reasons why Britain was involved in Africa in the period from 1868 to 1902.</p> <p>At the higher levels candidates should not simply list the reasons but make a judgement about the relative importance of the factors. There are a wide range of issues that candidates could consider and it is not expected that they will consider them all, what matters is the quality of analysis. 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. It would also 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 and 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. 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. Many candidates are likely to argue that trading developments 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 and clear economic interests in the Transvaal were important. Coffee and Tea plantations in East Africa also became economically important in the later period. However, this could be balanced against other factors such as, religious and humanitarian motives, with some candidates considering the role of men such as Livingstone and Stanley. This may also lead to a discussion of the importance of political, jingoistic considerations and personal gain. Some may argue that the Conservative party took up the Imperial baton as they saw it as vote winner and link this to the concept of the 'white man's burden' and this may also be linked to the vision of men such as Chamberlain and Rhodes. 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.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	<p>Assess the reasons why relations with Russia improved in the period after 1902.</p> <p>At the higher levels candidates should not simply list the reasons but make a judgement about the relative importance of the factors. There are a wide range of issues that candidates could consider and it is not expected that they will consider them all, what matters is the quality of analysis. The question focuses on the view that after 1902 relations with Russia improved. There might be some discussion of the Anglo Japanese agreement of 1902, which although it did not deal with affairs in Europe, but with imperial concerns in Asia where the fear of Russian growth remained, had the potential to draw Britain into a conflict with Russia, which governments wanted to avoid. This alliance with Japan and the terms of that alliance may be linked to relations with France and therefore ultimately Russia, as in trying to resolve potential problems with France it provided an opportunity to improve relations with Russia. It should also be noted that throughout the period the main concern of Britain was to protect her Empire and therefore resolving problems with Russia over India and Afghanistan were important. There might also be discussion of the Entente with Russia in 1907 and whether that marked a significant change as Russia was seen as a major threat and potential enemy. This might be seen as resolving issues in the East and was not an alliance. Some might focus on issues such as maintaining the balance of power and that an understanding with Russia was helpful in restraining an aggressive Germany. However, some might argue that it undermined the balance of power and improving relations with Russia were the result of the fear of Germany and the desire to encircle her and prevent policies such as Weltpolitik and Mitteleuropa. However, examiners should ensure that the answer remains focused on Russia and does not become a general essay on British foreign policy or declining relations with Germany; those developments should be used to place the focus of the question in context.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
10	<p>How important was the First World War in the decline of the Liberal party by 1924?</p> <p>In order to achieve the higher levels candidates must consider the importance of the First World War in the decline of the Liberal party, even if they conclude it was not the most important factor. Although the Study Topic starts in 1918 the Key Issues specifically mention the impact of the First World War on the Liberal party by 1918. Candidates might therefore consider how far the war divided the Liberal party and consider the Lloyd George/Asquith split. Some may also note that Lloyd George was a Liberal, but leader of a coalition that was dominated by the Conservatives. Candidates may use this to argue that a divided party was unlikely to win public approval at an election and this was reflected in 1922 and 1924. There might be discussion of Lloyd George's position during the coalition and how far that caused Liberal support to wane. There might also be discussion of the problem of funding the party and this limited the number of candidates who could stand. These divisions might be contrasted with the rise of the Labour party and this could be linked to the impact of the First World War which gave them experience in government and, it might be argued resulted in the 1918 Representation of the Peoples Act which gave all working men the vote. This might be linked to the issue of class consciousness and the identification of the working man with the Labour party, rather than the Liberal. The nature of the electoral system may also be considered and candidates might argue that the first past the post system penalised the third party and that the Liberals had become this by 1924. There might be some consideration of how some considered Labour was too closely linked to Bolshevism and felt that the only way to keep them out was to vote Conservative. The Conservative vote was also aided by the increasing of the franchise to some women. Although it is not expected as it is before the start of the Study topic there might be some consideration of the Dangerfield thesis and suggestion that the Liberals and the idea of liberalism was already in decline before the War.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11	<p>Assess the reasons for the high rate of unemployment in Britain in the 1930s.</p> <p>At the higher levels candidates should not simply list the reasons but make a judgement about the relative importance of the factors. There are a wide range of issues that candidates could consider and it is not expected that they will consider them all, what matters is the quality of analysis. There might be some discussion of the position of the British economy after the First World War and the decline in traditional markets which resulted in the 'intractable million.' The structure of the British economy may feature in many answers, with its reliance on staple industries which were often export industries and therefore hit by the decline in world trade after 1929. This may also be linked to the emergence of new industries or forms of power, or cheaper alternatives, such as oil or Polish coal, which challenged Britain's position. Some markets had also been lost during the war and were not regained which might merit consideration. There might be discussion of regional, technological and cyclical unemployment which compounded the problem of structural unemployment. Some might argue that even where adjustments were made to new industries these were less labour intensive and in many areas the transition was not complete. Many of the staple industries were located near raw materials and this exaggerated the impact of structural unemployment; unemployment in the coalfields was twice the average in other areas. The emergence of new industries or policies of rationalisation also lessened the demand for workers. Candidates might be aware of the numbers unemployed, with a high of 22% in 1932; most of whom were in the staple industries. Some candidates might use the example of Jarrow with unemployment at 67% because of its reliance on shipbuilding, steel and coal, all of which were hit badly. There might be some who discuss the particular problems of the shipbuilding industry and its decline because of the slump in world trade and cheaper provision from elsewhere. Some answers might note that the problem became more regional during the 1930s with new industries largely located in the south and able to absorb many of the unemployed there, whilst it remained a problem in the north.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
