



2014 History

Higher Paper 1

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for: History Higher Paper 1

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the specific Marking Instructions for each question.

- (a)** Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question. If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader/Principal Assessor.
- (b)** Marking should always be positive ie, marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: History Higher Paper 1

The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the “minimal acceptable answer” rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates’ evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments and course assessments.

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 validity of the view that the landed class was the most important feature of feudal society. Using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The role of the landed classes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barons and other powerful magnates received land from the feudal overlords. These lands offered rights and privileges that in turn led to wealth and a comfortable lifestyle. • These privileges usually gave the barons judicial control and the right to bear arms, build castles and hold tournaments. This often supplemented their income. • Barons enjoyed a relatively leisured life, with pastimes such as hunting and hawking. • The main drawback for the landed classes was the requirement to provide military service. This was occasionally dangerous, even fatal. Many circumvented this by providing substitutes or making excuses for non-appearance. <p>The role of the peasant classes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peasants played an important part of feudal society, beyond the need for a productive class working in agriculture. It was expected that peasants would run their own day-to-day lives without the need for the feudal lord's presence. Local reeves and bailiffs, appointed by the peasants or the lord himself, would act in his stead. • Villeins had to organise themselves through the local manor court. The court dealt with sharing the land, fined those that broke the rules, and even brought murderers to trial. • The feudal term of villein or serf indicated a peasant who was not free to leave his home farm or village. They were bought and sold along with the land and were expected to work at least 3 days a week in the lord's lands without recompense and hand over the best of their produce in exchange for the rent of their farmland. • Peasants, or villeins, tended to work hard, mostly in the agricultural sector. All the work had to be done by hand and this resulted in long hours of backbreaking work. • Improvements in agricultural equipment and the use of ploughs drawn by horses instead of oxen sped up the work and reduced the hours required in the field. • While work was hard the manor court ensured that everyone had a fair share of the good land to grow their crops. During bad times there were systems in place to share out food so that no one in the village went hungry. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
1	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all peasants received the same amount of good farming land, and often it was the case that land was rotated amongst the peasants. This dissuaded them from attempts to improve the land; many did not put in the extra effort when next year their neighbour would reap the benefit. • Accommodation was often very poor, especially for the lower strata of peasant society. Many peasants lived in poorly constructed one-bedroom dwellings, which they shared with their animals. A single hearth provided all the heat, lighting and cooking facilities. • Firewood was at a premium; peasants were forced to pay a penny to their lord for the right to pick up fallen wood for the fires. • Food was basic and, in times of famine, starvation was a real threat. As the 12th century progressed famine became rare in England, since the manor system pulled in isolated communities and helped create more viable villages throughout the kingdom. • Archaeological evidence points to homes occupied by small nuclear families, some with upper rooms that indicate a level of privacy previously thought impossible. Evidence of leisure activities included cards, chess pieces, musical instruments and even football. <p>Social divisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social stratification was relatively rigid, though it was possible for landowners to rise through the ranks of the nobility, through ability or exceptional service. • Some peasants famously left behind their humble beginnings, proving that social mobility was possible in the 13th and 14th centuries. William of Wykeham became bishop of Winchester but such rises outside the church were rare. <p>The changing role of knights – the development of chivalry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The medieval knightly class was adept at the art of war, trained in fighting in armour, with horses, lances, swords and shields. Knights were taught to excel in the arms, to show courage, to be gallant and loyal. As time went by, the idea developed that they had a duty to protect the weaker members of society and women in particular. This ideal did not always extend beyond their own class. • Christianity had a modifying influence on the classical concept of heroism and virtue. The Truce of God in the 10th century was one such example, with limits placed on knights to protect and honour the weaker members of society and also help the church maintain peace. At the same time the church became more tolerant of war in the defence of faith, espousing theories of the just war. <p>Any other relevant factors.</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
2	<p>The candidate assesses the extent to which the power of the Church declined by the end of the fourteenth century, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Evidence of decline of Papal power/successes for monarchs</p> <p>Background: The Great Schism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe became divided between the two popes; allegiance divided along political lines, and local clergy followed the lead of their kings. Scotland and England supported different popes. • The entire affair tarnished the reputation of the Papacy. People now condemned the political manoeuvring of the cardinals and the popes. Local bishops now looked to the secular kings of their area, rather than the Papacy, for guidance. • While at Avignon the Papacy appeared to be more powerful than ever, but it was also seen as the tool of the French monarchy. The growing concern of the church in worldly matters, the increased taxation and pressure on kings meant that many questioned the autocratic nature of the Papacy and the Church. <p>The Investiture Contest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry I had many disputes with Archbishop Anselm of Canterbury over the choice of different bishops in his realm. Henry II argued with Becket over the trials of criminal clerics and the proper position of the Church within England. • William the Lion had the same issue when he tried to have his candidate for Bishop of St Andrews replace the Pope's choice. King David I used the monasteries to support his leadership and bring areas of the countryside under his law. • In practice the king's hold over the English or Scottish Churches tended to remain unbroken. Even after the murder of Becket, Henry retained the right to appoint bishops. The Scottish Church remained free of control from the Archbishop of York thanks to the Papal Bull of 1192. • Kings allowed the taxation of the Church by the Papacy, but in England the royal government appointed most of the collectors and they kept the majority of the proceeds. • The effects of excommunication and interdict were blunted through overuse. The Scottish Church never carried out the excommunication of Robert Bruce, and the years of interdict in England seemed to have had little obvious impact. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
2	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Other factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term abuses by the clergy, heavy taxation and the lavish lifestyles of the higher clergy and the papal court increasingly brought the Papacy into disrepute. Monarchs could use this to challenge the Papacy. • The political struggles of the Papal Court to hold onto their Italian provinces, even open warfare in the Italian peninsula with the Holy Roman Emperor, further weakened the moral authority of the Papacy <p>Evidence of successes for the Church/restriction of monarchical power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The simple fact that it was the Church that crowned the kings led to the idea that the king was dependent on God for his role, and thus in a way subservient to the Church. Popes could apply religious sanctions against kings, through excommunication and interdicts. This was often used to bring political pressure against an opponent, as seen during the reign of King John in England and Robert Bruce in Scotland. The threat of such political powers was one way in which the Church could enforce its will during the battle between itself and the state. • The Church's importance within the feudal structure remained. Kings needed the literacy and numeracy skills of the clergy in order to help administer their realms; therefore the clergy could hold high office in government. • The wealth of the Church came mostly from large grants of land by nobles and especially kings. Thus the Church became an integral part of the feudal structure, holding lands in both Scotland and England and being subject to military duties. The Regular Church was also politically important. • The development of canon law, along with papal lawyers, helped to focus the arguments for papal authority. Christ was 'Lord of the World', and the Pope as his vicar was the dispenser of his power. Thus he passed that power to the kings when the Church crowned them. The improving education of the population of Europe helped the Church to train their priests in canon law and develop a Christendom-wide structure. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
3	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of the need to develop the economy in David I's and Henry II's attempts to centralise royal power in Scotland and England, using arguments such as:</p> <p>The effects of foreign influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David I spent 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>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>Other factors</p> <p>Law and order</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When Henry came to power England had suffered from a lack of central control during the civil war period. It was necessary to restore law and order, and a strong monarch was required to restore royal power • When David came to power in Scotland he introduced knights who were loyal to him. He faced considerable opposition within the Scottish kingdom. He was now able to rely upon a feudal host that was, in theory at least, loyal to him and able to exercise royal control/law and order • 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. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
3	<p>(cont)</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 stature and 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. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

