

GCE

History B

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

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2016

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

1		371	A	Assertion
2		1521	AE	Attempts explanation
3		351	C	Continuity/Change noted
4		771	DET	Description
5		691	EXP	Explanation offered
6		21	Cross	Error/wrong
7		281	?	Unclear
8		791	IRRL	Irrelevant or not answering the Question
9		831/951	J	Judgement made
10		611	K	Knowledge used appropriately
11		561	LNK	Linked
12		61	M0	Mode accessed
13		251	SC	Simple comment, basic
14				

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1a	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of long-term discontent with Henry VI's reign, directed primarily at royal advisers; discontent aimed at William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, in particular, which culminated in his murder; rumours of Cade's 'Mortimer' connections • Explanation of local grievances in Kent to do with high taxation, allegations of corruption and the abuse of power; Cade's Articles of Complaint concerned royal debts and royal favourites and demands that Richard Duke of York should be given a position of high responsibility • Explanation of 'trigger' issues such as continuing factional rivalry between York and Somerset, spilling over from tensions within Lancastrian France; the worsening military and political position within Normandy, culminating in its loss in 1450 	25	<p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the possible intentions of key players including Richard Duke of York, Cade himself, the King and Margaret of Anjou: self-interest? dynastic stability and continuity? moderate, local reform and the removal of specific grievances? • Consideration of the actions of key players in a changing dynastic and political context: a struggle for control of the King himself; the resort to violence and the march to Blackheath • Consideration of contemporary ideas of justice, kingship, dynasty service and loyalty

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>1b</p> <p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the state of affairs which saw the illness (1453) and recovery (1454) of Henry VI but the continued instability of the Crown and rumours of serious political unrest • Explanation of the importance of court faction: the rivalries of Somerset and York stretching back to the loss of Normandy and the fall of the Duke of Suffolk; the implications this had for the exercise of kingship; the restoration of Somerset following York's resignation and the growing strength of the Neville family, including Warwick, as a state of affairs which candidates may wish to explore • Explanation of the triggers to the fighting itself ie the attempt by York and Warwick to prevent Henry reaching Leicester; conciliation attempts up to the very last minute and reasons for their failure 		<p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the royal intentions, as far as they may be discerned: to preserve the Lancastrian dynasty? to protect key advisers, notably Somerset? • Consideration of key actions and events such as the calling of the Leicester council and the response of the Yorkist supporters to it. Candidates may consider, as the question says, why in 1455 and not sooner, or later? • Consideration of contemporary beliefs about and attitudes towards kingship, loyalty and service, and piety

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>2 (a)</p> <p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the state of affairs which saw the Readeption of Henry VI in 1470 and the exile of Edward IV; the return of Edward and his military successes at Barnet and Tewkesbury which allowed the restoration of Yorkist rule, together with the death of Henry VI; the absence of rival claimants which facilitated Edward's tenure of power • Explanation of the importance of court faction and internal rivalries • Explanation of the importance of foreign affairs and in particular relations with Burgundy, France and Scotland and Edward's attempts to encircle France diplomatically; the Treaty of Picquigny of 1475 • Explanation of Edward's personal control of government, for example managing royal revenues and encouraging commercial ventures; his focus on law and order and the placing of key supporters in key strongholds 		<p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consideration of the intentions of Edward, Warwick and other key actors: the long-term preservation of the Crown and royal authority, or short-term motives? ○ Consideration of the actions of the key players such as the King and Warwick in attempting to establish a strong monarchy after the instabilities of Henry VI's reign; a focus on appearance and the 'theatre of monarchy'? ○ Consideration of contemporary ideas of dynasty (Edward's father, Richard held a long-standing claim to the succession dating back to Edward III), loyalty, kingship and service

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>2 (b)</p> <p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the state of affairs which saw Edward invest his son as Prince of Wales as an infant and make him, nominally, head of the Council of the Marshes but fail to plan for his own death while his son remained a minor • Explanation of the state of affairs which saw Edward's dynasty not survive him, despite his dying of natural causes: the devolution of power in the north to Richard of Gloucester and the Regency of Richard III and the likely role of Protector assigned to Richard by Edward's will • Explanation of the power struggle of Edward's later years within the Yorkist nobility which saw bitter factional feuding between the Woodvilles and Lord Hastings; the Woodville hegemony in Wales and tensions between the Woodvilles and the Duke of Gloucester 		<p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the intentions of Edward himself in regard to the succession, particularly given his Yorkist background • Consideration of the actions of key players and their reactions to the evolving succession issue: George, duke of Clarence, executed in 1478, Richard Duke of Gloucester and other major nobles such as Hastings, Dorset, Rivers and the Woodvilles • Consideration of contemporary ideas of dynasty, patronage, loyalty and service

