

Advanced GCE

GCE HISTORY A

Unit F961: *British History Period Studies*

Option B: *Modern 1783-1994*

F961 QP

Specimen Paper

Morning/Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet (8 pages)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the answer book.
- Write your answers on the separate answer book provided.
- Answer any **two** questions

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- This paper contains questions on the following 6 Study Topics:
 - From Pitt to Peel 1783-1846
 - Liberals and Conservatives 1846-1895
 - Foreign and Imperial Policies 1856-1914
 - Domestic Developments 1918-51
 - Foreign and Imperial Policies 1945-1990
 - Post-War Britain 1951-1994
- There are 3 questions for each Study Topic. You may select your two questions from any one or two of the Study Topics.
- Each question is marked out of **50**.
- You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure and argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

Answer **any two** questions from either one or two of the Study Topics.

From Pitt to Peel 1783-1846

- 1 To what extent was Pitt's repressive policy the **main** reason for his success in resisting the radical challenge to 1801? **[50]**
- 2 Assess how liberal the domestic policies of the Tory governments from 1822 to 1830 were. (Ireland should be included in your answer.) **[50]**
- 3 'The success of Peel's second ministry of 1841–46 was **mainly** the result of its ability to accept and deal with industrial change.' How far do you agree? **[50]**

Liberals and Conservatives 1846-1895

- 4 How liberal were the domestic reforms of Gladstone's first ministry (1868–74)? Explain your answer. **[50]**
- 5 Assess the claim that the **main** feature of Disraelian Conservatism in domestic affairs to 1880 was 'one-nation Conservatism'. **[50]**
- 6 Assess the **main** problems that Disraeli faced in pursuing Foreign and Imperial policies from 1874 to 1880. **[50]**

Foreign and Imperial Policies 1856-1914

- 7 Were strategic or economic motives the **more** important factor in explaining Britain's involvement in Africa during the period from 1868 to 1902? Explain your answer. **[50]**
- 8 To what extent was imperialism a popular policy in Britain throughout the period from 1880 to 1902? **[50]**
- 9 Assess the claim that the **most** important reason why Britain went to war in 1914 was to defend Belgian neutrality. **[50]**

Domestic Developments 1918-1951

- 10 How far do you agree that Lloyd George's fall from power (1922) was the result of his failure to please the Conservatives? **[50]**
- 11 Which were the **most** successful measures adopted by the national governments of 1931-39 to tackle the economic problems of the 1930s? Explain your answer. **[50]**
- 12 How far did economic problems limit the domestic achievements of the Labour governments from 1945 to 1951? Explain your answer. **[50]**

Foreign and Imperial Policies 1945-1990

- 13** Assess the claim that political factors was the **most** important reason why Britain's attitude to Europe changed during the period from 1945 to 1963. [50]
- 14** How important was Indian Independence (1947) in changing British attitudes to decolonisation during the period from 1945 to 1960? Explain your answer. [50]
- 15** How far did Britain seek an independent role in the Cold War in the period from 1945 to 1953? [50]

Post-War Britain 1951-1994

- 16** How far was Labour's electoral defeat in 1951 the result of economic difficulties? Explain your answer. [50]
- 17** 'Social change and the prosperity of the 1950s were the **most** important reasons for Conservative dominance from 1951 to 1964.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 18** 'Conservative failings were the **most** important reasons why Labour won the 1964 general election.' How far do you agree? [50]

Paper Total [100]

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F961: *British History Period Studies*

Option B: *Modern 1783-1994*

Specimen Mark Scheme

Each question is marked out of **50**

The maximum mark for this paper is **100**.

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Distribution of marks for each level that reflects the Unit's AOs and corresponds to the UMS

AS UNIT F961 *British Period Studies*

Maximum mark 100.

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
- (v) 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"> • <u>Uses accurate, detailed and relevant evidence</u> • 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>
Level II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Uses mostly accurate, detailed and relevant evidence which demonstrates a competent command of the topic</u> • <u>Generally accurate use of historical terminology</u> • 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>
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 • 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"> • <u>Use of relevant evidence will be limited; there will be much irrelevance and inaccuracy</u> • 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"> • <u>No understanding of the topic or of the question's requirements; little relevant and accurate knowledge</u> • 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"> • <u>No understanding of key concepts or historical developments.</u> • No valid explanations • Typically very brief and very descriptive answer <p style="text-align: center;">0-5</p>

