Exemplar Candidate Work

HISTORY A

H505
For first teaching in 2015

Y110/01 From Pitt to Peel:
Britain 1783–1853
Summer 2017 examination series
Version 1
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Introduction

These exemplar answers have been chosen from the summer 2017 examination series.

OCR is open to a wide variety of approaches and all answers are considered on their merits. These exemplars, therefore, should not be seen as the only way to answer questions but do illustrate how the mark scheme has been applied.

Please always refer to the specification (http://www.ocr.org.uk/Images/170128-specification-accredited-a-level-gce-history-a-h505.pdf) for full details of the assessment for this qualification. These exemplar answers should also be read in conjunction with the sample assessment materials and the June 2017 Examiners’ Report to Centres available on the OCR website http://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/.

The question paper, mark scheme and any resource booklet(s) will be available on the OCR website from summer 2018. Until then, they are available on OCR Interchange (school exams officers will have a login for this).

It is important to note that approaches to question setting and marking will remain consistent. At the same time OCR reviews all its qualifications annually and may make small adjustments to improve the performance of its assessments. We will let you know of any substantive changes.
Section A – Question 1

Peel and the Age of Reform 1832–1853

Study the four sources and then answer Question 1.

1 Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the leadership of Feargus O’Connor did not inspire his fellow Chartists. [30]

Source A: A young German socialist and poet, living in Bradford, reports on a Chartist meeting he attended at which Feargus O’Connor was the speaker.

He made preparation to attack the enemy – the meeting noticed this and spurred him on by loud clapping – it was as a red rag to a bull. The voice took on a fuller sound, the sentences became shorter, the fist drummed more wildly against the rostrum, the face of the orator became pale, his limbs trembled, the cataract of his rage had flooded over the last barrier, and onwards thundered the floodtide of his eloquence, throwing down all before it. I do believe that the man would have talked himself to death if he had not been interrupted by an audience which shook the whole house and set it vibrating.

George Weerth, writing in a radical German newspaper, 1843–46

Source B: Writing to Friedrich Engels, a radical Chartist assesses O’Connor’s worth to the Chartist movement.

I must do O'C. the justice to say that he never interferes with what I write in the Northern Star. A popular chief should be possessed of a magnificent bodily appearance, an iron frame, eloquence, or at least a ready fluency of tongue. O'C. has them all – at least in degree. A popular leader should possess great animal courage, contempt of pain and death, and be not altogether ignorant of arms and military science. No Chartist leader has these qualifications. From my knowledge of all the men who figure in the Chartist movement, I am convinced that even in this respect, was O'C. thrown overboard, we might go further and fare worse.

George Harney, letter, 30 March 1846

Source C: A Chartist thinker, writing in his own journal, comments on the tactics of Feargus O’Connor.

Oddly, Feargus dragged millions to torch-light meetings and demonstrations at great sacrifice of time and money, and caused the ruin of thousands through imprisonment, loss of employment and transportation. It appears he only has to establish a ‘National Chartist Co-operative Land Society’ to ensure social happiness for all. Formerly, he taught us that social happiness was to proceed from political equality. Doubtless, when his land-bubble has burst, he will have some other new idea for us.

Bronterre O’Brien, National Reformer, May 1847

Source D: One of the founders of the Chartist movement explains his hostility to Feargus O’Connor.

I regard Feargus O’Connor as the man who did most to spoil our movement. He began his career by ridiculing our ‘moral force’ as humbug. The Northern Star became an instrument for destroying everything intellectual and moral in our movement. By his constant appeals to the selfishness, vanity and animal instincts of men, he succeeded in calling up a spirit of hate, intolerance and brute feeling previously unknown among reformers. I will have nothing to do with such a man as he has done irreparable damage to our cause and because he is politically and morally dishonest.

William Lovett, The Life and Struggles of William Lovett, 1876
Question 1

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the leadership of Feargus O’Connor did not inspire his fellow Chartists.

Level 6 answer – 28 marks

In my judgement, the sources are more convincing in suggesting that O’Connor did not inspire his fellow Chartists, with these qualifications present given against his view.

