

History A

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

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

Mark Scheme for June 2012

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Subject-specific Marking Instructions

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

	A01a	A01b
IA	21-24	24-26
IB	18-20	22-23
II	16-17	19-21
III	14-15	16-18
IV	12-13	13-15
V	9-11	11-12
VI	4-8	6-10
VII	0-3	0-5

Notes:

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

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

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

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

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	<p>There is a great deal that candidates might consider and it is not expected that all issues will be addressed, what matters is the quality of the analysis. Pitt's peacetime work has received much historical praise, hence the accolade 'National Revival' and candidates may therefore point to his success in issues such as taxation, finance and administrative reform. His policies were geared to cost consciousness and efficiency and candidates might set them in the context of recent loss of the American colonies. However, it is possible that some will see the limitations to his policies. Some of the high profile taxes raised little money, were not innovative and proved unpopular and this can be supported by reference to servants, shops and window tax. This could be balanced against careful economy, the sinking fund and trade treaties which reduced debt and created a surplus. It is also possible to argue that Pitt was simply lucky as the ministry coincided with an upturn in trade. Domestic policies might also include his handling of the radical threat and candidates might argue that this was very successful and point to the legislation of the 1790s in support of their argument. This might include reference to some of: the decision to put radicals on trial, suspending Habeas Corpus, the Treasonable Practices Act and Seditious Meetings Act and the regulation of newspapers.</p>	50	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. At the higher levels candidates will need to address the issue of 'how successful' and not simply list examples of success and failure.</p>
2	<p>At the higher levels answers will need to focus on 'how far' and not simply list evidence of success and failure. In order to reach level III answers will need to address the named factor, even if they conclude that government policies were not the most important factor. Some candidates might adopt a more thematic approach, given the question, and consider reasons for the failure of the radical challenge. Government legislation, such as the suspension of Habeas Corpus and the Seditious Meetings Act discouraged potential radicals, as would the threat of transportation. The use of force might also be considered under this heading and the events of Peterloo could be used to suggest that the firm response of the authorities prevented future trouble, although some may argue that the over-reaction did not quell unrest and promoted sympathy. The use of spies might also be considered as government policy,</p>	50	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>allowing movements to be stopped at an early stage or even allowing potential ringleaders to be identified. The use of troops to defeat the Luddites might also be seen as successful. However, this could be balanced against the localised nature of many of the risings, the Blanketeers or Pentrich, which meant they were much easier to disperse. The radical movement was limited in numbers and perhaps only had appeal because of the poor economic circumstances after the war and candidates could support this by reference to the lack of unrest in the 1820s when there is economic prosperity. The aims of the radicals might also be considered as a reason for their failure. Some answers might explain the reasons for the failure of each movement, but this will make it harder to focus on government legislation.</p>		
3	<p>In order to reach the higher levels candidates will need to write at least a good paragraph on the named factor, even if they conclude that the fear of revolution was not important. Candidates might consider the influence of economic distress, the publicity of the radicals, the pressure of the Political Unions, particularly Attwood and the BPU and the NUWC. There might also be mention of the riots and disorder at Nottingham and Bristol in 1831 and the 'days of May' in 1832 to 'stop the Duke'. Some may argue that the Whigs were concerned to pass reform in order to appease the middle class – 'the wealth and intelligence of the country'. There was fear of a revolution with talk of a refusal to pay taxes and fears of an army mutiny if reform was not granted. However, it might also be noted that the actual pace of change was dictated as much by events within parliament as outside, hence the crucial importance of the break up of the Tory party after Liverpool. Candidates might note that the reform movement included ultra-Tory discontents after Catholic Emancipation. Wellington's determination to oppose reform forced the Whigs' hand as Grey realised that the price of power and general law and order was a Reform Bill. He was aware that he would get cross-party support and therefore could be bold and established a committee of four which included the prominent reformers, Russell and Durham.