The Century of Revolutions 1603 -1702

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
4	<p>The candidate evaluates the significance of economic issues within a wider context of factors causing the challenge to the authority of James I in England, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Economic issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James had been accustomed to having financial power in Scotland, and wanted to exist equally independently of the English Parliament in order to avoid owing them favours in return for money granted. He re-imposed anachronistic laws, drawn from meticulous searching through the statute books, which could raise revenue for him in unpopular but legal ways. Devices such as monopolies and wardships were used, and having angered MPs with these, he proceeded to offend the aristocracy by selling honours and titles to the 'nouveau riche', thereby devaluing seats in the House of Lords. • The English Parliament openly defied the king's economic policy by declaring his increases in customs duties to be illegal in 1611, despite James's victory in the courts the year before to have them declared legal. <p>Other factors</p> <p>The difficulties of ruling both countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practicalities of ruling both Scotland and England were a problem to James, which led him to suggest a closer union. He claimed he felt like an animal with two heads. • As a Scot, James faced prejudice from some English people, exacerbated by the retinue he brought south with him. • By the time he left for London, Scotland was more peaceful than it had been for a long time; James even boasted he could rule it "with his pen", whereas his predecessors had had to rule it with the sword. <p>The Divine Right of Kings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divine Right was a notion repulsive to the English Parliament, yet James attempted to assert this as a traditional Stuart belief as he had been trying to do in Scotland. Those in the House of Commons opposed this, many seeing Divine Right as a Scottish concept which made James an unsuitable monarch for England. This belief was James' riposte to attempts by the Presbyterian Church to assert its independence of the crown. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
4	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Political issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The difference between the relationships King James had with the English Parliament and the one he had with the Scottish Parliament created difficulties. The Scots Parliament had not been encouraged to formulate policy and James antagonised English MPs so accustomed by refuting their right to do so. • The king's defeat in the Goodwin Case gave the English Parliament a sense that they could continue to challenge him over many issues. In response, the king's imprisonment of outspoken MPs was his attempt to devalue the freedom of speech traditionally given to English MPs. <p>Religious issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James had grown up developing an antipathy towards Presbyterianism, feeling that the power of the bishops underlined his own position as head of the church. Puritanism was growing in England and demands for church reform south of the border were growing. The king sensed that religious change was a popular policy with many MPs, and took a stance against this at the Hampton Court Conference of 1604, during which the only concession he made to Puritans was the publication of an English translation of the Bible. • James had supported the maintenance of an Episcopalian church in Scotland and was determined to do likewise in England. • He infuriated English MPs further by relaxing the Recusancy Laws, which led many to charge him with favouritism towards Catholicism, particularly against the background of the Gunpowder Plot of 1605. • The English Parliament was horrified that the king allowed Prince Charles to marry a Roman Catholic French princess. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
5	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of political issues as a cause of the English Civil War within a wide context of factors, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Political issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles I offended Parliament with his belief in Divine Right. He curtailed Parliamentary freedom of speech. Parliament forced the king to sign the Petition of Right in 1628 but, although this reduced the king's powers, in 1629 Charles I dissolved Parliament because it criticised his levying of tonnage and poundage. Between 1629 and 1640 he ruled without Parliament in what became known as the Eleven Years' Tyranny. Archbishop Laud and Thomas Wentworth, the Earl of Stafford, encouraged Charles I during this period to become more absolute. Charles I abused the Court of Star Chamber, using it as an instrument for enforcing royal policy, which caused Parliamentary resentment. The king authorised Laud's use of the Court of High Commission to persecute Puritans opposing his religious policies. Wentworth was the king's chief minister who used the Council of the North to enforce his ruthless 'thorough' policies, putting down rebellions and influencing the justice system. In 1633 Wentworth was made Lord Deputy of Ireland. There he generated more money for the Crown and made the Irish subservient to the king. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Legacy of James VII/I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> James had antagonised MPs between 1603 and 1625 with his own attempts to exist financially independent of Parliament, his assertion of Divine Right and curtailing of freedom of speech, his rejection of Puritan demands for church reform, his relaxed approach to Roman Catholicism, and his abuse of the justice system. <p>The character of Charles I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles was vain, stubborn and loyal to subordinates (up till a crisis). He abandoned Laud and particularly Stafford, his strongest supporter. His attempt to rule without Parliament suggests that he was not given to compromise. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
5	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Religious issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Archbishop of Canterbury, William Laud, Charles I's appointment, wanted to stamp out Puritanism and enforce the authority and discipline of the Church. Laud's High Church policies were detested by all Puritans, including many MPs. Charles I authorised Laud's punishment of Puritan preachers in the Court of High Commission and censorship of printed criticism of the High Church. 20,000 Puritans fled England to America in 10 years. In 1637 Laud imposed the Prayer Book in Scotland, causing thousands to sign the National Covenant pledging to defend Presbyterianism. Charles I allowed his queen, Henrietta Maria, to celebrate Mass publicly at court which infuriated Puritans in Parliament. <p>Economic/financial issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles I resorted to anachronistic methods of raising revenue, such as forced loans, forest laws and the distraint of knighthood, which provoked outrage amongst MPs. Parliament only voted to grant tonnage and poundage to Charles I for one year, but he raised it without Parliament's consent for several years. The king used the Court of Star Chamber to impose heavy fines on those accused of committing crimes against royal policy. The king sold monopolies to companies rather than individuals. In 1634 Charles I imposed Ship Money on coastal towns and in 1635 extended the tax inland. Parliament opposed this, as there was no guarantee that it would always be used for ship-building. <p>The impact of events in Scotland and Ireland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Ireland the threat of a Catholic rebellion alarmed many English MPs who feared that, if successful, Catholic troops from Ireland would be used to quell unrest in England. The Bishops' Wars with Scotland triggered a financial crisis for the monarchy and handed the initiative to Parliament. Charles was not willing to concede their demands in 1642 and this was the spark that led to civil war in England. <p>Charles' actions after 1640</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles entry into the Commons to arrest Puritan MPs was a disaster. As well as failing to catch them, it convinced Parliament that conflict was inevitable. The king left for the north, joined by two-thirds of the Lords and one-third of the Commons: by leaving the capital, he conceded his loss of authority and may have actually encouraged Parliament to raise the stakes. 	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
5	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The actions of Parliament after 1640</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPs took advantage of the request of Charles I for the funding of the Bishops' Wars and demanded the abolition of prerogative courts and Ship Money. The House of Commons introduced the Triennial Act and demanded the impeachment of Wentworth and Laud. Throughout 1640 and 1641 Puritan MPs and the High Church were in bitter dispute over proposed reforms of the Church of England. • By March 1642 Parliament had formed an army to which the king responded by raising his standard at Nottingham. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
6	<p>The candidate evaluates the validity of the view that Cromwell's dominance was the main reason for the failure to find an alternative form of government, 1649-1658, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <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 their 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>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. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
6	<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>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>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
6	<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>	