Source C supports the view that O’Connor did not inspire his fellow Chartists, arguing that he was a cause of the stem of the movement. One may suggest that the source is fed by an N.D. suggestion that his actions led to the defeat of the movement. We know that the 1848-51

1,600 were put on trial and of the 700 hanging the trials.

Johnson was never brought. Thus, were inspired by his presence into a language. Moreover, the source underlines his conducting in 1845-6 when had 3 communities, in 1845-6, where did 3 communites, and 100,000 members in the

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Criticism of the Plan is somewhat
understandable, as we know that
in 1834, it was about three
due to corruption discovered
by the Government. However,
the lesson has indeed reliably
in the eyes written in a journal
of a Christian Church, it may
well assume that the many
expatriate she enemies, and extend
the others, to self made copy of
Ann Simon in last quarter
but, 1ndl to great notice.

Also, we know that the pilot
to recognize this interesting
the last flag which we knew
very well happened, pretending
with a change in vote, by proxy
(3%) for 1-2 years or
and to make 75% of people.

Overall, the part that the historical
unstartled knowledge makes it account
just for exaggerated tone without its
undoubtedly.

Spared our movement. We may
see this source is credited as it
is written by Lorentz, why we
have to 0 have been a lady
Christian, who united closely with
0 of whom. We know that he put
up the Lord's men work Assemblies
in 1836 and support the original
Chapter or 1835, it became
vide, as we keep O'Conor
not this to play the flesh
what. However, the context
read her relatable by the
and that by great length
by line. At first sight, it tends
O'Conor, as he led the
went away. Distinct and
around Europe. O'Conor primarily
for example at the First National
Constitution in 1848. As a result,
we may see him to have an
agreed against O'Conor, as
agreed upon the law ensuing
there and campaigning for example
the use of digital literacy,
usuried with added insights. The
source also lack sophistication as so
to write in 1870. The fact
that it is written that later
after many means that it
may be less accurate, is it
it were many that part
which many were keen about

tent you will be entailed by the
and of the constant political
in RTFG by interrogating its update.

Hendry, in my way, to be
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On the other hand, we see that Source B presents the counterpoint of the evidence offered in the first source. This source can be seen as possibly as a letter, and it

The source that it is used, while the counterpoint to any particular view, is to be interpreted. Moreover, the source is in a coded text, as it presents a received knowledge

O’Connor’s work, for example, he would say these qualities or that in disguise. The

However, the evidence and arguments that make the source very noticeable and less reliable. The

In my opinion, the second source is less reliable. Also, the piece that

This is the main argument, it is less reliable. Also, the piece that

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The writing, using his own words. Overall, the
one thing that the source is
credible due to the fact it is
a prime source of information.

Reliability due to its untypical and
typical time

As well as this, Evans
also sees the present, the counter-
view, pointing that O'Connor
sends well for a good time of
inference. One day suggests
that the source is in the middle
due to the great and minor
part of the text, making it more
credible in a certain manner.
Moreover, it suggests
what we know to be true, it
reinforces these three. I
understand this while
understanding
which we have to be convinced, as we
known he was a popular
and engaging speaker, especially
100,000 people or some of his
audiences. This can be proved by
the fact that he inspired 10,000
people in the physical form,
with the greatest Kings of
this period. I, 10,000
attended by John from
amongst [a] group of leaders
including bishops, priests and leaders.

King Vincent. Moreover, we

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I unconvincingly, do it so keen
and one - sided.

To conclude, my judgement
remains that Lough, the
evidence was more convincing
or arguing that O’Connor did seek
not to inspire the my plunder-
control, with my leadership.

Connor’s and I convey the
view as both from official
points of view, with not of fig.

O’Connor is very good. Remember
in I believe, a thing to get.