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	<p>At the higher levels candidates should not simply list the reasons but make a judgement about the relative importance of the factors. There are a wide range of issues that candidates could consider and it is not expected that they will consider them all, what matters is the quality of analysis. Candidates might consider the issue of reform and its electoral appeal. This could lead to a discussion of issues such as free trade, laissez faire and administrative reform. There might also be consideration of the changing nature of the electorate, which was becoming increasingly urbanised and was often linked to the growth of non-conformity, which the Whig-Liberals supported. This growth in the urban middle class electorate was important as they were supporters of many of the reforms, such as the repeal of the Paper duties in 1861. Even parliamentary reform, which the Whigs tried to address, although it was finally passed by Disraeli, was seen as their domain. Some might put greater emphasis on the predominance of talent on the Whig, Liberal and Peelite side and make mention of the importance of Aberdeen, Russell, Palmerston and Gladstone. This could be balanced against the paucity of talent on the Conservative side following the split in 1846. The Whigs also had a virtual monopoly on popular foreign policy issues which helped to win support as they were able to represent both traditional and radical views. There might also be consideration of the increased prosperity and economic stability of the period which brought the party support and this was aided by the decline in contentious issues such as radicalism and Ireland.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.
5	<p>At the higher levels answers will need to focus on 'how far' and not simply list the reasons why the Liberals lost the 1874 election. In order to reach Level III answers will need to deal with the named factor, even if they conclude that the loss of non-conformist support was not the most important reason. In support of the argument candidates might suggest that non-conformity had been a key plank in the Liberal victory and that policies, such as the Education Act, did much to lessen its appeal in 1874. However, this could be balanced against the loss from other groups. The Whig upper class were unhappy over Irish reforms that, in the case of</p>	50	No set answer is expected but candidates will need to address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>land was ill thought through and, in educational terms, inept, combined with dislike of the abolition of the Purchase of Commissions in the army and exams in the civil service. The working class were displeased with Trade Union legislation that was repressive over peaceful picketing and acts in restraint of trade as well as class resentment over the Licensing Act. There were few votes to be gained from administrative reform. Candidates might also consider more general issues, such as a perceived weak foreign policy, Gladstone losing steam and a faltering leadership in 1873-4 as he tried to find a cause around which to rally the party.</p>		
6	<p>Candidates should identify the aims of his foreign policy. He used foreign policy to exploit the failings of Gladstone's first ministry and his attacks on Gladstone's apparent weakness over the Alabama Incident and the Black Sea Clauses may be linked to the successful winning of electoral support in 1874. This might be linked to his 1872 speeches where he claimed that he would uphold British interests. He was also successful in challenging Russia in the Eastern Question and it is likely that many answers will focus on the success of the Congress of Berlin and the gains made. However, having claimed that he would uphold British interests in 1872 he failed to do this throughout the ministry and he was much condemned by Gladstone in his anti-Beaconsfieldism campaign. With imperial policies Disraeli was able to start the process of linking the Conservative party with the upholding and expansion of Empire which had been part of his speeches and they might make reference to South Africa, Egypt, India and Afghanistan. The creation of Victoria as Empress of India achieved its aim and gained Disraeli much credit. Candidates might conclude that he appeared to have achieved his aims in the early part of the period, but they came back to haunt him at the end and play a significant role in the electoral defeat of 1880.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.
7	<p>At the higher levels candidates must address the issue of 'how far' and not simply list the factors that influenced British foreign policy in the period. It can be argued that Russia replaced France as the most</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates must address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>dangerous threat to Britain, particularly in the Mediterranean and the Balkans. In addressing the question candidates might consider events such as the Crimean War, the Eastern Question as it developed after 1856, the Polish revolt and the Afghan question. Britain did not want Russia to have influence in these areas because it could challenge British trade routes to India and the East. Russia could also be a threat to British naval power in the Mediterranean, communications and Middle Eastern influence. It could be argued that this influenced British support for Turkey over the Bulgarian atrocities and was also seen in the British desire to keep Russian warships out of the Straits between 1856-1870. As Russia conquered more territory on the southern borders, British India was increasingly threatened. However, this could be balanced by the concern with trade and this was seen in the desire at the end of the period to prevent France from gaining more control over Egypt via the new Suez canal. Candidates might balance the fear of Russia against other nations; France was still a military and naval threat, acting opportunistically over Italy and an Imperial threat in both Asia and Africa. Prussia, and later Germany was becoming an increasing threat.</p>		
