



2013 History

Higher Paper 1

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Paper One: Generic Marking instructions

1 Each question is marked out of 20. *Where the candidate violates the rubric of the paper and answers two questions in one section, both responses should be marked and the better mark recorded.*

2 In Paper 1 candidates will be rewarded according to

- a) **Knowledge and Understanding – 6 marks are allocated for** the relevant knowledge they use to address the question. Marks will be awarded for each accurate, full point they make; these points may be further developed, as in the following example, relating to the effectiveness of the Liberal Reforms:

Old age pensions (0 marks for stating this) were given to all people over 70 (1 mark); married couples received 7/6 and single people 5s (a second mark for knowledge). This provision was not enough to live on, but old people were able to help pay their families if they lived with them (no further mark for knowledge, but an argument which would receive credit under the category Argument and Evaluation).

- b) **Argument/Evaluation – 10 marks are allocated for** the quality of thought revealed in their answers by the arguments and evaluation demonstrated. This should be taken as including the extent to which the candidate:

gives an answer which is relevant to the question and relates explicitly to the question's terms;
argues a case;
makes the various distinctions required by the question;
responds to all the elements in the question, and to any isolated factor in particular;
explains, analyses, debates and assesses rather than simply describes or narrates;
answers with clarity and fluency and in language appropriate to historical writing at this level.

- c) **Structure – 4 marks are allocated for** the appropriateness of the introduction and conclusion, according to the degree to which the response

establishes the context of the question, line of argument and the relevant factors to be considered in the introduction.

responds to the question in the form of a balanced conclusion based on the evidence and arguments deployed.

3 The following descriptions provide additional guidance on the marks awarded to essays displaying various characteristics. Many essays will exhibit some, but not all, of the features listed; others will be stronger in one area than another. **The characteristics should NOT be thought of as hurdles, all of which must be crossed before a boundary is reached. Marks should be awarded in the range where more of the characteristics are demonstrated; there is scope within the bands for argument and evaluation to reward greater or lesser achievement of the characteristics.** Markers should reward what the candidate has tried to argue rather than penalise what may have been omitted.

KNOWLEDGE Up to 6 marks can be awarded

These are for substantive points and points further developed which are relevant and accurate.

STRUCTURE Up to 4 marks can be awarded

- 0 marks There is no identifiable attempt to establish context or relevant factor.
 There is no attempt to provide an answer in the terms of the question.
- 1 mark There is some attempt to establish context or relevant factors.
 The conclusion may be implicit.
- 2 marks The introduction establishes two of three from context, line of argument and relevant factors.
 The conclusion is a summary linked to the question.
- 3 marks The introduction establishes the context, indicates relevant factors and outlines a line of argument.
 The conclusion is clearly based on the evidence presented, and is directly linked to the question.
- 4 marks The introduction clearly sets the issue in its wider context, indicates relevant factors and demonstrates a solid line of argument.
 The conclusion is balanced, summarising the arguments and coming to an overall judgement directly related to the question.

ARGUMENT Up to 10 marks can be awarded

- 0-1 marks The style is narrative and descriptive.
 There is little or no clear attempt to answer the question.
- 2-3 marks The style is mainly narrative and descriptive.
 There are some brief attempts to answer the question.
- 4-5 marks The style demonstrates some analysis, though there may still be some narrative.
 There is use of evidence to answer the question.
- 6-7 marks The style is analytical, with the evidence used to develop and support a line of argument.
 The line of argument is focused directly on the question.
- 8-10 marks The evidence is integrated into a sustained analysis.
 The argument is sustained and balanced, with some awareness of alternative interpretations and/or historical debate.

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Church, State and Feudal Society

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>The candidate assesses the extent the secular church was more important than the regular church in terms such as:</p> <p>Arguments to suggest the secular church was more important:</p> <p>Religious Importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The offer of salvation in the afterlife was the key cornerstone in the power of the church, and many historians have argued that the all the other aspects of the Church's power derived from this. • The church taught everyone of the power of the saints, and how their remains (relics) could have strong spiritual power. Masses believed and travelled far to witness the miracles performed by such relics. • Even entire kingdoms adopted the help and guidance of saints, and patron saints became popular. • This led to the idea of pilgrims and pilgrimages, enforcing the religious power of the church over a wider audience. • The church performed important religious services, marriage, christenings etc. <p>Political Importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The secular church provide an important contact point with ordinary people, this was used by both the kings and clergy to influence the population. • The church had its own courts; members of the clergy (roughly 1 in 3 in England) couldn't be tried in the kings court. • The church was an integral part of the Feudal System in England, and could even raise troops from their own lands. • Clerics were used by the government as scribes and accountants. • Kings believed that the church was so powerful politically that they should have the right to invest vacant church positions; the Investiture Contest between monarchs and the Pope. <p>Economic Importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tithe. People were expected to pay this tax to the church, typically 10% of their income, though it was usually paid in kind. • After the king, the church was the biggest landholder in England 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Arguments to suggest the Regular Church as more important:</p> <p>Religious Importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monasteries seen as more religious than other areas of the church, vows of poverty and chastity etc. • Ideas that the monasteries were “Prayer Factories” and could help pray for souls. • Monks were supposed to devote their lives to god and hard work. • Kings founded monasteries to pray for their souls, i.e. William the Conqueror and David I. <p>Political Importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many monasteries were founded by monarchs. • David I founded monasteries at Dunfermline (1128) and Kelso (1128) to help bring order to less developed areas of Scotland • Abbots and monks were strong supporters of law and order, they offered support and advice to nobles and monarchs. <p>Economic Importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monasteries became very wealthy as land was granted in the hope for salvation. • Cistercian monasteries were usually built in remote areas and they helped to cultivate the land for the first time. • Monasteries came to dominate local industries, such as Melrose and the Scottish wool trade and Fountains Abbey and metal working. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>The candidate evaluates the validity of the view that the desire to develop law and order was the main factor in the development of centralised monarchy, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Law and order</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throughout England and Scotland the justice system was liable to change depending on which lord held sway over that part of the land. Money often bought justice and archaic trial by ordeal or combat was still common. • Royal justice was usually reserved for more serious crimes. Issues of land, an important aspect of justice, were often poorly judged or unfairly settled. <p>Other factors</p> <p>The growth of the nobility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In both England and Scotland the power of the monarchies was threatened by the growth in power of the nobility. • During the time of the civil war in England the barons had increased in political importance due to both sides vying for their support. As a result barons built castles without royal permission, increased the numbers of knights beyond limits agreed by their charters, acquired land illegally and many hired large armies of Flemish mercenaries. • The Mormaers in Scotland were semi-independent and held almost autonomous power over large parts of Scotland. The Earls of Moray had a long tradition of independence, even going so far as to usurp the crown during the reign of Macbeth. The common army of Scotland was summoned by the Mormaers not the king, and was directly under their control. <p>The cost of warfare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throughout the 12th Century kings were finding it increasingly more expensive to raise the costs to build castles or raise feudal armies. • Constant warfare during the period of civil war in England drained the treasury. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The need to develop the economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In England the issue of revenue became apparent during the civil war between Stephen and Matilda. • Sheriffs had become increasingly lax in paying their taxes. Sheriffs kept the taxes collected in their region for themselves, or only a small amount found its way into the royal treasury. • Prior to David I, revenue in Scotland was mostly limited to the incomes from royal demesnes. • The lack of royal burghs limited international trade and early medieval Scottish kings lacked the financial resources to tackle the Mormaers directly without the Community of the Realm backing them. <p>The effects of foreign influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David I spent a considerable time in the English court and saw the benefits of the feudal system for increasing the power and authority of the monarchy. His introduction of feudalism allowed him to increase the number of loyal barons and create a new feudal court. <p>Any other relevant factor</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>The candidate evaluates how important changing social attitudes were in causing the decline of feudal society, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Changing social attitudes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social mobility was increasing for a number of reasons, including the move to an economy based more on cash than service. In England the wars against France had brought riches to some, and enabled them to climb the social ladder. • Peasants who could afford to purchase or rent extra land could move up the social ladder eg the de la Poles family in Hull rose from traders to become royal bankers, and the Pastson family rose out of serfdom to become country gentry. • It became impossible to tell the difference from “knave and Knight”, because they dressed alike. <p>Other factors</p> <p>The Black Death</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decline in the population meant that the survivors, particularly of the lower classes, could demand and often received better wages for their labour. Wage levels in England roughly doubled. Indeed, the shortage of labourers is often seen as causing the decline of serfdom in Western Europe. • Landowners for the first time needed to negotiate for their serfs’ services, leading to higher wages and better living conditions for those that survived. <p>The Peasants’ Revolt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In England, the attempts of the Statute of the Labourers in 1351 to force peasants back into serfdom were widely and strongly resisted. The extent of the revolt and the impressive way in which it was organised shows that the old feudal consensus had broken down. • There is an argument that the Peasants’ Revolt was a reaction to the attempts to force peasants to return to the old ideas of labour services. <p>The growth of towns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many found the freedom of burgh life allowed them to develop trade without the burden of labour services or restrictions in movement. 	20

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3		<p>(cont)</p> <p>The growth of trade/mercantilism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With markets for their goods fluctuating considerably, many nobles came to understand their weak economic position. For some it was better to let their peasants become tenants who rented their land than to continue as their feudal protector. • Others discovered that sheep were a far more profitable resource than peasants could ever be. The monasteries in particular turned over large areas to sheep pasture to capitalize on the strong demand for wool. • Peasants who could afford to purchase or rent extra land could propel themselves upwards on the social ladder. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

The Century of Revolutions 1603 – 1702

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>The candidate assesses the validity of the view that the policies of Charles I led to problems ruling Scotland, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>1st Bishops' War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Bishops' War took place in 1639 • Charles I could not raise enough money to fight war effectively, was forced to agree to truce in June as part of Pacification of Berwick • As well as conceding military failure, truce gave Scots religious freedoms • Charles I's inability to put down Scots brought an end to his "Eleven Years' Tyranny" in England • King recalled Parliament in 1640 to request revenue to continue war with Scotland • Short Parliament lasted one month as king dissolved it rather than debate his role during Eleven Years as condition of Parliamentary granting of funds <p>2nd Bishops' Wars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd Bishops' War was continuation of first but ended in equal humiliation for Charles I in Treaty of Ripon of October 1640 • Treaty cost England price that Scottish Parliament had to pay for its forces • Defeat by Scots forced king to recall Parliament, this time after being advised to do so by grouping of peers known as Magnum Concilium • Long Parliament was to last longer than previous one, but still represented downturn in king's fortunes, as English Civil War shortly followed <p>Religious policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles I introduced William Laud, the Archbishop of Canterbury, to Scotland in 1633 • Laud proceeded to oversee Anglican practice in Scottish churches • Many resented influence of Laud • King approved of unification of churches without consulting Privy Council • 1635 Book of Canons declared that monarch had authority over Church of Scotland and introduced new Service Book, a Scottish bishops' variation of English Prayer Book • 23 July 1637 English Prayer Book was read at St. Giles Cathedral by Dean Hannay. • In chaos that ensued, Bishop he was shouted down by crowd • Across Scotland people declared opposition to Service Book, placing Charles I's Privy Council in difficult position, caught between king and his rivals 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The Covenanters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covenanted movement challenged Charles I over religious policies and was active politically • Covenanters wanted to preserve Presbyterianism in Scotland • National Covenant was signed in 1638 • Covenant designed to promote a church free from monarchical meddling • Charles I's failed to suppress Covenanters, contributing to outbreak of War of the 3 Kingdoms • During war, English Parliament's treaty of alliance with Scottish Covenanters- the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643- was key feature of positive change in fortunes of king's enemies <p>Political challenge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles I's policies which took power and land from Scottish nobles • King did not visit Scotland until 1633 when he was crowned there • Appointed bishops rather than nobles to Scottish Privy Council • John Spottiswoode appointed Chancellor, first non-secular official in this position since Reformation • Charles I gave increasing power to bishops, undermining status of Scottish nobility • Stuart notion of Divine Right of Kings was brought to an end by Scots opposition to Charles I's attempts to impose his will on Scottish people <p>Any other relevant factors.</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
5	<p>The candidate evaluates how important the role of the Army was in the failure to find an alternative form of government between 1649 and 1658, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The role of the Army</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Army extremists pushed for greater martial authority. • Army officers formed the Council of State with the Rump Parliament. Extremists in the army opposed too great an involvement of Parliament in governing the country. • The creation of a military dictatorship from 1653 drew comparisons with the Stuart monarchs' martial law, as did the formation of the first Protectorate in September 1654 and the drawing up of military districts under the governance of major-generals during the second Protectorate from October 1656. • Parliamentarians resented the influence of the Army on constitutional affairs throughout the Interregnum. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Legacy of Civil War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The civil war was deeply divisive of society, and caused lasting bitterness, as well as causing high casualties and destruction of property. Royalist exiles intrigued for a return to power, while parliament's supporters feared plots everywhere. This engendered an atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust which intensified tension and made compromise more difficult. • All of the pre-Civil War problems such as religious, political, legal and economic issues, plus additional foreign policy issues, meant that Cromwell was always going to encounter difficulties. <p>The effects of execution of the king</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the execution of Charles I in 1649, the Council of State abolished the monarchy and declared a Republic, or Commonwealth. Previously problems could be tackled by monarch and Parliament. However, now there was no check on Parliamentary power. • Royalists accused Cromwell of regicide and refused to acknowledge his authority. • In Scotland, Charles II was crowned king and some of his supporters wanted him to ascend the throne in England also. Without a king, Cromwell ruled on his own for two different periods during the Interregnum, drawing comparisons with Charles I's eleven year tyranny. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
5	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The effects of execution of the king</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the execution of Charles I in 1649, the Council of State abolished the monarchy and declared a Republic, or Commonwealth. Previously problems could be tackled by monarch and Parliament. However, now there was no check on Parliamentary power. • Royalists accused Cromwell of regicide and refused to acknowledge his authority. • In Scotland, Charles II was crowned king and some of his supporters wanted him to ascend the throne in England also. Without a king, Cromwell ruled on his own for two different periods during the Interregnum, drawing comparisons with Charles I's eleven year tyranny. <p>Cromwell's dominance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cromwell dominated politics and was in a unique position to influence the direction of the country. However, he was a contrary character, who espoused democratic principles but acted in a dictatorial manner, as he knew an elected government would contain his enemies and could lead to independence for Scotland and Ireland. His roots were in Parliament but his rise to the rank of general during the Civil War meant that he favoured the military during the Interregnum. • He was naturally conservative, but many of his policies were ahead of time, such as relief for the poor and the insane during the Barebones Parliament. Cromwell was a Puritan but passed progressive reforms, such as civil marriages, which horrified many. • He was heavily preoccupied with foreign matters early on in the Interregnum, relied heavily on the Army, ignored Parliamentary concerns and suffered from the absence of a monarch to act as a check on his actions such as passing unpopular legislation <p>The role of Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rump Parliament consisted of MPs who had failed to avert Civil War in 1642 and who now had to address the same problems in 1649. Puritans amongst them were keen on church reform and viewed this as their priority. Parliament was opposed to the role of the Army, and wanted to have a greater say in drawing up the constitution. • Quarrels between MPs and army officers were a feature of the Interregnum. Parliament stood in the way of toleration and thus prevented religious wounds healing. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
5	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Unpopular legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Treason Law and Censorship Law were introduced in 1649. In 1650 the Oath of Allegiance was imposed for all men over 18. He abolished the High Court in 1654 which caused a backlog of 23,000 cases. • The Barebones Parliament consisted of many well-intentioned but inexperienced figures who proved incapable of using power effectively; it was accused of introducing too many reforms in too short a space of time. The constitution was drawn up solely by army officers which drew further criticism. Roman Catholics and Anglicans were excluded from voting by the First Protectorate, which also introduced strict Moral Codes that curtailed popular forms of entertainment and enforced the Sabbath. • The Commission of Triers and Committee of Ejectors, who oversaw the appointment of clergymen and schoolmasters, proved unpopular with the church. • A 10% land tax was resented by the aristocracy. Taxation in general increased to fund wars with Spain. • Cromwell's approval of his son Richard as his successor led many to feel that Cromwell viewed himself as a monarchical figure. <p>Foreign policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faced with possible invasion, Cromwell was forced to fight several battles to control Scotland. • He had to put down rebellions in Ireland by Royalists and Catholics brutally, which caused further resentment and hostility. • War was waged on Holland to enforce the Navigation Acts. In the mid-1650s war with Spain caused increased taxes. • Distractions caused by foreign affairs may have led to social issues such as coal shortages in the winter of 1652-3 not being addressed appropriately and therefore increasing instability in England. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
6	<p>The candidate assesses the success of the Revolution Settlement in addressing the key issues between Crown and Parliament, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Religion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before 1688 the Crown dictated the religious status of the country. After the Settlement, hundreds of High Anglicans were expelled from their posts because they refused to recognise the authority of William III. The Toleration Act of 1689 was passed which provided for free public worship for all except Roman Catholics and Unitarians. Roman Catholics were still ineligible for elected posts in towns or Parliament. Parliament now held more sway in religious matters. However the monarch still enjoyed political advantages of being head of the church. <p>Finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the time of James I and Charles I the monarchy could exist financially independently of Parliament. Now this was impossible. The king and queen were granted £700,000 for court expenses in 1689, and from then on Parliament voted to give the Crown money annually as part of the Civil List system. A procedure of audit was established for MPs to check the expenditure of the monarch. Fiscal power was now in the hands of the House of Commons. However the monarch would not have to make the unpopular moves of raising taxes himself from now on. <p>Legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stuart monarchs had abused the legal system and the courts. The legal settlement established Parliamentary control over these areas, and later the Act of Settlement of 1701 stated that judges could only be removed from their positions if Parliament demanded this. From now on ministers impeached by the House of Commons could not be pardoned by the Crown. In 1695 the Law of Treason was altered to give defendants the right to be given a copy of the indictment against them, the right to be defended by Counsel, and to be able to call witnesses in their defence. An act of treason needed two witnesses against the defendant instead of one as previously. Parliament was now enforcing its own control over judicial procedure. However monarchs could still appoint judges who might be favourable to them. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
6	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the days before the Civil War, Stuart monarchs had been able to rule without Parliament and curtail Parliamentary freedom of speech. The Revolution Settlement, however, provided for another Triennial Act in 1694, which was intended to keep MPs more closely in touch with public opinion. In addition, the Licensing Act was repealed in 1695, removing restrictions on the freedom of the press to report Parliamentary criticism of the Crown. • William and Mary had to agree to the Bill of Rights before they were given the throne, legalising the new relationship between Crown and Parliament. This ensured that no future king or queen could attempt absolutism. Members of Parliament could now speak freely when voicing their opinion of the monarch. However, the monarch could still dismiss Parliament at will. <p>The succession</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the Settlement, monarchs approved their own successors. The Bill of Rights declared that no Roman Catholic could become king or queen. Later, the Act of Settlement of 1701 stated that if William and Mary had no heirs the throne would pass to Sophia of Hanover, Protestant daughter of Elizabeth of Bohemia, sister of Charles I. The Act said that all future monarchs should be members of the Church of England. Parliament now governed the question of who ascended the throne. <p>Scotland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Claim of Right asserted that James had been deposed; Parliament gave the Crown to William and Mary ie power flowed upwards from the people. • The Settlement confirmed the position of the Kirk in Scotland as the Presbyterian Church. • The abolition of the Committee of the Articles gave the Scottish Parliament a much greater share in the government of Scotland. <p>Ireland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roman Catholics in Ireland had been persecuted by monarchs in the past. The Settlement stated that Roman Catholics would enjoy the same freedoms as they had done under Charles II, although this promise was broken by the Penal Laws of 1693-94 which excluded Roman Catholics from the learned professions and elected positions. Soldiers who had fought for James II against William's troops in 1690 were allowed to flee to France. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
6	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The status of the army</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles I had been able to raise an army in 1642. The Revolution Settlement meant that Parliament gained partial control of the army. The monarch was not given enough money to maintain a standing army. The Mutiny Act of 1689 legalised the army, and this act had to be passed annually by Parliament, which forced the king to summon Parliament in order to do so. Royal authority over military matters had now passed to the House of Commons. <p>Loopholes in the Settlement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the Revolution Settlement handed a lot of power from the Crown to Parliament, there were loopholes in the agreement which meant the monarch still held executive power and controlled foreign policy, declaring war and signing treaties. The monarch was still the source of patronage in the army and navy. The monarch still created peers, and could therefore control the House of Lords. The Revolution Settlement, therefore, did not completely hand over power to Parliament. It was a compromise which acted as a halfway-house between Crown and Parliament, and government business was negotiated and conducted between the two. <p>Any other relevant factors.</p>	