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>3 (a)</p> <p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the circumstances of Elizabeth's introduction of the Religious Settlement and the <i>via media</i> which it championed, which may refer briefly to the events of Mary's reign and the challenges which Elizabeth faced in securing the passage of her major legislation through both Houses of Parliament • Explanation of the particular objections of Catholics to the theological underpinnings of the Settlement, especially in the form of regular observance and practices, set out in the Act of Uniformity and the Injunctions. Were all Catholics dissatisfied? The views and actions of church papists, for example, may be considered and contrasted with the more strident objections of some Catholics • Explanation of the need to clarify the role of the monarch as the Supreme Governor of the Church of England (Act of Supremacy) and the nature and strength of objections to this, including consideration of the role of the Pope and his cardinals 		<p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the respective motivations of Elizabeth and her supporters, especially Cecil, in devising and presenting the details of a moderate Settlement • Consideration of Elizabeth's patience in not stamping down harshly on Catholic resistance in the localities for fear of creating martyrs and provoking rebellion; her skill in piloting her Settlement through the House of Lords • Explanations of contemporary attitudes towards obedience, personal faith, and loyalty to one's ruler or conscience

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>3 (b)</p> <p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the state of affairs which saw the issue of the legality of Elizabeth's rule (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) diminish in importance due to Elizabeth's longevity • Explanation of the acceptance by some Catholics, (known as church papists) of the Settlement and of the efforts made in the Royal Injunctions to demonstrate continuity in religious observance • Explanation of Elizabeth's forceful actions in pursuing Jesuits and seminary priests, and taking actions against open declarations of support for the papacy; the changing circumstances which saw the reduction in the external threat from Spain and France – reference may be made to the Armada in 1588 • Was there indeed 'little opposition' by 1603? 		<p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the respective motivations of Elizabeth and her Privy Council in championing a moderate settlement and refusing to take consistently harsh measures against Catholics; changes over time in terms of intentions in administering the Settlement may be charted and rewarded • Consideration of Elizabeth's actions in relation to Mary Queen of Scots, or to fines for non-attendance at services, for example • Consideration of ideas of queenship and faith may be offered in the context of complex and changing foreign relations with France and Spain

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>4(a)</p> <p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the state of affairs which saw rising inflation, harvest failures and population pressures making some labourers landless, for example; candidates may refer to any period but numbers did increase in the 1590s, for example, in response to poor harvests • Explanation of the nature of vagrancy, difficulties for contemporaries and historians in identifying and classifying the poor, and discussion of local and regional variations in the incidence of poverty across a long reign • Explanation of the context for the legislation in, for example, 1563, 1572 and 1598/1601 designed to punish vagabonds and relieve the poor – was this motivated by fears around law and order, solely or predominantly? • Did numbers of the poor indeed increase, or fluctuate? 		<p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the actions taken at national and local level which may have contributed to a growing problem and of actions taken to reduce the scale and severity of the problem • Consideration of the intentions of the overseers of the poor, magistrates and farmers in implementing poor law legislation and reducing local threats to law and order. Were poverty and vagancy seen primarily as national or local issues? • Consideration of contemporary attitudes to poverty, faith, crime and punishment across Elizabeth's reign

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>4 (b)</p> <p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the limited contemporary understanding of the causes of poverty eg harvest failures, price inflation and population pressures in sixteenth-century England • Explanation of the moral concerns with the poor, prompted by Christian faith • Explanation of a state of affairs which saw a fear of an uprising at a local level; this may, in turn, have prompted individual or collective relief and support, especially following the Northern Rebellion of 1569 • Legislation in for example 1563, 1572 and 1598 to punish vagabonds and relieve the poor • Explanation of the attitudes of various authorities, which can include civic authorities eg the councils of Ipswich and Norwich as well as central government 		<p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of how and why attitudes varied geographically (eg London) and socially – towards the impotent poor, the able bodied poor, and the idle poor; the focus of the question is on change over time ie differing attitudes in the 1590s/1600s to those of the 1550s/1560s • Consideration of actions taken at a local and national level to reduce poverty, for example the Norwich and Ipswich experiments • Consideration of contemporary attitudes to poverty, faith, crime and punishment across Elizabeth's reign: did attitudes indeed become more enlightened during Elizabeth's reign?