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
From Pitt to Peel 1783-1846		
1	<p>To what extent was Pitt's repressive policy the <u>main</u> reason for his success in resisting the radical challenge to 1801?</p> <p><u>Focus: An evaluation of Pitt's repressive policy as a reason for successfully resisting the radical challenge.</u></p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. Answers need to assess the relative importance of Pitt's policy in the context of other factors leading to radical containment – the onset of war in 1793 which rallied opinions against France and identified radicalism with its revolution; the creation of a coalition government based around order in 1794; the extreme views of the radicals themselves who focussed on democracy and a republic and who were driven underground after 1795. It may be argued that Pitt was lucky that popular grievance was more economic than political, that extended poor relief did its job well and that Burke split from Fox in 1790 and the latter was less active in the second half of the 1790s. However, candidates are likely to stress the relative importance of Pitt's policies, especially after 1794 e.g. suspension of Habeas Corpus (indefinite detention), the Treasonable Practices Act extending the scope of treason, the Seditious Meetings Act and higher Stamp Duties to restrict press readership and radical ideas. By 1799 Radical Societies were being banned. George III and loyalty to him were actively promoted. The more successful candidates may stress how selective and shrewdly temporary some of this was to avoid the accusations that traditional liberties were permanently suppressed. Overall, Pitt had little difficulty in pursuing policies that prevented a minority gaining popular support for its radical views.</p>	[50]
2	<p>Assess how liberal the domestic policies of the Tory governments from 1822-1830 were. (Ireland should be included in your answer.)</p> <p><u>Focus: Assessment of the domestic policies of Tory governments.</u></p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will have to address the question.</p> <p>Candidates might address the nature of Toryism (landed, Anglican, pro status quo) and what could be defined as liberal at the time (moderate reform, more free trade, Catholic Emancipation and possibly parliamentary reform) to establish criteria for assessing domestic policies. Some may seek to identify Liberal Tories (Canning, possibly Peel, Huskisson, Robinson, even Liverpool himself), or argue that better economic conditions created a chance to reform liberally in less tense times, or even that the above underwent some sort of conversion to liberalism post</p>	

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
2 cont'd	<p>1822. Some may proceed via the policies themselves – commercial and tariff changes, revised Corn Laws in 1822 and 1828, Home Office Reforms 1823-4, Repeal of the Combination Acts 1824-5, Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts 1828, and Roman Catholic Emancipation in 1829. They can be seen as 'liberal', but equally as being within a Pittite tradition or simply a response to specific circumstances, campaigns or as administrative measures. Ministers could be against some of these (Peel on Catholic Emancipation) but pro on others (Peel on gaols and trading issues). All opposed Parliamentary reform. 1822 did not see new men and new policies, merely reshuffles and promotions of those who had often been behind policies pre 1822 as with Huskisson on economic and financial issues.</p>	[50]
3	<p>'The success of Peel's second ministry of 1841-46 was <u>mainly</u> the result of its ability to accept and deal with industrial change.' How far do you agree?</p> <p><u>Focus: Assessment of the importance of factors in Peel's success.</u></p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Candidates might establish some criteria for success. These might include popular and effective legislation, preserving traditional government and maintaining law and order in the age of the Chartists, feeding more cheaply an expanding urban population, persuading his party and Parliament of his policies. Candidates who argue for the assertion could use elements such as the following to support their case – that Peel's legislation gained Parliamentary majorities latterly with Whig support, that he sought to deal with industrial and economic problems via a freer trade (his Budget of 1842-43, the Sugar Duties and the repeal of the Corn Laws), creating cheaper bread and boosting exports at a time of terrible depression in 1837-44. Clearly Peel was accepting industrialisation as a key aspect of Britain's future by embracing Free Trade, dealing with industrial and financial problems via the Bank Charter Act, taxation, the Companies Act, a controversial stance on Factory Reform in 1843-44 and the Poor Law. Much could be made of his attempts to balance interests (worker and employer, the State v private initiative, greed v proper regulation of various areas such as the railways and the currency. Candidates however do need to consider other factors – his mastery of detail and ability to dominate the House of Commons and the inheritance of Whig debt and the severe economic depression of 1837-45 which enabled him to force his earlier legislation through. Maintaining law and order, both in Ireland and on the mainland, was also seen by many at the time as his main success. Better candidates might also point to the limitations of his ability in dealing with industrial change, notably the destruction of his party following much bullying on such matters as trade, education and factory reform.</p>	[50]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
Liberals and Conservatives 1846-1895		
4	<p>How liberal were the domestic reforms of Gladstone's first ministry (1868 – 74)? Explain your answer.</p> <p><u>Focus: An evaluation of the extent of liberalism in Gladstone's domestic reforms to 1874.</u></p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Candidates may include Ireland (disestablishment, land and university) but the UK-wide reforms provide ample evidence for and against the role of liberalism (Education, Army, Civil Service, Public Health, Licensing, Trades Unions, Secret Ballot etc.). Most exhibited a range of features, not always liberal. Army reform could be seen as creating a more liberal army with fewer floggings and greater inducements to enlist but Cardwell's motives may have been simply efficiency and a better army whilst there was outrage at the attack on property involved in the Abolition of the Purchase of Commission and the method of evading Parliament to get it through. Forster's Education Act increased local taxation (rates) and failed to satisfy those who sought a secular educational system. The Liberal Nonconformists thought far too much had been given to a Conservative Church of England. There were liberal elements, especially maintaining the voluntary sector, but also an un-denominational secularism disapproved of by many. Bruce's Trades Union legislation is another example – liberal in that Trade Unions were recognised as self-help Friendly Societies but illiberal in its approach to picketing. Civil Service reform and the Secret Ballot Act are good examples of pure liberalism (the ending of privilege and patronage). However the Licensing Act fell foul of all sides in its attempt to steer a course between working men's rights to a pint and Nonconformist desire to see greater state powers to regulate the trade. Public Health remained an issue of very liberal, permissive, administrative structures. Most candidates are likely to conclude that liberal principles predominated but it is possible to argue the case for illiberal state intervention, rising local rates, interference in tradition and rights (including property rights in Ireland) and other illiberal aspects.</p>	[50]
5	<p>Assess the claims that the <u>main</u> feature of Disraelian Conservatism in domestic affairs to 1880 was 'one-nation Conservatism'.</p> <p><u>Focus: Assessment of the nature of Disraelian Conservatism.</u></p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p>	