The Atlantic Slave Trade

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
7	<p>The candidate evaluates the significance of religious factors in the development of the slave trade, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Religious factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church of England had links to slavery through the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel missionary organisations which had plantations and owned slaves. The Church of England supported the laws not to educate enslaved Africans. Some bible passages such as the Curse of Ham from Genesis were used to justify slavery. Other bible passages such as Exodus were banned in British colonies because they could be interpreted as being anti-slavery. • Many believed that Africans benefited from slavery as they became 'Christian'. This would result in the spread of 'civilization'. This however did not necessarily mean that they would be treated as equals. • Some clergy tried to push the idea that it was possible to be a 'good slave and a Christian' and pointed to St Paul's epistles, which called for slaves to 'obey their masters'. • However very little missionary work actually took place during the early years. Religion got in the way of a moneymaking venture by taking Africans away from their work. It also taught them potentially subversive ideas and made it hard to justify the cruel mistreatment of fellow Christians. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Racist attitudes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unequal relationship that was created as a consequence of the enslavement of Africans was justified by the ideology of racism – the mistaken belief that Africans were inferior to Europeans. • Entrenched racism among members of the merchant and landowning classes meant that enslaving African captives was accepted by colonists. • Many Europeans claimed that African captives would suffer if slave trade was abolished eg criminals and prisoners of war would be butchered and executed at home. • Many colonists believed that slaves were fortunate to be provided with homes, protection and employment, in the care of enlightened Europeans rather than African despots. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
7	<p>The labour shortage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge profits made from the trade in tropical crops created a demand for labour to work on plantations in the colonies. Crops such as sugar cane required a large labour force to plant, look after, harvest and process crop in harsh conditions. There was a high death rate among native populations due to lack of resistance to diseases brought by Europeans and ill-treatment at the hands of colonists created labour shortage in the West Indies. <p>The failure of alternative sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few colonists were willing to work on plantations as manual labour. There was a limit to the number of British criminals who could be sent as forced labour. Some Britons, particularly Scots, sold themselves as indentured servants, but numbers were limited. <p>The legal position</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legal status of slaves as property was long established. It took a series of court cases from the 1770s that dealt with the rights of former slaves within the British Isles to challenge the legality of slavery and the slave trade eg Granville Sharp's resolute campaign to prove the illegality of slavery in England that culminated in Lord Mansfield's decision in the Somerset case. <p>Military factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Seven Years War was chiefly an imperial war fought between Britain, France and Spain and many of the most important battles of the Seven Years War were fought at sea to win control of valuable overseas colonies. Britain emerged from the war as the leading European imperial power, having made large territorial gains in North America and the Caribbean, as well as India. Slave labour was necessary to exploit these gains. <p>Importance of slave trade to British economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
8	<p>The candidate evaluates the validity of the view that financial considerations were the most important factor in the treatment of slaves, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Financial considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In essence, the slave trade and the institution of slavery were commercially based. Most participants entered the trade or owned or worked the plantations as a means of income. Financial considerations were usually paramount. • The debate over 'loose' or 'tight' pack on board slave ships had little to do with humanitarianism. In loose pack, slaves were treated better and had better conditions, but the prime motivation was the transport of as many slaves as possible to the auctions in the West Indies, alive. • To extract as much work from slaves as possible on the plantations, slaves were often beaten or worse. • As slaves were property, bought and paid for, they were valuable. On the other hand, they were cheap enough to work, or beat, to death. This was known as 'wastage'. • The British Caribbean islands were particularly cursed by a culture of absentee owners; estates were managed by overseers whose main interest was to amass profits in order to gain a foothold in the plantation economy. • Owners and overseers were aware of the risks to their own health from a lengthy stay in the West Indies and often were concerned to make as much money as quickly as possible in order to return to Britain and enjoy their wealth. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Religious concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slave traders/owners were able to point to the existence of slavery in the Bible, and use this as a justification for the institution. • Traders/owners claimed that slaves were being exposed to Christianity. Enslavement was therefore good for them, as it gave them the chance of eternal salvation. • Some participants were religious and moderated their treatment of slaves accordingly. <p>Humanitarian concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian concerns had little impact on the treatment of slaves in Africa or on the Middle Passage. Participants were not in daily close contact with slaves and did not get to know them personally. • The West Indian plantations, on the other hand, were often small communities. Where members of the owner's family were present, bonds of affection grew between slaves and free. Where such personal ties did not exist, there was less moderation of the brutalities of slavery. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
8	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The fear of revolt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both on slave ships and plantations there was a constant fear of a slave revolt. On ships, security was paramount, as crews were heavily outnumbered by their cargoes. This meant that slaves were kept under decks for long periods. It also meant that they were usually shackled for the whole passage. • On plantations, there was fear of slave resistance, both overt and otherwise. Draconian legal codes were enacted by island assemblies (dominated by planters) covering the treatment/punishment of runaways as well as those who resisted openly. <p>Racism and prejudice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was ignorance of African culture and achievements. Africans were regarded by some Europeans as almost another species. This was used as an excuse for extreme brutality. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
9	<p>The candidate assesses the extent of the impact of the slave trade on West African Society, 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'etre 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
9	<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>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Britain 1851-1951

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
10	<p>The candidate evaluates the validity of the view that Britain became more democratic between 1851 and 1928 due to the effects of industrialisation and urbanisation, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The effects of industrialisation and urbanisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urbanisation and growing class identity within an industrial workforce and the spread of socialist ideas led to demands for greater voice for the working classes. Also the growth of the Labour party offered a greater choice. • Demographic change, including rapid urbanisation, sparked demands for redistribution of seats. • The growing economic power of middle class wealth-creators led to pressure for a greater political voice. • Basic education, the development of new cheap, popular newspapers and the spread of railways helped to create an awareness of national issues. • After 1860 the fear of the 'revolutionary mob' had declined. Skilled working men in cities were more educated and respectable. That was an argument for extending the vote in 1867. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Changing political attitudes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political reform was no longer seen as a threat. In the USA and in Europe struggles were taking place for liberty and a greater political say for 'the people'. Britain tended to support these moves abroad, making it logical for this to happen in Britain too. • The growing influence of the Liberal Party in challenging older vested interests. The Liberal Party opposed the power of the old land owning aristocracy eg the secret ballot to assist working class electorate to use their 'political voice' to promote social reforms. • Politicians combined acceptance of changes which they suspected were unavoidable while ensuring that their own party political interests would be protected. • The death of former PM Palmerston represented the changing tone of politics as the reactionary ideas of early 19th century gave way to new ideologies. • The veto of the unelected chamber was removed partly as result of the 1910 elections fought on the issue of 'peers v people' and the financing of social reform to help the poor, especially in urban areas. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
10	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Party advantage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1867 the Conservative Party became the government after 20 years out of power. To an extent the Reform Act could be seen as 'stealing the Liberal's clothes' to gain support. • The Corrupt and Illegal Practices Act of 1883 limited the amount of spending on elections; the Liberals believed the advantage held by wealthier Conservative opponents would be reduced. • By placing the reforms of 1883 and 1884 close to the next election, the Liberals hoped to gain advantage from grateful new voters in towns more fairly represented after the redistribution of seats. <p>Popular attempts to gain the franchise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1867 Reform Act was passed amongst considerable popular agitations; before them the Reform League and Reform Union had been active. <p>Pressure groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Suffragists and Suffragettes were influential in gaining the franchise for women. <p>The effects of the First World War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The war necessitated more political change. Many men still had no vote but were conscripted to fight from 1916. As further reform for males was being considered, fears of a revival of the militant women's campaign, combined with a realisation of the importance of women's war work led to the Reform Act of 1918 which gave votes to more men and some women. <p>The effects of examples of developments abroad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a number of foreign countries there was a wider franchise than in Britain; in others women could also vote. Neither development had threatened the established social order. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
11	<p>The candidate evaluates how significant the militant Suffragette campaign was in helping women achieve the vote, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The militant Suffragette campaign up to 1914</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emmeline Pankhurst formed the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) in 1903. WSPU adopted the motto 'Deeds Not Words'. The new strategy gained publicity with noisy heckling of politicians. Newspapers immediately took notice. The Suffragettes had achieved their first objective – publicity. Violent protest followed eg window smashing campaign and arson attacks aimed to provoke insurance company pressure on the Government. The prisons filled with Suffragettes. • Women used starvation as a political weapon to embarrass the government. In response the government introduced the Prisoner's Temporary Discharge for Ill Health Act – the Cat and Mouse Act. • The actions of the Suffragettes mobilised opinion for and against. It can be argued that were it not for the Suffragette campaign, the Liberal Government would not even have discussed women's suffrage before World War One. But for opponents the militant campaign provided an excellent example of why women could not be trusted with the vote. <p>Other factors</p> <p>The part played by women in the war effort, 1914-18</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain declared war on Germany on 4 August 1914 and two days later the NUWSS suspended its political campaigning for the vote. Undoubtedly the sight of women 'doing their bit' for the war effort gained respect and balanced the negative publicity of the earlier Suffragette campaign. A WSPU pro-war propaganda campaign encouraged men to join the armed forces and women to demand 'the right to serve'. • Women's war work was important to Britain's eventual victory. Over 700,000 women were employed making munitions. • The creation of a wartime coalition also opened the door to change. • The traditional explanation for the granting of the vote to some women in 1918 has been that women's valuable work for the war effort radically changed male ideas about their role in society and that the vote in 1918 was almost a 'thank you' for their efforts. But the women who were given the vote were 'respectable' ladies, 30 or over, not the younger women who worked long hours and risked their lives in munitions factories. • Another argument about the 1918 act is that it only happened because politicians grew anxious to enfranchise more men who had fought in the war but lost their residency qualification to vote and women could be 'added on' to legislation that was happening anyway. • The war acted more as a catalyst but the tide was flowing towards female franchise before it started. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
11	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The women's suffrage campaigns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NUWSS believed in moderate, 'peaceful' tactics to win the vote such as meetings, pamphlets, petitions and parliamentary bills. Membership remained relatively low at about 6,000 until around 1909 but grew to 53,000 by 1914 as women angered by the Suffragettes' campaign found a new home. <p>Changing attitudes to women in society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The campaigns for women's suffrage could also be seen within the context of societies' changing attitudes towards women in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. For example, in the words of Martin Pugh, 'their participation in local government made women's exclusion from national elections increasingly untenable.' Millicent Fawcett, a leader of the NUWSS, had argued that wider social changes were vital factors in the winning of the right to vote. <p>The example of other countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women were able to vote in other countries such as New Zealand, and in some American states. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
12	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of the fears over national security as a reason why the Liberal Government introduced social welfare reforms 1906-14, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <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 <p>Other factors</p> <p>Concerns over poverty – 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 out with 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>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. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
12	<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 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>	

