

**History B**

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

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

**Mark Scheme for June 2012**

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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:

	<b>AO1 Knowledge and Understanding</b>
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:

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

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

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Military setbacks in France played their role, culminating in the loss of Lancastrian Normandy in 1450 and the rivalry of the Duke of York and the Beaufort Dukes of Somerset, which spilled over into the English court; some rebels regarded the losses as the result of treason</li> <li>• Local Kentish grievances played their part, prompted in turn by the actions of household officials in Kent</li> <li>• There was some belief at the time that the rebellion was sympathetic to, or associated with, the Duke of York and was connected with Yorkist ambitions to replace Henry VI</li> <li>• Cade's rebels complained of poor government, evil advisers misleading the King (to whom they claimed loyalty) and excessive taxation</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• Explanation of the intentions of the rebels themselves: loyal subjects allying with parliament to remove inappropriate royal councillors or peasant rebels overthrowing lordship?</li> <li>• Explanation of the actions of the rebels at key points, especially when entering London and, for example, capturing government officials and bishops</li> <li>• Explanation of contemporary ideas of kingship and rule, rebellion and loyalty</li> </ul>
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the narrowest sense of 'unfit to rule', illness struck the King in August 1453 and lasted for some eighteen months</li> <li>• More broadly, there had been complaints of unsuitable judgement and actions since 1437: excessive patronage and lavish gifts, an over-reliance on favourites such as the Duke of Suffolk, excessive factionalism and weak control of 'overmighty subjects'</li> <li>• The establishment of a protectorate in 1454 under the Duke of York in spite of the opposition of Margaret of Anjou and her supporters; the reversal of fortunes which occurred on Henry's recovery</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• Consideration of ideas of protectorate (for adults in a child-like state as well as for children?) and kingship, service and treason</li> <li>• Explanation of the intentions of the key players: Margaret of Anjou, York and his Neville supporters, and others: self interest? the continuity of Lancastrian rule? the good of the nation?</li> <li>• Explanation of the actions of the king and the court in the face of an unprecedented crisis in the king's position</li> </ul>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consideration of why initial patronage and generosity by Edward IV in creating his brothers Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester respectively turned to mutual rivalry</li> <li>• Clarence's sheer self-interest (demands for land and influence) and likewise Gloucester's keenness to acquire a substantial landed interest of his own; favour shown to Richard of Gloucester during Edward's second reign after 1471 in the form of northern estates, to reward Richard's loyalty hitherto, a move which displeased Clarence</li> <li>• Marriage rivalries: disaffection when Edward IV refused to sanction Clarence's marriage to Isabel Neville; a repetition later in 1476-7 when Edward refused, for diplomatic and political reasons among others, to sanction Clarence's marriage to Mary of Burgundy; Gloucester's marriage to Anne Neville, again to the displeasure of Clarence, leading the King to enforce a public reconciliation in 1472</li> <li>• Clarence's treachery in supporting Warwick against Edward in 1469 and again in 1470 but subsequent defection to Edward in 1471, contrasted with Gloucester's consistent loyalty to Edward</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• Explanation of the likely intentions of the three men; their similarities and differences in aims and outlooks at different points in the bewildering chain of events in which they found themselves</li> <li>• Consideration of the actions of Clarence in particular in 'changing sides' so often but also the actions of Gloucester and Edward in attracting and retaining support but in throwing up rivals to their influence and favour, for example the Woodvilles</li> <li>• Explanation of contemporary ideas of loyalty and service, kingship and patronage</li> </ul>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The triggers to the defeat which included the still-disputed role of Sir William Stanley and his brother Lord Stanley, and the non-participation on Richard's side of, for example, the Earl of Northumberland</li> <li>• The deaths within a year (1483-4) of Richard's son and heir, and wife, Anne Neville, raising the possibility of future dynastic instability</li> <li>• The ability of Henry Tudor to attract noble support for his cause on landing in Wales</li> <li>• The circumstances of Richard's seizure of the crown in 1483 at the expense of his nephews and their impact on support for or rejection of Richard's claim to the throne</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• Explanation of Henry Tudor's actions in raising support and securing military victory</li> <li>• Explanation of Richard's actions and the reasons for his defeat: were there key absentees, or key failures to engage within the battle, which proved decisive in spite of Richard's personal valour and determination?</li> <li>• Explanation of contemporary views of kingship, rebellion and loyalty</li> </ul>