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
5 cont'd	<p>Candidates might examine Disraeli's brand of Conservatism over the period, assessing whether the 'one-nation' stress was the key ingredient or whether others were more important – the traditional Toryism of Church, Monarchy and landed Aristocracy; a sharper policy of national prestige and power; a new commitment to forward policies in the Empire; or an adaptation to a moderate Liberalism as Gladstone became more 'radical'. The argument that a 'one nation Conservatism' was the main feature is suggested by Disraeli's own background – his social novels (Sybil or the Two Nations) arguing that a divided Nation of rich and poor could be stitched together through social reform (Tory Democracy) binding aristocrat, labourer and worker, supported by the Second Reform Act and the social and individual legislation of 1875-76. Candidates could well challenge this. Could any coherent policy be detected in the novels? Much reform associated with Disraeli was of a moderately liberal nature (the increasingly orthodox and free trade budgets, partnered by permissive administrative legislation). Whether he was committed in a genuine sense, for example, his political motives in the Second Reform Act saw Disraeli make little attempt to include the working class in the system. Much evidence might suggest traditional Toryism- his stress on the rural areas his concerns with patronage, his determination to defend the Church of England (Ritual Act, Sandon's Education Act, anti disestablishment) and his cultivation and use of Queen Victoria. The Crystal Palace and Manchester Speeches of 1872 could form a useful area of discussion for determining the key feature of Disraelian Conservatism.</p>	[50]
6	<p>Assess the <u>main</u> problems that Disraeli faced in pursuing foreign and imperial policies from 1874 to 1880.</p> <p><u>Focus: Assessment of relative importance of problems.</u></p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Candidates can choose from a wide variety of problems but will need to determine their relative importance for the higher bands. The general focus will be on the Eastern Question in foreign policy and Africa, India and Afghanistan on imperial policy. Candidates can separate the two or integrate them according to their argument. One problem likely to be considered is Disraeli's view that in both areas Gladstone had weakened British power and prestige. Germany and Russia were in the ascendancy in Europe, (<i>Dreikaiserbund</i> of 1873) ignoring British concerns and Disraeli's task was to reassert British diplomatic importance and its strategic interests. Another would be to counter Russian power, power in Central Asia, with the implied threat to India and curtail Russian influence in Afghanistan, the Balkans and the Mediterranean where Turkey was particularly vulnerable. This was exacerbated by the nature of British power, naval rather than military. Britain would find it difficult to obtain</p>	