Britain and Ireland 1900-1985

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
13	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of Unionist and Nationalist responses to the Home Rule Bill in increasing tension in Ireland up to 1914, using evidence such as:</p> <p>Unionist and Nationalist responses to the Home Rule Bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roles of Carson and Craig: Sir Edward Carson's theatrical political performances caught the public imagination and brought the case of the Unionists to the nation. At the signing of the Solemn League and Covenant in Belfast at Town Hall, to the world's press, 250,000 Ulstermen pledged themselves to use 'all means necessary' to defeat Home Rule. • Setting up of the UVF. • Curragh Mutiny: British officers stationed in Ireland declared they would not use force against the Unionists. • The Irish Volunteer Force (IVF) was set up as a reaction. Members from the Gaelic League, the Gaelic Athletic Association, Sinn Fein and the IRB all joined hoping to use the IVF for their own purposes. By May 1914 it had 80,000 members. • In 1913, a third private army was set up, the Irish Citizen Army, under the leadership of James Connolly, a socialist. It had two clear aims – to gain independence for Ireland and set up a socialist republic, for working class of all religions to join up with to improve their lives. <p>Other factors</p> <p>The British Position over Ireland – the effects of the 1910 elections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After 1910 the Liberals needed the help of the Irish Nationalists to run the country as they would not have a majority otherwise; they passed the third reform bill. In 1908 Campbell-Bannerman had been replaced as Prime Minister by Asquith, who in 1909 had declared that he was a supporter of Home Rule. • With the support of John Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, a Bill was passed to reduce the power of the House of Lords, which was dominated by Conservatives, from being able to block a Bill to only being able to hold up the passing of a Bill for two years. As a result the Home Rule Bill for Ireland, which was previously blocked by the House of Lords, could now be passed. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
13	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The Irish Cultural Revival and Re-emergence of Irish Republicanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1884 the Gaelic Athletic Association was set up ‘for the preservation and cultivation of our national pastimes’. Games like Gaelic football and hurling became very popular. In 1883 the Gaelic League was also set up whose aim it was to revive, and preserve the Irish language and Gaelic literature. • Sinn Fein (Ourselves Alone) was founded by Arthur Griffith in 1904 to boycott all things British and to press for the Irish to set up their own parliament in Ireland, which Griffith thought would cause the British Government to collapse. The IRB was revived with Thomas Clarke recruiting young men in Dublin for the movement. Both these groups wanted an Ireland separate from Britain and both willing to use force. <p>Redmond and Home Rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redmond claimed that the Home Rule Bill would lead to greater unity and strength in the Union, ending suspicion and disaffection in Ireland, and between Britain and Ireland. It would show Britain was willing to treat Ireland equally, as part of the empire. Redmond's Party was consistently strong throughout southern Ireland, where there was strong support for Home Rule. <p>Distinctive economic and religious features of the Northern Counties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ulster was mainly Protestant and feared that a government led by Dublin would see the imposition of laws on Northern Ireland based on Catholic faith; this they were opposed to. • Ulster people were worried they would lose the economic benefits they enjoyed from being part of the British Empire, such as the linen industry and the shipbuilding industry. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
14	<p>The candidate evaluates the significance of IRA tactics and policies as an obstacle to peace in Ireland up to the Anglo-Irish Treaty using evidence such as:</p> <p>IRA tactics and policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IRA campaign used guerrilla tactics against a militarily stronger foe eg attacks on agencies of law and order, RIC, magistrates and police barracks, ambush, assassination, the disappearance of opponents, the sabotage of enemy communications and the intimidation of local communities into not supporting the British forces, attacks on British troops and G-men (detectives concentrating on IRA atrocities), the attempted assassination of Lord French (Viceroy). British forces found these increasingly frustrating to contend with, and this ramped up the violence and bitterness on both sides. <p>Other factors</p> <p>The legacy of the First World War – 1918 election, and the growth of Sinn Fein</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aftermath of the Easter Rising, and the anti-conscription campaign, led to a decline in support for the Nationalist Party and a huge growth in support for Sinn Fein (Sinn Fein membership reached 112,000). In the 1918 General Election Sinn Fein won 73 seats, compared to winning none in 1910, 34 were in prison, one had been deported, two were ill and seven were absent on Sinn Fein business, so there was only 25 present when they held their first public meeting in January 1919. This meant control of the nationalist movement largely moved to the IRB and the IVF. With the support of the majority of the population, the IRA was prepared to wage an armed struggle against the British. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
14	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The Declaration of Independence and the establishment of the Dail</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Republicans led by Sinn Fein, who did not attend Westminster, met at the Mansion House in Dublin and declared themselves 'Dail Eireann'. De Valera was made the President of Ireland, Arthur Griffith Vice President and Michael Collins Minister of Finance. Most local councils in Ireland, except in Ulster, recognised the rule of this new assembly. By 1921 1,000 Sinn Fein law courts had been set up and Collins raised £350,000 as many people paid their taxes to the Minister of Finance, Collins, rather than the British Government. • The Dail failed to meet very regularly but worked using couriers carrying communications between those in hiding. Law and order was maintained though, as the Dail relied on 'alternative' courts, presided over by a priest or lawyer and backed up by the IRA. This system won the support of the Irish communities as well as the established Irish legal system. • The Dail had won the support of masses, the Catholic Church and professional classes in Ireland. The Dail wrested power away from Britain to a considerable extent due to military wing of the Dail. <p>The position of the Unionists in the North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ulster Unionists won an extra 10 seats and now had 26 seats in Westminster, making partition increasingly likely. Additionally, Unionists had made a huge blood sacrifice in the First World War (eg on the Somme) and naturally expected this to be reflected in any post-war settlement in Ireland. 	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
14	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The policies and actions of the British government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British aim between 1918 and 1921 was to reduce Ireland to obedience within the United Kingdom and in doing this relied increasingly on military force. The best houses in local areas were taken and used, with the occupants evicted, if the local police station had been burned or destroyed. • RIC members were instructed to challenge civilians from ambush and shoot them if they did not obey the RIC officers. RIC officers were encouraged to shoot suspicious looking people, sometimes innocent people were killed. RIC officers were protected by their superiors. • The Black and Tans were responsible for violence, theft, drunken rampages, attacks on villages such as the burning of Balbriggan, village creameries being burnt down and houses destroyed. In March 1919 the Lord Mayor of Cork was shot dead by RIC men. At Croke Park, where there was a Gaelic football match taking place, the Black and Tans fired in to the crowd, killing 12 people and injuring 60. • The violence led to a drift to extremism, culminating in the sacking of Cork City by the Black and Tans. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
15	<p>The candidate evaluates the validity of the view that the role played by de Valera meant that the Irish Civil War was inevitable, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The role of De Valera</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De Valera refused to accept the 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 voted against the treaty and resigned as President, to be replaced by Griffith and Collins became Head of the Irish Free Government. • The enmity which developed between the two deepened existing political divisions. <p>Other factors</p> <p>The Anglo-Irish Treaty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ireland was to be the 'Irish Free State', governing itself, making its own laws but remaining in the Empire. A Governor General was to represent the king: Britain was to remove its forces but keep the use of its naval bases. Trade relations were settled. Lloyd George threatened the Irish delegation with war if they did not sign. <p>Partition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Ireland Act split Ireland in two, with six counties in the North and 26 in the South. In Northern Ireland, Unionists won 40 of the 52 seats available. A third of the Ulster population was Catholic and wanted to be united to the South. • The 26 counties in the South had a separate parliament in Dublin. The Council of Ireland was set up. The IRA refused to recognise the new Parliament and kept up its violence. Sectarian violence increased in Ulster; without partition this could have been much worse. Ulster Special Constabulary, Special Powers Act, Local Government Emergency Powers Act. • In the South, the Government of Ireland Act was ignored. Sinn Fein won 124 seats unopposed. Partition was a highly emotive issue, and it alone would have caused discord. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
15	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Dominion status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under this agreement Ireland became a Dominion of the British Empire, rather than being completely independent of Britain. Under Dominion status the new Irish State had three important things to adhere to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the elected representatives of the people were to take an oath of allegiance to the British Crown • the Crown was to be represented by a Governor General; appeals in certain legal cases could be taken to the Privy Council in London. • this aspect of the treaty was repugnant to many Irish people, not just Republicans. <p>Divisions in the republican movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The treaty was hotly debated in the Dail. Collins and much of the IRA supported the treaty, as Ireland now had an elected government. De Valera opposed it and felt it should be resisted even if it meant Civil War. They represented the two wings of the Republican movement. • Also influential were the widows and other relatives of those who had died; they were vocal in their opposition to the Treaty. • The Treaty was particularly disappointing to left-wing republicans who had hopes of establishing a socialist republic. • The treaty was accepted by 64 votes to 57 by the Dail Eireann on the 7th January, 1922. • Collins and De Valera tried to reach a compromise to avoid war but none was reached. 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. • This division, crystallised by the murder of Sir Henry Wilson (security adviser for the Northern Ireland Government), forced Michael Collins to call on the official IRA to suppress the 'Irregular IRA'. <p>The role of Collins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collins negotiated the treaty with Churchill, but was pressured to sign it under a threat of escalation of the conflict. • He recognised that the war was unwinnable, both for the IRA and the UK government. • Collins claimed Ireland had its own, elected government, so Britain was no longer the enemy. • Collins defended the treaty as he claimed it gave Ireland 'freedom to achieve freedom'. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Historical Study: European and the World