3	<p>(a)</p> <p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The issue of the legality of Henry VIII's marriage to Anne Boleyn meant that some Catholics rejected Elizabeth and supported Mary Stuart's claim to be rightful heir to the English throne; a series of plots attempted to put this into effect</li> <li>• Although some Catholics accepted the settlement and acknowledged the efforts made in the Royal Injunctions, for example, to demonstrate continuity in practices, others rejected the 'middle way'</li> <li>• The Papal Bull of 1570 forbade Catholic attendance at services; the arrival of seminary priests in 1574 increased tensions</li> <li>• Catholic powers in France and Spain were a threat to Elizabeth at some points but not consistently; her support for Dutch rebels, for example, was provocative</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• Explanation of the respective motivations of Elizabeth and her Privy Council in championing a moderate settlement and refusing to take consistently harsh measures against Catholics</li> <li>• Explanations of Elizabeth's actions regarding her attitude to Mary Queen of Scots, or fines for non-attendance at services, for example</li> <li>• Explanation of ideas of queenship and faith may be considered in the context of complex foreign relations</li> </ul>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature and extent of the Puritan threat to the settlement, particularly from Presbyterians and from Marian exiles, for example the Vestments Controversy of the 1560s</li> <li>• Puritan challenges from within Parliament, centred on debates about the existence and efficacy of a 'Puritan choir', and the relative ease with which Elizabeth was able to use her prerogative to reject and overcome challenges made</li> <li>• Elizabeth's patience in not stamping down harshly on Puritan prophesying or Catholic resistance in the localities for fear of creating martyrs and provoking rebellion</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• Consideration of the respective motivations of Elizabeth and her opponents in supporting and rejecting the 1558-9 settlement</li> <li>• Explanation of Elizabeth's actions, for example in replacing Grindal with Whitgift in 1583 to impose greater uniformity</li> <li>• Explanations of contemporary attitudes towards obedience, faith and loyalty to one's ruler or conscience</li> </ul>
4	<p>(a)</p> <p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consideration of whether indeed the respective values and beliefs of Elizabeth and Philip were so different: common concerns with domestic and external security, with succession and rebellion, with faith and worship</li> <li>• The question of faith: Catholic and Protestant, in the context of Philip's marriage to Mary I and proposal to Elizabeth; Philip's attempts to prevent the papal excommunication of Elizabeth</li> <li>• Key events such as the signing of the Treaty of Nonsuch in 1585 promising support for Dutch rebels, and the execution of Mary Queen of Scots in 1587 highlighted vital differences between the two rulers and their perceptions of their interests</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• Explanation of the respective actions of the two rulers in diplomacy (or example relations with France), militarily and in terms of the questions of marriage and succession</li> <li>• Consideration of the changing intentions of each ruler (negotiation? invasion? harm to commercial interests?) and the reasons for these changes</li> <li>• Explanation of contemporary attitudes to Spain across Elizabeth's reign: did attitudes 'harden'?</li> </ul>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues of leadership and direction: the respective qualities and decision-making of Philip himself, Medina Sidonia and the Duke of Parma measured against those of Elizabeth, Lord Howard of Effingham, Drake and Hawkins</li> <li>• Issues of seamanship, technology (eg iron, cannon, ships) and tactics during the course of the battle</li> <li>• The role of wind and luck at key moments</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• Explanation of Elizabeth's role in encouraging her forces (Tilbury) and sanctioning the role of 'sea dogs' within the official English forces</li> <li>• Explanation of the actions of the respective commanders during the engagement, at Gravelines for example or in deploying fireships</li> <li>• Explanation of contemporary beliefs about God's role in the battle, and about legitimate rule</li> </ul>