8	<p>At the higher levels candidates will need to address the issue of 'how far' and not simply list examples of support and loss of support. Some candidates might challenge the question as the party that dominated politics in this period was the pro-Empire Conservatives. Candidates could support this with reference to the Khaki election of 1900, where their victory, an overall majority of 268 was, in part, the result of patriotic fervour in the earlier part of the Boer War. Even at the end of the war some might argue that imperialism was still popular; British invincibility did remain intact and some may argue that this was reinforced by music hall jingoism and added to the idea that 'the sun never set on the Empire'. Joe Chamberlain had been able to build a new career in the Conservative party on the basis of popular imperialism, as did Curzon. However, this might be balanced by a consideration of the problems that the small force of Boers had created for the might of the British army and the brutal use of concentration camps also damaged prestige. There was</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>questioning of Chamberlain's imperial vision and the social and medical problems of recruitment brought demands for a concentration on domestic issues. After Gladstone, the Liberal leader Lord Rosebery realised the political importance of the Empire. However, candidates could balance this by looking at the 1880 election which Disraeli lost largely due to Gladstone's anti-Imperial campaign. Gladstone in turn was in trouble by 1885 over Egypt and especially for his failure to send sufficient troops to save General Gordon in his attempts to defend Khartoum from the attacks by the Mahdi. After 1900 the Boer War did not aid the Conservatives. Some candidates may argue that the Empire was always politically controversial and divisive. Whether the working class were responsive to imperialism was far from certain, especially as the Empire could be portrayed as wasteful when social reform was a more pressing issue. It could be argued that the popular culture surrounding imperial expansion and policies suggests that it was a popular policy and candidates might point to some of the Music Hall songs, popular literature and also religious concerns, such as some of the late Victorian hymns or missionary activity which had captured the public imagination.</p>		
9	<p>At the higher levels candidates will need to focus on 'to what extent' and should reach a balanced judgement, considering the extent to which relations declined throughout. At a simplistic level relations had declined as Britain went to war with Germany in August 1914, but contemporaries had commented on an improvement in relations and there should be some consideration of this evidence. Some candidates might suggest that it was the growing power and fear of Germany that caused Britain's attitude to change; there might be reference to the development of the German navy and the threat this posed to Britain with the Kiel Canal, there may also be mention of the naval race and the agreement reached with France. Candidates might argue that this was due to the resolution of areas of dispute with France, particularly in colonial issues following the Fashoda incident. They may argue that this led to the Entente Cordiale and some might develop this and suggest that relations with Germany changed following the Entente as Germany feared what might</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>have been agreed. German economic growth, particularly in terms of steel and coal appeared to give Germany economic dominance in Europe and threaten British trade. Imperial issues were also a source of tension as Germany gave support for the Boers and also developed the Berlin to Baghdad railway. There might also be mention of German policy to dominate middle Europe and the consequences of this for Britain. Some answers might also consider the role of the Kaiser in this deterioration.</p>		
10	<p>At the higher levels candidates will need to focus on 'how successful' and not simply list examples of success and failure. Some candidates might place the governments in context, arguing that they were expected to be socialist and radical approach, especially on the economy, given the unemployment rate, and on social issues, housing and education, but failed to tackle these problems. However, this could be balanced against their electoral position: a minority government in both instances and in 1924 not even the largest single party. They faced considerable hostility from both the Conservatives and Liberals and therefore any attempt to fulfil Clause IV would be resisted. The second government also faced the problems created by the Great Depression and financial crisis of 1931, which ultimately resulted in the split in the party. However, there were some areas of success, such as a more socialist foreign policy with Soviet trade treaties, recognition of the USSR, attitudes over the Ruhr, collective security and the Geneva Protocol. At home there might also be mention of Wheatley's Housing Act which encouraged council house building in 1924. There were attempts to deal with major issues, but their political situation made it difficult. However, there were also errors or perceived errors in the relationship with Russia, but the moderate nature of the governments did much to dispel popular myths about the Labour party.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.
11	<p>At the higher levels candidates will need to evaluate the relative importance of the factors and reach a balanced judgement. There are a number of reasons that candidates might assess in order to decide the most important reason for failure. They might argue that the Unions were</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>reluctant to embark on a General Strike and did so in light of their apparent weak actions on Black Friday. They might link this to the shortness of the General Strike and why the miners were abandoned so quickly. This might lead them to argue that they were pushed into it by the Coal Unions. On the other hand some might argue that the government was well prepared for the strike, having stockpiled coal and were aided by the timing. They might also point to the government's ability to win the propaganda war and the role of Churchill and the British Gazette in this. Some might consider the reaction of a section of the public who were willing to help and enjoyed the opportunities the strike presented.</p>		