The Crusades, 1071-1204

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
16	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of the threat to the Byzantine Empire in the calling of the Crusade, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Threat to Byzantium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Seljuk Turks had been threatening the Empire for decades. There was fear in Europe that if Byzantium was allowed to fall then the expansion of this new aggressive Islamic group into central Europe would be inevitable.• Alexius was seen as a bulwark against this eventuality and this letter asking for help was taken very seriously. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Fear of Islamic expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pope Urban used the fear of Islamic expansion in his famous speech at Clermont in 1095. He pointed to the successful Reconquista in Spain. El Cid had only captured Valencia from the Moors in 1094.• He pointed to the threat of the Turks to Byzantium, a topic that was already talked about across Europe. He claimed that the loss of Anatolia had 'devastated the Kingdom of God'.• He detailed claims of Turkish activities such as torture, human sacrifice and desecration. <p>Attempts to assert Papal authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The new style of pope, influenced and trained at the monastery of the Cluny, heralded a shift in the emphasis of Christianity. No longer were popes to be subservient to the monarchs or warlords of Europe.• Popes now actually challenged kings and demanded the right to appoint priests, bishops and cardinals as they saw fit. This led to the development of the Investiture Contest and this power struggle directly affected Urban, possibly influencing his decision.• The papacy was anxious to re-join the two halves of the Christian church. Since the Great Schism of 1054, where the Pope of Rome and Patriarch of Constantinople excommunicated each other, it had been the goal of every pope to become head of the Greek Orthodox Church. Now the Crusade seemed to offer Pope Urban the opportunity to achieve this.	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
16	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The Threat to Mediterranean trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of trade within the Mediterranean Sea had been in the hands of ambitious cities in Italy, notably Venice, but also Pisa and Genoa. By 1095 Venice had bound its future to Byzantium. • Their preferential trade agreements with Constantinople for silk, spices and other luxury goods meant that they were keen to see Byzantium saved from the expansion of the Turks. <p>The emergence of a knightly class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction of Norman feudalism across Western Europe had created the knightly class. Their dedication to learning the arts of war had created a culture based around the skills of fighting. Even the tournaments had come to be seen as an integral part of the culture and as entertainment. <p>Papal desire to channel the aggressive nature of feudal society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For knights to use their skills in anger was a sin. Pope Urban had long considered how he could turn the nature of the Western knights to a less aggressive, less damaging activity. • The Church had already successfully introduced the Peace of God, an agreement that non-combatants would be spared in any conflict. Urban saw the Crusade as a way to channel this aggression in a way that would be of benefit to Christianity. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
17	<p>The candidate evaluates the extent to which the success of the First Crusade was due to Muslim misunderstanding of the Crusaders' intentions, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Misunderstanding of the Crusaders' intent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most Muslims misunderstood the threat of the Western knights. Many saw this as another expedition from Byzantium and thought them soldiers of Alexius. Such raids had occurred before; however this was different. Here the Christians had an ideological motivation not yet encountered by the Islamic leaders and therefore they tended to underestimate what the Crusaders could achieve. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Military power of the Crusader knights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The First Crusade had been unexpected by local Muslim leaders. Those that had witnessed the ineptitude of the People's Crusade expected Christian knights to be as inept in combat. However Christian knights were often ferocious fighters, used to long campaigns in Europe, whereas the knights of the East were seen as gentlemen of culture and education. • Crusading knights used aggressive combat tactics, and utilised heavier armour and barding for their horses. The constant fighting of the 12th century had well prepared the organised and disciplined knightly classes for warfare. Many, such as Raymond of Toulouse, had combat experience against the Moors in Spain. • The mounted tactics of the knights were relatively unknown in the east and sight of the largest concentration of knights in history assembled on the field was a truly awesome sight. The full frontal charge of the knights was in contrast to the tactics deployed by the Islamic forces. Their skirmishing horse archers were not prepared for this aggressive style. <p>Divisions amongst the Islamic states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Islamic response to the First Crusade was slow in getting under way. During the crusade Muslim leaders were more willing to fight among themselves than join forces against the common enemy. In fact many did not even realise that this was a common enemy. Kilij Arslan, for example, expected the "Princes' Crusade" to be no more of a concern than Peter the Hermit's followers. Thus he was off raiding his Muslim neighbours when Nicaea came under attack. • For the Muslims this was not seen as a holy war, at least at the outset. To them, unifying to face the Christians was a more dangerous idea than the Crusaders themselves. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
17	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Aid from Byzantium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The First Crusade was the only Crusade to have significant support from Constantinople. Even though Alexius's army did not participate in the Crusade itself, they did cause problems, diverting a lot of Muslim resources. • Alexius also provided much needed supplies at the sieges of Antioch and Jerusalem. <p>The religious zeal of the Crusaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sheer determination of the Crusaders helped them through incredible hardships during their passage through the Taurus Mountains and at the sieges of Antioch and Jerusalem. Because they believed God would help them, they attempted the impossible, where most armies would have surrendered eg Battle of Antioch and the belief in the Holy Lance. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
18	<p>The candidate evaluates the validity of the view that the lack of resources of the Christian states explains the fall of Jerusalem, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <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>Other factors</p> <p>The death of Baldwin IV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Divisions amongst the Crusaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two factions had 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 favour an aggressive policy. • The activities of Reynald of Chatillon helped to destabilise the fragile peace treaty between Baldwin IV and Saladin. • 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 Muslims. Treaties and compromise were unacceptable to them. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
18	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The Christian defeat at 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 suffered badly 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. <p>Unification of Islamic states 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. • By way of balance, 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>	