5	<p>(a)</p> <p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In terms of ideology, key differences may be explored between, for example, Gladstonian beliefs in 'small government' and self-help and New Liberal advocacy of a safety net for the unemployed, sick, children and the elderly</li> <li>• The investigations of Charles Booth in London and Rowntree in York which had revealed the extent and the causes of urban poverty, thus providing a changed context for the demands of Labour and some Liberals for social reform</li> <li>• Contemporary debates about 'national efficiency' and the need for a healthy working population for industry and, if need be, for war</li> <li>• The political context of New Liberalism which saw the challenge of the emerging Labour Party on the one hand and a need for Liberals to distinguish themselves from Conservative policies, especially tariff reform, on the other</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• Explanation of the actions of Lloyd George, Churchill and other 'New Liberals' in advancing policies of social reform</li> <li>• Consideration of the intentions of Gladstone and his supporters towards working people (eg his sympathy for moderate trade unionism) and the intentions of New Liberals, socially, politically and economically</li> <li>• Explanation of attitudes towards the poor and other groups identified as being in need of government help; emerging ideas about pensions, national insurance unemployment</li> </ul>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The constitutional arguments which underpinned at least some of the Lords' rejection of the Budget: such a controversial measure ought to be put before the public in a General Election, argued some; the Lords was the 'watchdog of the constitution' (or 'Mr Balfour's poodle, said others)</li> <li>• Ideological objections to the Budget, with allegations of 'socialism' being introduced and an assumption that the wealthy needed to pay for some of the proposed reforms in the form of taxation</li> <li>• The context of tensions between the perceived need to finance Dreadnoughts and the perceived need to finance social reforms: where should the balance lie?</li> <li>• The context of previous House of Lords' delays to or rejections of Liberal legislation (for example on education and plural voting)</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• Explanation of the possible intentions of the House of Lords, and the varieties of intention within its membership: backwoodsmen? defenders of the balance of power within the constitution?</li> <li>• Consideration of the actions of Lloyd George and champions of the Budget: deliberate provocation or entrapment of the Lords in order to push through reform of the Lords?</li> <li>• Explanation of contemporary attitudes towards the rich, ideas about parliament and its role (and that of the King)</li> </ul>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The changed context which made Home Rule much more realistic, namely the post-1910 Liberal government's reliance on Irish Nationalist support to stay in office</li> <li>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</li> <li>Opposition from the emerging Sinn Fein party with the aim of independence and with the support of those advancing a Gaelic cultural revival</li> <li>A political context in which Bonar Law's Conservatives supported the Ulster Unionist position</li> </ul>	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"> <li>Explanation of the possible intentions of the key players such as Andrew Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson and Arthur Griffith, among others</li> <li>Explanation of the actions of Asquith in letting events take their course ('wait and see')</li> <li>Consideration of events such as the Curragh Mutiny and Larne gun-running incident</li> <li>Explanation of contemporary ideas about independence, Unionism and the legitimate use of force to defend a position</li> </ul>
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The failure of the rebels to seize key buildings including Dublin Castle, Trinity College, and the railway stations</li> <li>Consideration of the trigger of the belated but effective actions of British government forces in suppressing the rising in Dublin within a few days of its occurrence</li> <li>Consideration of the importance of the lack of wider support for the Rising within Dublin itself and within Ireland</li> <li>The state of affairs which had seen a long-standing revival of Gaelic culture and pride in Ireland, fostering demands for a separate Irish state; the emergence of the Irish Volunteers as a response to Carson's Ulster Volunteers</li> </ul>	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"> <li>Consideration of whether the Rising did indeed 'fail', given the government's decision to execute 15 leaders, hence creating