12	<p>At the higher levels candidates will focus on 'how successful' and not simply the advantages and disadvantages of each reform. Candidates may outline the social and economic problems created by the Second World War and then assess each reform against it. The government did tackle key issues such as housing, food and health which had all been impacted on by the war. The housing policy of prefabs did help to address the problems created by the large loss of housing stock created by the war. In considering the housing problem candidates might argue that Labour was fairly successful as by 1950 200,000 houses were being built and 1 million post war homes had been built, which was much higher than in 1918. However, some might argue that this was less than people had come to expect after the housing boom of the 1930s. Some candidates might consider the problem of living standards which had declined during the war with rationing, post-war problems added to the difficulties; there was drought in Argentina which added to the problem of food supplies, India refused to export ground nuts which increased the shortage of vegetable oil and Britain supplied Germany with food. At the same time Britain struggled to raise funds to pay for imported food. As a consequence prices rose and this created inflation and the demand for higher wages. In rebuilding industry that had had either been damaged or developed in war areas there were improvements as the coal industry was nationalised so that it could be modernised, the same could be</p>	50	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>argued for the rail network and iron and steel industries. The creation of the Welfare State might also merit consideration if it can be linked to the problems of health, disability and unemployment which had been created by the war or its ending. Many may argue that it was successful as it provided a service from the 'cradle to the grave'. Candidates may also look at the problems of 1930s as they had often not been solved and consider whether the governments were able to deal with issues such as unemployment and the problems of economic structure. Some might argue that their policies of nationalisation did tackle these issues, although a case can also be made to show that the fundamental problems of the structure of British industry were not tackled.</p>		
13	<p>At the higher levels answers must focus on the issue of 'how far' and not simply list the reasons why Britain did not join before 1973. In order to reach Level III candidates must consider the importance of imperial concerns even if they conclude that it was not the most important reason. Some might argue that Britain considered its free trade with the Commonwealth as more important and did not want to give it up, which was a condition of entry. It might also lead to a diminishing link between Britain and her Commonwealth, which she was reluctant to consider, particularly in the earlier period. However, some might argue that this factor declined in importance particularly after Suez and then the 'wind of change' speech. Some answers might suggest there were other more important factors such as a loss of political sovereignty as the institutions of the EEC grew more powerful. There were also concerns about the impact that joining would have on her special relationship with the USA. There were also concerns about the agricultural policy and the issue of free trade, hence Britain's decision to be involved in EFTA. Some might argue it was less the reluctance of Britain, but rather the reluctance of France, particularly De Gaulle that prevented her joining and point to attempts by Macmillan in 1961 and Wilson in 1967. This argument might be supported by the fact that Britain was able to join soon after De Gaulle's resignation and death.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
14	<p>At the higher levels candidates will need to focus on the issue of ‘how much’ and not simply list issues that caused opposition. Candidates will need to be aware of the nuclear policy pursued by Britain in this period. Candidates might consider how far governments were able to establish an independent nuclear deterrent and concerns that she was too closely linked to the US and they might point to the positioning of cruise missiles etc in Britain and how much opposition that created, referring to Greenham Common and other demonstrations. The escalating cost of the policy might be considered, particularly as defence policy might be seen to have taken funds from other areas, thus creating opposition among some Labour MPs. Candidates might mention that by 1954-5 the cost of rearmament was approaching the levels of the Second World War and as the period progressed there was concern about bankruptcy. There might be some consideration of the position of the Labour party in the 1980s and the concept of unilateral disarmament and this might be linked to Foot’s election campaign to show lack of support for his policy. There might also be consideration of the difficulties Britain had in keeping up in the arms race and as a consequence concerns about links with the US which created opposition. Some might argue that groups wanted to see Britain follow a policy of détente. Discussion of Labour’s desire to cut defence spending might be considered and there might also be some consideration of pressure groups such as CND and the scale of support for it and events such as Greenham Common and other protests. In particular candidates might consider the 1980s and Labour policy that put the nuclear issue at the centre of their campaign and demanded a non-nuclear Britain. There might also be mention of attitudes towards SDI. Some candidates might consider the scale of the Aldermarston Marches.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
15	<p>Answers may start by considering what is needed for great power status, but this then needs to be linked to developments after 1945. The economic consequences of the Second World War for Britain meant that she became heavily dependent upon US aid, it forced Britain to hand over the initiative to the US in Greece, Turkey, Persia and the Mediterranean. There is evidence for candidates to use to show that Britain was unable to stand up to the USSR. However, there were still signs that Britain was a major power; candidates might point to Britain's place as a permanent member of the Security Council at the UN and the development of a British bomb, which was detonated in 1952. The loss of Empire might be used to show that British influence had declined, although some might suggest that the Commonwealth has kept some role for Britain. Most significantly many may consider the Suez crisis to show that Britain was no longer a great power and