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
6 cont'd	<p>allies should she fight Russia in 1877-8. It also raised the question of attitude to the Turks. Should they be supported, in which case the Ottomans could resist pressures for reform, or should their demise be planned with an orderly partition, as Russia and Austria threatened to do? Domestically Gladstone could exploit this, as he did over Disraeli's apparent lack of concern over the Bulgarian atrocities in 1876 (which the Russians could exploit) and again over South Africa and Afghan problems in the Midlothian campaign of 1879. There were serious divisions in the cabinet where the Foreign Secretary (Derby) and the Colonial Secretary (Carnarvon) thought Disraeli went too far in threatening war with Russia in 1877 and 1878. Both had resigned by 1878. It could be argued that Disraeli was lucky by 1878 that other powers, including Russia itself, were having second thoughts about the Treaty of San Stefano. In the Empire, Disraeli continued with existing policies but was faced by a semi-independent Colonial Office and Indian Viceroy (Lytton) and the actions of ambitious politicians on the spot (Bartle Frere in South Africa) who provoked local rulers. This led to embarrassing defeats and the need to restore 'prestige'.</p>	[50]
Foreign and Imperial Policies 1856-1914		
7	<p>Were strategic or economic motives the <u>more</u> important factor in explaining Britain's involvement in Africa during the period from 1868 to 1902? Explain your answer.</p> <p><u>Focus: A comparison of the relative importance of factors explaining Britain's African involvement 1868 – 1902.</u></p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>A focus on just one of the factors, however well done, will not be able to gain more than Band 3. The importance of strategic factors could be stressed in relation to the need to protect Indian trade routes and to limit German involvement in East Africa and French involvement in North and West Africa. Indian trade routes would explain the involvement in South Africa, the East African coast and in protecting the new Suez Canal route post-1875 (controlling the shares, the acquisition of Egypt from 1882, involvement in the Sudan in 1885 and 1898, Zanzibar 1899 and the Fashoda incident with France in 1898 over the White Nile). Some might argue that it is difficult to distinguish between strategic and economic motives where North East, East and Southern Africa were concerned. One could point to economic factors as prevailing in these areas, especially in Eastern and Southern Africa. Pre-1886, the strategic interests of Lord Carnarvon in Disraeli's second government and Sir Bartle Frere were paramount but the discovery of gold and diamonds, clear economic interests, in the Transvaal transformed the Southern African situation, for example Cecil Rhodes and the Second Boer War.</p>	

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
7 cont'd	<p>Coffee and tea plantations in East Africa also became economically important in the later period, whilst Cecil Rhode's Cape to Cairo railway was clearly for profit. Whether strategic or economic interests prevailed is largely a matter of area or region or of time (as in Southern Africa). Strategic issues were often determined by economic motives although even then there are exceptions (the Horn of Africa and British Somaliland 1884).</p>	[50]
8	<p>To what extent was Imperialism a popular policy in Britain throughout the period from 1880 to 1902?</p> <p><u>Focus: Evaluation of the popularity of Imperialism in Britain.</u></p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>More successful candidates might provide a balanced account assessing the 'extent' of Imperialism's popularity and whether it was popular 'throughout'. Certainly in 1880 Gladstone had just won an election based, in part, on the Midlothian campaign which had condemned the imperial expansion and mistakes of Disraeli's government. Much of the Liberal provincial press had supported him on this. In contrast the Khaki elections in 1900 at the end of the period appeared to endorse Chamberlain's Imperialism. Those who opposed imperialism appeared to be an intellectual or older Cobdenite minority. The Liberal Imperialists were gaining ground within liberalism, as Chamberlain did within a more receptive Conservative party. When Gladstone bombarded Alexandria he was popular, when he conceded to the Boers in the Convention of Pretoria or appeared reluctant to back Gordon at Khartoum he was unpopular. This rise of the lower middle class and the predominance of the conservatives would suggest Imperialism was popular amongst those who could vote. A new mass-circulation press was supportive and elementary education via the Board Schools used the Empire to instruct ('wider still and wider'). Comics fed on imperial heroes. Imperial incidents could be blown out of proportion, as at Fashoda in 1898. Nonconformity had opposed the empire but issues such as the persistence of slavery and the role of missionaries could grip 'moralised' Victorians, as could their appetite. The Diamond Jubilee of 1897 might be referred to. The popularisation of Social Darwinism, with its racial imperatives, will be relevant. The new socialist movement, the Trades Unions and many middle class people were doubtful, especially of the costs. 'Slum Toryism' might have been more susceptible to Imperialism but by the end of the Boer War in 1902 the popularity of Imperialism was dented.</p>	[50]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
9	<p>Assess the claim that the <u>most</u> important reason why Britain went to war in 1914 was to defend Belgian neutrality.</p> <p><u>Focus: An assessment of the reasons why Britain entered a major war.</u></p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>The question allows candidates to consider a number of reasons but Band I will require a sound paragraph on Belgium. Britain, together with Austria, France, Prussia and Russia, guaranteed Belgian independence in 1839. In August 1914, the German invasion of Belgium became the immediate cause of British intervention. It was popular to defend 'little Belgium' whilst strategic loomed large with military and political leaders. However, it is possible to argue that Belgium was less important than other longer-term factors. It has even been argued that Britain contemplated breaking Belgian neutrality if it was thought necessary. Candidates might discuss the growing tensions in the alliance system: the Triple Entente against the Triple Alliance. On the other hand, British politicians continued to insist until a late date that the ententes with France and Russia did not bind the country to military intervention. The naval race with Germany reflected British determination to maintain supremacy at sea in the light of what appeared to be unreasonable and threatening German ambitions. However, Britain still maintained a dominant position in 1914. The Sarajevo crisis, with the assassination of Franz Ferdinand and the ensuing tensions between Austria-Hungary and Germany against Russia, proved crucial on the continent but candidates might judge that it was less important in determining Britain's intervention. There might be discussions of the roles of British political leaders, especially Asquith and Grey. The Liberal government was not in a strong position in 1914 and could not afford to lose ground to the Conservatives by appearing to be weak. Some candidates might argue that Britain stumbled into war without clear aims.</p>	[50]
Domestic Developments 1918-1951		
10	<p>How far do you agree that Lloyd George's fall from power (1922) was the result of his failure to please the Conservatives?</p> <p><u>Focus: An evaluation of the fall of Lloyd George.</u></p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Answers should be aware in general terms of the balance of Lloyd George's coalition government (specifically: 382 Conservatives and 133 Lloyd George Liberals, technically split from the official 28 Liberals still led by Asquith). This meant that Lloyd George was dependent on Tory</p>	