Connor’s had I role more convincing.
Due to, the grief that both are
unconvincingly, we are unconvincingly
as they present a one - sided and
approach with statute ensures to
support their agenda. Therefore, I
felt that the Connor gets so-
more relates to support the view that

O’Connor leadership did not
agree to gather limestone with
more I keep the most useful.
Due to the contributed of brain
matter.
Examiner commentary

A brief overview of the sources is provided without mentioning the view of any specific source. The response starts by examining Source C, which is explained in relation to the question and contextual knowledge of the Plug riots is used to support the argument. This is developed further with reference to the Land Plan. The answer also considers the provenance of the source, which is developed using further contextual knowledge. Source D is then explained in relation to the question and detailed contextual knowledge is also applied to support the argument, before the provenance is also analysed and a judgement reached. The response then explains how Source B offers the counter-view and the provenance is fully explored. This is also continued in the treatment of Source A with clear explanation in relation to the question and good treatment of both the provenance and application of contextual knowledge. The conclusion is developed and reaches a clear judgement based on the sources and does follow from the argument in the main body of the response. The answer therefore is consistently analytical and focused, with strong evaluation of most of the sources using both contextual knowledge and the provenance and therefore reaches Level 6. In order to reach the very top of the Level there would need to be further evaluation, particularly of Source B.
Question 1

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the leadership of Feargus O'Connor did not inspire his fellow Chartists.

Level 5 answer – 21 marks

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the leadership of Feargus O'Connor did not inspire his fellow Chartists.

Both Source A and Source B disagree with the hypothesis that Feargus O'Connor did not inspire his fellow chartists, however they disagree on the scale of his inspiration, whilst both sources C and D, both published by chartists or other reformers suggest that O'Connor was not a great leader and in fact undermined the chartist movement, however neither dispute his inspiration qualities as such merely the tactics used by him such as Idealism and Violence.

Source A disagrees wholeheartedly with the hypothesis that O'Connor was not inspirational to other chartists as he said that at a "Chartist meeting" O'Connor used his "eloquence" in such a manner that the audience "shook the whole house and set it vibrating". This clearly suggests that O'Connor was hugely inspirational for other chartists and was a great leader and orator and so is completely against the hypothesis that he was not inspirational. However this source was published in a radical German newspaper and as such is most likely hyperbolized in order to sell the paper, as well as to inspire fellow Germans to do the same, this gives the source some unreliability and therefore it is less useful than sources B and C which are private accounts of O'Connor and so therefore have less reason to exaggerate and hyperbolise the truth, therefore overall Source A wholeheartedly disagrees with the notion that O'Connor was not inspiring, however is not the most reliable source in assessing this claim.

Source B is similar to source A, in that it is a radical Chartist assessing the leadership of O'Connor, however it uses less hyperbolic tones in its judgement. For example although he accepts as Source A did that he is eloquent and has all the characteristics of a popular chief, he only agrees "at least in degree", and he also accepts that he has shortcomings relating to military strategy, whilst this is not relevant to the hypothesis on O'Connors inspirational qualities it shows that the author of Source B is presenting a more fair and balanced judgement than source A which had no such balance. Overall source B does support Source A in arguing that O'Connor is an inspirational leader, however to a lesser degree and in a more balanced manner, again arguing against the hypothesis. It is important to note that both the sources are published around 1846 which has the height of the chartism, this is shown by the massive circulation of Feargus O'Connor's Northern Star, which had a weekly circulation of around forty thousand copies in this period, so both these sources are more likely to present a view more skewed towards O'Connor.

Source C agrees with the hypothesis in part, arguing that O'Connor is a poor leader and "has caused the ruins of thousands", however he also accepts that "Feargus dragged millions to torch-light meetings". This goes against the hypothesis as it suggests that O'Connor did inspire millions of his fellow chartists, and so although it disagrees with sources A and B in arguing that O'Connor was a good leader, it does not dispute his popularity and the following he amassed, and therefore source C does not support the view that the leadership of Feargus O'Connor did not inspire his fellow Chartists. Source C is arguably the most reliable source as it is published in 1847 and so can assess more of
Examiner commentary

The opening paragraph groups the sources according to their view about the issue in the question, although there is no requirement to do this. Source A is explained in relation to the question and the provenance of the source is considered, but there is little evidence of contextual knowledge being used to evaluate it. However, in dealing with Source B, it is explained and there is consideration of the provenance, but there is also some limited use of contextual knowledge. Source C is also thoroughly explained and there is a detailed discussion of its provenance, which is contrasted with the other sources and a judgement reached about the validity of the view it offers. Source D is also fully explained and some contextual knowledge is used and the provenance fully developed which is used to contrast D with the other sources in terms of validity.

