

**History A**

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

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

**Mark Scheme for June 2013**

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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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## 1. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
V	view
A	assert
DET	Description
AN	analysis
J	Judgement
F	Factor
DEV	Developed or supported point
LNK	Link
EXP	Explains
NAQ	Not answering the Question
IRRL	Irrelevant
SC	Simple comment (where attempt at analysis is not convincing)
U	Unconvincing

## 2. 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.

<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>Candidates should evaluate reasons why the radical movement was so weak during this period, considering issues such as divisions over aims and methods, the association with France and a lack of genuine popular support. Other reasons for Pitt's survival could include the use of repressive legislation in the 1790s, the use of loyalist associations and propaganda, exploitation of Whig divisions over the issue, patriotism engendered by the outbreak of war against France and the support of the king. It might be argued that popular grievance was more economic than political, that extended poor relief did its job well and that Burke split from Fox in 1790 and the latter was less active in the second half of the 1790s. Candidates may also stress the relative importance of Pitt's policies, especially after 1794 – suspension of Habeas Corpus, the Treasonable Practices Act extending the scope of treason, the Seditious Meetings Act and higher Stamp Duties to restrict press readership and radical ideas. By 1799 Radical societies were being banned. George III and loyalty to him were actively promoted against Painite principles. The impact of Pitt's policies may be weighed against the weakness of the radical movement and candidates may note that the repressive measures were shrewdly temporary so that they could avoid the accusations that traditional liberties were being permanently suppressed. There might be comment about Pitt's use of the army, as was needed. Pitt had no difficulty using Parliament, Monarchy and Army to prevent a minority gaining popular support for its radical views, but he did so expertly.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
2	<p>The discriminating factor is likely to be whether candidates focus on 'in need of reform.' It will be very difficult for candidates to argue that the system was not in need of some reform and therefore better answers will discriminate between the various elements. There might be some discussion of an electoral system based on local customs, practices and abuses. There were widely mixed urban franchises, which meant qualification was not uniform. Many may write about nomination or rotten boroughs or the lack of representation of the new industrial towns. There might also be discussion of the lack of representation of the wealthy middle class and the dominance of the system by the aristocracy, who wanted to preserve their power, and this might lead on to the lack of numbers who actually had the vote. Candidates might also consider the over-representation and under-representation of certain areas, particularly the south-west and how this was used to maintain the power of the aristocracy. There might also be consideration of the voting system and how open voting resulted in abuses. Candidates might link these concerns to the protests that took place before the passing of the act as evidence that many considered the system very corrupt.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	<p>Candidates must assess the success of Peel's economic and social policies if they are to reach the higher levels. Candidates might conclude that on the whole the economic policies were highly successful and may point to the Budget and reintroduction of income tax in 1842, the success of Tariff reform, the Bank Charter Act 1844, the Companies Act 1844, the absence of industrial unrest and the beginning of mid-Victorian prosperity. Criticising policy may prove more difficult for many candidates but they could justifiably point to the damage Peel did to members of his own landowning party; such as the handling of the Corn Law issue, and the fact that prosperity had already begun with the railway age. Some may argue that the Budgets were particularly successful, linking the lowering of duties and a cheapening of the manufacturing base. At the same time they may point to the successful introduction of Income Tax to deal with the deficit inherited from the Whigs. The combination of sound government finance, a boost for manufacturing and broadening of consumption meant that it could be argued he was very successful. Peel could also be credited with the improvement in the economy in 1845 and this allowed him to bring in further free trade. However, the success can also be questioned; recovery occurring through a combination of factors, including the development of the railways. Some may argue that the Corn Laws, although controversial, were particularly successful as they made cheap food available to the ordinary people and therefore helped achieve social stability. In terms of social reform, Peel's measures were limited as he believed that social problems would be overcome through an improvement in the economy and the spread of prosperity, therefore few social policies were introduced. It could be argued, by Peel's criteria, that Factory Reform was successful as it preserved a free labour market, although this might be balanced against the failure of educational aspects. There might be consideration of the Mines Act, although both this and the Factory Act owed more to Shaftesbury, and Peel opposed the ten-hour maximum working day. Some might argue Peel was reluctant to bring in social measures because he feared losing the support of middle-class businessmen if he regulated working hours and conditions. Some might point to the continued growth of Chartism in the early period as evidence of failure, whilst others might suggest that its defeat suggested that prosperity did reach many more. Some might discuss the revelations of the Royal Commission into conditions in towns, which, because of the Corn Law crisis, was ignored.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.



Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	<p>Candidates will need to be aware of the possible elements that made up Disraelian conservatism to enable them to discuss the relative importance of factors. However, they do not need to know the details of the historical debate between a stress on traditional 'conservatism' versus newer 'Disraelian' elements such as a new imperialism and Tory Democracy, but they will need to discuss the relative importance of such issues, particularly in the late 1860s and 1870s. Candidates should consider all three issues. A variety of arguments are possible, including a balanced judgement that sees all three as being of equal importance, or that of one that is of particular importance at a given moment – Tory democracy 1874–6. Priority needs to be given to a discussion of traditional support and candidates are given help here. Disraeli in particular cultivated a defence of the Anglican Church – The Ritual Act, defence of the Irish Church - a special relationship with Queen Victoria – important as republicanism developed in the 1870s - and, despite much distrust from the aristocracy, a defence of their interests. Speeches and novels all support this, including his Crystal Palace speech. Nonetheless, the party needed to widen its appeal and imperialism and Tory democracy have been seen as crucial new elements added by Disraeli and candidates can assess whether this was so either in theory or practice.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
5	<p>In order to achieve the higher levels candidates will need to focus on 'how far' and not simply list the benefits or otherwise of his foreign and imperial policy. Examiners should also note that the question does require a discussion of both foreign and imperial policies and although a 50:50 balance is not expected, there must be some consideration of both to reach Level III. It should also be noted that the question asks about benefit to Britain and this should be the focus of higher level answers. Candidates might argue that Disraeli restored prestige to Britain after the failings of Gladstone's policies and particularly point to the triumph at Berlin. There is likely to be a discussion of the benefits from the purchase of the Suez canal, both in terms of trade and strategic importance. However, some of the 'benefits' were little more than show and candidates might argue that this was the case with creation of Victoria as Empress of India. There is also likely to be consideration of the results of the actions of men on the spot, such as Frere and Lytton in Afghanistan and Transvaal. Candidates should also consider whether the acquisition of colonies brought benefits. The handling of the Bulgarian Crisis and the Treaty of San Stefano also merit discussion and whether they brought any gains for Britain, or whether the former damaged Britain's moral standing.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	<p>There is a tendency to view these ministries as a failure, particularly after the achievements of the first ministry. Many answers may focus on the policies followed by Gladstone in these ministries. Answers may focus on the issue of Ireland and its dominance, particularly the failure to achieve Home Rule and the division within the Liberal party that followed and led eventually to Hartington and other Whigs joining the Conservative party. In considering Ireland, the Second Land Act might be mentioned; 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. 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.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	<p>This is a large question and examiners will not expect a detailed examination of all aspects of policy. Candidates might identify the main principles of policy – the Balance of Power, the promotion of trade, the preservation of empire, concern over Russia and France and a limited preference for constitutional states. The Balance of Power saw considerable change. Britain was committed to uphold the Vienna Settlement of 1815 but attitudes to Austria changed in the 1850s and Britain supported both Italian and German unification at Austria's expense. A commitment to the Treaty of Paris in 1856 had failed by 1870. The Balance was now one of 5 (or 6, if Italy is included) and one could argue that Britain withdrew into splendid isolation. Challenged by the US and Germany on trade, Britain remained committed to free trade and sea-power as a means of securing markets (China in the 1850s and Suez after 1875). Candidates could argue for a change on empire, from Free Trade Imperialism to a formal empire, especially in Africa, although some see this as a reluctant change, imposed by others. Russia and France remained problems that needed constant curbing, Russia in the Crimea and the Balkans; France in Italy, Africa and the Far East. As for supporting constitutional states there was a Gladstonian 'morality' that supported a nation struggling to be free but this depended on the behaviour of any individual state or its oppressor rather than any consistent preference for constitutionalism <i>per se</i>.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