this lead ultimately to a withdrawal from east of Suez with the Gulf, Singapore and Malaysia by 1971. In some instances this was due to costs, again suggesting that Britain was unable to sustain its commitments. There may be consideration of an increased dependence upon the US and what that reveals about British power, this may be over nuclear weapons or détente. The development of NATO might be used to show that Britain was unable to defend herself, however this might be countered by reference to Britain's role in countering the USSR as unlike France she did not commit to a purely European role, Britain was involved in Korea. There may also be a consideration of Britain's involvement in resolving other conflicts in Asia. She was not involved in Vietnam as there were many other concerns and forces were overstretched. Involvement in Europe might be used to show that Britain needed closer European involvement and that her success, as in the Falklands, was limited to minor issues.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
16	<p>At the higher levels answers will need to focus on 'how successfully' and not simply list his achievements and failures. Some candidates might establish criteria against which success can be judged or outline the problems he faced and assess how successfully he dealt with them. In considering the problems he faced there are a number that might be discussed; these include the issue of austerity, economic problems, scandals, the image of his leadership and his party and the changing social context. Some might argue that one of the reasons for the Conservative victory in 1951 was voter disillusionment with the continued austerity measures. Macmillan was fortunate that an economic recovery occurred and that success was not entirely due to the government, but an upturn in the economy. In dealing with the economic problems some might argue that Macmillan was successful in so far as problems did not coincide with elections, but that there were periods of inflation and slow growth. The problems of the depressed areas continued and there was a balance of payment crisis after 1960. On the surface the period appeared to be one of affluence and allowed Macmillan to claim that the people had 'never had it so good', but answers might examine whether this was only superficial. In dealing with scandals, particularly Profumo, Macmillan was less successful and although he survived it did damage his image. The same might be said about trying to reinvigorate his party through the Cabinet reshuffle or 'night of the long knives'. He was able to adapt the party and conservative leadership to the new media age and was very proficient in front of the cameras and gave the party a new image. However, some might balance this against social changes that were taking place in the 1960s and argue that the party was out of touch, appearing to be upper class and public school dominated. It might be argued that while labour was divided this mattered less, but under the youthful and forward looking Wilson it did lead to electoral defeat for the conservatives.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
17	<p>At the higher levels answers should focus on 'how far' and not simply list the successes and failures of the two governments. Candidates might suggest that the first period was more successful as Labour was able to win a second term in 1966, although some might argue that two elections were won in 1974, although this could be challenged as they were a minority. Candidates might consider a range of issues such as the economy, relations with the Unions and living standards. It could be argued that both periods saw economic problems, with inflation, unemployment and balance of payments problems playing significant roles in both periods. The problem of having to ask the IMF for a loan in the 1960 was repeated in the 1970s. However, there were periods of success in both periods; in 1967 devaluation brought the pound down which helped exports and they rose in the period 1968-70 and this could be compared with the decline in inflation from 15% in January 1978 to 8% in January 1979. Relations with the Unions were problematic in both periods. In the first period Castle's attempt at reform with 'In Place of Strife' was a failure and angered unions and this can be compared to the Winter of Discontent in 1979, when the government tried to impose a 5% limit on pay increases and it resulted in a series of strikes and a government climb down, leading to higher pay settlements and rising inflation. In considering living standards candidates might suggest that the credit squeeze in the first period had an impact as did cuts in spending on housing, schools and other public works. This might be compared with the relative decline in public sector pay compared with private in the second period. Both periods witnessed similar problems and candidates could put forward a case for either period or argue that both saw large scale problems.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
18	<p>At the higher levels answers must go beyond simply listing reasons for opposition and evaluate their relative importance and reach a balanced judgement. Some might argue that it was the controversial nature of the policies that caused opposition. The selling off of nationalised industries was seen by some as selling off the family silver and there were fears that private ownership would be more concerned with profits than service. There were concerns about the monetarist policies as the control of inflation took precedence and candidates might consider the impact on unemployment. The attack on the powers of the unions might be argued to be unpopular, but some might argue it was a reason for electoral victories as moderates wanted to see union power controlled. The decline in the manufacturing sector also caused opposition and was reflected in the division between a prosperous south and poorer north and the government was associated with a 'loads of money' culture, which was uncaring and simply made the rich wealthier. opportunity to buy 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 address the question.

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