

GCE

History B

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

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2017

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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.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

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

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
	Assertion
	Attempts explanation
	Continuity/Change noted
	Description
	Explanation offered
	Error/wrong
	Unclear
	Irrelevant or not answering the Question
	Judgement made
	Knowledge used appropriately
	Linked
	Mode accessed
	Simple comment, basic

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 questions:

	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

	Marks	AO1 Knowledge and Understanding
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
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 significance of this marriage in relation to the struggle to maintain territory in France, including Normandy, while, at the same time, ending conflict and preserving the Treaty of Tours; this, for the time being, marked a victory for the Duke of Suffolk's faction in the power struggle with more belligerent members of the aristocracy associated with Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. • Explanation of how both the treaty (to include the surrender of Maine to the French) and the marriage (Margaret did not bring a dowry) favoured the French. • Explanation of the personality of Henry VI who was deeply pious and ill-suited to the role of warrior-king. • Explanation of the need for a male heir to continue the Lancastrian line – Margaret was young (15), healthy and considered very beautiful. 	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 different ideas regarding the best way to manage the war with France. • Consideration of the actions taken by Suffolk in undermining the influence of Gloucester (who was the king's uncle) over Henry VI. • Consideration of the circumstances in which the betrothal was set – the logistical problem posed by trying to maintain a 'kingdom' abroad and the cost of continuing to engage in the 100 Years War.
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of why Suffolk was blamed for the loss of Normandy (including comment on the failure of the Treaty of Tours and the unpopularity of the French marriage). • Explanation of why Suffolk was accused of bringing about the death (possibly by murder) of Gloucester. • Explanation of why ordinary people objected to the regime in 1450 (perhaps using knowledge of the complaints made by Jack Cade at the time of his rebellion in 1450); why powerful 	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 the Earl of Suffolk and the effect of the uneven distribution of royal patronage, that favoured Suffolk, who was of comparatively humble origin, over great magnates, notably York. • Consideration of the difficulties he faced as the king's principal advisor, particularly in relation to

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		individuals (e.g. Richard, Duke of York) and groups (e.g. London merchants) were disaffected in 1450.		<p>the kingdom of France.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the conflict of ideas among the nobility regarding the best way to proceed in the struggle with France.
2	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the importance of battles fought after Edward proclaimed himself king in 1461 – Towton, Hedgeley Moor, Hexham. • Explanation of the problems facing the Lancastrians, notably the capture of Henry VI in 1465; effectiveness of Yorkist diplomacy in limiting Scottish and French assistance to Margaret of Anjou. • Explanation of the popularity of Edward IV (young, physically impressive, a great warrior etc.) including the support he received from Warwick/Neville family. • Explanation of the ‘legitimacy’ of the Yorkist claim (Mortimer claim, Act of Accord etc.) 	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 ideas concerning legitimacy. • Consideration of the logistical problems confronting the Lancastrians in the period. • Consideration of actions – diplomatic and military – taken by Edward IV and Warwick.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the reasons for why Edward's marriage caused Warwick deep offence. • Explanation of why Edward's pro-Burgundy foreign policy further offended Warwick (including Burgundian marriage of Edward's sister and preparations for invasion of France). • Explanation of the importance of Clarence whose personal ambitions led him into an alliance (and a marriage) with rebellious nobles. • Explanation of why there was general disaffection with the regime by the end of the 1460s. 	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 attitudes of the 'old' nobility regarding the rise of the Woodville family. • Consideration of the conflict of ideas regarding foreign policy. • Consideration of the political context – one that cultivated the 'over-mighty' magnate and thus made rebellion possible. • Consideration of the value of his control of Calais in Warwick's plans to rebel. • Consideration of Edward IV's actions, particularly his politically irresponsible act of marrying Elizabeth Woodville.
3 (a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the reasons for her flight from Scotland – she had become very unpopular within her kingdom due to a range of recent circumstances and actions (e.g. her religion; the Earl of Darnley's murder; her marriage to the Earl of Bothwell). • Explanation of the significance of her formal abdication in 1567 and the start of the reign of her young son, James VI of 	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 important role of religion in the history of Mary's disastrous reign; consideration of the rise of the Lords of the Congregation in Scottish politics in the years that preceded Mary's abdication.

