

History B

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Unit **F981**: Historical Explanation – British History

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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Generic Mark Scheme for Unit F981

Maximum mark: 50

Each question is marked out of 25.

Allocation of marks within the Unit:

	AO1 Knowledge and Understanding
Level 1	41–50 marks
Level 2	31–40 marks
Level 3	21–30 marks
Level 4	11–20 marks
Level 5	1–10 marks
Level 6	0 marks

The same generic mark scheme is used for both

	Marks	AO1 Knowledge and Understanding
Level 1	21–25	<p>Complex judgements supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent understanding of key concepts such as causation, consequence and significance • Explicit and effective use of two or more modes of explanation • Developed analysis of interactions between, or prioritisation of, key features and characteristics such as ideas, beliefs, actions and events • A wide range of relevant and accurate knowledge • Accurate and confident use of appropriate historical terminology • Accurate and effective communication. Effective and coherent structure.
Level 2	16–20	<p>Sound judgements supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good understanding of key concepts such as causation, consequence and significance • Some explicit use of at least one mode of explanation • Some analysis of interactions between, or prioritisation of, key features and characteristics such as ideas, beliefs, actions and events; or sound explanation of more than one key feature • A range of mostly relevant and accurate knowledge • Mostly accurate use of appropriate historical terminology • Mostly accurate and clear communication. Generally coherent structure.
Level 3	11–15	<p>Partly sound judgements supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory understanding of key concepts such as causation, consequence and significance • Some reasonable explanation of at least one key feature and characteristic such as ideas, beliefs, actions and events but also some assertion, description or narrative • Mostly relevant knowledge, some accurate knowledge • A limited range of historical terminology • Mostly satisfactory communication. Some coherent structure.
Level 4	6–10	<p>Weak judgements supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some general, but mostly weak, understanding of key concepts such as causation, consequence and significance • Some limited explanation of at least one key feature and characteristic; mostly assertion, description or narrative • Limited relevant knowledge, some inaccurate and irrelevant knowledge • Little use of historical terminology • Some satisfactory communication, some weak communication. Limited and unclear structure.