The conclusion reaches judgement about the sources in relation to the question and this is further explained. The consistent focus and comparison of the sources, as well as the developed provenance ensure that this is a strong answer, but the lack of contextual knowledge prevents the response from going higher than the lower end of Level 5. There would need to be far greater use of contextual knowledge if it was to reach the higher mark range.
Question 1

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the leadership of Feargus O’Connor did not inspire his fellow Chartists.

Level 2 answer – 10 marks

1. A Source A supports the statement that the leadership of O’Connor did not inspire his fellow Chartists through the illustration that he was ‘prepared to attack the enemy’. This shows that O’Connor was more organised and ready to attack. For example, the protests and attacks in London in 1841–1842 had inspired many more working-class individuals to join. Also, the phrase ‘loud clapping’ and ‘shook the whole house and set it vibrating’ portrays that O’Connor managed to inspire his followers.

2. Similarly, Source B also disagrees with the statement of not inspiring his fellow Chartists, in fact he did inspire them. As the Chartist thinker had thought not in terms of meeting...
At the Fergusson's meeting as a "torch-light" meaning that it opened the mind of the oppressed and encouraged them to fight for what was right, whichever for the working-classes to also gain the vote and to ensure social happiness and political equality, which was unheard of for an working-class to gain political equality that was the equivalent to a aristocrat. Also, the sacrifices and the support and also to raised awareness of the Chartist movement was extreme. For example, after the protest in London and the claim of affairs had led to thousands than in imprisonment and death and exceptions, as a result, O'connor had inspired the fellow Chartists in the black many of his supporters became unemployed, lost both money and time and many faced wars due to the compliance and participating in the Chartist movement. The and their violent protest that had occurred.

Source D critiques that the Fergusson had created an extremely hostile movement although he does rant about the fact that Fergusson's methods and tactics were extremely "appalling" and that he "succeeded in calling up a spirit of hate and intolerance." The although, the source disagrees with the Fergusson's leadership, he does admit that he O'Connor had managed to inspire and succeed.
in motivating them to join the movement. Also the unknown among them way the views of Chaplin's aims of such as making voting universal, annual elections and over 21 can vote. All of these were part of the annual elections. This show that they were inspiring even though the source goes against but finding physical means to gain support, O'Connor still despite that still inspired them.

Lastly, Source B supports the statement of O'Connor didn't inspire Chaplin. As the source stated that he wasn't a good leader and that he didn't have the right abilities to be a great Chaplin's leader. This is because he comes across as too treat eccentric and imply the movement was with his eccentric ways.

Overall, Sources A, C and D would say disagree with the statement that O'Connor failed to inspire his fellow Chaplin. Sources A and C are completely for his O'Connor and that his ways had motivated and inspired many to participate in these radical movements and the importance of socialism. Although, Source D would argue that his talents and his aims were extremely positive and violent, although the source only admits that he succeeded in using fear to gain support from many of it destroyed the
Examiner commentary

The response begins by considering Source A. The comments are very general and simplistic with limited explanation and use of contextual knowledge. The treatment of Source C follows in a similar fashion with limited explanation and very general comments made about the source. There is some limited explanation of the view of Source D, but as with the other sources, this is not developed and no knowledge or consideration of provenance is evident. There is some description of the Chartist aims, but this is not used to evaluate but is deployed. Source B is treated in a very superficial manner, with only the briefest of comments and once again there is no use of context or consideration of provenance. There is some attempt in the conclusion to group the sources in terms of their views, but this is limited. As a result of the weak explanation of the sources and the very general comments, the answer was placed in Level 2. In order to reach Level 3, the evaluation would need to be less general and there would to be some greater development of the explanation.
Viscount Castlereagh not only upheld British interests overseas from 1812 to 1822 but expanded them by continuing with the policies put in place by his political forefather, most Notably William Pitt the younger, Castlereagh maintained power both in Europe and further afield via the congress system and the policies of financial aid abroad. Not only helping to End the Napoleonic wars in 1815 via the extended campaigns such as the peninsular war, but also continuing the funding for the other great powers in Europe to defeat France and End isolation in Europe. Castlereagh also helped to share British values of Free trade throughout the world. The key British foreign interests that Castlereagh succeeded in upholding were the ending of Isolation in Europe, the expansion of the British Empire and the spread of 'British values' and free trade.