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	<p>Scotland and the regency of the Earl of Moray.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the reasons for her final defeat (at Langside in 1568), including the strength of the Protestant nobility, led by Moray, which made her flight into England unavoidable. • Explanation of her decision to flee to England instead of elsewhere (e.g. France) – proximity to Scotland; she and Elizabeth I were cousins; she could anticipate particular sympathy in her plight from a fellow queen; the support of Elizabeth must have seemed her best chance of reinstatement in Scotland; she could anticipate receiving the support of England’s Catholic nobility. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of Mary’s actions in provoking hostility towards her. • Consideration of her relationship with Elizabeth I, and how this helped to determine her decision to flee to England. • Consideration of the role of protestant propaganda (notably the comments of John Knox).
(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of Elizabeth I’s reluctance to execute an anointed queen and close relation. • Explanation of the implications of making Mary Queen of Scots a martyr by executing her in the wake of the rebellion of the Northern Earls. • The value of keeping Mary alive in attempts to maintain peace with Spain (which by 1587 had finally and irrevocably broken down) and other Catholic powers, and as a bargaining tool in relations with Scotland. • Explanation of the difficulty, up to the Babington Plot, of finding just reason to execute Mary Queen of Scots (e.g. the questionable reliability of the ‘Casket letters’ as evidence used against her). 	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 contemporary ideas regarding regicide and Elizabeth I’s particular qualms regarding the killing of a queen. • Consideration of the circumstances that made the execution of Mary Queen of Scots a dangerous political decision. • Consideration of Elizabeth’s interventions in blocking the demands of her councillors to have Mary executed.

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4 (a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of how Elizabeth's attraction to the Earl of Leicester and her admiration for William Cecil caused tension within the Council and tension between the Queen and her councillors as they vied for her patronage. • Explanation of how there was tension between the Queen and her councillors at various times for a variety of reasons including discussions around the settling of religion at the start of the reign, the fate of Mary Queen of Scots, marriage proposals, and foreign policy; examples of this tension include her exclusion from her court of Leicester and Walsingham, the arrest of Arundel, and the execution of Norfolk. • Explanation of why towards the end of her reign her relationship with the Earl of Essex provoked further tension until she abandoned him and permitted Robert Cecil to dominate. 	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 how the conflict of ideas, interests and personal ambitions sometimes created tension. • Consideration of how factional rivalries could be provoked by the Queen's interaction with her councillors; some candidates might conclude the Queen intentionally promoted divisions between her councillors. • Consideration of the complex political structure in which a certain amount of tension was unavoidable since the Queen was reliant on her Council and her Council, in turn, was reliant on the Queen.
(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of ways in which Elizabeth sometimes used force to suppress parliamentary opposition, including her use of veto, delaying tactics, and arrest. • Explanation of the value of choosing a 'middle way' in the settling of religion at the start of her reign. • Explanation of the importance of having limited ambitions abroad and hence reducing the need for requesting extraordinary parliamentary taxes (Parliament was summoned just 13 times in her 45 year reign). 	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 common goal of rule by consensus and consent. • Consideration of the parliamentary system in the period, notably the control of Parliament by the Council.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the significance of a high turnover of MPs. • Explanation of the importance of the fact that a high percentage of Elizabeth's MPs were also courtiers thus, it might be argued, less likely to cause offence. • Explanation of the importance of the principle of parliamentary nominations by the Council, and the presence of councillors in parliament. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of how the Queen was perceived by parliamentarians (who mostly admired her). • Consideration of specific actions taken by the Queen and her Council (e.g. against Peter Wentworth) in controlling Parliament.
5 (a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the appeal to unskilled workers of state ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange. • Explanation of the importance of inspirational leaders (e.g. Keir Hardie and John Burns). • Explanation of the importance of the formation of the ILP in developing popular socialism. • Explanation of the role of the Trade Unions in further politicising workers. 	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 key individuals. • Consideration of the general spread and development of socialist ideas (e.g. syndicalism) across Western Europe in the period. • Consideration of the socio-economic context which encouraged the popularity of socialist ideas.
(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The burst of enthusiasm for the 'New' unions in the period 1889-91 has been recognised as being largely a consequence of a trade boom and high employment – the economic downswing after 1891 undermined further growth of membership and many thousands left unions. • Explanation of the importance of the attitude of employers – where employers refused to recognise unions they were 	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 attitudes to strike action both within and without the trade unions. • Consideration of the actions taken by unionists,

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>prone to collapse (e.g. Dockers' Union in London and Hull); Trade Unions had limited funds to cover the costs of striking members; strike action was unpopular among workers who could not afford to risk losing pay and jobs; the parliamentary approach of the ILP had greater appeal for many.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strikes by the massive 'New' unions (e.g. London Dock Strike of 1889) helped harden the attitudes of the propertied classes against the TUs; new unions, increasingly, were denounced in the press at the time of the Dock Strike and employers mobilised anti-union employees into contingents of strike-breakers; the government countered picketing from the early 1890s with police and soldiers; explanation of why the Taff Vale Judgement of 1901 discouraged Trade Unions from taking strike action for fear of being subsequently sued by employers for loss of profit incurred by the strike. 		<p>employers, courts and the government in the period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the impact of an economic downswing in relation to union membership.
6 (a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of how the split between Asquith and Lloyd George (who came to rely heavily on Conservatives as Prime Minister in a coalition) helped cause the demise of the Liberal Party. • Explanation of how the loss of confidence in Asquith helped the fortunes of the Labour Party in the 'coupon' election of 1918. • Explanation of how the fall of Asquith contributed to the electing of a new coalition government. • Explanation of how Asquith continued to undermine Lloyd George within the Liberal Party after he won a by-election at Paisley in 1920. 	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 how the exceptional circumstance of a 'total war' context, and differing views over how this might be managed, exacerbated the breakdown of the relationship between Asquith and Lloyd George. • Consideration of the impact of Asquith's decision to resign in 1916. • Consideration of actions taken by Lloyd George that undermined his personal popularity and, by extension, the party (e.g. sale of honours,