12	<p>Assess the social and economic impact of the Second World War on Britain.</p> <p>At the higher levels candidates should not simply list the reasons but make a judgement about the relative importance of the factors. There are a wide range of issues that candidates could consider and it is not expected that they will consider them all, what matters is the quality of analysis. The Specification refers to the impact of war on food, women, industry, health and housing and therefore examiners should expect that answers will focus on these issues; if candidates cover other aspects they should be credited, but do not expect or penalise candidates who limit their answers to the issues in the Specification. Candidates might consider either the short or long term impact of the war. In considering the short term impact they discuss issues such as bombing, evacuation, the impact on entertainment, rationing, conscription and employment. Many of these issues continued in the aftermath of the war and might be discussed in that context. There is debate about the social impact and some might suggest that it resulted in a social revolution, whilst others might argue it simply 'hastened progress along the old grooves.' The war did raise issues about social deprivation and that this encouraged reform in areas such as education after the war and encouraged the drive to raise the standard of living and better welfare services. This might be linked to the Beveridge Report of 1942 and Butler's 1944 Education Act. The economic impact of the war was huge and there might be some consideration of the impact of the scale of debts. There might be discussing about the need to replace housing stock following the bombing and the building of pre-fabs. Some might consider the issue of rationing and its continuation in some areas into the 1950s.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
13	<p>How similar were Conservative and Labour attitudes to Europe in the period from 1945 to 1973?</p> <p>In order to achieve the higher levels candidates must reach a judgement as to the similarities of the two parties in their attitudes to Europe across the period from 1945 to Britain joining the EEC in 1973. In the period immediately after the war both Labour and Conservatives supported the development of NATO, but over the ECSC, Labour, which was in the process of nationalising the British Iron and Steel Industry did not want closer union as it would lead to the industry being handed over to the newly created High Authority. In the early stages of European integration both parties drew back from committing themselves too far. Eden and Macmillan were very cool towards to the negotiations that preceded the signing of the Treaty of Rome arguing that Britain would lose control of its economy. There were also concerns about the relationship with the Empire/Commonwealth. Conservative opinion had changed by 1961 and Macmillan announced that he wanted to join. There were a number of reasons for this change, but when negotiations began Labour was hostile to joining. Macmillan argued that it would benefit the economy, essential given the limited success of EFTA and the limited purchasing power of the Commonwealth. He also believed that it would stimulate the economy and wanted to Britain to help lead the community as a strong unit against the USSR. However, Labour argued it would be abandoning the Commonwealth and the USA for limited economic gain. These divisions in attitude continued with the Conservatives, under Heath, taking Britain into the EEC in 1973.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
14	<p>How important was Macmillan's 'Wind of Change' speech in changing British attitudes to the Empire?</p> <p>'The Wind of Change' speech is specifically mentioned in the Specification and therefore candidates should be able to write a good paragraph about its importance in changing attitudes even if candidates conclude that it was not important or played only a minor role. Some may argue that rather than causing a change in attitude it was a recognition of a changing position, with Macmillan dropping the idea of multi-racial governments in East and Central Africa. Some may argue that with decolonisation already under way its significance should not be exaggerated, whilst others may argue that it was important in recognising a change of approach in Africa and the Caribbean. Some candidates will argue that other factors were more important and may point to the economic difficulties created by the war and the political changes in Britain that the war had brought about as evidence, they may even suggest that dependence on the USA financially, that resulted from the war, was a further reason. Economic difficulties were serious as a result of the war, military and defence costs were crippling, but this was complicated by the belief that the Empire was less the problem than part of the solution to her economic difficulties as a closed imperial economy could guarantee markets, cheap food and raw materials. In order to overcome the financial problems at the end of the war Britain was heavily dependent upon the USA and they were opposed to colonialism and put pressure on Britain to abandon her Empire, in India in 1947, Palestine in 1948 and in 1956 to abandon Egypt and Suez. It was difficult for Britain to resist this unless they played the Cold War card, as they did in Malaysia. This could be seen as the main reason for decolonisation by the 1950s. Candidates may consider the pressure from colonial national movements such as the Gold Coast Riots in 1950, the Quit India Movement and the Mau Mau in Kenya. This also had an economic impact, that Britain could not handle after the war, and will provide candidates with opportunities to link together factors. Although there were many attempts to foster local elites and economies this strategy usually involved the acceptance of independence as a goal that tended to come sooner rather than later. This could be seen as the main reason for decolonisation by the 1950s. Some candidates may also argue that political change in the United Kingdom was particularly important, especially the attitudes of the political parties, originally united in resisting decolonisation this outlook had changed and some may link this back to Macmillan's speech and the recognition from the Conservative party of a changed situation. Talk centred on managing decolonisation as part of trying to retain influence, this was certainly the view of Macmillan after 1957. Racism at home may also be mentioned.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