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
10 cont'd	<p>willingness to back his leadership, in itself dependent on the PM's ability to attract votes (the Coupon had been used in this way in 1918). He could not win twice as the 'man who won the war'. Yet answers might point to his vision of transforming politics into a presidential system where both sides would work for the national good. That this was not just naive could be demonstrated by the experiences of war and the magnetism Lloyd George exerted over the existing Tory leadership (initially Bonar Law, especially Austen Chamberlain, Balfour, Birkenhead and Curzon). He did not necessarily set out to please the Conservatives, especially the rank and file. Yet, for them, he was a useful populist and anti-socialist. Once he had created a peace settlement he would divide – over Ireland, over the economy, over housing, over education: 'Waste' according to many Tories. Policy on Ireland particularly annoyed the Conservative rank and file, already blocked by Liberal promotion in the system. It could be argued that Lloyd George ignored such feelings, riding roughshod over Tory sensibilities, especially over honours. Foreign affairs (Chanak) and financial / political scandals added to Lloyd George's unpopularity. With a failure to integrate the Coalition he was powerless to ward off the Carlton Club rebellion once the backbenchers found a champion in Baldwin. The revolt was in part against their own leaders, especially Austen Chamberlain, too much under Lloyd George's spell and reluctant to end coalition. Chamberlain and Birkenhead's mishandling of their own party was as serious, if not more so, than Lloyd George's.</p>	[50]
11	<p>Which were the <u>most</u> successful measures adopted by the National governments of 1931-39 to tackle the economic problems of the 1930s? Explain your answer.</p> <p><u>Focus: a comparison of the relative success of National governments' measures to tackle the economic problems of the 1930s.</u></p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Candidates can examine a range of measures to assess success or relative failure. Snowden's Budget 1931 balanced the budget via economies and taxes to restore confidence. There was an end of the Gold Standard. Chamberlain's Protective policies, the abandonment of Free Trade in late 1931 and 1932 and foreign trade agreements might be discussed. Cheap Money forced interest rates down. Among innovations were the Agricultural Marketing Boards (subsiding prices), prestige projects like the Queen Mary, Special Areas Act and partial nationalisation. Candidates might assess success in tackling unemployment, poverty and the problems of older industry. For example in poverty relief, government continued with the Public Assistance Committees but was determined on cuts to avoid overspend – the Means Test, later removed, remained very unpopular. It preferred to create the conditions to enable private enterprise to prosper, with some success in</p>	