Napoleon described the Peninsular war as his "Spanish Ulcer" as the campaign funded by Castlereagh kept three million napoleonic troops in Spain during the later years of the war, this was key in defeating Napoleon as this was a significant portion of his army, Castlereagh as foreign secretary from 1812 to 1822 was responsible for this guerilla movement and it was highly successful, as the war ended shortly after in 1815. Defeating Napoleon was key to upholding British interests overseas as if Napoleon succeeded Britain would be almost entirely isolated from Mainland Europe, an area of trade that since Pitt signed treaties such as the 1786 Eden treaty had turned Britain’s 2.5 Million pound deficit into a 2 million pound surplus. This would have ended without the defeat of Napoleon as in 1793 France declared an Embargo on British goods. Therefore the extended peninsular campaigns where key in upholding British interests in Europe and it was Castlereagh that continued this wars. Castlereagh also organised the sixth and seventh Coalitions which for the first time included all the major powers in Europe other than France (Prussia, Russia, Austria, Britain), and it was these coalitions that finally defeated Napoleon and ended his European domination, whilst the coalition was organised under the tenure of Castlereagh, it was not exclusively his credit, but nevertheless it was incredibly successful in upholding British interests Abroad.

After the end of the Napoleonic wars Castlereagh continued to exert a strong influence in Europe and as a close friend of Austrian Chancellor Metternich he was a key figure in the 1815-1816 Congress of Vienna, whilst not completely in support of the congress system, Castlereagh nevertheless upheld British interests in Europe by limiting France’s power to prevent isolation, gaining Colonies such as Ceylon (Sri Lanka) for Britain, and promising to prevent unrest and rebellion in Europe. This was key as it continued Britain’s colonial expansion and secured more trade and therefore money, as well as enhancing Britain’s power and reputation, and so during the congress of Vienna, Viscount Castlereagh did Uphold British interests not only by continuing Pitt’s policies of ending Isolation in Europe and limiting its rival France, but also enhancing its reputation as a global power by gaining more territory, most notably Ceylon. And so in this aspect, Castlereagh was hugely successful in upholding British interests Abroad at the congress of Vienna.

Another Area of Foreign Policy from 1812 to 1822 in which Castlereagh was hugely successful in was in the independence of the Spanish Colonies, Britain supported the independance of these colonies not only because the removal of the spanish would lead to free trade between these countries and Britain, but also because it would decrease Spanish power internationally, although Castlereagh opposed
the United States and the Monroe doctrine, he did proudly claim to be a defender of British values (most of which stemmed from Pitt). Such as Free trade and strong international links and relationship, although Castlereagh preceded the campaign for Greek independence and the wars until 1832, he did support the case for Greek independence against the Ottomans, again citing British values. For the most part interested in Free trade, this was not implemented under his tenure so is not useful in assessing how he upheld British interests, however he does show his involvement in European issues throughout the period.

Overall, from the period 1812 to 1822 although for the most part Viscount Castlereagh was merely continuing on the policies of others, he was undoubtedly successful in upholding British interests overseas, most notably in terms of continuing the Napoleonic Wars to end isolation in Europe and defeat France, gain territory for the British Empire, and by increasing trade internationally both in Europe and further afield, Castlereagh also secured in the Congress of Vienna an agreement to keep the peace in Europe, which benefited Britain as it meant continuing to trade with treaties such as the 1786 Eden Treaty that benefitted Britain.