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>5 (a)</p> <p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the circumstances surrounding the championing of New Liberalism and the changing context of the 1890s and 1900s against which such ideas were expressed, for example the focus on poverty and social reform deriving from the work of Rowntree and Booth • Explanation of the key elements of Gladstonian Liberalism, for example small government, balanced budgets, free trade and laissez-faire economics; explanation of the key tenets of New Liberalism including a concern for social reform and the protection of vulnerable groups, a willingness to consider major public works and to tackle public health issues • Explanation of the importance of the rise of the LRC/Labour Party to the Liberal Party and the challenges they presented in terms of ideas and attitudes • Did the New Liberals indeed fully ‘turn away’ from their nineteenth-century legacy? 		<p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the intentions and motivations of Lloyd George and Churchill, for example, as key ‘New Liberals’ and of Gladstone, perhaps more briefly – he will be much less well known to candidates • Consideration of the actions of New Liberals in, for example, negotiating the Lib-Lab Pact of 1903 and in opposing the dominant Conservative Party on the Boer War and Tariff Reform • Consideration of contemporary attitudes towards liberalism in all its forms: was there continuity as well as change? Changing attitudes to children, the elderly and the unemployed, for example, may also be considered

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>5 (b)</p> <p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the circumstances surrounding the rejection of the Budget, particularly the scale and nature of opposition in the House of Lords • Explanation of the hostility of many peers and Conservatives over the proposed land valuation and taxation reforms, together with some press and popular support for Tariff Reform as an alternative way of funding social reform • Explanation of the pivotal role played by Lloyd George in championing the Budget and of constitutional considerations in rejecting a measure as central as a Finance Bill 		<p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the possible intentions of Lloyd George, Campbell-Bannerman and other key players in the advancement of the Budget and its associated radical reforms: was it brinkmanship or sound economics? • Consideration of the intentions of the opposition: were there genuine constitutional objections or was this political opposition for its own sake? • Consideration of the actions of leading Conservatives in opposing the Liberal reforms of 1906 onwards: opportunism or genuine fear of the pace and scale of reforms? • Consideration of contemporary ideas about and attitudes towards democracy, welfare reform and social justice

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>6 (a)</p> <p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of some key WSPU campaigns and their circumstances, with relevant detail; candidates may address local examples or national ones • Explanation of the particular circumstances in which militancy was deployed, for example the failure of successive Conciliation Bills, ending in 1912; candidates may explain that violence fluctuated and was not constant • Explanation of the changing political context for the votes for women campaign eg the 1906 Liberal victory and the two elections of 1910, together with other contemporary concerns, for example with trade union militancy and the Irish question • Explanation of contrasting approaches by other suffragist groups such as the NUWSS 		<p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the possible intentions of the Pankhurst family in advocating or upholding militant campaigning: political advantage? Self-interest and advancement? • Consideration of the actions of key players outside of the Pankhurst family in condoning or condemning militancy eg Emily Davison, Mrs Pethick-Lawrence • Explanation of contemporary ideas about democracy, the suffrage, gender and authority

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <p>6b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the circumstances surrounding the extension of the franchise in 1918 to all men over 21 and some women; candidates should reasonably be expected to know which women got the vote and why • Explanation of the immediate triggers for the granting of the vote, for example the valuable work women did as agricultural workers and in the factories to aid the war effort • Explanation of the respective roles of Suffragettes and suffragists in campaigning for the vote over a long period before 1918 • Explanation of the political considerations behind a limited franchise extension, to include, for example, a calculation of political advantage in identifying certain women to enfranchise at the expense of others, regardless of the scale of their respective contributions to the war effort 		<p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the possible motives of the Coalition government in granting the suffrage to women and of changing attitudes to the female franchise; this should be linked to consideration of the perceived need to extend the vote to all men over 21 • Consideration of the actions of leading players such as Lloyd George and leading Suffragettes • Consideration of contemporary ideas about and attitudes towards female suffrage, military and civilian war service, democracy and authority