The Atlantic Slave Trade

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
7	<p>The candidate assesses the importance of the slave trade to the development of the British economy in the 18th century, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Evidence that the Slave Trade was important</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of the slave trade to the development of the economy: financial, commercial, legal and insurance institutions emerged to support the activities of the slave traders. Slave traders became bankers and many new businesses were financed by profits made from slave trading. • The slave trade played an important role in providing British industry with access to raw materials and this contributed to the increased production of manufactured goods. • Ports such as London, Bristol and Liverpool prospered as a direct result of involvement in the slave trade; other ports such as Glasgow profited from trade with the colonies. Thousands of jobs were created in Britain supplying goods and services to slave traders. • Liverpool became a major centre for shipbuilding largely as a result of the trade. • Manchester exported large percentage of cotton goods to Africa. • The slave trade was important to the economic prosperity and well-being of the colonies. • Investment from the Slave trade went into the Welsh Slate Industry. • The slave trade was an important training ground for British seamen, providing experienced crews for the merchant marine and the Royal Navy. • Wealth generated by the slave trade meant that domestic taxes could be kept low. • Argument that the slave trade was the vital factor in Britain's industrialisation was put forward in Williams' Capitalism and Slavery thesis. <p>Evidence that other factors were important</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in agriculture: these created an agricultural surplus which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fed an expanding population - produced a labour force in the towns for use in factories - created a financial surplus for investment in industry and infrastructure. • Technological innovation: development of water and steam power; new machinery; transport changes. • Mineral and energy resources, particularly iron and coal. • Political stability. • Much of the profits of slavery were dissipated in conspicuous consumption eg landed estates. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
8	<p>The candidate assesses the extent to which African Societies benefited from the slave trade, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Development of slave based states and economies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africans could become slaves as punishment for a crime, as payment for a family debt, or most commonly of all, by being captured as prisoners of war. With the arrival of European and American ships offering trading goods in exchange for captives, Africans had an added incentive to enslave each other, often by abducting unfortunate victims. • Some societies preyed on others to obtain captives in exchange for European firearms, in the belief that if they did not acquire firearms in this way to protect themselves, they would be attacked and captured by their rivals and enemies who did possess such weapons. This led to the growth of states such as Dahomey whose raison d'être was the slave trade. <p>Destruction of society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rich and powerful Africans were able to demand a variety of consumer goods and in some places even gold for captives, who may have been acquired through warfare or by other means, initially without massive disruption to African societies. • By the end of 17th century European demand for African captives, particularly for the sugar plantations in the Americas, became so great that they could only be acquired through initiating raiding and warfare; large areas of Africa were devastated and societies disintegrated. • It is estimated that around 10 million people were transported from Africa over the eighteenth century. This was a huge drain on the most productive and economically active sections of the population and this led to economic dislocation and falls in production of food and other goods. <p>Slave sellers and European 'factories' on West African Coast</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europeans seldom ventured inland to capture the millions of people who were transported from Africa as captives. In the areas where slavery was not practised, such as among the Xhosa people of southern Africa, European slave ship captains were unable to buy African captives. • Development of European 'factories' on coast to control the slave trade. <p>Development of foreign colonies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Africa was impoverished by its relationship with Europe while the human and other resources that were taken from Africa contributed to the economic development and wealth of Europe and the European colonies in the New World. The transatlantic trade also created the conditions for the subsequent colonial conquest of Africa by the European powers. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
8	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Role played by African societies in continuing the trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African slave sellers grew wealthy by selling African captives to European traders on the coast. They were able to deal on equal terms with European traders who built 'factories' on the West African coast to house captives before selling them onto the slave ship captains who in turn transported the captives to the colonies of the New World. • On the African side, the slave trade was generally the business of rulers or wealthy and powerful merchants, concerned with their own selfish or narrow interests, rather than those of the continent. At that time, there was no concept of being African - identity and loyalty were based on kinship or membership of a specific kingdom or society, rather than to the African continent. • States based on slavery, particularly Dahomey, grew in power and influence. <p>Other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
9	<p>The candidate evaluates the extent to which the decline in economic importance of slavery resulted in abolition of the Slave Trade, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The decline in the economic importance of slavery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects of wars with France – slave trade declined by two-thirds as it was seen as harming the national interest in time of war. • The slave trade had become less important in economic terms – there was no longer a need for large numbers of slaves to be imported to the British colonies. • There was a world over-supply of sugar and British merchants had difficulties re-exporting it. <p>Other factors</p> <p>The religious revival</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The religious revival of the late eighteenth century was at the heart of the anti-slavery movement. Many of the early leaders particularly were Quakers. The revival also took on board humanitarian considerations. <p>The role of Wilberforce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilberforce put forward the arguments of the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in Parliament for eighteen years. • Wilberforce’s speeches in Parliament were graphic and appealing. • Wilberforce’s Christian faith had led him to become interested in social reform and link the issues of factory reform in Britain and the need to abolish slavery and the slave trade within the British Empire. • Wilberforce was prepared to work with other abolitionists to achieve his aims, including the Quakers, Thomas Clarkson and Olaudah Equiano. <p>The effects of slave resistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful slave rebellion in Saint-Domingue led to an exaggerated, general fear of slave revolts. There was an argument that if conditions were not ameliorated by, for example, the abolition of the slave trade, further revolts would follow. Already on Jamaica a substantial number of runaways lived outside the control of the authorities. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
9	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The campaign of the Anti-Slavery Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Clarkson obtained witnesses for the Parliamentary investigations of the slave trade which provided Wilberforce with convincing evidence for his speeches. • Books and pamphlets published eg eyewitness accounts from former slaves such as Olaudah Equiano. • Campaigns to boycott goods produced by slaves in the West Indies such as sugar and rum. • Petitions and subscription lists, public meetings and lecture tours involving those with experience of slave trade eg John Newton, churches and theatres used for abolitionist propaganda, artefacts and illustrations eg Wedgwood pottery. • Lobbying of Parliament by abolitionists to extract promises from MPs that they would oppose the slave trade. Effective moderate political and religious leadership among the abolitionists influenced major figures such as Pitt and Fox; abolitionists gave evidence to Parliamentary Commissions. <p>Military factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napoleon's efforts to restore slavery in the French islands meant that the abolitionist campaign would help to undermine Napoleon's plans for the Caribbean. The Act banning any slave trade between British merchants and foreign colonies in 1806 was intended to attack French interests. <p>Any other relevant factors.</p>	

Britain 1851 – 1951

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
10	<p>The candidate assesses how accurate it is to describe Britain as a fully democratic country by 1918 using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Widening of the Franchise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1867 most skilled working class men in towns got the vote. • In 1884 many more men in the countryside were given the vote. • In 1918 most men over 21 and some women over 30 gained the vote. Finally in 1928 men and women over 21 were given the vote. • Undemocratic anomalies – plural votes and the university constituencies – were not abolished until 1948 <p>Corruption and Intimidation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Secret Ballot (1872) ended open voting • The Corrupt and Illegal Practices Act (1883) introduced limits to election expenses • The effectiveness of these varied; i.e. where the electorate was small or where a landowner or employer was dominant in an area eg Norwich. <p>Issues of distribution of seats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-distribution of seats in 1867 • 1885 Act created single member constituencies with roughly similar number of voters. • Finally there was another re-distribution of seats in 1918. <p>Widening membership of House of Commons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The property qualification to be MP was abolished in 1858. • Payment for MPs began in 1911, enabling working class members to sit. • Although the working class electorate increased by 1880s there was no national party to express their interests. The Liberals and Conservatives promoted middle, even upper, class capitalist values. • The spread of socialist ideas and trade unionism led to the creation of the prototype Labour Party – the LRC – by 1900 thereby offering a wider choice to the electorate, and a party directly linked to the aspirations of the working class. • As the size of the electorate grew, individual political parties had to make sure their 'message' got across to electorate eg development of National Liberal Federation, Conservative Central Office, Primrose League. 	20

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
10		<p>(cont)</p> <p>Access to information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education – in the later 19th Century there was a great increase in literacy and hence access to information on which to base choice. Also railways spread information nationally and were important to the growth of democracy. <p>Role of the House of Lords</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1911 Lords could only delay bills from the House of Commons for two years rather than veto them. They had no control over money bills. • In 1949 the two year delaying power of the House of Lords was reduced to only one year but the power of House of Lords (not reformed until 1990s) in law making still continues • The voting system is still 'first past the post' in UK. This is arguably undemocratic. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
11	<p>The candidate evaluates the extent to which the Liberal Government of 1906 to 1914 introduces social reform due to the social surveys of Booth and Rowntree, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The social surveys of Booth and Rowntree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reports of Charles Booth and Seebohm Rowntree demonstrated that poverty had causes such as low pay, unemployment, sickness and old age. These were largely outwith the control of the individual. • The extent of poverty revealed in the surveys was also a shock. Booth's initial survey was confined to the East End of London, but his later volumes covering the rest of London revealed that almost one third of the capital's population lived in poverty. York was a relatively prosperous small town but even there poverty was deep-seated. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Municipal socialism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the century some Liberal-controlled local authorities had become involved in programmes of social welfare. The shocked reaction to the reports on poverty was a pressure for further reform. • In Birmingham particularly, but in other large industrial cities, local authorities had taken the lead in providing social welfare schemes. These served as an example for further reforms. <p>Foreign examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany had introduced a much admired system of social security. This raised the issue whether Britain was no longer a major European nation. <p>National efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the 19th century Britain was facing serious competition from new industrial nations such as Germany. It was believed that if the health and educational standards of Britain's workers got worse then Britain's position as a strong industrial power would be threatened. <p>Fears over national security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government became alarmed when almost 25% of the volunteers to fight in the Boer War were rejected because they were physically unfit to serve in the armed forces. There was concern whether Britain could survive a war or protect its empire against a far stronger enemy in the future if the nation's 'fighting stock' of young men was so unhealthy. • Link between national security concerns and national efficiency concerns; financial or economic security 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
11	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The rise of the New Liberalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Liberals argued that state intervention was necessary to liberate people from social problems over which they had no control. New Liberal ideas were not important issues in the general election of 1905. Only when 'old liberal' Prime Minister Campbell Bannerman died in 1908 was the door was opened for new 'interventionist' ideas. <p>Party advantage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 1884 many more working class men had the vote and the Liberals had tended to attract many of those votes. Social reform was a means of appeasing this constituency. <p>The rise of Labour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 1906 the newly formed Labour Party was competing for the same votes. It can be argued that the reforms happened for the very selfish reason of retaining working class votes. <p>Any other relevant factors.</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
12	<p>The candidates assesses the validity of the statement that the social reforms of the Labour Government failed to deal effectively with the needs of the people, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Needs of the people identified by Beveridge as the 5 giants of poverty: Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor, Idleness</p> <p>Want</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1946 the National Insurance Act: consisted of comprehensive insurance sickness and unemployment benefits and cover for most eventualities. • It was said to support people from the 'cradle to the grave' which was significant as it meant people had protection against falling into poverty throughout their lives. • This was very effective as it meant that if the breadwinner of the family was injured then the family was less likely to fall further into the poverty trap, as was common before. However, this act can be criticised for its failure to go far enough. • Benefits only granted to those who made 156 weekly contributions. • 1948 the National Assistance Board was set up in order to cover those for whom insurance did not do enough. • This was important as it acted as a safety net to protect these people. <p>Disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • est. of the NHS in 1948 dealt effectively with the spread of disease • The NHS was the first comprehensive universal system of health in Britain • offered vaccination and immunisation against disease, almost totally eradicating some of Britain's most deadly illnesses • It also offered helpful services such as childcare, the introduction of prescriptions, health visiting and provision for the elderly, providing a safety net across the whole country: everyone, regardless of their financial situation, was entitled to equal opportunities of health care they had previously not experienced • NHS could be regarded as almost too successful. The demand from the public was overwhelming, as the estimated amount of patients treated by them almost doubled. Introduction of charges for prescriptions, etc. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
12	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform started by the wartime government: The 1944 Education Act raised the age at which people could leave school to 15 as part of a drive to create more skilled workers which Britain lacked at the time. Introduction of school milk, etc. • Labour introduced a two-tiered secondary schooling whereby pupils were split at the age of 11(12 in Scotland) depending on their ability. The pupils who passed the "11+ exam" went to grammar and the rest to secondary moderns. • Those who went to grammar schools were expected to stay on past the age of 15 and this created a group of people who would take senior jobs in the country thus solving the skills shortages. Whilst this separation of ability in theory meant that children of even poor background could get equal opportunities in life, in practice the system actually created a bigger division between the poor and the rich. • Labour expanded university education: introduction of grants so all could attend in theory. <p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the war there was a great shortage of housing as the war had destroyed and damaged thousands of homes; and the slum cleaning programmes of the 1930's had done little to rectify the situation which was leading to a number of other problems for the government. • Tackling the housing shortage fell upon Bevan's Ministry of Health. • Labours' target for housing was to build 200,000 new homes a year. 157,000 pre-fabricated homes were built to a good standard, however this number would not suffice and the target was never met. • Bevan encouraged the building of council houses rather than privately funded construction. • The New Towns Act of 1946, aimed to target overcrowding in the increasingly built up older cities. By 1950, the government had designed 12 new communities. • In an attempt to eradicate slums the Town and Country Planning Act provided local communities more power in regards to building developments and new housing. • By the time Labour left government office in 1951 there was still a huge shortfall in British housing. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
12	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Idleness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of unemployment post-war so the government had little to do to tackle idleness. • Increased direct government funding for the universities which led to a 60% increase in student numbers between 1945-46 and 1950-51, which helped to meet the manpower requirements of post-war society. This provided more skilled workers and allowed people from less advantaged backgrounds to pursue a higher education, aiming to keep unemployment rates down. • Labour government also nationalised 20 percent of industry – the railways, mines, gas and electricity. The government were directly involved with people employed in these huge industries. • This tackled idleness by the government having control which meant that employees were less likely to lose their job through industries going bankrupt and people were working directly to benefit society. <p>Any other relevant factors.</p>	