8	<p>Candidates need to assess the relative importance of trade in the development of imperial policy in Africa if they wish to reach the higher levels, a simple list of reasons will limit responses to Level III, Trading developments were at the forefront of imperial growth in this period, as shown in relations with southern Africa, west Africa and Egypt, but it also had a large impact on individuals such as Cecil Rhodes as well as stimulating an export market for British business and adding to the prestige of Empire. There were, however, other factors encouraging the development of imperial policy. Candidates might suggest that strategic advantage was important, but this might be linked to the protection of trade. There might also be consideration of religious and humanitarian motives or political and jingoistic considerations as well as personal gain.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question set.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	<p>There are a number of reasons that might be considered for the improvement in Anglo-French relations; this might include the success of Edward VII's visit to France and the subsequent Entente. There might also be mention of the resolution of colonial issues following Fashoda. There was also concern that the British alliance with Japan and French with Russia might bring the nations into conflict and there was a desire to avoid it. The growing threat of Germany was an issue and both nations saw that they had concerns in common, hence the military talks. Germany did test the Entente with the Moroccan crises and this served only to bring the countries closer together. There might be some consideration of how improved relations with France might also help improve British relations with Russia, which would help solve some of the imperial problems. Britain could not afford to be isolated and did not want an agreement with Germany because of the terms offered. It might be noted that Britain did try and argue that there was no reason why relations with both could not be good.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
10	<p>Candidates are likely to consider the circumstances in which Labour came to power, with the calling of a general election by Baldwin in 1923 over the issue of tariff reform. Their consequent loss of 87 seats leaving the Conservatives with only 258 seats meant that they had no overall majority, and so Baldwin resigned, guessing that the Labour government would not last long. The Liberals seemed a spent force, and badly split, although they had temporarily united to oppose protectionism, and gained 158 seats. Labour, whose position had been steadily gaining ground, gained 191 seats. So they were a minority government and ruled only with the help of the Liberals. Their position meant that they were unable to pursue their own policies. Instead they faced a gloomy economic situation, with the problem of unpaid debts, the loss of overseas markets, of trade recession, and of unemployment with the decline of agriculture and industry. The foreign situation was also little better and therefore some may argue that their inheritance was a cause of their fall. They were regarded with suspicion, both as an untried force and because of their supposedly 'red' leanings. Candidates could go on and discuss their attempts to deal with these problems, Snowden's attempts to deal with debt, Wheatley with housing, while Macdonald attempted to deal with Russia and tried to negotiate a complex commercial treaty and a loan to settle their debt. This only resulted in accusations of being pro-Bolshevik. The precarious government fell when Conservatives and Liberals voted against it on this issue. Many candidates are likely to focus on the resulting election and the importance of the Zinoviev letter and the Campbell case.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11	<p>Candidates will need to discuss the importance of the policies of the National Governments to reach the higher levels, even if they conclude that they did fail to solve the problems of unemployment and that it was other developments that resulted in the eventual decline in unemployment. The policy of relief did little to create jobs and was only a palliative and the cuts in certain areas did not help make life for those who were unemployed any easier. The rationalisation of various industries did nothing to create jobs, even if it made the industries more efficient. Acts such as the Special Areas Act created few jobs. There were some measures, not directly aimed at creating jobs that might have had a beneficial impact such as low interest rates. It might be argued that recovery had more to do with circumstances as the country had not suffered so much as the US and Germany and therefore confidence was not as low. Even at the lowest point of the trade cycle real incomes and consumption were relatively high and this meant there was a greater chance for a quicker recovery. The recovery and creation of jobs might be seen in the growth of the housing industry and other new industries, which had little to do with government policy. However, low interest rates did help this. Some answers might also note that a significant fall in unemployment had to wait until rearmament was underway or that some areas, particularly those that were dependent upon heavy industry never fully recovered, whilst those based on the new industries never experienced the high levels of unemployment associated with the 1930s.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
12	<p>There is 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. Historiography is not a requirement of AS and candidates do not need to be aware of Corelli Barnett's argument in 'The Audit of War.' 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 – Attlee'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 and 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. The revitalised Conservative party will also merit some discussion, with its attractive programme 'Set the People free.' However, candidates who argue that in terms of the number of votes polled Labour had not lost support should be credited.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