	Marks	AO1 Knowledge and Understanding
Level 5	1–5	<p>Irrelevant or no judgements supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Weak understanding of key concepts such as causation, consequence, and significance• Assertion, description or narrative of at least one key feature and characteristic• Mostly inaccurate and irrelevant knowledge• No, or inaccurate, use of historical terminology• Poor communication, poor or non-existent structure.
Level 6	0	<p>No judgements supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No understanding of key concepts such as causation, consequence, and significance• Inaccurate or assertion, description or narrative• Inaccurate and irrelevant knowledge• No use of historical terminology• Very poor communication/ Incoherent structure.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the importance of the landholdings which made Warwick second only to the king once he, Warwick, had inherited his mother's and father's lands; the connections which he could exercise and his powerful position as, for example, Captain of Calais • Explanation of the relationship with Edward IV which required promises and then the delivery of lands, titles and status once made king, acknowledging that Edward would not have acceded to the throne in 1461 without Warwick's support • Explanation of issues surrounding and linking marriage and foreign policy: marriage might include discussion of the proposed marriage of Warwick's daughter to Edward's brother, and the consequences for Warwick of Edward's secret marriage to Elizabeth Woodville; this in turn links to foreign policy divisions between the King and others who favoured closer ties with Burgundy and Warwick, keen to cement relations with the French crown. 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the possible intentions of Warwick himself – was he increasingly under Lancastrian influence towards the end of this decade?; likewise Edward, Margaret of Anjou and Henry VI, among other key players • Consideration of the term 'important': short-term/long-term? Important for what? • Consideration of the actions of Warwick in advancing his own interests and those of his family and supporters • Consideration of contemporary attitudes towards and ideas of kingship, 'overmighty subjects', patronage and loyalty.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the decisive role in events played by Warwick in the form of the capture and imprisonment of Edward in 1469; Warwick’s subsequent release, rebellion and exile to France; the alliance with Margaret of Anjou which enabled an invasion and the Readeption of Henry VI in 1470 • Explanation of the importance of the circumstances of Edward’s accession to the throne in 1460 and the long-term political debt which Edward owed to ‘the Kingmaker’; consideration of the progressive marginalizing of Warwick domestically as Edward moved out of the political and military shadow of his mighty subject; the patronage of others including Earl Rivers • Explanation of the importance of the inter-related subjects of marriage and relations with France and Burgundy; the diplomatic and political damage caused by Edward’s precipitate marriage to Elizabeth Woodville. 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the possible intentions of the major players, especially Warwick, Margaret of Anjou and Henry VI, and Edward himself • Consideration of the events of 1461-71 and of the strengths and weaknesses of Edward’s handling of his nobility • Exploration of contemporary ideas about dynastic continuity, political stability, loyalty, patronage and honour.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the titles and roles with which Richard was honoured by his brother, Edward, over a long period, including those of Governor of the North and Constable of England; the trust and respect in which Richard was held, by contrast to the reputation of George, Duke of Clarence • Explanation of the circumstances of Edward IV's death, Richard's appointment as Protector for Edward V and the declaration that Edward IV's marriage to Elizabeth Woodville had been invalid and that their offspring were therefore illegitimate • Long-standing dynastic grievances which meant that Richard could not allow the influence of the Woodvilles to re-emerge under Edward V; the importance of Richard's ducal achievements in the context of factional struggle at the court of Edward IV 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the possible intentions of Richard himself, those of major nobles such as Hastings and supporters and opponents for Richard; is Richard intending to 'bide his time' with the crown ultimately in mind or acting loyally to his brother and family? • Consideration of what is meant by 'important' to Richard and the major players in this drama • Exploration of contemporary ideas about kingship, rebellion, loyalty and service.