Britain and Ireland 1900-1985

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
13	<p>The candidate assesses the validity of the view that the decline of the Nationalist Party was the most significant impact of World War One on Ireland, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Decline of Nationalist Party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irish Convention failed to reach agreement, which weakened position of Nationalists. • Led to feeling British could not be trusted and Nationalists could not deliver. • Three by-elections wins for Sinn Fein gave impression they spoke for people not Nationalists which increased tension between Ireland and Britain politically. • March 1918 Redmond died which accelerated the decline of the Nationalists. Sinn Fein gained influence and popularity as a result. • Many moved from the Nationalist Party as they felt Sinn Fein was doing more for Ireland <p>Other factors</p> <p>Irish Attitudes to World War I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially war brought prosperity to Ireland – manufacturing and farming, low unemployment thus improving relations between GB and Ireland. • Propaganda – powerful Germany invading helpless and small Catholic Belgium so Ireland supported GB. • Ulster very supportive of Britain to ensure favourable treatment at the end of the war. • Nationalists and Redmond backed war to get Home Rule, urging Irish men to enlist. • Press gave support to the war effort. • Irish Volunteers gave support to help Home Rule be passed after the war. • Recruitment was successful in the south as almost ¼ million men join up. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
13	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Easter Rising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebels saw war as chance to rid Ireland of British by force. • Felt it was opportunity to gain independence by force as Britain had their troops away fighting the Germans in World War I. This greatly strained relations between Britain and Ireland. • Britain had to use force to suppress rebellion, such as using the Gunboat, 'Helga' to sail up the River Liffey and fire on the rebels in the GPO, thus distracting GB's attention and resources away from War effort, thus straining relations. • Strong criticism of Rising initially from the public, politicians, churchmen, as well as press for unnecessary death and destruction. 450 dead, 2500 wounded, cost £2½ million, showing that majority still sided with GB therefore indicating that there was not too much damage to relations between the two countries. • Initial hostility by majority of Irish people to Rising by small group of rebels, majority of people supported Redmond and the Nationalists Party. • Strong hostility and criticism by Dubliners to rebels for destruction of city centre. <p>Changing Attitudes Towards British Rule after 1916</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The secret court martial, execution of leaders over 10 days as well as imprisonment without trial and at least one execution without a trial saw the rebels gain a lot of sympathy from the Irish public, turning them against British rule. • These political developments meant a growth of sympathy and compassion for rebels who were seen as martyrs and replaced the initial condemnation of the Rising. • Sinn Fein initially blamed for the Rising saw a subsequent rise in support for them. • Catholic Church and business community became more sympathetic to the cause of independence. <p>Anti-Conscription Campaign</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irish opposed conscription and pushed people in protest to Sinn Fein who openly opposed it. • Caused the Nationalists to withdraw from Westminster • Sinn Fein and Nationalists organised campaign eg general strike April 23rd • Catholic Church, Mayor of Dublin drew up the National Pledge opposing conscription • Conscription was not extended to Ireland which Sinn Fein was given credit for. • Conscription campaign drove Sinn Fein underground where improved their organisation. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
13	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Rise of Sinn Fein</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposition to war very much a minority in 1914 but supported by Sinn Fein and Arthur Griffith (not powerful at this time), as well as Pearse, Connolly and their supporters and also a section of the Irish Volunteers. This damaged relations with Britain. • Release of rebel prisoners from Frongoch meant Sinn Fein's struggle against British Rule in Ireland gained momentum. • Michael Collins was building up IRB and Irish Volunteers when in prison. • Collins ready to encourage anti-British activity in Ireland on release. • Collins and De Valera improved Sinn Fein's leadership. • Opposition to Britain due to martial law, house searches, raids, control of press, arrest of "suspects" without trial, and vigorous implementation of the Defence of the Realm Act • Hunger striker Thomas Ashe died in 1917. His funeral became a propaganda tool for Sinn Fein. <p>Entrenchment of Unionism in the North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unionists' 'blood sacrifice' on the Western Front – expectation that this would be recognised in any post-war settlement. The rise of Sinn Fein was viewed with increasing alarm, as was the participation of the Catholic Church in wartime politics eg the National Pledge. <p>Any other relevant factors.</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
14	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of the divisions in the Republican movement in causing the outbreak of the Irish Civil War, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Divisions in Republican Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 caused a split in the Republican movement between pro and anti-Treaty factions over whether the Treaty was beneficial to Ireland or not. • Arthur Griffith supported the treaty; he felt it gave Ireland a voice and equality with England. • Collins supported treaty; Ireland has elected Government, whoever disobeys it are enemies • De Valera opposed it and felt it should be resisted even if it meant Civil War • Sean MacEntee opposed the treaty as did Liam Lynch and Sinn Fein who wanted an independent Ireland • The treaty was accepted by 64 votes to 57 by the Dail Eireann on the 7th of January 1922 suggesting that the Civil War started due to De Valera's own ambitions rather than due to what the Irish people actually wanted. • De Valera voted against the treaty and resigned as President suggesting that the Civil War started due to De Valera's own ambitions rather than due to what the Irish people actually wanted. • Some of the IRA units supported the treaty, whilst others opposed it. • Some of the anti-treaty IRA took over some important buildings in Dublin, eg Four Courts. • Division and murder of Sir Henry Wilson (security adviser for the Northern Ireland government) forced Michael Collins to call on the official IRA to attack the "Irregular IRA". <p>Other Factors</p> <p>Roles of Collins and De Valera</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collins claimed Ireland had its own, elected government, so Britain no longer the enemy • Collins defended the treaty as he claimed it gave Ireland "freedom to achieve freedom" • Collins claimed that the elections after the treaty show he has support of the people • Collins claims that the new state government cannot give in to the armed minority • De Valera refused to accept terms of the treaty as they were in "violent conflict with the wishes of the majority of the nation" • De Valera claimed that treaty meant partition of Ireland and abandonment of sovereignty • De Valera felt he should have been consulted before the treaty was signed • De Valera resigned as President to be replaced by Griffith and Collins became Head of the Irish Free Government • Collins and De Valera tried to reach a compromise to avoid war but none was reached. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
14	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The Anglo Irish Treaty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People like Collin’s and Griffith felt the Anglo Irish Treaty benefited Ireland whereas De Valera and his supporters felt the actual terms of the treaty were detrimental to Ireland. • Ireland to be “Irish Free State” to govern itself, make its own laws but remain in Empire, which was favoured by the majority of the Irish people. There was only a small minority who felt that this was not the case. • Governor General to represent King, Britain to remove forces but keep use of naval bases, which caused particular anger amongst those who were strong Republicans. • Trade issues were relations were settled, which to the majority was regarded as beneficial to the economic well being of Ireland. • Lloyd George threatened Irish delegation with war if they did not sign, which is what De Valera claimed was the main reason for the Irish Civil War breaking out. • Collins realised the treaty was his death warrant, De Valera used it as propaganda. <p>Issue of Partition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Ireland Act passed, split Ireland in two, 6 counties in North 26 in south, which many in Ireland opposed before the signing of the treaty and was used by opponents of the Treaty as the main problem with the treaty. • One of the main things the Republicans wanted was an independent Ireland, but also a complete Ireland, with no partition. • In Northern Ireland Unionists won 40 of 52 seats available, showing that they supported partition, but they always had, as they did not want to be separate from Britain. • Third of Ulster population were Catholic and wanted to be united to South, and so were unhappy with the treaty. • Twenty six counties in south had separate parliament in Dublin, which resulted in them being happy with the treaty. • Council of Ireland set up, to reconcile differences over partition in the future and therefore reduce the risk partition caused to potential violence. • The IRA refused to recognise the new Parliament in Belfast and resorted to violence as a means of resistance to it. • Sectarian hatred increased in Ulster, as the summer of 1920 saw 62 Catholics die in reaction to the partitioning of Ireland. • Ulster Special Constabulary, Special Powers Act, Local Government Emergency Powers Act were passed in the north to suppress Catholics as a result of partition being passed, which increased anger in the south which was predominantly Catholic. • In the South, the Government of Ireland Act was ignored; Sinn Fein won 124 seats unopposed. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
14	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Dominion Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under this agreement Ireland became what is known as a Dominion of the British Empire, which a minority in the south were opposed to, therefore leading to division and subsequently violence between those who accepted this status and those who opposed it. • Under Dominion Status the new Irish State had to three important things to adhere to • The elected representatives of the people were to take an oath of allegiance to the British Crown, which violently opposed by opponents of the Treaty like De Valera • A Governor General, which opponents did not like as they saw it as Britain still having an influence in Irish affairs, represented the Crown. • Appeals in certain legal cases could be taken to the Privy Council in London, which again opponents of the treaty disliked as it meant some important decisions were ultimately still being made in Britain. <p>Any Other Relevant Factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
15	<p>The candidate evaluates the validity of the statement that the British government policy of Direct Rule was the main obstacle to peace in Northern Ireland between 1968 and 1985, using evidence and arguments such as</p> <p>Direct Rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of reforms had followed on from the Downing Street Declaration, ie on allocation of council housing, investigate the recent cycle of violence and review policing, such as the disbanding of the hated 'B Specials' auxiliaries. • The British government, now led by Prime Minister Edward Heath, decided to remove control of security from the government of Northern Ireland and appointed a secretary of state for the province leading to resignation of Stormont government. Direct rule imposed. • Despite attempts to introduce some sort of self-rule, such as the Sunningdale agreement of 1973, which failed in the face of implacable unionist opposition and led to the reintroduction of direct rule. It would last for another 25 years. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Religious and communal differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Protestant majority in Northern Ireland belonged to churches that represented the full range of reformed Christianity, while the Catholic minority was united in its membership of a Church that dominated life in the Republic and much of Europe. These religious divisions made it very difficult for both communities to come together. • These divisions further enhanced by traditions embraced by both communities, such as the 'marching season', which became a flashpoint for sectarian violence. Also differences in sport, language. • Many Catholic political representatives refused to recognise partition and their views only heightened the nationalist community's sense of alienation and fostered unionist hostility towards the Catholic minority. • The speeches and actions of unionist and nationalist leaders such as Reverend Ian Paisley and Gerry Adams polarised views in the province, and emphasised the divisions between both communities. <p>Economic differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1973, the Common Agricultural Policy changed the decision making environment for food prices and farm economics, and employment in the farming sector continued to decline. Traditionally this sector had been dominated by the unionist community. • Discrimination against Catholic applicants for employment declined steadily during this period as Catholics in the province began to enjoy the same civil rights enjoyed by the population of the rest of the UK. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
15	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Hardening attitudes – the role of terrorism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paramilitary groups began to operate on both sides of the sectarian divide, while civil rights marches became increasingly prone to confrontation. • In late 1969, the more militant 'Provisional' IRA (PIRA) broke away from the so-called 'Official' IRA. PIRA was prepared to pursue unification in defiance of Britain and would use violence to achieve its aims. • Unionist paramilitaries also organised. The UVF was joined by the Ulster Defence Association, created in 1971. • Examples of terrorist activity: by the end of 1972 sectarian violence had escalated to such an extent that nearly 500 lives were lost in a single year. • PIRA prisoners protest at loss of special status prisoners leading to hunger strikes. Second hunger strike in 1981, led by Bobby Sands. Sands was put forward for a vacant Westminster seat and won. Sands and nine other hunger strikers died before the hunger strikes called off in October 1981. • Sinn Fein won the by-election following Sands' death in June 1983, These electoral successes raised the possibility that Sinn Fein could replace the more moderate SDLP as the political voice of the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland. • Indiscriminate terrorism meant Eire public opinion turned against PIRA. • In 1985 the violence of Northern Ireland's paramilitary groups still had more than a decade to run and the sectarian divide remained as wide as it had ever been. <p>British government policies – Internment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Prime Minister Brian Faulkner reintroduced internment i.e. detention of suspects without trial, in 1971 in response to unrest. Policy a disaster, both in its failure to capture any significant members of the PIRA and in its sectarian focus on nationalist rather than loyalist suspects. The reaction was predictable, even if the ferocity of the violence wasn't. Deaths in the final months of 1971 over 150. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
15	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The role of the British Army</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The so-called 'Battle of Bogside' in 1969 only ended with the arrival of a small force of British troops at the request of Chichester Clark. An acknowledgement that the govt. of Northern Ireland had lost its grip on the province's security. • By 1971 policing the province was fast becoming an impossible task, and the British Army adopted increasingly aggressive policies on the ground. • On 30 January 1972, the army deployed the Parachute Regiment to suppress rioting at a civil rights march in Derry. Thirteen demonstrators were shot and killed by troops, with another victim dying later of wounds. Appalling images of 'Bloody Sunday'; led to increased recruitment by Provisional IRA. • The British Army's various attempts to control the PIRA, such as house-to-house searches and the imposition of a limited curfew, only served to drive more recruits into the ranks of the paramilitaries. <p>The role of the Irish government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irish government's role in The Anglo-Irish Agreement, signed in November 1985, confirmed that Northern Ireland would remain independent of the Republic as long as that was the will of the majority in the north. Also gave the Republic a say in the running of the province for the first time. • The agreement also stated that power could not be devolved back to Northern Ireland unless it enshrined the principle of power sharing. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