13	<p>There are a large number of areas and issues that candidates might consider, but it is not expected that they will deal with all, what matters is the quality of the analysis. Candidates might choose to approach this by looking at either themes or their relationship with individual countries or the EEC. If they take the latter approach it is likely that they will focus on Britain's relationship with the USA and USSR and this might be linked to the issues of the Cold War. Some might argue that there was a significant change after the war because of Britain's financial position and point to the change seen in Greece. The development of a close relationship with the USA might be stressed, although some might argue that after Suez this did see a shift. The desire to remain a great power remained a constant and answers might mention Britain's place on the Security Council and the desire for an independent nuclear deterrent.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.
14	<p>Candidates will need to consider the named factor even if they argue that it was not as important as other factors. There might be some consideration of her desire to reassert Britain's position as a major power and this might be linked to the Falklands War, although some might balance this with the Grenada incident. There is a case that Thatcher wanted to improve relations with the US and that this was achieved through events such as the Libya bombings. Answers may discuss her aims regarding the EU, particularly the question of the budget and are likely to conclude that she achieved her aims, even if some have argued that her stance damaged Britain's position in Europe. Thatcher wanted to see the defeat of communism and it is likely that some will argue that this was achieved and that her role was of some significance. There might be some consideration of the Rhodesian question where it might be argued that Thatcher achieved her aim of improving Britain's position in the Commonwealth.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
15	<p>Candidates will need to weigh up the Suez Crisis against other events in bringing about a change in attitude towards Empire if they are to achieve the higher levels, even if they conclude that Suez was not important. There are many factors that candidates might consider, but they must write at least a good paragraph on the named factor. Suez was important as a sign of Britain's declining influence and might also be seen as a sign of militant nationalism, both of which encouraged a change in attitude. Some might argue that it encouraged independence movements elsewhere and it resulted in many in Britain seeing that the days of imperial aggression were over. However, the importance of Suez might be questioned as there were plans for African decolonisation before Suez, while India, Pakistan and Burma became independent in 1947–8. Some might also note that influence in Africa did not suddenly collapse after Suez and withdrawal from Empire mostly took place in the early 1960s. It might also be linked to the question of US attitudes and how far they were responsible for encouraging a change. Other issues that might be included are the development of nationalist movements within the Empire, from India to Africa, which was also recognised in the 'Wind of Change' speech. Candidates might also consider the legacy of the Second World War and also the economic consequences that the Empire was costing too much and whether it was bringing benefits to Britain. The influence of the USA might also be considered.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
16	<p>Some candidates may argue that Conservative leadership and organisation and Labour weakness were more important than affluence. However, they must consider the issue of affluence if they are to achieve Level III, even if they conclude it was less important. The economy was also of great importance – recovery, the end of austerity and relative affluence were all credited to the Conservatives. Candidates may mention the increased purchase of consumer goods, such as cars and TVs, the resultant rise in living standards, with wages rising 72% but prices only 45% and the decrease in working hours. Against this, candidates might consider that Labour failed to modernise its policies to a more affluent Britain and the party was constantly divided. The parliamentary party was split between Left and Right, fuelled by Bevan’s left wing hostility to Gaitskell. The former wanted an expansion of the public sector, Gaitskell and Morrison did not. They succeeded to the leadership and agreed on a social democracy rather than a socialist one, attempting to remove Clause IV in 1961, but failing. Only with the gloss provided by science and technology were they finally able to offer a realistic choice to the electorate in 1964. It might be argued that Labour’s failings enabled the Conservatives to avoid the consequences of their mistakes – Suez and the subsequent resignation of Eden. Their worst moments did not coincide with general elections (the Profumo Scandal 1961, rejection of their application to join the EEC 1963). Candidates could also consider other factors such as party and national leadership by Conservative PMs, which was excellent under Eden, pre–Suez, and under Macmillan. The latter was very good at exploiting the media and television and he could also be ruthless, as seen with the Night of the Long Knives. There might also be some comment about Conservative ability to manage elections well. The Cold War also helped the Conservatives as free enterprise no longer had the stigma of the 1930s. The organisation of the party was good and this impacted on policymaking, and there might be comment on the work of Butler, Maudling, Powell and MacLeod.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.



Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
17	<p>Although a very controversial PM, Thatcher did win three successive elections which might lead many to argue that her economic policies were successful, even though controversial. Her economic policies did see unemployment rise dramatically, although it might be argued that this was essential if the substantial problem of inflation was to be brought under control. It could be argued that her first ministry had few economic achievements. It could be argued that her attack on the power of the Unions was both successful and necessary if modernisation of the economy was to occur, particularly in light of the Winter of Discontent under Callaghan. Some better answers might suggest that she was more successful in taking on the miners than Heath as she prepared for the confrontation. The denationalisation of industries brought many into share-holding, giving them a greater stake in the country, although in the long-term few kept their shares, but it was popular within the country. The availability of buying your own council house might be seen as very successful as it created a new class of property owner which would often support the party. However, in hindsight some have seen the consumerism and 'loads of money' culture that her time in office created as undesirable. For the 'haves' of the mid 1980s it was a period of prosperity as real wages outstripped inflation. It appeared in 1987 as if the government had delivered an economic miracle. However, for those who did not benefit from the economic policies it was a period of increasing social exclusion, this was shown with riots in Brixton and other cities. Unemployment in parts of the inner cities hit levels not seen since the inter-war years as a result of industrial decline.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
18	<p>Answers may start by identifying the problems faced by the governments and this might include issues such as the divisions, the growth of terrorism, economic discrimination, the use of violence, the development of paramilitary groups and perceptions of the police and army. Some answers might place the problems in context of earlier developments and this can be credited provided the main focus is on the period from 1951. Candidates might consider the problem of the division between Nationalists and Loyalists and the emergence of more extreme forms within the period which resorted to more violent approaches. The sizeable proportion of the population, about 1/3, who felt resentment against the government made the problems more difficult to resolve. Candidates might examine the importance of the events of 1968-9 in exacerbating the problems and they might also argue that the issues had largely been ignored until then and that this had matters worse. There might be an examination of the issues of discrimination in policing, social and economic areas and the anti-Catholic nature of the Unionist majority that added to the difficulties and this might be linked to the problem of a Unionist dominated government. Answers might consider the role of the IRA and the emergence of the Provisional IRA following the split in 1969. Attitudes towards the British army among many Catholics did not make the situation any easier. Policies such as internment may also have exacerbated the problem and this was added to by events such as Bloody Sunday. There might be an exploration as to why the Sunningdale Agreement and power sharing failed and this might include the change in government and a lack of decisive leadership. There might also be some consideration of international support for terrorism and reference made to the hunger strikes of the 1980s. Some candidates might also examine the problem of relationship between Britain and the Irish government, particularly when Fianna Fail was in power, particularly during the Falklands crisis. Candidates might also make reference to the political success of Sinn Fein, the divisions within the Unionist movement and the limited support among both communities for a lasting peace.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to answer the question.

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