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of why Lloyd George's 'National Liberal' coalition government between 1918 and 1922 has not been more highly regarded. • Explanation of why the coalition did not survive in the face of progressive conservatism. 		<p>knighthoods and baronetcies; policy concerning Ireland).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of ideological differences between Liberals and Conservatives in the coalition.
(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the reasons for why Lloyd George became Prime Minister in 1916 when he ousted Asquith. • Explanation of Lloyd George's personal appeal as a highly energetic wartime Minister of Munitions and Prime Minister. • Explanation of how many of his policies, as war leader, as peacemaker at Versailles, and his programme for creating 'a country fit for heroes', were highly regarded by much of the electorate. • Explanation of how Lloyd George relied on Conservatives to maintain his premiership in 1918. 	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 popular perceptions of Lloyd George. • Consideration of actions taken by Lloyd George to gain and hold onto power. • Consideration of how the wartime and immediate post-war context contributed to both Lloyd George's acquisition and maintenance of power.
7	(a)	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 Macmillan and others in his securing of the office of Prime Minister in 1957.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>affluence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the personal popularity of ‘Supermac’ as the Conservatives recovered their prestige after 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. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of contemporary attitudes towards economic growth, stability and party unity and divisions. • 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 in 1959 to the two main Parties and their respective leaders.
(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of how the Cold War context, including the unmasking of the Portland spies in 1961, helped develop a sense of insecurity and suspicion with regard to holders of high office; the hearings for the Profumo case coincided with the Cuban Missile Crisis. • Explanation of why Secretary of State for War Profumo’s relationship with Keeler was more than a sex scandal since she was suspected of having, simultaneously, an affair with a Soviet naval captain, Ivanov. • Explanation of how the lurid details of Stephen Ward’s suicide and the activities of Mandy Rice-Davies added to the general whiff of scandal. • Explanation of Keeler’s role in raising public awareness by selling her story to the newspapers and making extravagant and shocking claims rejected by other parties involved. 	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 Cold War context in which the scandal was set. • Consideration of the actions of Keeler in exploiting the media to earn money from the scandal. • Consideration of contemporary attitudes towards political honesty and lying, service and loyalty to parliament and country.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of significance of the Profumo Affair in relation to the timing of Macmillan's decision to resign. • Explanation of why the affair has been regarded as significant in the creation of a more 'meritocratic' Conservative Party. 		
8 (a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of why immigration was important in providing a workforce (e.g. in the NHS); political leaders needed to consider the growing Afro-Caribbean and Asian population in the UK. • Explanation of why immigration caused social tension, including anxiety within the TU movement regarding cheap immigrant labour; discrimination by Kenyatta's regime led to the mass migration of Kenyan Asians to Britain in 1967. • Explanation of the reasons for the passing of the Race Relations Act in 1968 designed to reduce discrimination according to immigrant status (e.g. in council housing policy). • Explanation of the embarrassment caused to the Conservatives by Powell's speech in 1968; widespread public support, (e.g. TU rallies), for Powell; Powell's views were shared by much of the electorate and were an important factor in the 1970 Election. 	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 political action taken by Wilson's government in relation to the immigration issue. • Consideration of ways in which the immigration issue divided opinion within political parties and among the electorate. • Consideration of how contextual factors, such as discrimination abroad and demand for cheap labour at home, contributed to the development of immigration as a subject of considerable political importance.
(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the legacy of the preceding government, notably a large trade deficit. 	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>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation that harsh financial realities for Labour, especially since 1966, led to Callaghan's belated decision to devalue the pound in 1967 and subsequent inflation combined with austerity measures. • Explanation of the economic and political impact of frequent strikes, notably the national Union of Seamen, and the raising of taxes (e.g. introduction in 1965 of the Capital Gains Tax). • Explanation of why proposals to curb unofficial strikes and to limit the power of trade unions (Wilson and Castle's 'In Place of Strife' campaign) were defeated and caused the government a degree of humiliation. • Explanation of how General de Gaulle's veto resulted in Wilson's failure to lead Britain into the Common Market; • Explanation of why the economic reforms promised by Edward Heath and the Conservatives contributed to Wilson's defeat in 1970 by which time the country was once again in deficit. • Explanation of how unemployment remained a problem throughout the period and how this exacerbated concerns regarding immigration and the competition for jobs and wages (e.g. among trade unionists). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the need for the government to devise strategies for 'balancing the books'. • Consideration of Labour's unpopular policies on taxation, prices and wages and the contractions of some major industries which had seen unemployment rise sharply by 1970 and which helped lead to defeat in 1970 despite predictions of victory.

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

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