The Crusades, 1071 – 1204

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
16	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of peer pressure as a reason for going on crusade, using evidence and argument such as:</p> <p>Peer pressure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pressure put on knights by their families to take the cross was at times severe. Noblemen’s wives tended to be keenly aware of the politics at court and had a role in influencing the decisions of some. • Stephen of Blois had married Adela, daughter of William I of England. It would have been unthinkable for such a notable knight not to go on the Crusade. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Religious motives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was generally believed that the Remission of Sins offered by Pope Urban was an attractive solution to the dilemma of knights. Salvation was a constant worry for those trained to kill. Urban successfully resolved the need to protect Christianity from the Muslim threat and the general desire to re-establish the pilgrimage routes to the holy lands. • The promise of remission of current sins was also a great relief to those knights worried about their eternal soul. Tancred’s biographer wrote about both his worry over this dilemma and his relief at Urban’s suggestion. • The mass appeal of the People’s Crusade shows the power of the belief that they were doing good and helping God. • Of the leaders of the Princes’ Crusade, Raymond of Toulouse, is often held up as an example of a knight riding to the defence of the Holy Lands. His decision to take Tripoli in 1100 casts a shadow over this interpretation of his motives. • In later Crusades many of the religious aspects of the Crusade are adopted and modified by the growing idea of chivalric codes. <p>The desire to acquire territory in the Holy Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of the great magnates on this expedition had intentions to acquire new estates for themselves. The motives of many of the leaders of the Prince’s Crusade have been put down to this. • Bohemond and Baldwin in particular showed little zeal in carrying on with the Crusade once they had acquired Antioch and Edessa respectively. <p>Seeking of fame and riches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some knights did go seeking glory. The Crusade had provided the solution to the problem of knights and their need for salvation. Killing was only wrong if you killed Christians. Urban indicated that the killing of a Muslim was a just act, and the equivalent to prayer or penance. • Seeking of riches per se was uncommon; land was the real source of wealth and power. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
16	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The sense of adventure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For some, the humdrum existence of 11th century Europe could be replaced by the excitement of the Crusade. Pilgrimages had always been seen as important, and the idea of this as an armed pilgrimage was very appealing. It offered a way out for many serfs from their lives in bondage, or perhaps a chance to see the Holy Lands. <p>Overpopulation and famine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many were forced to leave because of the lack of available farmland in an already overcrowded Europe. • Several famines have also been suggested as a possible motive. It was popularly believed that the Holy Lands were lands of plenty. <p>Any other relevant factors.</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
17	<p>The candidate evaluates how important divisions amongst the Crusaders were in bringing about the fall of Jerusalem in 1187, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Divisions amongst the Crusaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two factions struggled for power within Baldwin IV's court, those of Guy de Lusignan and Baldwin's close advisor Raymond III of Tripoli. In 1180 Guy married Sibylla, Baldwin's sister. Guy tended to favor an aggressive policy. • The activities of Reynald of Chatillon helped to destabilize the fragile peace treaty between Baldwin IV and Saladin. • Divisions amongst Knightly Orders: The Knights Templar, unlike the Hospitallers, were firmly in the camp of the Hawks (warmongers). They wanted nothing more than to carry on with the crusading ideal and rid the Holy Lands of the Muslims. Treaties and compromise were unacceptable to them. <p>Other factors</p> <p>The Death of Baldwin IV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baldwin IV, despite being physically weak, was an active politician. Even as a young king he was well aware of the different factions at court, and worked hard to maintain a balance of power in his realm. • Baldwin signed a much needed truce with Saladin in 1180, which allowed supplies to be traded with the Latin Kingdoms. • In 1183 he was able to prevent Guy from usurping his authority when he had recovered sufficiently from his disease to once again rule directly. • However. In the latter years of his reign, he struggled to contain the schemes of his sister Sibylla and Guy de Lusignan, and unruly Barons such as Reynald of Chatillon. • Baldwin died in March 1185, taking his strategy of non-aggression towards Saladin with him. He was replaced for a short time by his nephew, Baldwin V. However a short power struggle after the boy's death in August let Guy de Lusignan assume the throne, abetted by Sibylla. • His death meant that the factions that he had tried to hold together now became even more disunited. Raymond of Tripoli and Guy hated each other; Jerusalem no longer had a strong ruler to keep it under control. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
17	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Importance of Hattin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King Guy led the armies of Jerusalem to save Count Tiberius's wife as Saladin's forces had surrounded her castle. Tiberius himself had few worries about the safety of his wife. His fortress could have withstood a siege. Saladin's forces lacked the required siege engines to make a successful attack. Additionally, Saladin could not keep his disparate forces in the field for any length of time. Tiberius' advice to Guy was to hold his forces back to protect Jerusalem. • However, figures such as Reynald had persuaded Guy that to leave the Countess of Tripoli besieged would be un-chivalric and that Guy would lose support if he did not ride out. • The army could find little water to sustain them in the desert. Their only option was to make for Hattin and the oasis there. This was an obvious trap; Saladin surrounded them with burning brushwood and dry grass. Trapped on the Horns of Hattin, the Christian army were suffering from the sun and lack of water. • Eventually they were forced to attack before they lacked the strength to do so. The Christian horses were too weak for a prolonged struggle and their infantry were surrounded by Saladin's horse archers and cut off. • Saladin ordered the slaughter of all members of the militant orders, but Guy and many of his followers were allowed to surrender and enter captivity. • Without the army to protect the kingdom even the massive fortifications could not stand against Saladin's forces. <p>The lack of resources of the Christian states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Crusaders had sought to redress their military inferiority by constructing powerful fortifications. Without the army to protect the kingdom even the massive fortifications could not withstand Saladin's forces. • Even the combined armies of the Crusader States were not strong enough to successfully win a war, especially in the long run. It is arguable that it was inevitable for the Crusader States to fall to a united Islamic state. <p>Unification of Islamic forces under Saladin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saladin had managed to successfully unite the Muslims of Syria and Egypt behind his leadership. This effectively surrounded Jerusalem and left them with a very weak military position. • Saladin successfully used the idea of a religious war against the Christians to hold the separate Islamic groups together. • Saladin himself had his critics within the Muslim ranks, saying he was more interested in maintaining his position than defeating the Christians. It was seen by many that his stance on the Kingdom of Jerusalem was weak. After Guy assumed the throne and Reynald continued his attacks the pressure on Saladin to respond grew. This encouraged him to act aggressively. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
18	<p>The candidate assesses the validity of the view that by the Fourth Crusade of 1204 the crusading ideal was dead, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The Fourth Crusade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initial inspiration of the Forth Crusade had a strong crusading ideology behind it. Pope Innocent III was a highly effective pope. He had managed to settle the problem of the investiture contest with Germany, and hoped to sort out the issue of the Holy Lands as well. Innocent believed that the inclusion of medieval monarchs had caused the previous two Crusades to fail, unlike the first Crusade that was nominally under the command of Bishop Adhemar. This Crusade would fall under the command of six papal legates. These men would hold true to the ideal of the Crusade and not be bound by earthy greed of politics. • However, The Fourth Crusade has also been described as the low point of the crusading ideal. Hijacked by the Venetians, the Crusade instead became a tool for their growing political and economic ambitions. • While attacking Zara, Alexius, son of the deposed emperor of Byzantium, arrived with a new proposal for the Crusaders. He asked them to reinstate his father, who had been imprisoned by his brother, and if they agreed they would be handsomely rewarded. He also promised to return control of the Byzantine Church to Rome. The church was against such an attack on another Christian city, but the prospect of wealth and fame led the Crusade to Constantinople. • When the Crusaders discovered that Alexius and his father could not, or would not, meet the payment as agreed, the Crusaders stormed the city. The murder, looting and rape continued for three days, after which the crusading army had a great thanksgiving ceremony. • The amount of booty taken from Constantinople was huge: gold, silver, works of art and holy relics were taken back to Europe, mostly to Venice. Most crusaders returned home with their newly acquired wealth. Those that stayed dividing up the land amongst themselves, effectively creating several Latin Crusader States where Byzantium had once stood. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
18	<p>cont..</p> <p>Role of Venice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 1123 the city of Venice had come to dominate maritime trade in the Middle East. They made several secret trade agreements with Egypt and North African emirs, as well as enjoying concessions and trade agreements within the Kingdom of Jerusalem. Byzantium however, remained a constant rival for this dominance of trade and in 1183 Venice was cut off from the lucrative trading centres of the empire. • Venice's participation in the Crusade was only secured when the Pope agreed to pay huge sums of money to Venice for the use of its ships, and supplies as well as half of everything captured during the Crusade on land and sea. • Venice's leader, the Doge Enrico Dandolo, had sold the Crusaders three times as much supplies and equipment as required for the Crusade. The crusading leader, Boniface of Montferrat, found that he was unable to raise enough money to pay, and the Crusaders were all but imprisoned on an island near Venice. Dandolo's proposal to pay off the Crusaders' debt involved attacking Zara, a Christian city that had once belonged to Venice but was now under the control of the King of Hungary, a Christian monarch. Thus the Crusade had become a tool of the Venetians. • The Fourth Crusade's intended target, Egypt, was totally unsuitable from a Venetian perspective. Thus when the Pope's representative approached the Venetians in 1201 they agreed to help transport the Crusaders, hoping to divert the Crusade to a less friendly target. The final target for the Fourth Crusade was therefore determined by politics and economics. <p>Coexistence of Muslim and Crusading states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempts at peace between Muslim and the Crusading states during the reign of Baldwin IV, before his death and the fall of Jerusalem. • Also other examples, such as the treaty of mutual protection signed between King Alric of Jerusalem and the Emir of Damascus prior to the second crusade. <p>The corruption of the crusading movement by the Church and nobles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popes were willing to use crusades against Christians, such as the Albigensian crusade against the Cathar heretics of Languedoc (Toulouse and southern France) in 1209-1229. The Cathars did not believe in the hierarchy of Rome, all you needed was to be able to read the bible. This is only the first of many such crusades in Europe, seen as diluting the crusading ideal, ie killing Muslims. • Examples of nobles using the crusade for their own ends are all over the place, from Bohemond and Baldwin in the First Crusade, to arguably Richard in the third. The fourth crusade is littered with examples. 	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
18		<p>(cont)</p> <p>Effects of trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade links directly into the Fourth Crusade and the influence of Venice. • Pisa and Genoa both had a lot of influence in events during the Third Crusade, they both had favoured candidates for the vacant throne of Jerusalem for example and used trade rights as a bargaining chip to get what they wanted. <p>Any other relevant factors.</p>	

The American Revolution 1763 – 1787

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
19	<p>The candidate evaluates the validity of the view that disputes over taxation were the main reason for the outbreak of the American Colonists' revolt against British Rule in 1776, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Disputes over taxation</p> <p>Stamp Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This first form of taxation on colonies, in 1765, was objected to by colonists because they were not represented in British Parliament which imposed these taxes • “No taxation without representation” became familiar protest during this time • Act stated that official stamp had to be bought to go on any printed matter, and colonists subsequently refused to pay for this • Colonists stated that they already paid financial dues to British through Navigation Acts and other restrictions, and that they had their own militia and did not need to pay for the British Army to protect them • However, British said taxation would contribute to costs of Seven Years War and also pay for continued presence of British Army in America to protect colonies <p>Townshend Duties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After Stamp Act was repealed in 1766, these Duties, which were on glass, tea, paper and lead, were imposed in 1767 • Colonists challenged right of Parliament to impose duties that seemed designed purely to raise revenue • However, British insisted that duties be paid in order to maintain costs of acting as Mother Country to protect colonies <p>Other factors</p> <p>Boston Massacre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massacre occurred in 1770 • Although 5 working-class men died, including one black man, reports of 5 middle-class white men dying caused outrage amongst politically-minded colonists • Committees of Correspondence meant that news of Massacre spread quickly around 13 colonies • Acquittal of British soldiers led many colonists to fear for their personal liberty and believe that they would one day be enslaved by British • However Massacre was an incident which animated people mainly in New England area, something which later caused George III to voice his belief that problems in America were “localised” 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
19	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Punishment of Massachusetts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax remained on tea from 1770 in order to maintain British right to tax colonists • Boston Tea Party in December 1773 was expression of some colonists' frustrations at British policy towards them • The British response to the Boston Tea Party, in a series of acts starting in March 1774, known to colonists as Intolerable Acts – closing port of Boston, altering constitution of legislature of Massachusetts, billeting British troops in colonial homes, and suspending trial by jury in colony • Other colonists acted in sympathy with Massachusetts and showed unity at First Continental Congress in September 1774 • However, British spoke of punishments as Coercive Acts, which were an attempt to get colonists to see that acts of hostility towards Britain would not be tolerated <p>British intransigence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British policy remained largely unchanged after George III ascended the throne in 1760 • Britain retained an uncompromising attitude in the face of continued colonist protest and pleas for compromise. • Re-imposition of the Navigation Acts – after 1763 these were enforced by the Royal Navy after over 40 years of the colonists being able to disregard them during the Whig Ascendancy. • The Declaratory Act – despite the repeal of the Stamp Act the same year, this stated in 1766 that Britain had the right to maintain a tax on the colonists at all times. • Repeated speeches in Parliament emphasised the importance of retaining the colonies • Dissenters like Burke or Wilkes were ignored. <p>Rejection of Olive Branch Petition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • George III rejected the colonists' last attempt at compromise • 2nd Continental Congress had written appeal to king pledging its allegiance to crown and bitterness towards Parliament, yet appeal fell on deaf ears as George III declared colonists to be in rebellion • Many colonists started to consider independence as only means of changing relationship with Britain • However, petition was expression of loyalty to George III which masked many colonists' intentions to declare greater autonomy for themselves, regardless of king's reaction • George III rejected the Olive Branch petition, possibly as a consequence of increased colonist military activity, eg Lexington and Bunker Hill 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
19	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Influence of Thomas Paine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key British voice for colonists in 1770s was this republican writer. • Paine had attacked the notion of hierarchical monarchy in debating clubs in London and in revolutionary pamphlets in the 1770s. • Paine had met Benjamin Franklin in London and he assisted Paine to settle in Philadelphia in October 1774. • Paine believed he could further cause of American independence, and made republican speeches and met with notable colonists. • His revolutionary ideas were regarded as too radical for many, including Franklin, who favoured compromise with Britain. • His views were radical for his time, and people in Britain read his work out of fascination rather than because they agreed with him. • On 10 January 1776 Paine published 'Common Sense', a propagandist pamphlet in favour of American independence which sold 100,000 copies in the colonies, and more than that in Britain and France. • During the war, his writings continued to encourage colonists to keep fighting as Britain would one day recognise America's independence. • The popularity of his work demonstrates the willingness of colonists to expose themselves to his radical views. • It should be stated that Thomas Paine's primary goal was republicanism, but his was a voice of genuine dissent, reaching the educated middle-class and artisans. <p>Any other relevant factors.</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
20	<p>The candidate assesses the validity of the view that French intervention changed the whole nature of the American War of Independence, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>French Intervention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France entered war on the side of the American colonists and took the conflict to Europe. • Britain was forced to re-assign its military resources to defend itself and the Empire. • The French contribution to the colonists' cause took many forms – men, ammunition, training, supplies, uniforms, fighting Britain around the world. • However, France was not persuaded until February 1778 to make its alliance with America, by which time the Continental Army was already starting to make progress in the war in the colonies. <p>Dutch and Spanish entry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the Dutch and the Spanish entered the war, Britain's navy was stretched even further and it became increasingly difficult to focus on the war in the colonies. European nations now competed for parts of Britain's empire around the world. • However, the war between Britain and the colonists on land was not directly affected greatly by the Dutch and Spanish involvement. <p>Armed League of Neutrality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This grouping of Russia, Sweden and Denmark gave extra cause for concern to Britain, as they were willing to fire on any Royal Navy ships which interfered with their merchant fleets. • However, the League was not actively involved in the war, merely endeavouring to protect its own shipping. <p>Control of the sea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The battle for control of the sea drew massively on the resources of all countries involved and significantly drained Britain's finances. • However, the war at sea continued after the surrender at Yorktown, and the British recognised the Treaty of Versailles despite regaining control of the sea, suggesting the war on land was more significant on the outcome for the colonists. <p>World-wide nature of war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German mercenaries – Britain used over 7000 of these in the colonies. • Changing views in Britain – with the increasing European involvement, some Parliamentarians questioned Britain's ability to win a prolonged war. • Canadian aspect – the colonists had appealed unsuccessfully for Canadian support, which meant the British were not distracted by concerns about possible rebellion in Canada. <p>Any other relevant factors.</p>	20

Alternative Marking Instruction for Question 20.

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
20	<p>The candidate assesses the validity of the view that French intervention changed the whole nature of the American War of Independence, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>French intervention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Franco-American Treaty of Alliance in February 1778 was a turning point in the war. France contributed troops, ammunition, expertise and supplies to the colonists. • The strength of the French navy meant Britain had to spread its forces worldwide, thus reducing its effort in the colonies. • The entry of France into the war may have encouraged Spain and Holland to follow suit within the next two years. • The colonists had been holding off the British army for 20 months before the French entered the war. <p>Role of George Washington</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washington was an inspirational leader, a self-made Virginian whose choice as Commander of the Continental Army gave heart to many. • He had experience of the British Army during the Seven Years War. He fought guerrilla warfare effectively. He taught his troops to fire accurately from distance in open battle. • Washington managed his troops effectively, particularly at Valley Forge, and made key appointments such as Nathaniel Greene as Quartermaster General and Friedrich von Steuben as Drill Sergeant. His speeches to troops offered them the incentive of independence if they won the war. • Washington benefited from luck on several occasions, such as when incompetence led the British into traps or when the French arrived at Yorktown. <p>British inefficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On several occasions British generals did not act appropriately to orders received. Orders from London were misinterpreted. One example was Howe marching south to Brandywine instead of north into New England, thus isolating Burgoyne who subsequently surrendered his forces at Saratoga. • Petty jealousies obstructed co-operation amongst British military leaders. Changes in personnel holding high office hindered progress. • However, in many instances the British were forced into bad decisions by the tactics of Washington's army. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
20	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Local knowledge/people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fighting on home ground gave the Continental Army an advantage, as the colonists' knowledge of the theatre of war meant they handled the terrain better than the British. • Local people burned their crops rather than let them fall into British hands, reducing potential supplies for the British. • Distance between Britain and the colonies caused a delay in communications between London and the generals, with orders from Britain often overtaken by events by the time they reached America. <p>Any other relevant factors.</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
21	<p>The candidate assesses the extent to which the American Constitution addressed the issues raised by the experience of rule by Britain, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The experience of rule by Britain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the British Empire, colonists had been ruled by the King and the British Parliament, who together made key policy decisions, set laws and taxes, and enforced the law; there were no checks and balances. • Colonists feared the potentially tyrannical power of a monarch, and designed the Constitution to prevent any such future threat. • Branches of government were to be predominantly elective, to ensure the participation of the people. <p>Significance of the Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the colonists drew up their Constitution, they built in a separation of powers providing checks and balances within the political system. The Bill of Rights established liberty for individuals in states within a federal union of all states, and set out clear lines of authority between federal government and individual states. This would avoid central government exerting a controlling power over people's lives. • The hierarchy which existed under rule by Britain was altered by the Constitution, which stated that 'all men are created equal' and that everyone was entitled to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness'. Now people would be asked to ratify many of the stages within the democratic processes at state and national level. However, women and blacks were excluded from the franchise, and in reality only one-fifth of eligible voters turned out for national elections. <p>Executive: role of President</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive power was vested in the elected President, and his Vice-President and Cabinet. The President acted as head of state and Commander-in-Chief but would have no vote in the law-making process, although he could veto legislation. The President would make all key decisions and establish policy. Members of the Executive could be removed from office by the electorate or the other branches of government if it was felt they were not doing their job properly. <p>Legislature: Congress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative power lay in the hands of an elected Congress which was divided into two Houses, the Senate and Representatives. Congress passed laws and raised taxes, as well as having responsibility for international trade, war and foreign relations. No one in the legislature could serve in the judiciary or executive without first resigning from the legislature. Congressional elections were held regularly to ensure that Congressmen remained in touch with the people they served. 	20

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
21		<p>(cont)</p> <p>Judiciary: Supreme Court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judicial power was granted to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court acted as the highest court of appeal in the country. It also debated the legality of new laws passed by Congress. Supreme Court judges were nominated by the President and their appointment was ratified by Congress after a rigorous checking process. Appointees to the Supreme Court could be removed from their position if they acted improperly. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