The American Revolution, 1763-1787

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
19	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of the role of George III in the developing threat to the British position in North America by 1763, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Role of George III</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When George III ascended the throne in 1760 he oversaw a re-imposition of British rule over the colonies. This was seen as tantamount to foreign invasion by many colonists who had acted in an independent spirit during the Whig Ascendancy. Colonies had their own militia and did not feel British Army was required in America. • George III aimed to ensure the security of the colonies by maintaining a British military presence and together with Parliament planned an economic strategy to raise money from the colonists to pay for this. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Colonial resentment towards the old colonial system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain treated colonies merely as a source of revenue, and plundered valuables from America. Those in New England and the Middle Colonies objected to being used as a dumping ground for British goods. Wealthy Southern plantation owners objected to members of the British government attempting to control them. Frontiersmen were frustrated at British attempts to prevent them from going beyond the Frontier. However, being part of the Empire meant protection from the British Army against the French and Indians. <p>The Navigation Acts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passed in the 1650s, these stated that colonists could only sell their goods to the British, could only buy goods from the British and could only use British shipping. Royal Navy enforced the Acts by patrolling east coast of colonies for rogue Dutch, French or Spanish ships. • However, the acts gave colonists a guaranteed market. During the Whig Ascendancy in mid-1700s many colonists were able to ignore the Acts as Royal Navy was unable to enforce them as strictly. <p>The effects of the Seven Years' War – ending of the French threat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The war highlighted the status of the colonies as territories to be fought over by imperial powers. Britain, France and Spain all viewed America as a potential possession. The British fought the Seven Years War which prevented the colonies being ruled by France. • Victory in 1763, and the acquisition of Canada, should have made British rule more secure, but the removal of the French threat meant that many colonists saw less need for British protection. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
19	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The frontier issue – the Proclamation of 1763</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarrels arose after individual colonists and land companies unwittingly violated treaties agreed between Britain and Indian tribes. • The British tried to control the situation by issuing the Proclamation of 1763, which attempted to restrict the westward movement of settlers and land speculators. It was only moderately successful, but aroused much ill-feeling. <p>Grievances of New England, the Middle Colonies, the South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The colonies were more advanced politically than Britain, each having its own elected Assembly which passed local laws and raised local taxes, and so they resented the lack of representation in the British Parliament which sought to control their lives. However, the British Empire provided an order to the existence of the colonies. Britain acted out the role of Mother Country. Britain appointed a governor for each colony, whose payment by the colony ensured an element of control for the colonists over the governor. • During the Whig Ascendancy, colonist assemblies had assumed powers which should have been exercised by governors, and they resented Parliament's attempts to reverse this trend. • The New England Colonies felt most aggrieved about taxation and restrictions on trade. • The Middle and Southern colonies particularly resented the 1763 Proclamation. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
20	<p>The candidate assesses the validity of the statement that the views of the Earl of Chatham represented British people's opinion on the conflict with America, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Earl of Chatham</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He had been Prime Minister during the Seven Years War and again in the mid-1760s when he repealed the Stamp Act. He became more aware of the colonists' plight in his final years, and repeatedly warned of the impending situation in America. • Chatham's warnings fell on deaf ears, as Parliament ignored his pleas for conciliation and his assertion that America could not be beaten if war broke out. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the House of Lords, Lord Sandwich and others disregarded the warnings of impending crisis and seriously underestimated the colonists' forces. However, as well as Burke and Chatham, others such as John Wilkes spoke in favour of radical change in policy towards America. <p>Thomas Paine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paine had been in America since November 1774, making republican speeches and meeting with colonists. He published 'Common Sense' in January 1776 and it sold 100,000 copies in America, and more than that in Britain and Europe. • Paine was a radical, too radical for many colonists. Some in Britain read his work out of fascination rather than because they agreed with him. In America, many who may have been influenced by 'Common Sense' were already considering independence after the rejection of the Olive Branch Petition. <p>George III</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • George III, popular in Britain, sacked Grenville after the Stamp Act and appointed Pitt (as Chatham) as Prime Minister. He supported Parliament's right to tax the colonies. He asserted his view that the problems in America were 'localised' in New England, and declared the colonies to be in 'rebellion' after 1775. <p>Edmund Burke</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burke studied the American situation and took the colonists' demands seriously. He made speeches in the House of Commons, citing the common bond of 'Englishness' which existed between Britain and America, and urging Parliament to 'loosen the reins' on the colonists or lose America for good. However, Burke's views were dismissed as alarmist by many Parliamentarians. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
19	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Economic interests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mill owners, including some MPs, wanted a speedy resolution to the crisis to ensure continued supply of raw materials from the colonies. Mill workers wanted trade to be maintained in order to preserve jobs. <p>The press in Scotland and England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Scots and Irish sympathised with the colonists' resentment of 'English' rule and understood their calls for greater autonomy. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
21	<p>The candidate assesses the extent to which the American War of Independence was global in nature, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The war at sea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The war at sea meant the long reach of the Royal Navy could carry the war to its enemies and their colonies, either by the traditional blockade of enemy ports (mainly on the continent), or by transporting and supplying expeditionary forces to conquer enemy colonies. This was on a lesser scale than the previous or subsequent wars due to the array of hostile naval forces. 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>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>Franco-American Alliance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> France entered the war 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, and uniforms. 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>The world-wide nature of the war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> French entry turned a war on American soil into a world-wide conflict, although the colonists appealed unsuccessfully for Canadian support, which meant the British were not distracted by concerns about possible rebellion in Canada. The war was one of a series (the "Second Hundred Years' War") between Britain and France in the 18th century for European and imperial dominance. War between these powers involved colonial conflicts in other continents, and particularly in India and the West Indies. 	20

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
21		<p>(cont)</p> <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>Any other relevant factors</p>	