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
11 cont'd	<p>the Housing Boom in new suburbs. Its one attempt to tackle regional economic problems, the Special Areas Act, was on too small a scale to achieve much. Nationalisation was small scale and selective: London Transport was already underway, coal owners were compensated, BOAC consisted of 2 loss-making companies joined to avoid damaging competition. The 1936 Jarrow March was testament to token gestures on relief when faced with the near collapse of a large industry. Yet welfare payments continued at a higher level than most countries.</p>	[50]
12	<p>How far did economic problems limit the domestic achievement of the Labour governments from 1945 to 1951? Explain your answer.</p> <p><u>Focus: Evaluation of the domestic achievements of Labour governments.</u></p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Candidates will need to assess the domestic achievements of Labour in this period, especially nationalisation and the introduction of the welfare state. The focus needs to be on the extent to which economic circumstances, especially post 1947, limited these reforms in relation to other factors – the extent of change originally intended, the restriction improved by the perceived need to maintain great power status and political division within the government, particularly in Attlee's brief second government with its small majority of 6. Candidates are likely to stress the severe economic problems verging on bankruptcy, the dependency on US loans, the balance of payments crisis, import controls and devaluation in 1949, all of which limited social spending and perpetuated rationing. Nonetheless Labour simply spent less on industrial recovery, preferring nationalisation and administrative re-organisation to investment, although when it came to the Cold War (Korea) they were prepared to break the 'free' aspects of the NHS (prescription charges). Against such pressures candidates could stress the considerable achievements in health, housing and education (the limiting factor here arguably lay more with the socially conservative views on education which accepted tripartite division). Health reform provides a good example for candidates – the economy forced prescription charges on an expanding budget but limitations can be seen in the opinion of doctors (who gained special provision re salaries) and in the political division it caused in 1950-51. In welfare provisions, despite the economic circumstances, universality and increases were achieved. Housing is a good example of economic constrictions given Bevin's ambitions, not least in raw material shortage but better candidates could point to ideological problems on being of equal importance to economic ones. Nationalisation is another fruitful area for candidates on the issue of the limitations, arguably more ideological and bureaucratic on the part of government than economic. The economy itself, despite or because of wartime experience was seen as less successful and could be blamed on a variety of factors, especially lack of planning.</p>	[50]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
Foreign and Imperial Policies 1945-1990		
13	<p>Assess the claim that political factors were the <u>most</u> important reason why Britain's attitude to Europe changed during the period from 1945 to 1963.</p> <p><u>Focus: Assessment of the reasons for change of attitude to Europe.</u></p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Candidates will need to group the factors into appropriate areas – economic, political, military and strategic and then compare their relative importance to establish a priority. Political factors might include the growing importance of the Council of Europe and the Hague Congress from 1948, a feeling that the 'bus had been missed' especially Britain's non attendance at the Messina Conference, more involvement in the Western European Union and a heightened sense of imperial decline after Suez in 1956. The new direction under Eden was clearly vital. Relations with France and the US were difficult to balance effectively. 'Winds of change' in the Empire were clearly important for Macmillan. Economically there may have been no need for Britain to establish closer European ties in the late 1940s and 1950s, especially given its commitment to Free Trade, the US and Northern Europe (EFTA as a rival to the EEC). But with declining world markets the European core proved attractive. The European Coal and Steel Community, then the EEC, were largely trading organisations. There is much to suggest that Macmillan's decision to apply for membership was an economic rather than a political one. European recovery was obvious by the 1950s. In defence and strategic terms, candidates may down-play these as a factor in change. If anything, they dictated that Britain stay aloof, Bevin rejecting 'Third Force Europe' in 1949 and then embracing NATO and the US after 1949. Britain was hostile to the European Defence Community and the Plevin Plan, but then so was France. A different approach might use the attitudes of the political parties in this period to assess the main reasons for policy and its change with a particular focus on why Macmillan decided to apply for membership in 1961 and the French veto of this in 1963 (political or economic?).</p>	[50]
14	<p>How important was Indian Independence (1947) in changing British attitudes to decolonisation during the period from 1945 to 1960? Explain your answer.</p> <p><u>Focus: Assessment of reasons for changing attitudes to colonisation.</u></p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p>	