The French Revolution, to 1799

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
22	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of the role of the bourgeoisie in the collapse of royal authority in France in 1789, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Role of bourgeoisie</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the Third Estate resented paying the taxation • Dominated the Third Estate representatives in the Estates-General. • Were outside the political process unless they bought a noble title: wanted access to power • Very attracted to ideas of a constitutional monarchy as advocated by people like Montesquieu • Provided the leadership for the revolution <p>Other factors</p> <p>The economic crisis of 1788/9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad harvests and grain shortages inspired unrest among the peasantry and the urban workers in Paris and in provincial cities throughout France, exerting critical pressures on the Ancien Regime. • There was less demand for manufactured goods, which led to unemployment increasing amongst the urban workers. • The nobility were increasingly blamed as peasants started to take political action. • The economic crisis clearly created an environment in which the Ancien Regime was struggling to survive. <p>Financial problems of the Ancien Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of exemptions the crown was denied adequate income. The privileged orders were an untapped source of revenue but it would require reforms to access i. • This created resentment amongst the 3rd estate • Exacerbated divisions that already existed between the estates • Tax- farming meant not all revenues were reaching the government. • By the 1780s France faced bankruptcy due to heavy expenditure and borrowing to pay for wars. • Government failed to gain agreement on tax reform. • This was arguably the biggest threat facing the Ancien Regime. The opposition which this generated not only led to Calonne's dismissal in 1787 but more importantly to the convocation of the Estates General in 1788. When it met in May 1789 the long-standing divisions between the three estates unleashed forces which culminated in the overthrow of the Ancien Regime. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
22	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Influence of the Enlightenment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Enlightenment encouraged criticism, and freedom of thought, speech and religion, and was seen as the end of man's self-imposed irrationality at the hands of the Church in particular. • Ideas of philosophers like Voltaire who attacked religion, Montesquieu who favoured a British system of government and Rousseau who put forward the idea of direct democracy. • Very much appealed to the bourgeoisie, who led the revolution. <p>The American Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This war contributed to the financial crisis which came to a head in France post-1786 but for many in France at the time they also represented the practical expression of the enlightened views of the Philosophes in terms of the rights of the individual, no taxation without representation and freedom from tyrannical government. The wars inspired many of the lesser nobility and the bourgeoisie to seek the same freedoms. <p>The political crisis of 1788/9</p> <p>The convocation of the Estates General in August 1788 sharpened divisions between the three estates which came to a head between May and August 1789. The Cahiers des Doleances revealed the depth of dissatisfaction with the existing order, especially among the bourgeoisie and the peasantry. The creation of the National Assembly, the abolition of feudalism and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen all contributed to a revolutionary change in French government, society and economy.</p> <p>Actions of Louis XVI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis was largely under the influence of his wife, Marie Antoinette who, although strong minded, failed to grasp the serious nature of situation and was also unpopular as she was Austrian. • Louis XVI's handling of the Estates-General contributed towards the start of the Revolution. He wanted to make reform difficult by making the three estates meet separately, in the hope that the First and Second Estates would vote the Third down. • This backfired: opposition to the King grew, the Third Estate refused to act separately, and many of the clergy changed sides, changing the balance of power. • Louis allegedly closed the meeting halls, which led to the Tennis Court Oath from members of the Third Estate. He later agreed to a constitution when the Third Estate representatives occupied the Royal tennis courts. • The King had lost more political ground than if he had just listened to the grievances of the middle classes and the Third Estate from the start. <p>Other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
23	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of the threat of counter revolution in bringing about the 'terror' in France, using evidence and argument such as:</p> <p>The threat of counter-revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of The Convention's major concerns at the start of 1793 was to eliminate counter-revolutionary activity which intensified particularly in the provinces after Louis' execution At this point the Convention was still controlled by the relatively moderate Girondins. • The Convention sanctioned a range of counter-revolutionary legislation such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the creation of the Committee of Public Safety; The Committee of General Security - Revolutionary tribunals to try opponents of the Republic and impose the death penalty if required and Surveillance Committees established in local areas to identify counter-revolutionary activity. • Thus, most agree that most of the essential institutions of the Terror were actually in place before the Jacobins – and Robespierre – came to power. The moderates in the Convention had set up the structure of the Terror by the spring of 1793. <p>Other factors</p> <p>The outbreak of war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The war put pressure on the Convention to execute the war against the Republic's émigré and foreign opponents as ruthlessly and as effectively as possible. The nation's resources were mobilized to this end. The early reverses raised alarms about sabotage and possible treason in the new armies. <p>The threat of invasion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initial defeats suffered raised the spectre of invasion. • External dangers France faced radicalised the revolution. It occasioned a witch hunt for enemies within. The war led to the concept of the 'nation in crisis. This had to be enforced, violently if necessary. • It was pressure from mass demonstrations in Paris which intimidated the Convention into adopting terror as 'the order of the day' i.e. a method of government control. This was more to do with the exigencies of the foreign and civil wars which were threatening the Republic at this point than with Robespierre's philosophising over the nature of the Republic and the role of terror within it. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
23	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Political rivalries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jacobins were one of a number of political groupings contending for power. Other groups included the Girondins. • The struggle became increasingly bitter with time. Similarly a number of other prominent individuals had sought to control the course of the revolution. Some had already died violently. The Terror was a legitimised means of the Jacobins eliminating their political rivals – ‘a revolution always consumes its children’. <p>The role of Robespierre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robespierre believed that the ‘general will’ of the sovereign people both created and sanctioned policy-making within the nation. The will of the people could only prevail within a Republic. Any individual who sought to oppose this was, by implication, guilty of treason against the nation itself. In such circumstances death – the ultimate weapon of Terror – was entirely appropriate. Hence Robespierre’s belief that ‘terror is virtue’ – that to create and maintain a ‘virtuous’ nation which enshrined the revolutionary principles of liberty and equality, it was necessary to violently expunge any counter-revolutionary activity. • Robespierre became a member of the Committee of Public Safety in July 1793 and came to control its operations. Until his own execution in July 1794, the Committee became the main instrument for the application of terror in defence of Robespierre’s ideal of a ‘Republic of Virtue’. During this period Robespierre sanctioned the use of terror against: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the monarchy and émigré opponents of the Republic eg Marie Antoinette executed - provincial counter-revolutionaries particularly in the Vendee - Hebertists, whose anti-Christian stance Robespierre found both distasteful and dangerous - Dantonists who challenged the authority of Robespierre and who were therefore (since Robespierre’s government represented the ‘general will’) guilty of treason. • With the imposition of the infamous Law of 22nd Prairial (June 1794), Robespierre was given virtually unlimited powers to eliminate opponents of his Republic of Virtue and during the period of the Great Terror in June and July 1794, over 1500 were executed. • Had Robespierre lived beyond Thermidor there is no doubt the death toll would have risen even higher. However, while Robespierre must bear responsibility for the intensification of the Terror during 1793-1794, the use of terror as an instrument of state policy was by no means confined to Robespierre. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
23	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Religious and regional differences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The uprising in the Vendee was supported by priests and former nobles. It also secured British support. It was brutally suppressed. Many women and children were drowned in the Loire at Nantes. • There were also demands in the south for greater autonomy. • Under the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, priests had to swear an oath of loyalty to the state. Many refused and became leaders of resistance. <p>Any other relevant factors.</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
24	<p>The candidate assesses the extent to which the peasantry gained most from the revolution by 1799, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The peasantry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In contrast to the Catholic Church and the nobility the position of the peasantry was in many ways strengthened by the Revolution. The ending of feudalism in August 1789 removed many of the legal and financial burdens which had formed the basis of peasant grievances in the Cahiers des Doleances presented to the Estates-General in 1789. • The revolutionary land settlement, instigated by the nationalisation of church lands in November 1789, had transferred land from the nobility and the clergy to the peasantry to their obvious advantage. It should be noted, however, that not all peasants benefited equally from this. Only the well-off peasants could afford to purchase the Church lands which had been seized by the National Assembly. <p>The impact on other sections of Society</p> <p>The impact of the Revolution on the bourgeoisie</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Revolution instigated a fundamental shift in political and economic power from the First and Second Estates to the bourgeoisie. • The ending of feudalism in August 1789 heralded profound social and economic change (eg facilitating the development of capitalism) whilst the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen later in the month did the same for political life. In both cases the main beneficiaries were the bourgeoisie. • Successive constitutions and legislative reforms throughout the 1790s favoured the bourgeoisie above all other social groups by emphasising the notion of a property-owning democracy with voting rights framed within property qualifications, whilst the ending of trade restrictions and monopolies favoured an expanding business and merchant class. • France had moved from a position of privileged estates to one where increasingly merit was what counted. It was the educated Bourgeoisie who were best placed to benefit from this profound change in French society. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
24	<p data-bbox="347 235 435 271">(cont)</p> <p data-bbox="347 304 616 340">The urban workers</p> <ul data-bbox="347 340 1278 745" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="347 340 1278 577">• At key points throughout the Revolution overt demonstrations of discontent by the urban masses-particularly in Paris-impacted on key events as successive regimes framed policy with an eye to appeasing the mob. However, any modest gains by the urban poor were short-lived. A decade of almost continuous wars in the 1790s had created shortages and inflation which hit the urban poor particularly hard. <li data-bbox="347 577 1278 745">• The passing of the Chapelier Law in May 1791, by a bourgeois-dominated National Assembly protecting the interests of industrialists, effectively banned the formation of trade unions and thereafter the Revolution brought few tangible economic or political gains for urban workers. <p data-bbox="347 779 1023 815">The impact of the Revolution on the First Estate</p> <ul data-bbox="347 815 1278 1321" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="347 815 1278 1048">• The Catholic Church was a key pillar of the Ancien Regime. The Upper Clergy (usually drawn from the ranks of the traditional nobility) enjoyed considerable wealth and status based on a raft of privileges and tax exemptions. These privileges and exemptions were swept away by the Revolution and the position of the Catholic Church within France by 1799 was far less assured than it had been under the Ancien Regime. <li data-bbox="347 1048 1278 1321">• The Civil Constitution of the Clergy (July 1790) polarised attitudes towards the place of the Catholic Church within French society and promoted conflict between opposing factions through the rest of the period to 1799. In November 1789 Church lands were nationalised, stripping the Church of much of its wealth. The net result of all of this was that the Church never regained its primacy within the French state and can be seen to have lost far more than it gained. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
24	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The impact of the Revolution on the Second Estate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aristocracy had enjoyed similar privileges and tax exemptions to those of the Catholic Church under the Ancien Regime. Advancement in the key positions of the State, the Army and, indeed the Church, depended more often on birth than merit. The traditional nobility monopolised these key positions and sought at all times to defend its favoured position. Again, the Revolution swept away aristocratic privilege even more completely than that of the clergy. • The ending of feudalism in August 1789 marked the prelude to a decade when the status of the nobility in France effectively collapsed. In 1790 outward displays of 'nobility' such as titles and coats of arms were forbidden by law and in 1797, after election results suggested a pro-royalist resurgence, the Convention imposed alien status on nobles and stripped them of French citizenship. • The Revolution brought in a regime where careers were open to talent regardless of birth or inheritance and the traditional aristocracy simply ceased to exist. Having said that, some nobles simply transformed themselves into untitled landlords in the countryside and continued to exercise significant economic and political power. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Germany 1815 – 1939

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
25	<p>The candidate assesses the validity of the view that by 1850 political nationalism had made little progress in Germany, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Opponents of nationalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-fifth of the population of the Austrian empire were German; the Austrian Emperor feared nationalism would encourage them to break away and join Germany; this would leave Austria weaker and cause other national groups in the Empire to demand their independence • In 1815 Metternich became worried about the growth of liberal and nationalist student societies. • In 1819 Carlsbad Decrees banned student societies and censored newspapers. • The following year the power of the Diet was increased so that soldiers could be ordered to stop the spread of new ideas in any of the German States. • The particularism of the various German states – autonomous and parochial in many ways. • Popular apathy – most Germans had little desire to see a united Germany. • France and Russia feared that a strong, united Germany would be a political, economic and military rival to them. <p>Supporters of nationalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberal nationalists – a united Germany should have a Liberal constitution that would guarantee the rights of citizens. • Cultural nationalists – unity was more important than individual rights and that what mattered was the preservation of German identity and culture. • Economic nationalists – unity would remove the trade barriers between states and this would allow economic growth and prosperity. • To encourage trade Prussia formed a customs union in 1818 that by the 1830s was called the Zollverein; the Zollverein helped nationalist ideas to spread. • Nationalist ideas were spread by philosophers, historians, poets and dramatists who influenced the literate middle classes and especially the students: Jahn and the burschenschaften movement; Wartburg in 1817; Hamburg in 1832; Young Germany in 1833; the Rhine Movement in 1840. • Fichte described ‘Germany’ as the Fatherland where all people spoke the same language and sang the same songs. • German poets and authors, such as the Grimm brothers, and composers such as Beethoven, encouraged feelings of national pride in the German states. • In 1830 anti-French feelings promoted ‘the watch on the Rhine’ and nationalist festivals such as Hambach (1832) also encouraged nationalist feelings. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
25	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Supporters of nationalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberal nationalists – a united Germany should have a Liberal constitution that would guarantee the rights of citizens. • Cultural nationalists – unity was more important than individual rights and that what mattered was the preservation of German identity and culture. • Economic nationalists – unity would remove the trade barriers between states and this would allow economic growth and prosperity. • To encourage trade Prussia formed a customs union in 1818 that by the 1830s was called the Zollverein; the Zollverein helped nationalist ideas to spread. • Nationalist ideas were spread by philosophers, historians, poets and dramatists who influenced the literate middle classes and especially the students: Jahn and the burschenschaten movement; Wartburg in 1817; Hamburg in 1832; Young Germany in 1833; the Rhine Movement in 1840. • Fichte described ‘Germany’ as the Fatherland where all people spoke the same language and sang the same songs. • German poets and authors, such as the Grimm brothers, and composers such as Beethoven, encouraged feelings of national pride in the German states. • In 1830 anti-French feelings promoted ‘the watch on the Rhine’ and nationalist festivals such as Hambach (1832) also encouraged nationalist feelings. <p>Attitudes of peasants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golo Mann wrote that most Germans ‘seldom looked up from the plough’. He doubted the influence of artists and intellectuals whom most Germans knew little or nothing about; nationalism attracted mainly the educated/business/middle classes. • But by the late 1840s peasants were demanding that remaining feudal dues should be cancelled by their German princes. <p>Political turmoil in the 1840s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade depression, unemployment and high food prices because of bad harvests led to revolutions throughout Europe. • In the German Confederation nationalists and liberals saw their chance; the rulers of the small states fled; elections were held to local assemblies and then to a national convention to create a united Germany; this convention or parliament met at Frankfurt. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
25	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The Frankfurt Parliament, divisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was the first serious attempt to challenge Austria's political power in Germany and Austrian opposition to the liberals and nationalists. • Failure of the Frankfurt Parliament – lack of clear aims and no armed force to enforce its decisions. • Nationalists could not agree on the size of a new Germany - should it include Austria and the Hapsburg lands and Prussia's Polish possessions? • Should it be governed by a King or be a republic or a mixture of both? <p>The Protestants of the North distrusted the Southern Catholics.</p> <p>The collapse of the revolution in Germany, 1848-1849</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frankfurt Parliament failed to satisfy the needs of the starving workers who had helped create the revolution. • Parliament had to rely on the Prussian army to put down a workers revolt. • Self-interest of German rulers led to opposition to the actions at Frankfurt. • Frederick William, King of Prussia, tried to take advantage of the defeat of the 1848 revolution to increase Prussian power to exclude Austria from the Confederation – the Erfurt Parliament. • Austria was still too strong in 1850 and was able to force Prussia to back down; at Olmutz it was agreed to return to the Constitution of 1815. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
26	<p>The candidate evaluates how important the attitude of foreign states was to German unification being achieved in 1871, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Attitude of foreign states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of Napoleon Bonaparte and France pre-1815-stimulated German nationalism. • Attitude of Denmark towards Schleswig-Holstein • Attitude Russia toward Austria after Austrian failure to intervene over Crimea • Attitude of Italian states in Austro-Prussian War of 1866 considered. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Actions of Napoleon III</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting at Biarritz secured French border while Prussia fought Austria • Napoleon III hoped for long war between Austria and Prussia • Napoleon III instrumental in ensuing armistice • Napoleon III and role over Hohenzollern candidature <p>The role of Bismarck</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bismarck's aim was to increase the power of Prussia by whatever means necessary. • Bismarck and his 'realpolitik'/diplomacy in the '3 wars' against Denmark, Austria and France. • Bismarck took the initiative, as opposed to Austria, in the war against Denmark; his 'solution' to the Schleswig-Holstein question. • Bismarck's skilful manipulation of events leading up to the war with Austria in 1866 plus his establishment of friendships with potential allies of Austria beforehand. • Bismarck's wisdom in the Treaty of Prague, 1866. • Bismarck's manipulation of the Ems Telegram to instigate a war with France in 1870. • Bismarck's exploitation of the weaknesses of European statesmen/rulers eg Napoleon III; mistakes made by Bismarck's adversaries. • Bismarck's skill in isolating his intended targets (diplomatically). • Arguments about the role of Bismarck: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Bismarck did not fashion German unity alone. He exploited powerful forces which already existed...' (Williamson) - '...it was he (Bismarck) who created the conditions which rendered possible the creation of a Great Germany.' (Hitler) - 'Bismarck's admirers often exaggerate the extent of the obstacles in his path.' (Medlicott) 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
26	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Prussian military strength</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance of military reforms of Moltke and Roon – creation of modern powerful army which Bismarck used. • Increase in army conscription time from 2 to 3 years • Introduction of breech loading guns like needle guns • Introduction of better systems of communication and new battle tactics <p>Prussian economic strength</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth in Prussian economic power – development of railways, transport links, roads, for example; importance of the Rhineland and the Saarland to Prussian economic development. Able to finance and equip Prussian army. • The Zollverein – the Prussian-dominated free-trade area; the significance to German political unification- the ‘mighty lever’ of German unification. • The Nationalverein – aim was the creation of a united Germany; composed of intelligent and economically important section of German society – businessmen; identified Prussia as leader of a united Germany. • Railway system facilitated swift mobilization of Prussian army to borders with Austria and France <p>Decline of Austria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1848 revolutions in German states – importance of Frankfurt Parliament/decisions taken regarding a unified Germany; Prussia was a potential leader; Austria was excluded from Germany (‘kleindeutschland’) • The decline in Austrian power and influence – economically and militarily – during the 1850s particularly. • Distraction to Austria of commitments in Italy. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
27	<p>The candidates assesses the accuracy of the view that 'Propaganda was crucial to the maintenance of power by the Nazis', using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Propaganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Nuremburg Rallies • Use of Radio • Cult of the Leader: the Hitler myth • Use of the Cinema: Triumph of the Will, the Eternal Jew, etc • Role of Goebbels <p>Other factors</p> <p>Success of Economic policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi economic policy – attempted to deal with economic ills affecting Germany, especially unemployment. • Nazis began a massive programme of public works; work of Hjalmar Schacht. • Nazi policy towards farming eg Reich Food Estate – details of various policies. • Goring's policy of 'guns before butter'. Popular once foreign policy triumphs appeared to justify it. <p>Social policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of the <i>volks-gemeinschaft</i> (national community) • Nazi youth policy. • Nazi education policy. • Nazi policy towards the Jews-first isolate, then persecute and finally destroy. • Nazi family policy – Kinder, Kirche, Kuche. • Kraft durch Freude programme. • A Concordat with the Catholic Church was reached; a Reichsbishop was appointed as head of the Protestant churches. <p>Success of foreign policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi success in foreign policy attracted support among Germans; Rearmament, Rhineland, Anschluss. • <i>'Much of Hitler's popularity after he came to power rested on his achievements in foreign policy'</i>. (Welch) <p>Establishment of totalitarian state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political parties outlawed; non-Nazi members of the civil service were dismissed. • Nazis never quite able to silence opposition to the regime. • Speed of takeover of power and ruthlessness of the regime made opposition largely ineffective. • Anti-Nazi judges were dismissed and replaced with those favourable to the Nazis. • Acts Hostile to the National Community (1935) – all-embracing law which allowed the Nazis to persecute opponents in a 'legal' way. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
27	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Fear and state terrorism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of fear/terror through the Nazi police state; role of the Gestapo. • Concentration camps set up; the use of the SS. <p>Crushing of opposition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opponents liable to severe penalties, as were their families. • Opponents never able to establish a single organisation to channel their resistance – role of the Gestapo, paid informers. • Opposition lacked cohesion and a national leader; also lacked armed supporters. • Lack of cooperation between socialists and communists – role of Stalin considered. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Italy 1815 – 1939