15	<p>'Britain's great power status was undermined after the Second World War.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>In order to achieve the higher levels candidates must reach a judgement as to whether Britain's great power status was undermined and stronger answers will consider the extent of this decline. Some candidates may define the concept of 'great power' and then discuss a variety of themes in terms of the definition to determine whether it was undermined. Stronger answers will range across the period, although examiners should not expect equal treatment of the whole period, but those who focus on either just the early or just the later period will not be able to offer a balanced judgement and will be limited in the level they can reach. Candidates may consider issues such as Britain's place in the UN and its influence in decision making and this may be linked to British involvement in events such as Kuwait. There might be some discussion about Britain and its nuclear capability, particularly in terms of the relationship with the USA and an independent British nuclear force. There may be discussion of Britain's relationship with the USA and how far the USA dominated this; this might be linked to issues such as the decline in Empire, British attitudes towards Europe and later events such as the bombing of Libya or events in Grenada. There might also be discussion of Britain's relationship with Europe and its Commonwealth and its links to great power status; this might involve consideration of events such as the Falklands war and what that revealed about British power.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
16	<p>Assess the Labour party's problems in the period from 1951 to 1964.</p> <p>At the higher levels candidates should not simply list the reasons but make a judgement about the relative importance of the factors. There are a wide range of issues that candidates could consider and it is not expected that they will consider them all, what matters is the quality of analysis. Candidates will need to identify the weakness of Labour and may note that they were out of office for this period and often faced a large Conservative majority. Some answers will focus on the weakness of Labour opposition in this period which centred on the left versus right wing debate over the future of the party. Modernisers or revisionists under Gaitskell wished to increase the private sector involvement and remove Clause 4. They were opposed by traditionalists under Bevan who wished to expand public sector involvement and oppose nuclear weapons. The divisions did not go down well with the electorate and made it harder for the party to challenge the Conservatives. Candidates might also suggest that Labour were associated with austerity and rationing and that in a period of affluence they found it difficult to shed this image and were therefore less electable. There might also be some consideration of issues surrounding nationalisation, particularly over Iron and Steel, which was not always popular. However, some will contrast this with the positive elements of Conservative rule. It might be argued that prosperity made Labour disputes appear petty. Economic recovery was underway and the Conservatives were able to dismantle the apparatus of austerity and gain the credit. Politics were devised to manage this by Butler, Maudling, Powell and MacLeod. A property owning democracy had more appeal than Bevan's expanded public sector or Gaitskell's social democracy, meaning that Labour struggled with its identity. The Conservatives were able to reduce taxes yet maintain and even increase social expenditure, completing the promised 'homes' programme and therefore addressed many of the issues usually associated with Labour. Full employment spread the gain more widely and affluence became more marked. The Conservatives timed elections well to coincide with 'boom' and avoided moments of disaster such as Suez or Profumo, meaning that Labour was unable to exploit these difficulties. The emergence of consensus politics also meant that there was little difference between the parties and therefore there was no reason to abandon a party that had brought many prosperity for another party that offered little that was different.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
17	<p>Assess the reasons why Heath won the 1970 election.</p> <p>At the higher levels candidates should not simply list the reasons but make a judgement about the relative importance of the factors. There are a wide range of issues that candidates could consider and it is not expected that they will consider them all, what matters is the quality of analysis. Some candidates might note that opinion polls predicted a narrow Labour victory. Some candidates will focus on the failings of Wilson's governments of 1964-70, particularly in terms of the economy; this may involve some discussion of the balance of payments deficit and the damage caused by the large number of strikes. Many of Labour's plans had been abandoned because of the economic situation; prescription charges had to be reintroduced. Labour had made many mistakes, several key industries such as coal, shipbuilding and textiles continued to decline and unemployment rose. Heath appeared to offer something new; he appeared to offer a modern Conservative party, which was different from the party of Home. There might be reference to Heath's belief that it was possible to escape the 'stop-go' economic trap by reducing controls to a minimum and taking Britain into the EEC, which would help to stimulate industry. Candidates may balance the weaknesses and failings of Labour with the appeal and strengths of the Conservatives to reach a balanced judgement.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
18	<p>'British government policies towards Northern Ireland were ineffective in the period from 1969 to 1994.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>Answers may define 'effective' and use that to weigh up the policies adopted towards Northern Ireland to reach a balanced judgement. There are a wide range of policies that candidates could consider and it is not expected that they will consider them all, what matters is the quality of analysis. The growing unrest and disturbances, at first in Northern Ireland and then on the mainland would suggest that policy towards Ireland was not successful. 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, suggesting the ineffectiveness of the policy. 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; all of which suggest the policies were not effective and actually encouraged further unrest and violence. 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 might 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 effective 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 was not effective 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</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	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 declarations of ceasefire in 1994. Therefore it might be concluded that the more effective policies were towards the end of the period.		

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