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>7 (a)</p> <p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the attractiveness of the Conservatives under Heath in 1969-70 promising to end 'stop go' economics and to implement 'Selsdon' policies under likely Chancellor Macleod • Explanation of the Industrial Relations Act of 1971 and attempts to curb trade union power; the Miners' Strike and the introduction of a three-day week as examples of a break in the post-war consensus • Explanation of the state of affairs surrounding Britain's entry to the EEC in 1973, Britain's involvement in 'The Troubles' in Northern Ireland (eg the Sunningdale Agreement and the withdrawal of the Ulster Unionists from the Conservative Whip) • Did the Heath Government in all respects represent a break with consensus eg consideration of the extension of National Insurance cover to groups hitherto excluded and the introduction of the Family Income Supplement 		<p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the intentions of Heath, Whitelaw, Thatcher and other leading Tory politicians in proposing major social and economic reforms post 1945: 'Selsdon Man' and the ideas with which Heath took office in 1970 • Consideration of the actions of Heath and Chancellor of the Exchequer Barber in response to rising unemployment; the 'Barber Boom', for example • Consideration of contemporary ideas of collective action, conservatism, socialism and consensus

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>7 (b)</p> <p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the circumstances surrounding controversial economic and financial policy under Macleod and Barber, for example the economic 'U turn' in the face of rising unemployment • Explanation of the Industrial Relations Act of 1971 and attempts to curb trade union power; the Miners' Strike and the introduction of a three-day week in late 1973, which caused major divisions in public opinion • Explanation of the foreign affairs of this government may be touched on eg Heath's close relations with China • Explanation of the state of affairs surrounding Britain's entry to the EEC in 1973, Britain's involvement in 'The Troubles' in Northern Ireland (eg the Sunningdale Agreement and the withdrawal of the Ulster Unionists from the Conservative Whip) • Did the Heath Government in all respects divide public opinion, especially in regard to industrial relations or decimalisation , for example? 		<p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the intentions of Heath, Whitelaw, Thatcher and other leading Tory politicians in challenging contemporary views about industrial action, for example. Were the Conservatives driven by political or economic aims in joining the EEC? • Consideration of the actions of Heath and Chancellor of the Exchequer Barber in response to changing economic circumstances: did they carry public opinion with them with regard to power strikes, for example? • Consideration of contemporary ideas of collective action, conservatism, socialism and consensus; likewise attitudes towards the Union and ideas of Irish independence

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>8 (a)</p> <p>Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the circumstances surrounding privatisation and the major economic and financial reforms introduced by the Thatcher government after 1983: British Telecom in 1983; the economic recovery of the mid to late 1980s and the focus on low inflation rather than low unemployment • Explanation of the states of affairs surrounding the Miners' Strike of 1984-85 and the political and popular divisions which resulted; here, the focus should be on explanations of why the Thatcher government retained support during the strike • Explanation of the Thatcher government attitudes and policies towards Northern Ireland, for example the hunger strikes and the IRA Brighton Bombing of 1984 • Explanation of the context of opposition from Kinnock's Labour Party and of the SDP-Liberal Alliance and its varying effectiveness 		<p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the possible intentions of Thatcher, Howe and other leading Conservative Ministers during this Second Ministry: the implementation of monetarist financial and economic reforms, the tackling of inflation and the lowering of unemployment • Consideration of the actions of Thatcher and successive Cabinets in pursuing financial deregulation and the growth of service industries, for example • Consideration of contemporary ideas about the role of the government: monetarism, social reform and consensus

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<p>8 (b) Key content for this question may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the internal rivalries within the Conservative ranks which had seen disquiet manifest in the 1989 'stalking horse' leadership campaign of Sir Anthony Meyer and the persistent rumours of a Heseltine leadership bid • Explanation of the centrality of Europe as an issue dividing Conservative opinion: Euroscepticism v pro-European camps • Explanation of the wider political picture which suggested increasing unpopularity for Thatcher in the country at large: opinion polls reported that she was less popular than her party as a whole • Explanation of the circumstances surrounding Sir Geoffrey Howe's resignation speech of November 1990 and Heseltine's announcement of a leadership bid 		<p>Approaches adopted by candidates may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the attitudes of some Conservatives to the party leadership by 1990: were they driven by fear of not being re-elected, or desirous of a change of political direction? • Consideration of the state of affairs which had seen difficult economic conditions and harsh financial realities in particular; the unpopularity of the Poll Tax issue, for example • Consideration of contemporary ideas about Europe, the economy, conservatism and political change

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