

GCE

History A

Y143/01: Britain 1930-1997

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2019

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

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

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
BP	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
A	Assertion
AN	Analysis
EVAL	Evaluation
EXP	Explanation
F	Factor
ILL	Illustrates/Describes
IRRL	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
J	Judgement
KU	Knowledge and understanding
P	Provenance
SC	Simple comment
	Unclear
V	View

Here is the mark scheme for this question paper.

MARK SCHEME Section A

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1	<p>Use your knowledge of Churchill's policy towards Eastern Europe 1944-5 to assess how useful Source A is evidence of Churchill's attitude towards the Soviet Union</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing how Source A is useful, it appears to show that Churchill was able to have some influence with Stalin over the shaping of Eastern Europe and maintain British interests. • Answers might consider that it gives the impression that the decision was taken in a light-hearted manner that worried Churchill, but perhaps suggesting he trusted Stalin. • Answers might consider it is written by Churchill, but he is recalling the events in his memoirs. • Answers might consider that Stalin's response suggests he had no intention of keeping to the agreement and did not consider it particularly important. • Answers might consider that the source suggests Churchill was the driving force in resolving issues with Stalin. It might also be used to show that Churchill wanted to show that Britain was still a major power and had influence. 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected • The answer must assess utility for the issue specified. Analysis and evaluation of utility for other issues is not required and should not be credited • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used to analyse and evaluate the sources, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

<p>2</p>		<p>Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill was weak in his dealings with the Soviet Union in the years 1944-5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing how Source A does not support the view, it could be argued that it shows that Churchill is putting forward the proposals for the levels of influence in Eastern Europe. • In discussing the provenance of Source A, answer might consider that it was written by Churchill in his memoirs and he wanted to show that both he and Britain could still influence events. • In discussing the historical context of Source A, answers might consider that the source is at a time when the Red Army was already occupying much of Eastern Europe and therefore Stalin could treat suggestions with contempt. • In discussing how Source B does support the view, answers might refer to the failure to support the pro-Western Polish government at Yalta and allowed the Lublin Poles, with the backing of Moscow, to take power. • In discussing the provenance of Source B, answers might consider that it is from a speech by a member of the Conservative party and former member of the armed forces. • In discussing the historical context of Source B, answers might consider that the 	<p>20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At level 5 there will be judgement about the issue in the question • To be valid judgements, they must be supported by accurate and relevant material. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used to analyse and evaluate the sources, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.
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<p>3*</p>		<p>power of the Red Army made Britain’s position weak and Churchill may have adopted the only realistic policy. The war in Europe had not been won and there was still the question of Japan, for which support was needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing how Source C does support the view, answers might refer to the capitulation made to Stalin and that Churchill had simply accepted the Russian occupation of Eastern Europe. • In discussing the provenance of Source C, answers might refer to it being written by a former supporter of appeasement. Home is recalling his comments much later. • In discussing the historical context of Source C, answers might refer to what was agreed at Yalta, where Churchill was left isolated by Stalin and Roosevelt. However, Churchill and Roosevelt did agree that there should free elections and democracy, so it might be argued that it was only later when this was not enforced that it was a capitulation. <p>Assess the reasons why the Conservatives won the 1951 election.</p> <p>In arguing that it was Conservative strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that Churchill was still popular and seen as a ‘war hero’. 	<p>20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the importance of the reasons • At higher Levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the reasons. • To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the reorganization of the party after 1945 and the work of Woolton, as this helped in boosting morale after 1945. • Answers might consider that the 1950 election had brought in a large number of young Conservative MPs who were eager to take on a tired government. • Answers might consider the importance of the attack on Labour’s nationalisation of iron and steel. • Answers might consider the gaining of votes by the Conservatives. They gained four million whilst Labour added just two. The Conservatives benefited more from the fall in the Liberal vote than Labour. • Answers might consider how close the result had been in 1950. <p>In arguing that Labour weakness was the main reason:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that the party had been in power since 1945 and was tired from economic and financial difficulties. • Answers might consider that the policy of rationing was unpopular and Labour was associated with austerity and high taxation. • Answers might consider that the party was seriously divided between the left and right. • Answers might consider that there was Trade Union resentment at some of the policies. 		<p>analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</p>
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<p>4*</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that entry into the Korean war had upset the left. • Answers might consider the Bevanite rebellion of 1951. • Answers might consider the negative nature of the election campaign fought by Labour <p>‘The most important reason for decolonisation was the impact of the Second World War.’ How far do you agree?</p> <p>In arguing that the impact of the Second World War was the most important factor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the humiliation of surrender at Singapore. • Answers might consider that the war had damaged British prestige and changed the relationship between British colonial rulers and the people they ruled. • Answers might consider the impact of attempting to exploit the economic resources of the colonies during the war. • Answers might consider that the war had been fought to free Europe and the Far East from oppression, so colonies expected freedom now for themselves. • Answers might consider how the war encouraged the rise of nationalist movements and discontent within the colonies. • Answers might consider the war led to unrest in major imperial possessions and this 	<p>20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to whether decolonisation was or was not the most important factor. • At higher Levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the factors. • To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.
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		<p>accelerated British withdrawal from places such as India.</p> <p>In arguing that the impact of the Second World War was not the most important reason:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider Britain’s economic weakness and how attempts to exploit the colonies’ economic resources created further unrest. • Answers might consider the growth of colonial nationalism • Answers might consider the impact of the Cold War. • Answers might consider the impact of the Suez Crisis. • Answers might consider the impact of anti-colonial protests. • Answers might consider the cost of dealing with protests in places like Malaya, Cyprus and Kenya. 		
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