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
28	<p>The candidate assesses the extent to which the idea of nationalism was established in Italy before 1850 using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Supporters of nationalism</p> <p>Educated middle class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risorgimento saw 'patriotic literature' from novelists and poets including Pellico, and Leopardi. These inspired the educated middle class • Gioberti, Balbo and Mazzini promoted their ideas for a national state, this inspired nationalism amongst the middle classes. <p>Liberals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some liberals and business classes were keen to develop an economic state. Napoleon Bonaparte had built roads and encouraged closer trading. One system of weights, measures and currency appealed. <p>Popular sentiment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French revolutionary ideals had inspired popular sentiment for a national Italian state. • There was a growing desire for the creation of a national state amongst students; many joined Mazzini's 'Young Italy'. • Operas by Verdi and Rossini inspired growing feelings of patriotism. • The use of Tuscan as a 'national' language by Alfieri and Manzoni spread ideas of nationalism. • Membership of secret societies such as the Carbonari grew. Members were willing to revolt and die for their beliefs which included desire for a national state. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
28	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Opponents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austria Resentment against Austria and its restoration of influence in the Italian peninsula and their use of spies and censorship, helped increase support for the nationalist cause. However, any progress made by nationalists was firmly crushed by the Austrian army. Strength of the Quadrilateral. Austrians never left Italian soil. Carbonari revolts in Kingdom of Naples 1820 – 1821, Piedmont 1821, Modena and the Papal States 1831 all crushed by Austrian army. During 1848 – 1849 revolutions, Austrian army defeated Charles Albert twice – Custoza and Modena, retook Lombardy and destroyed the Republic of St Mark. • Italian princes and rulers Individual rulers were opposed to nationalism and used censorship, police and spies as well as the Austrian army, to crush revolts 1820 -1821, 1830 and 1848 – 1849. • Attitude of the peasants The mass of the population were illiterate and indifferent to politics and nationalist ideas. They did revolt during bad times as can be seen in 1848 – but their revolts were due to bad harvests and bad economic times and were not inspired by feelings of nationalism. • Position of the Papacy Pope Pius IX. Nationalist movement had high hopes of New Pope Pius IX, initially thought of as a liberal and sympathetic to nationalist cause. Hopes dashed when Pope Pius IX denounced the nationalist movement during 1848 – 49 revolutions. • Failures of 1848 – 1849 revolutions These showed that nationalist leaders would not work together, nor did they seek foreign help thus hindering progress. Charles Albert's 'Italia farad a se' declared that Italy would do it alone – she did not. Lombardy and Venetia suspected Charles Albert's motives and were reluctant to work with him. Venetians put more faith in Manin. All progress was hampered when Pope Pius IX denounced nationalism. Charles Albert hated Mazzini and would not support the Roman Republic. Austrian military might based on the Quadrilateral defeated Charles Albert twice – at Custoza and Modena, retook Lombardy and destroyed the Republic of St Mark. The French crushed the Roman Republic. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
29	<p>The candidate evaluates the extent to which the unification of Italy in 1870 was the result of foreign intervention, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Foreign Intervention</p> <p>Actions of Britain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain was involved in diplomacy over the Duchies. British naval presence helped Garibaldi. Britain refused a joint naval blockade with France to stop Garibaldi crossing Strait of Messina – crucial for Garibaldi's success. • Britain was first power to officially recognise the Kingdom of Italy. <p>Prussia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Italians made a secret agreement to help Prussia in the war against Austria in 1866. • The Prussian war against France gave Italians chance to take Rome in 1870. <p>Attitudes and actions of Napoleon III</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napoleon III met Cavour at Plombieres. The result was a formal treaty, January 1859. Napoleon promised 200,000 men to fight for Piedmont if Austria attacked. • War of Liberation 1859: French victories gained Lombardy for Piedmont. • Napoleon accepted Duchies/Romagna uniting with Piedmont. • Secretly, Napoleon accepted Cavour's invasion of Papal States to stop Garibaldi reaching Rome, allowing the Piedmontese to defeat the Papal Army and take the Marches/Umbria. In 1866 Austria handed Venetia to France who gave it to Italy. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Decline of Austria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austria had successfully regained control of Northern Italian states after the failure of the 1848/49 revolutions; however, she faced financial difficulties maintaining forces in the Quadrilateral. • Austria lost prestige amongst European Powers after her failure to get involved in Crimean war. • Austria faced difficulties with the growing economic and military power of Prussia. Napoleon III was keen to emulate his uncle and key to this was a campaign against Austria, now relatively isolated in Europe. • Austria was defeated at Magenta and Solferino by the French and handed over Lombardy. This war virtually excluded Austria from events in 'Italy' as the 'Italians' forced the pace of change. Events in the Duchies/Romagna were outside Austrian control. Austria was defeated by Prussia in 1866 and handed Venetia to France to give to Italy. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
29	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Rise of Piedmont</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development economically, politically and militarily <p>Role of Victor Emmanuel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King of Piedmont retained the Statuto – Piedmont became the focus for Italian nationalism. He appointed Cavour and made anti-Austrian speeches to parliament to antagonise the Austrians. • He took Piedmont to war – Crimean, war of Liberation, invasion of the Papal States and war against Austria 1866. • He became Italy's first king and his forces took Rome in 1870. <p>Cavour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernised Piedmont, set her on international stage; diplomacy with Napoleon III at Plombieres resulted in the secret treaty of 1859. Cavour provoked Austria into the 1859 war. His agents stirred up trouble in the Duchies/Romagna. He organised plebiscites after more negotiations with the British and Napoleon III. • He organised the invasion of Papal States following a secret agreement with Napoleon III. Following this Victor Emmanuel met Garibaldi at Teano – union of north and south – the Kingdom of Italy was proclaimed. Cavour ensured it was a limited constitutional monarchy led by Piedmont. <p>Role of Garibaldi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was a committed nationalist and championed idea of united Italy. He led the Garibaldi volunteers in the 1859-60 war against Austria. His military expedition resulted in Sicily and Naples being taken. • Mazzini wanted to make liberated Southern Italy a republic. The populace acclaimed Garibaldi as ruler, but Garibaldi himself remained loyal to Victor Emmanuel. After meeting the king at Teano, near Naples, he relinquished his conquests to Sardinia. Shortly afterward (1861) Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed king of a united Italy. • In 1862, Garibaldi led a volunteer corps against Rome, but the king, fearing international intervention, sent an Italian army that defeated Garibaldi at Aspromonte. Garibaldi was given a pardon. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
30	<p>The candidate evaluates how important propaganda was in maintaining Fascist power in Italy between 1922 and 1939, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Propaganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Press, radio and cinema were all controlled. • Mussolini was highly promoted as a 'saviour' sent by God to help Italy • Mussolini portrayed as heir to Caesar, world statesman, supreme patriot, a great thinker who worked 20 hours a day, a man of action, incorruptible. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Fear and intimidation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mussolini favoured complete State authority with everything under his direct control. All Italians were expected to obey Mussolini and his Fascist Party. • The squadristi were organised into the MVSN Milizia Volontaria per la Sicurezza Nazionale the armed local Fascist militia (Blackshirts). They terrorised the cities and provinces causing fear with tactics such as force-feeding with toads and castor oil. • After 1925-6 around 10,000 non-fascists/opposition leaders were jailed by special tribunals. • The Secret police, OVRA was established in 1927 and was led by Arturo Bocchini. Tactics included abduction and torture of opponents. 4000 people were arrested by the OVRA and sent to prison. • Penal colonies were established on remote Mediterranean islands such as Ponza and Lipari. Conditions for those sentenced to these prisons were primitive with little chance of escape. • Opponents were exiled internally or driven into exile abroad. The death penalty was restored under Mussolini for serious offences but by 1940 only ten people had been sentenced to death. <p>Establishment of the fascist state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nov/Dec 1922 Mussolini was given emergency powers. Nationalists merged with PNF 1923. Mussolini created MSVN (fascist militia) – gave him support if the army turned against him – and Fascist Grand Council – a rival Cabinet. These two bodies made Mussolini's position stronger and opposition within PNF weaker. The establishment of a dictatorship began: • 1926 - opposition parties were banned. A one party state was created. • 1928 – universal suffrage abolished • 1929 – all Fascist Parliament elected 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
30	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Crushing of opposition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberals had divided into four factions so were weakened. • The Left had divided into three – original PSI, reformist PSU and Communists – they failed to work together against fascists. • Pope forced Sturzo to resign and so PPI (Catholic Popular Party) was weakened and it split. • Acerbo Law passed. 1924 elections – fascists won 66% of the vote. • Opposition parties failed to take advantage of the Matteotti crisis. By walking out of the Chamber of Deputies (Aventine Secession) they gave up the chance to overthrow Mussolini; they remained divided – the Pope refused to sanction an alliance between PPI and the socialists. The King chose not to dismiss Mussolini. • Communists and socialists did set up organisations in exile but did not work together. Communist cells in northern cities did produce some anti-fascist leaflets but they suffered frequent raids by OVRA. PPI opposition floundered with the closer relationship between Church and State (Lateran Pacts). <p>Social controls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers were controlled through 22 corporations, set up in 1934; overseen by National Council of Corporations, chaired by Mussolini. • Corporations provided accident, health and unemployment insurance for workers, but forbade strikes and lock-outs. • There were some illegal strikes in 1930s and anti-fascist demonstrations in 1933 but these were limited. • The majority of Italians got on with their own lives conforming as long as all was going well. Middle classes/elites supported fascism as it protected them from communism. • Youth knew no alternative to fascism, were educated as fascists and this strengthened the regime. Youth movements provided sporting opportunities, competitions, rallies, camps, parades and propaganda lectures – 60% membership in the north. <p>Foreign policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mussolini was initially extremely popular, as evidenced by huge crowds who turned out to hear him speak. • Foreign policy successes in the 1920s, such as the Corfu Incident, made him extremely popular. He was also able to mobilise public opinion very successfully for the invasion of Abyssinia. • Mussolini's role in the Munich Conference of 1938 was his last great foreign policy triumph. • As Mussolini got more closely involved with Hitler his popularity lessened. His intervention in Spain proved a huge drain on Italy's resources. The invasion of Albania was a fiasco. The Fascist Grand Council removed him in 1943. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
30	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Relations with the Papacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lateran treaties/Concordat with Papacy enabled acceptance of regime by the Catholic majority. • Many Catholics supported Mussolini's promotion of 'family values'. <p>Economic and social policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fascists tried to develop the Italian economy in a series of propaganda-backed initiatives eg the 'Battle for Grain'. While superficially successful, they did tend to divert resources from other areas. • Development of transport infrastructure, with building of autostrade and redevelopment of major railway terminals eg Milan. • One major success was the crushing of organized crime. Most Mafia leaders were in prison by 1939. • Dopolavoro had 3.8 million members by 1939. Gave education and skills training; sports provision, day-trips, holidays, financial assistance and cheap rail fares. This diverted attention from social/economic problems and was the fascist state's most popular institution. <p>Any other relevant factors.</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
31	<p>The candidate evaluates the extent to which Bloody Sunday was responsible for the 1905 Revolution in Russia using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Bloody Sunday</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22nd Jan 1905 Father Gapon, an Orthodox priest attempted to lead a peaceful March of workers and their families to the Winter Palace to deliver a petition asking the Tsar to improve the conditions of the workers. • Marchers were fired on and killed by troops. • Many of the people saw this as a brutal massacre by the Tsar and his troops. • Bloody Sunday greatly damaged the traditional image of the Tsar as the "Little Father", the Guardian of the Russian people. • Reaction to Bloody Sunday was strong and was nationwide with disorder strikes in urban areas, terrorism against government officials and landlords, much of which was organised by the SR's. • The situation was made worse by the defeat to Japan in 1905. • There was the assassination of government minister Plehve. <p>Other Factors</p> <p>Discontent of Working Class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the start of the 1900's there was industrial recession which caused a lot of hardship for the working class. • The working class complaints were long hours, low pay, poor conditions, the desire for a constitutional government and an end to the war with Japan. • There was a wave of strikes in Jan 1905 with nearly half a million people on strike (10 times the number in the previous decade). • In October there were two and half million people on strike as well as demonstrations carried out. • Soviets were speaking for the workers and expressing political demands. <p>Discontent with Repressive Government and its policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was discontent amongst various factions in Russian society. • The middle class and some of the gentry were unhappy with the government at the time. • The middle class were aggrieved at having no participation in government, and angry at the incompetence of the government during the war with Japan. • There was propaganda from middle class groups, Zemstva called for change, the Radical Union of Unions was formed to combine professional groups. • Students rioted, and carried out assassinations. • The gentry tried to convince the Tsar to make minor concessions. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
31	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political groups did not really play a role although they encouraged peasant unrest, and strikes in the urban areas. • The Mensheviks had influence in the soviets and the Bolsheviks were involved in the Moscow Rising. • Russification: The National minorities were aggrieved at the lack of respect for their culture language and religion, and the imposition of the Russian language. • The National minorities harboured a great desire for independence or at least greater autonomy and began to assert themselves, such as Georgia which declared its independence. <p>Economic problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsening economic conditions such as famines in 1897, 1898 and 1901 had led to shortage and distress in the countryside. Urban workers conditions and pay also dreadful. • Economic recession between 1899 and 1903 had also led to growing unemployment throughout the Empire. <p>Discontent amongst the Peasants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The peasants had several grievances such as Redemption payments, high taxes, Land Hunger and poverty. • There was a wave of unrest in 1902 and 1903, which had gradually increased by 1905. There were various protests like timber cutting, seizure of lords' land, labour and rent strikes, attacks on landlord's grain stocks, landlords states seized and divided up. <p>There were claims that peasants should boycott paying taxes, redemption payments and refuse to be conscripted to the army.</p> <p>War with Japan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The war with Japan was a failure and humiliation for the country and moreover this was compounded by the heavy losses suffered by the Russian army. • The war was initially to distract the public from domestic troubles by rallying patriotism. • The incompetence of the government during the war made social unrest worse rather than dampening it. • Troops suffered from low morale after the defeat and were complained about poor pay and conditions. • There were some sporadic but uncoordinated revolts although nothing too major. • There were mutinies by troops waiting to return from the war and on the Trans-Siberian Railway. • In June there was the Potemkin mutiny although the planned general mutiny did not follow. • Generally though most of the troops remained loyal (unlike 1917). <p>Any other Relevant Factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
32	<p>The candidate evaluates the extent to which working class discontent caused the outbreak of the February revolution, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Working Class discontent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growing working class worked and lived in poor conditions, with long hours and poor wages as well as overcrowded accommodation. • Due to their poor working and living conditions the industrial working class were receptive to the new socialist ideas that were around. • The working class began to organize a series of strikes and demonstrations in 1917. Many of the working class were starving as grain was being given to the soldiers and much of it was not reaching the cities as the trains were requisitioned for the use of the army. • There was a lack of food made worse by the transport problems and the loss of agricultural land to the Germans and as a result in the cities there were long queues and bread riots culminating in International Women’s Day protest in Petrograd. <p>Other Factors</p> <p>Peasant discontent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peasant discontent over the land issue did not abate during the war years. When order began to break down, land seizures by peasants became common. • The war put extra strains on the peasantry with requisitioning of horses and conscription of men. This hit output. • The horror of Russia’s huge casualties was felt most among the peasants. <p>Impact of the First World War</p> <p>Military defeat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The war did not go well for the Russian armed forces and they suffered many defeats. Russia also lost control of Poland in 1915, which was a severe blow to Russian pride. • The Russian army lacked vital resources, including adequate medical care, and this led to high fatality and casualty rates. There were claims of defeats caused by incompetent officers who refused to cooperate with each other as well as communication difficulties. This led to low morale and desertions; the Tsar began to lose control and support of the armed forces. The generals forced his abdication at Pskov. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
32	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Economic problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The war was costing 17 million roubles a day and Russia had to get loans from Britain and France. Economic problems such as heavy taxes, high inflation and price rises meant that many were living in poverty. • The people had expected the war to be won by Christmas 1914 so they were war weary by 1917 and suffering from grief, anxiety and low morale. They wanted the war to end but they knew the Tsar would not agree to that and they became so unhappy and frustrated they protested and went on strike which led to the February Revolution as the army sympathised with them and consequently sided with them against the Tsarist system. • War exacerbated existing economic problems and showed the frailty of the Russian economy in dealing with a modern, industrial conflict. <p>Inherent weaknesses of Autocracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentration of power in the hands of one person: their character mattered • Great difficulties ruling such a vast Empire with its varied nationalities • Difficulties in managing change, especially political change demanded by economic developments. <p>Role of Tsar Nicholas II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tsar was seen as a weak ruler as he was so easily influenced by the Tsarina, Rasputin and his Ministers. At times the Tsar appeared to be more interested in his family than in issues facing Russia. • He was stubborn as he ignored advice and warnings from Rodzyanko and he failed to understand the severity of events in February 1917. • In September 1915 the Tsar took personal control of the armed forces, which left him personally responsible for any defeats. • By February 1917 the Tsar had lost control of the armed forces as well as the support and loyalty of the Russian people, which contributed to the February 1917 revolution. <p>Role of Tsarina Alexandra</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In September 1915 the Tsar left the Tsarina in charge, which was not welcomed in Russia as she was German. • Her relationship with Rasputin was viewed with suspicion. • His disreputable behaviour tainted the royal family. • His increasing political role led to opposition from within the ruling elite. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
32	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Political problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The propaganda of the Revolutionary parties helped undermine the loyalty to the regime amongst the soldiers and workers. Not a huge reason, but contributory. • Revolutionary Parties frightened the government in to repressive measures which encouraged revolution in 1917. • Failure to allow growing middle-class a meaningful political voice and role in decision making. <p>Bourgeoisie discontent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a growth of the middle class and they were becoming increasingly critical of the Tsarist regime:the Duma's had not given them the access to political power that they had wanted. This put into stark relief by the way in which the Tsar and the elite ran the war. • The development of the professions, commerce and industry resulted in a growing desire for change and modernization of the Russian political system. • Spread of education meant people were becomingly more politically aware and encouraged spread of propaganda. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
33	<p>The candidate evaluates whether the role of Trotsky was the main reason why the Reds won the Civil War, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Role of Trotsky</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trotsky had a completely free hand in military matters. • HQ was heavily armed train, which he used to travel around the country. • He supervised the formation of the Red Army, which became a formidable fighting force of three million men. • He recruited ex-Tsarist army officers and used political commissars to watch over them, thus ensuring experienced officers but no political recalcitrance. • He used conscription to gain troops and would shoot any deserters. • Trotsky helped provide an army with great belief in what it was fighting for, which the whites did not have. <p>Other Factors</p> <p>Organisation of the Red Army</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Red Army was better organized than the White army and better equipped and therefore able to crush any opposition from the White forces. • Use of ex-officers from old Imperial Army • Reintroduction of rank and discipline • Role of Commissars <p>Terror (Cheka)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cheka was set up to eradicate any opposition to the Reds. • There was no need for proof of guilt for punishment to be exacted. • There was persecution of individual people who opposed the Reds as well as whole groups of people, which helped to reduce opposition due to fear, or simply eradicate opposition. • The Cheka group carried out severe repression. • Some of the first victims of the Cheka were leaders of other political parties. • 140 000 were executed by 1922 when Lenin was happy that all opposition had been suppressed. <p>Disunity among Whites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Whites were an uncoordinated series of groups whose morale was low. • The Whites were a collection of socialists, liberals, moderates etc who all wanted different things and often fought amongst themselves due to their political differences. All of the Whites shared a hatred of Communism but other than this they lacked a common purpose. • No White leader of any measure emerged to unite and lead the White forces whereas the Reds had Trotsky and Lenin. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
33	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Unity of the Reds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unified political leadership • Unity of land controlled • Co-ordinated military action <p>Superior Red resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once the Reds had established defence of their lines they were able to repel and exhaust the attacks by the Whites until they scattered or surrendered. • By having all of their land together it was easier for the Reds to defend. • With the major industrial centres in their land (Moscow and Petrograd) the Reds had access to factories to supply weapons etc and swiftly due to their control of the railways. • Control of the Railways meant they could transport troops supplies quickly and efficiently and in large numbers to the critical areas of defence or attack. • The decisive battles between the Reds and Whites were near railheads. • The Reds were in control of a concentrated area of western Russia, which they could successfully defend due to the maintenance of their communication and supply lines. • Having the two major cities of Moscow and Petrograd in their possession meant that the Reds had the hold of the industrial centres of Russia as well as the administrative centres. • Having the two major cities gave the Reds munitions and supplies that the Whites were unable to therefore obtain. <p>Foreign Intervention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bolsheviks were able to claim that the foreign “invaders” were imperialists who were trying to overthrow the revolution and invade Russia. • The Reds were able to stand as Champions of the Russian nation from foreign invasion. • The help received by the Whites from foreign powers was not as great as was hoped for. • The Foreign Powers did not provide many men due to the First World War just finishing and their help was restricted to money and arms. <p>Propaganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whites were unable to take advantage of the brutality of the Reds to win support as they often carried out similar atrocities. • The Whites were unable to present themselves as a better alternative to the Reds due to their brutality. • The Reds kept pointing out that all of the land that the peasants had seized in the 1917 Revolution would be lost if the Whites won. This fear prevented the peasants from supporting the Whites. 	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
33		<p>(cont)</p> <p>Leadership of Lenin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of War Communism • By forcing the peasants to sell their grain to the Reds for a fixed price the Reds were able to ensure that their troops were well supplied with and well fed. • The Whites troops were not as well supplied and fed as the Reds troops. • Skilled delegation and ruthlessness <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
34	<p>The candidate evaluates the extent of divisions within the black community were the main obstacle to achieving civil rights before 1941, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Divisions in the black community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Booker T Washington, accomodationist philosophy, regarded as an ‘Uncle Tom’ by many. • In contrast W E B De Bois founded the NAACP – a national organization whose main aim was to oppose discrimination through legal action. 1919 he launched a campaign against lynching, but it failed to attract most black people and was dominated by white people and well off black people. • Marcus Garvey and Black Pride – he founded the UNIA (Universal Negro Improvement Association) which aimed to get blacks to ‘take Africa, organise it, develop it, arm it, and make it the defender of Negroes the world over’. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Activities of the Ku Klux Klan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racist organization formed in 1860s to prevent former slaves achieving equal rights. Suppressed by 1872, but in the 1920s there was a resurgence. • Methods horrific: included beatings, torture and lynching. • Roosevelt refused to support a federal bill to outlaw lynching in his New Deal in 1930s - feared loss of Democrat support in South • Activities took place at night – men in white robes, guns, torches, burning crosses. • The ‘second’ Klan grew most rapidly in urbanizing cities which had high growth rates between 1910 and 1930, such as Detroit, Memphis, Daytona, Atlanta, Dallas, and Houston. • Klan membership in Alabama dropped to less than 6,000 by 1930. Small independent units continued to be active in places like Birmingham, where in the late 1940s; members launched a reign of terror by bombing the homes of upwardly mobile African Americans. • However, their activities in the 1940s led to continued migration of black Americans from the South to the North. <p>Legal impediments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Jim Crow Laws’ – separate education, transport, toilets etc – passed in Southern states after the Civil War • ‘Separate but Equal’ Supreme Court Decision 1896, when Homer Plessey tested their legality • Attitudes of Presidents eg Wilson ‘Segregation is not humiliating and is a benefit for you black gentlemen’. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
34	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Lack of political influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1890s: loopholes in the interpretation of the 15th Amendment were exploited so that states could impose voting qualifications. • 1898 case of Mississippi v Williams – voters must understand the American Constitution. • Grandfather Clause: impediment to black people voting. • Most black people in the South were sharecroppers they did not own land and some states identified ownership of property as a voting qualification. • Therefore black people could not vote, particularly in the South, and could not elect anyone who would oppose the Jim Crow Laws. <p>Popular prejudice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the institution of slavery the status of Africans was stigmatized, and this stigma was the basis for the anti-African racism that persisted. • The relocation of millions of African Americans from their roots in the Southern states to the industrial centers of the North after World War I, particularly in cities such as Boston, Chicago, and New York (Harlem). In northern cities, racial tensions exploded, most violently in Chicago, and lynching -mob-directed hangings, usually racially motivated - increased dramatically in the 1920s. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
35	<p>The candidate assesses the effectiveness of the New Deal in solving with America's problems in the 1930s, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The New Deal: Aims Context of the victory of Roosevelt in 1932 presidential election after the inadequate response of Hoover and the Republicans to the Great Depression: that followed the Wall Street Crash. The New Deal is associated with Roosevelt and the Democrats who took a more interventionist approach to dealing with the economy than the Republicans. The New Deal aimed to provide relief for the unemployed: aid recovery of the economy and reform to create a fairer society.</p> <p>The First New Deal 1933-34</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch of 'Alphabet Agencies' giving relief and recovery in first 100 days of Roosevelt presidency: eg Federal Emergency Relief Administration [FERA], Tennessee Valley Authority [TVA], Public Works Administration [PWA] providing relief and work. • Economy Act sought to balance the budget • Economic prudence by cutting wages of state employees by 15% and spending savings on relief programmes • Ending unpopular prohibition to raise revenue and cheer people up! <p>The Second New Deal 1935-1937</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform to improve living and working conditions for many Americans through acts such as; • National Labour Relations Act ("Wagner Act") [1935]; protecting rights of workers to collectively bargain with employers • Banking Act, (1935) established the Federal Bank Deposit Insurance Corporation, that insured deposits up to \$5,000, and later, \$10,000 • WPA [Works Progress Administration] (1935) launched programme of public works across America. By 1938 it provided employment for 3 million men [and some women]. • Rural electrification [1936] provided loans to electrify rural areas of America • Social Security Act [1935] providing a state pension scheme for the old, widows, as well as help for the disabled and poor children. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
35	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Power of the Federal Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Deal increased role of the Federal Government in American society and in particular the economy. • Role of Government in strengthening the power of organised labour • Government role as regulator between business, labour and agriculture was confirmed by its increased intervention • Challenges to this in the Supreme Court • Opposition from State governments, especially in the South, employers groups forming Liberty League opposed to the New Deal. <p>Economic effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debate on the economic effects in terms of relief and recovery: they certainly helped in terms of providing basic relief. • Roosevelt's first term in office saw one of the fastest periods of GDP growth in US history. However downturn in 1937–38 raised questions about just how successful the policies were • Although it never reached the heights of before the Depression the New Deal did see a couple of positive results economically. Between 1933 to 1939 GDP increased by 60% from \$55 billion to \$85 billion; the amount of consumer products bought increased by 40% while private investment in industry increased by 5 times in just six years • However, unemployment continued to be a problem, never running at less than 14% of the working population. • The importance of rearmament in reducing unemployment and revitalizing the American economy was considerable, particularly after the mini-slump of 1937. <p>Confidence building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confidence building measures such as checking banks in 1933 to ensure they were well run and credit worthy.[Emergency Banking Act], and only allowing 'sound' banks to reopen. • By end of 1933 many small banks had closed or were merged. • Most depositors regained much of their money. • Role of Roosevelt and his 'fire side chats': over 30 from March 1933 • Roosevelt declared that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself" and his "fireside chats" on the radio did a great deal to help restore the nation's confidence <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
36	<p>The candidate assesses how far the Civil Rights movement met the needs of black Americans up to 1968, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Aims of Civil Rights movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were mainly pacifist and intended to bring civil rights and equality in law to all non-white Americans. • More radical segregationist aims of Black Radical Movements <p>Role of NAACP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work of NAACP in the Brown v Topeka Board of Education, 1954. • Work of NAACP in the Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955. <p>Role of Congress of Racial Equality [CORE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organised sit-ins during 1961 and freedom rides • Helped organize march on Washington • Instrumental in setting up Freedom Schools in Mississippi <p>Role of SCLC and Martin Luther King</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence of Martin Luther King and the SCLC. • Little Rock, Arkansas - desegregation following national publicity. • Non-violent protest as exemplified by Sit-ins and Freedom Rides. • Birmingham, Alabama 1963:use of water cannon:Reaction of Kennedy. • March on Washington, August 1963 - massive publicity. • Martin Luther King believed that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 'gave Negroes some part of their rightful dignity, but without the vote it was dignity without strength'. • March 1965, King led a march from Selma to Birmingham, Alabama, to publicise the way in which the authorities made it difficult for black Americans to vote easily. <p>Changes in Federal Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of executive orders:Truman used them to appoint black appointments, order equality of treatment in the armed services: Kennedy signed 1962 executive order outlawing racial discrimination in public housing, etc • Eisenhower sent in army troops and National Guardsmen to protect them protect nine African-American students enrolled in a Central High School:Kennedy sent troops to Oxford, Mississippi to protect black student: James Meredith • Johnson and the 1964 Civil Rights Act banning racial discrimination in any public place, Voting Rights Act of 1965: by end of 1965 over 250,000 Blacks newly registered to vote, Affirmative Action, etc 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
36	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Social, Economic and Political changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965 irrelevant to the cities of the North. • Economic issues more important in the North. • Watts riots and the split in the Civil Rights movement. • King and the failure in Chicago. • Urban poverty and de facto segregation still common in urban centres – failure of King’s campaign to attack poverty. <p>Rise of black radical movements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stokely Carmichael and Black Power. • Malcolm X publicised the increasing urban problems within the ghettos of America. • The Black Panthers were involved in self-help schemes throughout poor cities. • Kerner commission 1968 recognised US society still divided. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Appeasement and the Road to War, to 1939