The French Revolution, to 1799

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
22	<p>The candidate evaluates the extent to which corruption was the main threat to the security of the Ancien Regime before 1789, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Corruption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolutist nature of the monarchy – Marie-Antoinette. Decadence of the court. • Financial Problems – arguably the biggest threat to the Ancien Regime. Created in part by France’s involvement in wars – most recently the American War of Independence – brought France to bankruptcy. • Failure to reform. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Taxation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfair nature of the system – privileged orders of the first and second estate. Unfair taxation system – cumbersome administration – tax collected by the Farmers General, who had a vested interest in collecting as much as they could. <p>The position of the clergy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clergy was split into the upper and lower clergy, the latter identifying more closely with the Third Estate. The church hierarchy was resented by the lower clergy; parish priests often sided with the peasants in their locality but the upper clergy viewed peasants with contempt and merely as a source of taxation. • The Church owned a large amount of land and paid relatively little taxation. The upper clergy were concerned to protect their privileges. <p>The role of the nobility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Like the clergy, the upper nobility were concerned to protect their privileged status, particularly access to posts at court and in the army, and their exemptions from taxation. Natural supporters of the monarchy, they saw some threat from the rise of the bourgeoisie. • There were also tensions between the traditional nobility (of the sword) and the newly ennobled nobility (of the robe) wherein the ‘old’ sought to hold onto their control of key positions of the State, the Army and the Church, much to the annoyance of the ‘new’. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
22	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The complaints of the Third Estate:</p> <p>Grievances of the bourgeoisie</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise in the importance of the Bourgeoisie – increased wealth – wish for increased participation. • Influence of Enlightenment ideas: Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau – questioned tradition – supported freedoms – press, speech. They attacked the privileges of the Church, its beliefs and the despotic nature of Ancien Regime Government. They were critical of many aspects of the Ancien Regime but not necessarily totally opposed to it. Impact may have been limited, as only certain sections of society would read their works. Some historians argue that Enlightenment ideas were only used to justify the revolution after it happened. <p>Grievances of the peasantry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bulk of French society – range of taxation and feudal rights imposed on them. • The peasantry was becoming increasingly discontented with the disproportionate burden of taxation which fell on them. • Pent-up resentment at their lot became clear in the cahiers. <p>The urban workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The urban workers endured exploitation by bourgeois masters and suffered through restrictions on trade. • They were particularly affected by bad harvests and food shortages. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
23	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of the outbreak of war in 1792 in bringing about the end of the constitutional monarchy in France, using evidence and argument such as:</p> <p>The outbreak of war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These events radicalised the Revolution to the point where the position of the monarchy became impossible because of the king's identification with the enemy. Partly, as was said above, this was Louis' own fault but it should be remembered that France declared war on Austria in April 1792 and it suited the radical anti-monarchists who thought that a successful war would bring them increased support at home and prove a decisive blow to the monarchy. The final overthrow of the monarchy in August 1792 had become inevitable under the pressures exerted by the war. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Character of Louis XVI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even before the outbreak of revolution in July 1789, Louis had shown himself incapable of making the strong decisions necessary to save the monarchy. <p>His attitudes and actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis was from the start unsupportive of the principle of constitutional monarchy. • He dismissed Finance Minister Calonne in the face of opposition from the nobility to the major tax reforms needed to save France from bankruptcy. • After the Declaration of the Rights of Man in August 1789, Louis failed to openly endorse its principles and in the weeks ahead seemed to be preparing for a counter-revolution through the build-up of troops at Versailles. This aroused considerable suspicion and even at this early stage, made the achievement of a constitutional monarchy unlikely. • Even before his veto on decrees against 'refractory' clergy and émigrés in December Louis' actions during 1791 had done the monarchy immeasurable harm. His lukewarm support for the reforms of the Constituent Assembly had generated popular hostility in Paris from the spring of 1791 onwards. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
23	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The Civil Constitution of the Clergy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This caused great controversy in a traditionally Catholic country and created deep divisions which polarised the Revolution. The monarchy – since it was historically associated with the Church – was irrevocably damaged in the eyes of the radicals who exploited the king’s unease over of the Civil Constitution for their own ends. Louis’ failure to openly endorse this increased the hostility of large sections of the population towards the monarchy. This showed itself most clearly in December 1791 when Louis vetoed decrees against clergy who refused to swear an oath of loyalty to the new French State and émigrés who opposed the revolution. Again, Louis’ commitment to the Revolution was called into question and the establishment of a successful constitutional monarchy seemed more remote than ever. <p>The role of Mirabeau</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mirabeau was a supporter of a constitutional monarchy and tried to reconcile the reactionary court of Louis XVI with the increasingly radical forces of the Revolution of 1789 and 1790. With the effective overthrow of the absolute monarchy in June – July 1789 and the ending of feudalism in August, French society had changed forever. Many of Mirabeau's efforts to achieve a reconciliation between the conflicting aspirations of conservatives and radicals often involved proposals that seemed too extreme to some interests and way too moderate to others. Mirabeau was partly successful in efforts to establish a system of constitutional monarchy by securing for the Crown the right of declaring peace and war, he also fought hard, if largely unsuccessfully, to maintain the absolute royal veto. His death in 1791 removed the main figure in the centre ground of politics – though he had been distrusted by both extremes. <p>The activities of the émigrés</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The émigré nobles (many of whom had left France in the aftermath of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy) were becoming increasingly vocal against the Revolution from the foreign countries to which they had fled. They also tried to enlist the aid of other absolutist monarchies. The Declaration of Pillnitz (August 1791) in which Austria and Prussia threatened to intervene against the Revolution had been inspired by the king’s émigré brothers. This intensified suspicion of the monarchy. 	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
23	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The flight to Varennes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In June the Royal Family attempted to escape the Revolution by slipping across the border. They were stopped at Varennes and returned to Paris. The mistrust generated by Louis' persistent ambivalence towards the Revolution brought a significant upsurge of support – particularly in Paris – for a Republic. Although not the end of the monarchy, Louis' actions in June 1791 made its demise increasingly certain. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
24	<p>The candidate evaluates the validity of the view that Robespierre was the key factor leading to the Terror in France by using evidence and argument such as:</p> <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. <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 mobilised to this end. The early reverses raised alarms about sabotage and possible treason in the new armies. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
24	<p>(cont)</p> <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' ie 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. <p>The threat of counter-revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Convention's other major concern 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>Political rivalries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jacobins were one of a number of political groupings contending for power. The struggle became more 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'. 	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
24	<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>	