Examiner commentary

The opening paragraph offers a developed view about the issue and provides some support for the claim. The response fully examines the defeat of Napoleon and provides good supporting detail. There is also a good discussion of the Congress of Vienna which is supported, before the response moves on to consider the issue of Spanish colonies. The conclusion does not reach a clear judgement and rather lists the achievements. The answer has explained the successes but there is no real balance to the response which would allow a judgement to be reached and it is this and the narrow range of issues that prevents the answer from reaching Level 5.
Question 2

To what extent did Castlereagh uphold British interests overseas, 1812–1822?

Level 2 answer – 6 marks

2 B During 1812 to 1822 Castlereagh had clearly with the British foreign affairs. Castlereagh had done this through re-establishing the interests of Britain overseas through international cooperation. Congress Vienna and preventing Russia from gaining increasing control. Although it can be argued that there were some failures by Castlereagh to uphold British interests overseas. Castlereagh upheld Britain's interests. International cooperation was extremely important for Britain as they had strong links with countries like Portugal and Austria. Britain needed to allow Britain to benefit from trade. This helped to boost Britain's economy. Also, maintaining control in Europe was crucial for Britain to prevent countries like France gaining influence into. Other countries in Europe and also to prevent the spread of France's radical ideas into countries like Portugal where there was still a monarchy like Britain. As a result, this upheld the
Interest of Britain as it kept the threat of other countries from spreading radical ideas or gaining more control in Britain.

The Treaty of Amiens in 1802 meant that trade would flourish. Furthermore, this had allowed Britain to prevent being isolated in Europe. This also helped Britain to achieve their aims in 1815 of international cooperation. However, it can be argued that not all the Minister in Britain were satisfied with Castlecrag’s terms. In order to maintain the idea of ‘Balance of the Power’ and not enter foreign conflicts, the British were more content to prevent other countries’ control.

Secondly, the Congress of Vienna had certainly upheld British interests overseas. This is because it met Britain’s aims of maintaining good relations of alliances and the idea of ‘Balance of the Power.’ This helped to maintain control of other countries’ power. Additionally, this helped to maintain peace and amity with alliances and other countries and also ensured in peaceful means without war. As a result, this upheld British interests overseas as it met the British foreign aims on ‘Balancing the Power.’ Prevented war was from occurring; therefore, this meant that Britain could now focus on what they thought was most important. They would continue to reduce debt as without war occurring British interests were being hit on cutting foreign expenditure and pay off the debt.

However, it can be argued that there were some problems, for example if you took a Benjamin
Last year, Britain's main concern was to prevent Russia from gaining control over countries like Greece. Britain had prevented this through the Congress of Vienna. However, it did prevent Russia from gaining control of the three Balkan states, a large part of the Mediterranean Sea, and, in particular, the Turkish Ottoman Empire. Russia had gained control over the Ottoman Empire giving it the greater power in other areas of the world. This did not help uphold British interests overseas, as the Sultan had gained Ottoman control over the Ottoman Empire instead. The position of Britain was undermined by the Congress of Vienna. Not only in Europe, but in the rest of the world.

Overall, it can be seen that Castlereagh did uphold British interests overseas through international cooperation, creating stronger links with alliances and preventing spread of radical ideas into the monarchies.

Also, the Congress of Vienna further met Britain's overseas aims between 1812 and 1822. It encouraged the idea of 'balance of power' and kept animosity between countries. However, it can be argued that Castlereagh failed to use foreign powers or intervening to the further meet.
Examiner commentary

The opening does suggest that Castlereagh did uphold British interests. However, the following comments about international relations are very generalized and superficial. The consideration of the issue of international relations is very weak and there is no real evidence provided to support the claims, resulting in the briefest of assertions. In discussing the Congress of Vienna the explanation is weak and once again supporting material is thin and unconvincing. There is some discussion of attitudes towards Russia, but as with the remainder of the essay this is very general and not linked to specific examples. The conclusion continues this very superficial approach and attempts at explanation are not really based on any substantiated evidence. The answer is therefore on the cusp of Level 2/3, but is placed in Level 2 because of the real lack of support for claims made.
‘Popular discontent, 1830–1832, was the main reason for the passage of the Reform Act of 1832.’
How far do you agree?