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
37	<p>The candidate assesses the effectiveness of military threat and force in pursuing Fascist governments foreign policies from 1933, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Fascist strategies: use of Military threat and force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Italy's naval ambitions in the Mediterranean – 'Mare Nostrum'. • Italian invasion of Abyssinia – provocation, methods, and relatively poor performance against very poorly equipped enemy. • German remilitarisation of Rhineland – Hitler's gamble and timing, his generals' opposition, lack of Allied resistance. • Spanish Civil War – aid to Nationalists, testing weapons and tactics, aerial bombing of Guernica. • Anschluss – attempted coup 1934; relations with Schuschnigg; invasion itself relatively botched militarily; popularity of Anschluss in Austria. • Czechoslovakia – threats of 1938; invasion of March 1939. • Italian invasion of Albania – relatively easy annexation of a client state. • Poland – escalating demands; provocation, invasion. • The extent to which it was the threat of military force which was used rather than military force itself – eg Czechoslovakia in 1938; and the extent to which military force itself was effective and/or relied on an element of bluff – eg Rhineland. <p>German Rearmament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open German rearmament from 1935 • The speed and scale of rearmament, including conscription. • The emphasis on air power and the growing threat from the air. • By 1939, Hitler had an army of nearly 1 million men, over 8,000 aircraft and 95 warships. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
37	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Military agreements, pacts and alliances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The German-Polish Non-Aggression Pact between Nazi Germany and Poland signed on January 26, 1934 - normalized relations between Poland and Germany, and promised peace for 10 years. Germany gained respectability and calmed international fears. • Rome-Berlin axis - treaty of friendship signed between Italy and Germany on 25 October 1936. • Pact of Steel an agreement between Italy and Germany signed on May 22, 1939 for immediate aid and military support in the event of war. • Anti-Comintern Pact between Nazi-Germany and Japan on November 25th, 1936. The pact directed against the Communist International (Comintern) but was specifically directed against the Soviet Union. In 1937 Italy joined the Pact Munich Agreement - negotiations led to Hitler gaining Sudetenland and weakening Czechoslovakia. • Nazi Soviet Non-Aggression Pact August 1939 - Both Hitler and Stalin bought time for themselves. For Hitler it seemed war in Europe over Poland unlikely. Poland was doomed. Britain had lost the possibility of alliance with Russia. <p>Fascist diplomacy as a means of achieving aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims can be generally accepted as destruction of Versailles, the weakening of democracies, the expansion of fascist powers and countering communism. • Diplomacy and the protestation of 'peaceful' intentions and 'reasonable' demands. • Appeals to sense of international equality and fairness and the righting of past wrongs eg Versailles. • Withdrawal from League and Disarmament Conference. • Anglo German Naval Treaty 1935 - Germany allowed to expand navy. Versailles ignored in favour of bi-lateral agreements. A gain for Germany. • Prior to Remilitarisation of Rhineland Hitler made offer of 25 year peace promise. Diplomacy used to distract and delay reaction to Nazi action. <p>Fascist strategies: Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of economic influence and pressure, eg on south-eastern European states. • Aid supplied to Franco (Spain) was tactically important to Hitler. Not only for testing weapons but also access to Spanish minerals. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
38	<p>The candidate assesses the validity of the view that British foreign policy was a complete failure in containing the spread of fascist aggression up to March 1938, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>British Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain’s foremost aim was to preserve peace. This was this achieved. • Conflicts that did occur (Abyssinia, Spain) were on the periphery of Europe/the Mediterranean. <p>Abyssinia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mussolini’s plans for a new Roman Empire in the Adriatic, the Mediterranean and North Africa were a blow to British foreign policy in hoping to convert Mussolini into an ally. • Stresa Front (1935) initially seemed successful. • Hoare-Laval Pact – public revulsion to Franco-British connivance at Italian aggression led to Hoare’s resignation. • Imposition of limited sanctions on Italy alienated Mussolini, thereby driving him closer to Hitler, yet failing to save Abyssinia. <p>Rhineland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler was successful in remilitarising Rhineland – more as a result of bluff, clever timing and French/British weakness than German military strength. But Britain and France had known about Hitler’s plans earlier and did not plan to take action. • Hitler was successful in remilitarising Rhineland. He could now secure his western frontier against attack and turn his attention eastwards. <p>Naval Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Anglo German Naval Agreement (1935). This successfully limited German naval strength to 35% of British. • The Anglo German Naval Agreement (1935). Britain accepted that Versailles would no longer contain Germany. Britain bowed to inevitable, but Germany had successfully revised Versailles. • Although successful in ‘managing’ German Naval expansion, Hitler was successful in reintroducing conscription and rearming and by the late 1930s Britain’s potential enemies were rearming at a faster rate. • The growth of the Luftwaffe was a serious reverse for Britain. <p>Anschluss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anschluss took place bloodlessly. Austrians largely welcomed it. No conflict arose from this revision of a treaty that had already been revised many times. • Anschluss – although Britain claimed it was not a vital British interest Churchill argued it was. Either way, Britain could have done little to prevent it. 	20