immediate martyrs</li> <li>Explanation of the actions of leading political players such as Asquith in agreeing to suppress the Rising with force</li> <li>Explanation of contemporary ideas about and attitudes towards independence</li> </ul>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consideration of whether there was indeed economic prosperity for the majority of Britain's citizens, given the 'stop-go' economic policies of 1955-6 under Chancellor Butler, for example, which continued under Thorneycroft and Heathcote Amory down to 1959</li> <li>• The continuing removal of rationing and restrictions associated with Labour's post-war austerity; Macmillan's drive towards house building and his determination to eclipse Labour's record and his period as Chancellor under Eden, 1955-7</li> <li>• Rising living standards caused by wage rises outstripping price rises and economic indicators which supported Macmillan's optimism</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• Explanation of the possible intentions of Macmillan himself: 'One Nation' Toryism with maximum employment?</li> <li>• Explanation of the actions of Macmillan and his successive Chancellors in attempting to improve the country's finances and economy</li> <li>• Explanation of contemporary ideas about and attitudes towards prosperity and social justice</li> </ul>
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The triggers of a balance of payments crisis and wage freeze which saw by-election defeats in 1962 and disagreements with Chancellor Selwyn Lloyd</li> <li>• The economic context of a 'dash for growth' which concealed inflationary pressures and balance of payments problems; Selwyn Lloyd's pay freeze was unpopular and produced conflict with the trade unions</li> <li>• The consequences of the Night of the Long Knives which saw 7 Cabinet Ministers and 8 junior ministers sacked</li> <li>• Fears of a political challenge from within Conservative ranks to Macmillan's authority</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• Explanation of the possible intentions of Macmillan in resigning unexpectedly: ill health? Medical pressure?</li> <li>• Explanation of the actions of Macmillan in helping to set up the NEDC in 1961, for example, to try to bring and end to short-term 'stop-go' economics; other major economic and political actions and policies may be considered</li> <li>• Explanation of ideas about political loyalty and service; the impact of the Profumo Affair and Macmillan's fears of backbench rebellion, real or unjustified</li> </ul>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	(a)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The immediate context of a third electoral victory by over 100 seats (1987) in June 1987 and a renewed concern for family values expressed at the 1987 Conservative Party Conference; the quotation comes, significantly, from <i>Woman's Own</i> on 31 October 1987</li> <li>Consideration of Conservative policies towards the poor, families, single-parent families and those on benefits</li> <li>Conservative policies on privatisation and industry, local government reform (the context of the poll tax, introduced by legislation in 1988 having been trailed in the election manifesto of 1987)</li> <li>Explanation of 'Thatcherism' and its belief in self-help and individual responsibility for one's actions</li> </ul>	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"> <li>Explanation of the possible intentions of Thatcher in setting out individual and collective obligations and responsibilities, as she argued, and not just rights and entitlements</li> <li>Explanation of the actions of her supporters within government and political opponents who reacted with alarm and disbelief</li> <li>Consideration of contemporary ideas about society, social justice and fairness</li> </ul>
	(b)	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consideration of the continuing emphasis on economic and social reforms which Thatcher insisted on driving forward: the poll tax, education reform, NHS reform</li> <li>Consideration of the immediate 'trigger' of Europe and her inability or unwillingness to agree a policy for a single European currency with Deputy Prime Minister Howe, in turn prompting Heseltine to run against her in a leadership contest</li> <li>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</li> <li>A previous 'stalking horse' leadership contest in 1989 (Sir Anthony Meyer) had perhaps signalled discontent within Tory ranks at the direction and pace of change</li> </ul>	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"> <li>Explanation of the state of affairs regarding policy towards Europe and the economy</li> <li>Consideration of Thatcher's intentions about carrying on as Prime Minister despite already being the longest serving twentieth-century Prime Minister in office continuously)</li> <li>Explanation of contemporary ideas about Europe and attitudes towards the EU, the proposed single currency and British sovereignty</li> </ul>

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