Level 6 answer – 18 marks

In my judgement, it was popular discontent which was the main reason for the passing of the Reform Act of 1832.

Despite the fact that popular pressure and discontent played a role, the Reform Act of 1832 was not simply a response to popular demands. The government, led by Prime Minister Robert Peel, introduced the act with the aim of maintaining order and stability.

The passage of the act was also influenced by the economic and social conditions of the time. The Industrial Revolution had created a growing middle class, who demanded more political representation. The act redistributed parliamentary seats, giving more representation to urban areas and the industrial classes.

In conclusion, while popular discontent played a significant role in the passage of the Reform Act of 1832, it was not the sole motivating factor. It was a complex and multifaceted event, influenced by a variety of internal and external factors.
Moreover, on the 21st day of June, they were further attacked by a force of 28,000 led by General Meehan, who had the advantage of higher ground. The surrender cost the Portuguese 1,500 men, while the British lost only 200. The Governor-General of Meehan, the Duke of Wellington, was present and observed the battle from a distance. The British forces successfully repelled the Portuguese attack, and the Portuguese retreated in disorder. The British victory was a significant victory in the campaign.
Bignor had never paid. However, the judiciary, once more, suggested that popular discontent might not be the most important reason for the passage of the Reform Act. It was argued that the earlier attempts had been far less effective and readily accepted by the government.

For example, in the Petition of Right of 1678, only 81,000 signatures out of 1,000,000 people living in the Manchester area were recorded as 70 voters at 4,000,000 people.

A key aspect was a shift in the role of the local political committees, as the popular discontent was raised, but economics, with the Gray Act of 1830–32, the effects of the Napoleonic Wars, and other factors, due to an appeal at various aspects. Nonetheless, my judgement remains that the 1857 Reform Act is a major step in the progress of the Reform Act.
In 1832.

An alternative factor which now plays a big role in the nature of this act was the Whig Prime Minister, who belatedly put in the way to reform the House. He was a power with an agenda upset in the House by concessions of the Cambridge Reform Act in 1821, which granted the right to vote to poorer civil and third Reform Act. Moreover, the 1847 election one way was long up with the Whigs in control. ‘another bright day dawned on the extreme left’ to begin due to their popularity. Their attitude, moreover, the feeling that the parliament the king, King William IV, to just serve ‘Why peers in the House of Lords’ to ensure the reign of the 2nd King.

First, the second had been fought by 199 in the Thames, on June 24th 1831. 14th April, the 24th of that.
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no parent, race they were
well prepared. This was partly
the fact that the poor were
unable to vote, due to poverty
and insufficient ability to
vote. As such, the poor were
also excluded from the
Parliament. The majority of
had been a huge social problem
that was the main concern that
the role of Parliament was, was
for more important reasons,
however my judgement remains
their voting in the
Parliament. This paper is based on
the fact that a huge impact on the
years of the Repeal Act:
by 1832

For example, my judgement
remains that it was
the people interested which
had the greatest impact on the
passage of the Repeal

Act of 1832, as the
suffragettes in the
government. Although the men
abided their ideas, schemes
would not be. Each day, they played a
major role in the big decisions
attempted to create outside pressure
for the passage of the
Act. Moreover, we can suggest
that paper demonstrations and the
more traditional values of the
The opening does offer a view about the question and also mentions other issues that can be considered. The issue of popular discontent is considered and explained with detailed support from a range of examples to support the argument. This detailed support is sustained throughout the paragraph and the response shows a good range of relevant and accurate material which is well used and not simply imparted. The answer then considers the role of the Whigs, which is again well explained and supported by detailed knowledge. The role of Grey is balanced against the importance of the king and there is also discussion of the split within the Tory party. A judgement is reached, which is developed. The scope of the response, the consistent focus, analysis and supporting detail ensure that the response reaches Level 6. However, to reach the very top of the level there would need to a greater sense of interim judgements of the factors being discussed.
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