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
14 cont'd	<p>Given that India had been seen as one of the most (if not the most) important imperial possessions, its loss and partition might be expected to focus minds firmly on decolonisation. It set a precedent for rapid departure. Certainly to 1947, Britain had hoped that a self-governing India would remain intact and contribute to defence of the Empire in manpower and military bases, and economically to the Sterling Area. However, 'independence' brought the realisation that India would not do this. It would be partitioned, it was in debt to the US and could bring no hard currency to the Sterling Area, there were disputes over partitioning Kashmir and it would not contribute to Commonwealth defence. India, despite staying in the Commonwealth, became the leader in the 1950s of the Non-Aligned movement and constantly criticised Britain. Some answers may point to the fact that Britain did not change its decolonisation policies but merely sought to achieve in Africa what she had failed to do in India. It could be argued that other factors were of much greater importance: e.g. the impact of the Second World War on Britain's political and economic status, US and Soviet pressure to decolonise (and, in the case of the former, to end a closed imperial economy and the move to a free trade one). Britain was determined to use its overseas assets to assist its ailing economy and maintain its prestige in a world of two superpowers. The turning-point here was its dependence on US loans – in 1945 it was agreed that in 1947 Sterling would be freely convertible with dollars in 1947. Britain's only hope was that the US was not interested in Africa. All governments up to 1959 remained committed to the Empire. Here, Suez played an important role, as did scandals coming out of Kenya. Throughout the 1950s, it became clearer that the Empire was an obstacle rather than an asset in maintaining British influence, not least due to the problems of African nationalism and White nationalism. So, it could be argued that key changes occurred both before 1947 and after 1954, rather than as a result of Indian independence. In Asia, changes came even later, as the commitment to Malaya demonstrated.</p>	[50]
15	<p>How far did Britain seek an independent role in the Cold War in the period from 1945 to 1953?</p> <p><u>Focus: An evaluation of Britain's aims and role in the Cold War to 1953.</u></p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Some might argue that Britain, as a wartime ally of the US, simply continued to act in this manner when the Allies fell out over the future of Poland and Eastern Europe at Potsdam in 1945. There are a lot of examples of co-operation up to 1953 (loans, agreement over Greece, NATO etc.). Such a view downplays hostility over Britain's Empire, its trade and Britain's role that emerged. Others might stress that wartime divisions easily carried on and that in a bi-polar world Britain needed to</p>	

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
15 cont'd	<p>retain a measure of independence – a seat at the top table (UN) and control over its own nuclear capability. The question is ‘How far...’? The latter was now crucial to the former. Britain had already been marginalized over the Manhattan project and in 1946 the McMahon Act stopped British involvement in continued research and development. The reaction was to produce a British Bomb (1952). This could be interpreted as a bargaining point with the US, culminating in a successful Bevin - Truman understanding, rather than a challenge. Nonetheless, British aims and interests lay in certain areas and where these were hostile to the US a measure of independence had to be retained. Only economic power undermined this, as in Greece, Turkey, Persia and the Mediterranean, forcing Britain to hand over the initiative to the US which included Greece and Turkey in Marshall Aid. However, Britain welcomed some US moves, especially Marshall Aid when she secured the largest share and a military commitment to the defence of Western Europe in the form of NATO. Unlike France, Britain did not commit to a purely European role in the countering of the USSR, but neither did she entirely trust every US move, as its involvement in Korea demonstrated and on other Asian issues like the recognition of China. The only certainty was the danger posed to Britain by the USSR, probably the vital factor in deciding Britain on the development of its own bomb (unlike the US, Britain was in range of Soviet bombers). Clearly Britain did seek an independent role but there were restraints, notably American.</p>	[50]
16	<p>Post-War Britain 1951-1994</p> <p>How far was Labour’s electoral defeat in 1951 the result of economic difficulties? Explain your answer.</p> <p><u>Focus: An evaluation of the reason for Labour’s defeat in the 1951 Election.</u></p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Certainly the background to the election was economic crisis and the continuation of wartime rigour to meet debt balance of payments crises and devaluation. This was the age of ‘austerity’. It enabled the Conservative opposition to attack the government’s financial reputation and affected its social spending. Arguably, the main economic difficulty was the ambitious rearmament programme for Korea announced in 1951. However, not all was gloom – some may point to the benefits that devaluation brought to the economy but this was difficult to perceive in 1951. Perhaps of more importance was the frustration felt by over a decade of economic restriction, rationing, shortages and state red-tape (the British Housewives’ League). The nationalisation of the Iron and Steel Industry in 1951 was opposed by some in the Labour party. Candidates could also point to divisions within the Atlee government, the illness of key leaders like Bevin and Cripps and Bevan’s resignation over.</p>	