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the circumstances of Richard's usurpation of the crown in 1483 and the impact of this on relations with the nobility; Richard's assumption of the role of Lord Protector and his moves to protect his nephews • Explanation of the immediate context of the alleged William, Lord Hastings conspiracy against Richard, associated with the Woodvilles: royal paranoia or the legitimate protection of interests? • Richard's uneasy relationships with the great magnate families of Stanley, Northumberland, and Howard of Norfolk. Why was Richard able to retain the support of some nobles, at least? 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the immediate events following Edward IV's and exploration of the state of affairs which saw Richard's position changing rapidly • Explanation of Richard's likely motives in his dealings with the nobility and the balances he had to bear in mind between the national and personal interest • Explanation of contemporary views of patronage, service, loyalty and rebellion.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the context of Mary's continuing claim to the English throne amid Catholic allegations of Elizabeth I's illegitimacy; the distrust felt by some Scottish Protestants towards their Catholic ruler: did this in turn help keep alive Mary's thoughts about England? • Explanation, likewise, of the complex domestic political and religious context in England after Mary's return in 1561 which kept her hopes alive of noble support for a possible bid for the throne • Explanation of the circumstances surrounding Mary's decision to abdicate in 1567 in favour of her son, James and her receipt of papal support 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of Mary's likely motives in her long-term pursuit of the English crown, her dealings with English and Scottish nobility and an assessment of the decisions she made • Consideration of her actions in, for example, abdicating in favour of her son and escaping to England • Explanation of contemporary views of queenship, patronage, service, loyalty and rebellion.
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the medium and long-term pressures within the Privy Council to take decisive action against Mary in order to avoid future Catholic plots, possibly involving both domestic and continental forces • Explanation of the 'trigger' of the discovery of the Babington Plot which justified Walsingham's action to put Mary on trial for treason • Explanation of the options facing Elizabeth post-Babington in the light of a likely Spanish threat 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of Mary's likely motives in her dealings with other key players such as the French King, Charles IX, Philip of Spain, Elizabeth and Walsingham • Consideration of Elizabeth's actions in, for example, ensuring the continued imprisonment of Mary but refusing to order her execution • Explanation of contemporary views of queenship, dynastic security, loyalty and treason.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of Elizabeth's beliefs about the roles of the Commons and Lords; discussion of the monarch's changing ideas about the purpose, make up and actions of Parliament at various points during her long reign. What was Parliament for? • Explanation of Elizabeth's actions, for example, in invoking powers of arrest and veto, or her patronage of Burghley; why did these actions raise tension – and for how long? • Explanation of the respective roles of the Commons and Lords and contemporary ideas of representation and service. 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of Elizabeth's motives in controlling her parliaments on political and dynastic grounds; for example, her use of the royal prerogative and her balancing of the need to listen to her subjects' views and the need to explain royal thinking to MPs • Consideration of royal actions, for example in influencing the Commons' choice of Speaker on several occasions • Consideration of contemporary beliefs concerning attitudes to parliament and its role in regulating both national and local affairs.
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the Elizabethan Settlement and attempts to modify or destroy it by Puritan and other opposition groups – or to influence adherence to it from within the Privy Council or parliament • Explanation of both the marriage question and the succession question, with critics of Elizabeth perhaps unable to voice their views within the Council; the extent to which public dissent from the royal view was sanctioned • Explanation of the reasons why open revolt was seldom the recourse of the political classes: fear of further dynastic instability? self-preservation? patronage and networking? 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the possible motivations of leading critics and opponents on religious, political, dynastic or economic grounds, for example • Consideration of the actions of critics such as Peter Wentworth or organisations such as parliamentary committees • Consideration of contemporary ideas about the respective roles of the Council and of parliament: advice, influence or control?