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
38		<p>(cont)</p> <p>Non-intervention: Spain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spain – the Non Intervention Committee played a part in preventing the escalation of a civil war into a wider European War. Spain – Britain’s failure to enforce the Non Intervention Committee gave out signals of weakness to Hitler who used the SCW as a dress rehearsal for major conflict. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
39	<p>The candidate evaluates the extent to which the outbreak of war in September 1939 was brought about by the failures of British diplomacy and relations with the Soviet Union after Munich, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>British diplomacy and relations with the Soviet Union</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalin knew that Hitler’s ultimate aim was to attack Russia. • Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary was invited by Stalin to go to Russia to discuss an alliance against Germany. • Britain refused as they feared Russian Communism, and they believed that the Russian army was too weak to be of any use against Hitler. • In August 1939, with war in Poland looming, the British and French eventually sent a military mission to discuss an alliance with Russia. Owing to travel difficulties it took five days to reach Leningrad. • The Russians asked if they could send troops into Poland if Hitler invaded. The British refused, knowing that the Poles would not want this. The talks broke down. • This merely confirmed Stalin’s suspicions regarding the British. He felt they could not be trusted, especially after the Munich agreement, and they would leave Russia to fight Germany alone. This led directly to opening talks with the Nazis who seemed to be taking the Russians seriously by sending Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and offering peace and land. <p>Importance of Nazi-Soviet Pact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pact – diplomatic, economic, military co-operation; division of Poland. • Unexpected – Hitler and Stalin’s motives. • Put an end to British-French talks with Russia on guarantees to Poland. • Hitler was freed from the threat of Soviet intervention and war on two fronts. • But, given Hitler’s consistent, long-term foreign policy aims on the destruction of the Versailles settlement and lebensraum in the east, the Nazi-Soviet Pact could be seen more as a factor influencing the timing of the outbreak of war rather than as one of its underlying causes. • Hitler’s long-term aims for destruction of the Soviet state and conquest of Russian resources - lebensraum. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler’s need for new territory and resources to sustain Germany’s militarised economy. • Hitler’s belief that British and French were ‘worms’ who would not turn from previous policy of appeasement and avoidance of war at all costs. • Hitler’s belief that the longer war was delayed the more the balance of military and economic advantage would shift against Germany. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
39	<p>(cont)</p> <p>British abandonment of the policy of Appeasement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events in Bohemia and Moravia consolidated growing concerns in Britain. • Czechoslovakia did not concern most people until the middle of September 1938, when they began to object to a small democratic state being bullied. However, most press and population went along with it, although level of popular opposition often underestimated. • German annexation of Memel [largely German population, but in Lithuania] further showed Hitler's bad faith • Actions convinced British government of growing German threat in south-eastern Europe. • Guarantees to Poland and promised action in the event of threats to Polish independence. <p>The position of France</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France had signed an agreement with Czechoslovakia offering support if the country was attacked. However, Hitler could all but guarantee that in 1938, French would do nothing as their foreign policy was closely tied to the British. • French military, and particularly their airforce, allowed to decline in years after 1919. • After Munich, French more aggressive towards dictators and in events of 1939 were keen on a military alliance with the Soviet Union, however despite different emphasis on tactics were tied to the British and their actions. <p>The occupation of Bohemia and the collapse of Czechoslovakia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British and French realisation, after Hitler's breaking of Munich Agreement and invasion of Czechoslovakia in March 1939, that Hitler's word was worthless and that his aims went beyond the incorporation of ex-German territories and ethnic Germans within the Reich. • Promises of support to Poland and Rumania. • British public acceptance that all attempts to maintain peace had been exhausted. • Prime Minister Chamberlain felt betrayed by the Nazi seizure of Czechoslovakia, realised his policy of appeasement towards Hitler had failed, and began to take a much harder line against the Nazis. 	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
39		<p>(cont)</p> <p>Developing crisis over Poland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler's long-term aims for the destruction of Versailles, including regaining of Danzig and Polish Corridor. • British and French decision to stick to their guarantees to Poland <p>Invasion of Poland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 1 September 1939, Hitler and the Nazis faked a Polish attack on a minor German radio station in order to justify a German invasion of Poland. An hour later Hitler declared war on Poland stating one of his reasons for the invasion was because of "the attack by regular Polish troops on the Gleiwitz transmitter." • France and Britain had a defensive pact with Poland. This forced France and Britain to declare war on Germany, which they did on September 3. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
40	<p>The candidate assesses the accuracy of the statement that the Soviet Union effectively controlled Eastern Europe in the years up to 1961, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The international context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1955 - emergence of Nikita Khrushchev as leader on death of Stalin. He encouraged criticism of Stalin and seemed to offer hope for greater political and economic freedom across the Eastern European satellite states. • Speech to 20th Party Congress, Feb 1956: Khrushchev attacked Stalin for promoting a cult of personality and for his use of purges and persecution to reinforce his dictatorship. Policy of de-Stalinisation. • Development of policy of peaceful co-existence to appeal to the West. • Development of policy of different roads to Socialism to appeal to satellite states in Eastern Europe who were becoming restless. <p>Military and ideological factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer zone could not be broken up as provided military defence for Soviet Union. • Use of force and Red Army to enforce control in late 40s and early 50s. • Need to ensure success of Communism hence policy. <p>Domestic pressures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intention to stop any further suffering of Soviet Union in aftermath of WW2 made leadership very touchy to change. • Some economic freedoms were allowed, but at the expense of political freedoms. • Need to stop spread of demands for change. <p>Demands for change and reaction: Poland (1956)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riots sparked off by economic grievances developed into demands for political change in Poland. • On the death of Stalinist leader Boleslaw Bierut in 1956 he was replaced by Wladyslaw Gromulka, a former victim of Stalinism which initially worried the Soviets. • Poles announced their own road to Socialism and introduced extensive reforms. • Release of political prisoners (and Cardinal Wyszynski, Archbishop of Warsaw); collective farms broken up into private holdings; private shops allowed to open, greater freedom to factory managers. • Relatively free elections held in 1957 which returned a Communist majority of 18. • No Soviet intervention despite concerns. • Gromulka pushed change only so far. Poland remained in the Warsaw Pact as a part of the important 'buffer zone'. Political freedoms were very limited indeed. Poland was a loyal supporter of the Soviet Union until the 1980s and the emergence of the Solidarity movement. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
40	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Demands for change and reaction: Hungary (1956)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hungarians had similar complaints: lack of political freedom, economic problems and poor standard of living. • Encouraged by Polish success, criticism of the Stalinist regime of Mátyás Rákosi grew and he was removed by Khrushchev. • Popular upsurge of support for change in Budapest led to a new Hungarian government led by Imre Nagy, who promised genuine reform and change. • Nagy government planned multi-party elections, political freedoms, the withdrawal of Hungary from the Warsaw Pact and demands for the withdrawal of Soviet forces. • Nagy went too far. The Soviet Union could not see this challenge to the political supremacy of the Communist Party and the breakup of their carefully constructed buffer zone. They intervened and crushed the rising brutally. • Successful intervention, but lingering resentment from mass of Hungarian people, through some economic flexibility allowed the new regime of Janos Kadar to improve economic performance and living standards. <p>Demands for change and reaction: Berlin (1961)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem of Berlin – a divided city in a divided nation. • Lack of formal boundaries in Berlin allowed East Berliners and East Germans to freely enter the West which they did owing to the lack of political freedom, economic development and poor living standards in the East. • Many of those fleeing (2.8 million between 1949 and 1961) were skilled and young, just the people the communist East needed to retain. This was embarrassing for the East as it showed that Communism was not the superior system it was claimed to be. • Concerns of Ulbricht and Khrushchev: attempts to encourage the Western forces to leave Berlin by bluster and threat from 1958 failed. • Kennedy of America spoke about not letting the Communists drive them out of Berlin. Resultant increase in tension could not be allowed to continue. • Building of barriers: barbed wire then stone in August 1961 to stem the flood from East to West. • Success in that it reduced the threat of war and the exodus to the West from the East to a trickle. • Frustration of many in East Germany. Propaganda gift for the US and allies. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
41	<p>The candidate evaluates the extent to which difficulties faced by the US military was the reason why the US lost the war in Vietnam, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Difficulties faced by the US military</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty of using Superpower force in a Third World country. • US Soldiers brave, but a minority did not believe in the war. • Difficulties dealing with the conditions and knowing which Vietnamese were the enemy led to stress and confusion. • Many saw war in purely military terms: failure to win 'hearts and minds' of local population. • Short commissions for officers and rotation of troops led to loss of expertise in the field. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Failure of military methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass bombing had no real effect according to the Jason Study by MIT in 1966, owing to the agricultural nature of North Vietnam and the widespread jungle cover. • Use of defoliants, although widespread, had limited effect militarily. • 'Search and destroy' missions became 'Search and avoid' missions for many American troops. <p>Public opposition in America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public opposition supported by the press was probably the main reason for withdrawal. Vietnam a media war, images showed the public the brutality of war eg South Viet police chief executing a Viet Cong in Saigon during the Tet Offensive of '68. Such images damaged American claims to be the 'good guys'. Extent of the opposition is debated. Probably a minority in '65, growing by the time of crucial Tet offensive in '68. Oct 1969 largest anti-war protest in US History. Protestors in every major city in America. Opposition of Black power groups. Protest could be violent: May 1970 protest at Kent State University, Ohio led to four students being shot. Unpopularity of the draft. On the other hand, there was pressure for escalation from 'hawks' in America as well. • USA was a democracy: public pressure and perception mattered. Nixon noted extent of opposition: withdrawal of 60,000 troops in 1969, policy of Vietnamisation. Economic cost of the war: US deficit of \$1.6 billion in 1965 increased to \$25.3 billion in 1968. Tax increases unpopular. Congress only got involved in limiting money and action in late 60s and early 70s. Divisions within administrations: eg LBJ had Rusk advising to continue the struggle in South-East Asia, compared to Senator Fulbright arguing for de-escalation. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
41	<p>(cont)</p> <p>North Vietnamese strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A hard peasant life bred determined soldiers. Viet Cong enlisted for years unlike American troops who signed up for a year. Belief in their cause of Communism also a factor. Great determination: eg the Ho Chi Minh trail was kept open despite American bombers continually bombing it. Viet Cong knew the jungle, survived in atrocious conditions, developed effective tactics and were more effective in winning the 'hearts and minds' of civilians than the Americans. • Military objectives were realistic: General Giap aimed to break the will of the American Government. • Support of Chinese and Soviet aid from 1965 of importance. <p>South Vietnamese weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption and decay of South Vietnamese government, especially in Saigon. • Lack of political and social cohesion in South Vietnam led to divisions and turmoil which filtered through to their armed forces. • Divisions between Catholic ruling elite and Buddhist population. <p>International isolation of the U.S.A.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread criticism of American conduct of war internationally. A propoganda gift for the Soviet Union. • Although some 'allied' help from nations like Australia, most main US allies, like Britain, pointedly stayed out of the war. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
42	<p>The candidate evaluates the validity of the view that the economic weakness of the Soviet Union led to the end of the Cold War, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Soviet Economic weakness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Soviet economy was at breaking point by the late 1980s. • Commitments to the arms race meant the Soviet economy was hugely unbalanced. • Propping up allied regimes was also causing a drain on resources • Consumer goods and housing were neglected as a result. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Role of President Mikhail Gorbachev</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gorbachev saw that the USSR could not afford a new arms race. Gorbachev implemented policies of Perestroika and Glasnost which aimed to reform the Soviet economy and liberalise its political system. • Gorbachev worked to improve relations with the USA. He took ideology out of his foreign policy, as exemplified by arms agreements to allow the USSR to concentrate on internal matters: Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty, Dec 1987, Nuclear Weapons Reduction Treaty, 1989. • Gorbachev told leaders of the satellite East European states in March 1989 that the Soviet army would no longer help them to stay in power. <p>Role of President Ronald Reagan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlike many in the US administration Reagan actively sought to challenge Soviet weakness and strengthen the west in order to defeat Communism. In 1983 he denounced the Soviet Union as an 'Evil Empire.' • Programme of improving US armed forces, including nuclear weapons and he proposed a Star Wars missile shield to challenge the belief in MAD (SDI). He was very charming when he met Gorbachev and visited Soviet Union. <p>Western economic strength</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowed America to embark on the Star Wars weapons programme. • Perception of the affluent West through television and consumer goods undermined Communist claims of the superiority of their economic system. 	20

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
42	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Withdrawal of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptom of the problems of Soviet Union • Intervention in Dec 1979: conflict with the Mujaheddin. Russian army morale crumbled when over 20,000 Soviet soldiers died, as did support at home. • The conflict showed the weaknesses of the Soviet economy. War led to a slump in living standards for ordinary Russians. • Russians began to question the actions of their own government. Gorbachev withdrew troops in 1988 <p>Failure of Communism in Eastern Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong Polish identity and history of hostility with Russia. By 1970s, Poland in economic slump. Emergence of opposition around Gdansk in 1980: industrial workers strike led by Lech Walesa, who argued for the creation of an independent trade union. Solidarity grew to nine million members in a matter of months. Movement suppressed in 1981 by General Jaruzelski's government • Multiparty elections in Poland, after Soviet troops left, victory for Solidarity. • Czechoslovakia, political prisoners released in November 1989 and by the end of the month, the communist government had gone. No Soviet intervention. • Opening of the Berlin Wall: division of Germany finally came to an end. • Soviet domination ended. • Perestroika and Glasnost and end of Communist rule in USSR. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]