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
16 cont'd	<p>charging for some prescriptions in the NHS. However they could also stress the importance of Conservative recovery. A rundown organisation was quickly rebuilt and restructured under Lord Woolton focusing on membership and fundraising. There was a conscious attempt to appear democratic and youthful (Maxwell–Fyfe Report 1949). Under Butler Conservatives carefully rebuilt their policy accepting the popularity of key Labour reforms (1949 'The Right Road for Britain') but shifting to property owning democracy and enterprise. The 1947 Industrial Charter was a model of balance in its views on industry and could easily exploit Labour's later nationalisations. By stressing the need to reduce the State's role it struck a chord amongst an electorate that had endured too much (the promise of 300,000 new homes in free market conditions was very attractive). The Conservatives also stressed the Cold War which polarised views on Capitalism and Communism to the detriment of 'Socialist' Labour. It lost the negative links of the 1930s. It was clearly doing well in the 1950 Election and 1951 could be seen as a foregone conclusion, given Labour's lack of an effective majority (6) since 1950, although some might point to the narrowness of the Conservative majority (less than 20) that ensued and Labour's highest ever poll (14 million).</p>	[50]
17	<p>'Social change and the prosperity of the 1950s were the <u>most</u> important reasons for Conservative dominance from 1951 to 1964.' How far do you agree?</p> <p><u>Focus: An evaluation of the reasons for Conservative dominance 1951 to 1964.</u></p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>Some may see social change (the consolidation of the middle and lower middle class, especially electorally as the working class were more tightly confined in smaller areas) and prosperity as the most important reason. The Conservatives won in 1951, 1955, 1959 and only lost by a narrow margin in 1964, although it could be argued that 1951 hardly saw a large majority. Prosperity made Labour disputes appear petty. The Conservatives were lucky that economic recovery was under way in the 1950s once Korea was over and this enabled them to dismantle the apparatus of austerity and gain the credit. Politics were devised to manage this by Butler, Maudling, Powell and MacLeod. A property-owning democracy had more electoral appeal than Bevan's expanded public sector or Gaitskill's social democracy. The Conservatives were able to reduce taxes yet maintain and increase social expenditure, completing the promised and very popular '300,000 homes' ahead of schedule. Full employment spread the gain more widely and affluence became more marked at the end of the decade. Some may point to problems over the economy (Thorneycroft's resignation in 1958) but by the election of 1959 the boom had resumed. Indeed, the Conservatives timed elections well by design or luck, avoiding moments of potential</p>	

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
17 cont'd	<p>disaster (Suez and Profumo). Other factors that could be considered are Labour divisions and weakness but these are unlikely to be the most important given that the elections were fought on taxation and the economy. Conservative leadership was another important factor, at least until Alec Douglas Hume in 1963-64 (Churchill's health problems were hidden from the public). Eden was popular pre-Suez and Macmillan was both modern and ruthless, exploiting the affluence very ably, securing a 100 plus majority in 1959. Organisation, until 1960, was also competent and even the gambles of 1962-63 showed an ability to fight and look to the future.</p>	[50]
18	<p>'Conservative failings were the <u>most</u> important reasons why Labour won the 1964 general election.' How far do you agree?</p> <p><u>Focus: Assessment of the reasons why Labour won the 1964 election.</u></p> <p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p> <p>The focus needs to be on whether the Conservatives lost the 1964 election or whether Labour won it. The electoral statistics suggest the parties were reasonably evenly divided so candidates can agree either way. Those who emphasise Conservative failings will stress the ineffective campaign run by the new, but very traditional and aristocratic Conservative leader, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, in comparison to the more modern, technological one of Harold Wilson. In the longer term, the Conservatives had been in power for 13 years and the economy was no longer the electoral asset it had once been. The economy was now sluggish and the Conservative Chancellor, Selwyn Lloyd, followed unpopular deflationary policies in 1961. Decolonisation (including the outrages of British rule in Kenya) and immigration all dented the traditional Conservative image held by the middle classes – as seen in the 1962 Orpington by-election. To that disenchantment was then added the Profumo scandal (1963) whilst the 'New Approach' in economics was undermined by De Gaulle's veto of Britain's EEC entry that same year. Macmillan had left a legacy of ministerial distrust after his 'Night of the Long Knives', far from the new Conservative image he had hoped to create. The Conservatives were unlikely to win many votes amongst the working classes given the heavily class-based politics of the time. Given this, candidates may stress that Conservative failings were the most important reason, but they need to be balanced by the decline in Labour's ideological division (Gaitskell v Bevan), the effective new leadership of Harold Wilson with his scientific managerialism and the new technology cleverly suited to the 1960s ('white heat of technology'). These all helped to make Labour seem 'relevant' and 'up-to-date' but the Conservatives 'out-dated'. The Social Democracy of Gaitskell (now dead) and Crosland appealed to large parts of the electorate.</p>	[50]
Paper Total		[100]

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