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the changing context which made Home Rule much more realistic, particularly the post-1910 Liberal government's reliance on Irish Nationalist support to remain in office • Explanation of Irish Nationalist support for the Third Home Rule Bill, which passed the Commons in 1912; opposition to it from Carson's Ulster Unionists; the signing of the Solemn League and Covenant and the raising of the Ulster Volunteers • Explanation of opposition from the emerging Sinn Fein party with the aim of independence and with the support of those advancing Gaelic cultural revival • Explanation of a political context in which Bonar Law's Conservatives supported the Ulster Unionist position. 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the possible intentions of the key players such as Andrew Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson and Arthur Griffith, among others • Consideration of the actions of Asquith in letting events take their course ('wait and see') • Consideration of events such as the Curragh Mutiny and Larne gun-running incident • Consideration of contemporary ideas about independence, unionism and the legitimate use of force to defend a position. Was it the case that 'many Irish people' supported Home Rule by 1914?
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the circumstances of the Easter Rising and their impact on public opinion within Ireland and Britain; the impact of the executions of Pearse, Connolly and other Rising leaders and participants as shown in, for example, the 1918 Election with the rise in support for Sinn Fein • Explanation of the polarising of politics and the emergence of key figures such as de Valera and Michael Collins • Explanation of the impact of the Rising on prospects for Home Rule and unity on the Irish question 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the likely motives of key players such as successive Prime Ministers Asquith and Lloyd George, Collins, de Valera and Griffith • Consideration of the actions of leading politicians and figures across the spectrum in response to the Rising • Explanation of contemporary views of independence, home rule and loyalty, and of justifications for the use of violence.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the circumstances in which Lloyd George took office: his success as Minister of Munitions, his resignation from the government and the subsequent popular campaign for his advancement; the resignation of Asquith in December 1916 • Explanation of the role and reputation of Asquith as war leader eg the 'shells scandal' and the creation of a coalition wartime government; relations with French, Haig and other WW1 generals • Explanation may be given of the personal qualities which Lloyd George possessed, or was thought to possess, which made him a strong candidate for the role of Prime Minister; conversely, the weaknesses which contributed to a loss of confidence in Asquith. 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the possible intentions of Lloyd George himself and of some of his leading campaigners on all sides and in the press in advancing his claims • Consideration of the actions of Asquith and of Lloyd George and other key players; campaigns such as Gallipoli and the Somme may be discussed • Explanation of contemporary ideas about wartime leadership, patronage, government powers and control of the armed forces and its leaders.
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the immediate triggers for the fall of Lloyd George's coalition in the famous Carlton Club meeting where backbench Tories accepted Baldwin's view that the coalition should end • Explanation of the split within the Liberal Party: Asquith's Independent Liberals emerged, and the consequences of this; Lloyd George's ongoing support from some Conservatives and reasons for this • Consideration of the political difficulties which the government had faced since 1918 over Ireland, public spending cuts and the 'honours scandal'. 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the possible motives of leading and backbench Conservatives in breaking away from or continuing support for the post-1918 coalition • Explanation of the actions of other leading players such as Bonar Law, Lloyd George and Stanley Baldwin • Explanation of contemporary ideas about and attitudes towards 'presidential leadership', social reform and public spending.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the context of a period of economic progress under the Conservatives which saw stable prices and growth despite 'stop-go' • Explanation of the personal popularity of 'Supermac' in the post-Suez political landscape as the Conservatives recovered their prestige after Eden and the Suez Crisis; the modest appeal of Hugh Gaitskell • Arguments about Labour policy and promises concerning, for example, nuclear disarmament; Labour promises to build more hospitals and raise pensions without clarifying how they would be paid for; internal divisions within Labour ranks. 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the actions of Gaitskell and Macmillan – the respective election campaigns of the two men and their parties and the significance of Gaitskell's promise not to raise income or purchase tax • Consideration of the attitudes of voters to the two main parties and the likely reasons for supporting the Conservatives following Macmillan's 'never had it so good' speech of 1957 • Consideration of contemporary attitudes towards economic growth, stability and party unity and divisions.
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the causal relationship between the publication of the report into the Profumo Affair and Macmillan's resignation, purportedly on health grounds, a month later; the role of Alec Douglas-Home and perceptions of him • Explanation of the backdrop of the Cold War and espionage, relevant to the involvement of a Russian naval attaché in the scandal; the longer-term political context of the 'Night of the Long Knives' which saw seven Cabinet Ministers sacked – fears of a challenge to Macmillan's authority? • Explanation of the role of satire and the popular press in making Macmillan and the Conservatives appear politically out of touch. 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the possible intentions of Macmillan in resigning; perceptions of Harold Wilson and the Labour Party • Consideration of the actions of Macmillan in setting up, for example, the NEDC in 1961 to try to bring an end to stop-go economics and reactions to it • Consideration of contemporary attitudes towards political honesty and lying, service and loyalty to parliament and country.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the economic circumstances which saw high unemployment in the early 1980s and fear in 1984 of job losses and pit closures; their likely impact on mining and industrial communities • Explanation of the actions of the miners' leader, Arthur Scargill, and his decision not to hold a proper strike ballot of all NUM miners; the divisions within the NUM eg involving the Nottinghamshire miners and the attitudes and actions of other unions eg NACODS • Explanation of the attitudes and actions of Thatcher and Ian MacGregor, Head of the NCB, set against the context of the previous miners' strike and General Election of 1974. 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the possible intentions of key players including Thatcher and Scargill: political, ideological, economic? • Consideration of the actions of the miners themselves and responses to them by politicians from all major parties • Consideration of contemporary attitudes about the free market versus subsidised economies, the legitimacy of industrial action and the role of the police.
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the continuing emphasis on economic and social reforms which Thatcher insisted on driving forward: the poll tax, education reform, NHS reform • Explanation of the immediate trigger of Europe and her inability or unwillingness to agree a policy for the single European currency with Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Howe, in return prompting Heseltine to run against her in a leadership contest • Explanation of the context of the Exchange Rate Mechanism arguments with Howe and Chancellor Lawson which had raised concerns within the party about the future direction of government • Discussion of a previous 'stalking horse' leadership contest in 1989 (Sir Anthony Meyer); this had signalled discontent within Tory ranks about the direction and pace of change. 	25	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the state of affairs regarding key public policy towards Europe and the economy • Consideration of Thatcher's intentions in wishing to continue in office as Prime Minister despite already being the longest-serving twentieth-century Prime Minister in office continuously • Explanation of contemporary ideas about Europe and attitudes towards the EU and the proposed single currency.

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