Germany 1815-1939

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
25	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of the Zollverein in the growth of German nationalism between 1815 and 1850, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The Zollverein</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zollverein – the ‘mighty lever’ of German unification. By 1836, 25 of the 39 German states had joined this economic free-trade area (Austria was excluded). • Members of the Union voluntarily restricted their sovereignty [even if only in their own selfish interests] to allow for economic gain through joining the Prussian-led Customs Union. • German nationalists in the late 1830s saw it as a step towards a wider political union. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Economic factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urbanisation and industrialisation of the German states – political fragmentation – can be argued to be the most important obstacle to German economic development. Middle-class businessmen called for a more united market to enable them to compete with foreign countries. • Prussian economic expansion – drift in power away from Austria and towards Prussia as the latter began to build on the rich resources such as coal and iron deposits. • Prussia’s gain of territory on the River Rhine after 1815 meant it had good reason to reach an agreement with neighbours to ensure relatively free travel of goods and people between its lands in the east and the west. • Businessmen complained that tax burdens were holding back economic development. • Prussia created a large free-trade area within Prussia herself – aided needs of businessmen. • Railway/road development – post-1830s the development of railways/roads ended isolation of German states from each other. This enabled the transport and exploitation of German natural resources. Economic co-operation between German states encouraged those seeking a political solution to the issue of German unity. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
25	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Cultural factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main unifying force was language – 25 million Germans spoke the same language and shared the same culture and literature. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Writers and thinkers (eg Heine, Fichte, Goethe, Brothers Grimm, Schiller, Hegel) encouraged the growth of a German consciousness. – Post-1815 nationalist feelings first expressed in universities. Growth of <i>Burschenschaften</i> pre-1815 dedicated to driving French from German soil –zealous but lacking a clear idea of how best to accomplish the task. – The Hambacherfest and student demonstrations – little accomplished by the students. <p>Military weakness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French troops had marched across Germany for over 20 years, and had humiliated Prussia, the strongest ‘German’ state at Jena and Auerstadt. Germany had been carved up by Napoleon, the North Sea coast being incorporated into France itself, and the Confederation of the Rhine set up as a puppet state. Divided, the German states could not defend their territorial integrity. • Germany had been used as a recruiting ground by Napoleon: Germans had died to protect France. Even the enlarged post-Vienna states would be powerless, with the exception of Prussia, to prevent this happening again. <p>Effects of French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas of the French Revolution – these appealed to the middle classes in the German states. • Impact of Napoleonic wars – many Germans argued that Napoleon/France had been able to conquer German states pre-1815 due to their division as separate, autonomous territories. German princes had stirred national feeling to help raise armies to drive out the French, aiding the sense of a common German identity with common goals. <p>Role of the Liberals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many Liberals were middle-class and also receptive to nationalist ideas. • 1848 Revolutions in Germany raised consciousness greatly even though they failed. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
26	<p>The candidate evaluates the validity of the view that the German princes were the most important obstacle to German unification before 1850, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Attitude of the German princes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The leaders of the German states obstructed unification – protective of their individual power and position. They wanted to maintain the status quo which would safeguard this for them. • Particularism of the various German states – autonomous and parochial in many ways. • Self-interest among German rulers led to opposition to the actions at Frankfurt. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Divisions among the nationalists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalists were divided over which territory should be included in any united Germany; <i>grossdeutsch</i> and <i>kleindeutsch</i> arguments. • Failure of the Frankfurt Parliament – lack of clear aims and without an armed force to enforce its decisions. Lack of decisive leadership. Divisions among the ‘revolutionaries’ regarding aims and objectives. <p>Austrian strength</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The states within ‘Germany’ had been part of the moribund Holy Roman Empire, traditionally ruled by the Emperor of Austria. • Post-1815 the chairmanship of the <i>Bund</i> was given to Austria on a permanent basis, partly as she was considered to be the major German power. • Metternich’s work – to oppose liberalism and nationalism. His use of the weapons of diplomacy and threats of force. Use of the police state, repression and press censorship. Smaller German states were in awe of the power and position of the Austrian Empire. Austrian control over the administration and management of the empire, stamping authority on the <i>Bund</i>. Karlsbad Decrees and the Six Articles. • Post-1815 Austrian military strength and bureaucracy continued to decline in effectiveness; shift in balance of power between Austria and Prussia, but not apparent till the 1850s. • Treaty of Olmutz, 1850 – signalled the triumph of Austria and humiliation of Prussia. German nationalism was now a spent force apparently. <p>Religious differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion – northern German states were mostly Protestant and southern states mainly Catholic; thus the north looked to Prussia for help and protection while the south looked to Austria. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
26	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Economic differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The smaller states of the West had more advanced economies than the Prussian heartlands, where political reading was confined largely to the upper class. • Even within Prussia there were significant social differences between the industrially advanced territories on the Rhine and the largely agricultural areas in the East, which were dominated by the Junkers (although less so than in the 18th century), who were adversely affected by the agricultural depression of the 1820s. <p>Indifference of the masses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popular apathy – most Germans had little desire to see a united Germany; nationalism affected mainly the educated / business classes. • Lack of coincidence between political boundaries and ethnic / linguistic ones. • However, politically based literature and propaganda also reached the masses, helping to bond their ideals and strengthen their resolve for both reform and unification. <p>Resentment towards Prussia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller states, particularly in the south, resented the economic and political predominance of Prussia. • There was a reluctance to accept unification within the Prussian state, which had a significant non-German population and which contained a large conservative/ reactionary landed class. <p>Attitudes of other foreign states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France had been able to dominate central Europe for centuries due to its lack of unity. Although most of Germany had been united by Napoleon into the Confederation of the Rhine, it was not in French interests for Germany to be united, particularly as that would present a barrier to France achieving a frontier on the Rhine. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
27	<p>The candidate evaluates the extent to which Prussian military strength was the main reason for German unification being achieved by 1871 using evidence and arguments such as:</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. • Role of Prussian army in defeating Denmark. • Role of Prussian army in defeating Austria: contemporaries expected a long war, but it was over in seven weeks. Significant military victory at Koniggratz [Sadowa]. • Role of Prussian army in defeating France: decisive victory at battle of Sedan, a triumph of leadership and military skill. <p>Other factors</p> <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. Also able to mobilise Prussian army at speed. • The Zollverein – the Prussian-dominated free-trade area; the significance to German political unification – the ‘mighty lever of German unification’. <p>The decline of Austria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decline in Austrian power and influence – economically and militarily – during the 1850s particularly. • Distraction to Austria of commitments in Italy. <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). 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
27	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The attitude of other states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign concerns over the idea of a united Germany. None of the Great Powers wanted to see the creation of a strong Germany which might upset the balance of power. Britain, Russia, Austria and France were all happy to see the German states weak and divided. • Attitudes changed after 1850: Britain was increasingly pre-occupied with her Empire, particularly India (mutiny, 1857). <p>The actions of Napoleon III</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napoleon had ambitions to emulate his famous namesake as a major statesman. His successes against Austria may have made him careless in his dealings with Bismarck eg he was seduced by Bismarck's hint that he could have possible territorial gains in the Low Countries. • He overreacted over the Hohenzollern candidature, giving Bismarck the opportunity to doctor the Ems Telegram and provoke war. • His military leadership in the Franco-Prussian War was poor. He allowed himself to be surrounded and captured at Sedan, effectively ending the war. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
28	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of the resentment of Austria in the growth of Italian nationalism before 1850 using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Resentment of Austria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the Vienna settlement in 1815, hatred of foreign control centred on Austria. The Hapsburg Emperor directly controlled Lombardy and Venetia; his relatives controlled Parma, Modena, Tuscany. Austria had strong ties to the Papacy and had alliances with other rulers. Conscription, censorship, the use of spies and the policy of promotion in the police, civil service and army only for German speakers was resented. • Austrian army presence within towns like Milan and the heavily garrisoned Quadrilateral fortresses ensured that 'Italians' could never forget that they were under foreign control and this inspired growing desire for the creation of a national state. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Cultural factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Risorgimento was inspired by Italy's past. Poets such as Leopardi glorified and exaggerated past achievements kindling nationalist desires. Poets and novelists like Pellico inspired anti-Austrian feelings amongst intellectuals as did operas such as Verdi's 'Nabucco' and Rossini's 'William Tell'. • There was no national 'Italian' language – regional dialects were like separate languages. Alfieri inspired 'Italian' language based on Tuscan. The poet and novelist Manzoni wrote in 'Italian'. Philosophers spread ideas of nationalism in their books and periodicals. • Moderate nationalists such as Gioberti and Balbo advocated the creation of a federal state with the individual rulers remaining but joining together under a president for foreign affairs and trade. Gioberti's 'On the moral and civil primacy of the Italians' advocated the Pope as president whilst Balbo, in his book 'On the hopes of Italy', saw the King of Piedmont/Sardinia in the role. <p>Economic factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic factors were not important directly. Wealth lay in land (landowners were often reactionary) and trade (where the educated bourgeoisie were more receptive to ideas of liberalism and nationalism) • The election of a new, seemingly reformist Pope, Pius IX, in 1846 inspired feelings of nationalism particularly amongst businessmen and traders as he wished to form a customs union. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
28	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Military weakness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The French Revolution led to a realisation that, individually, the Italian states were weak. • The fragmentation of Italy in the Vienna Settlement restored Italy's vulnerability to foreign invasion. <p>Effects of French revolution and Napoleonic wars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Italian' intellectuals had initially been inspired by the French Revolution with its national flag, national song, national language, national holiday and emphasis on citizenship. • Napoleon Bonaparte's conquest inspired feelings of nationalism – he reduced the number of states to three; revived the name 'Italy'; brought in single system of weights and measures; improved communications; helped trade, inspiring desire for at least a customs union. Napoleon's occupation was hated – conscription, taxes, looting of art. <p>Role of Mazzini</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radical nationalist Mazzini not only inspired dreams of a united, democratic Italian republic through his written works, but also formed an activist movement 'Young Italy' whose aim was to make these dreams a reality. <p>Secret societies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growth of secret societies, particularly the Carbonari, led to revolts in 1820, 1821, 1831. Also 'Young Italy' and their revolts in the 1830s. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
29	<p>The candidate evaluates the extent to which divisions among nationalists were the main obstacle to Italian unification between 1815 and 1850, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Divisions among the nationalists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secret societies lacked clear aims, organisation, leadership, resources and operated in regional cells. • Moderate nationalists feared extremists like Mazzini. • The 1848/49 revolutions showed that nationalist leaders did not trust one another (Manin and Charles Albert) or would not work together (C. Albert and Mazzini). • Failure to capitalise on Austrian weakness in 1848. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Social, economic and cultural differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical difficulties hindered the spread of nationalist ideas. <p>Political differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was division between those desiring liberal changes within existing states and those desiring the creation of a national state. <p>Dominant position of Austria and her dependent duchies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following Vienna Settlement Austrian Emperor Francis I had direct control of Lombardy and Venetia. Relatives of the Austrian Hapsburg Emperor controlled Parma, Modena and Tuscany (Central Duchies). Austria had agreements with the other states. • Lombardy and Venetia were strictly controlled – censorship, spies, conscription (8 years), policy to employ German speakers (Austrian) in law, police, army civil service so controlled others (non Austrian). • Austrian army was a common sight in major cities and in the Quadrilateral fortress towns on Lombard/Venetian border (Verona, Peschiera, Legnano, and Mantua). The Austrian army was sent in by Metternich to restore order following the Carbonari-inspired revolts in 1820, 1821 and 1831. • Austria had first class commander, Radetsky. In 1848 Charles Albert's army won two skirmishes but Radetsky awaited reinforcements then defeated Albert at Custoza forcing an armistice. Radetsky re-took Milan in August. • After Albert's renewal of war Radetsky took just three days to defeat him again (Novara). He then besieged Venetia until the Republic of St Mark surrendered on 22 August 1849. Austrians re-established control across north and central Italy. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
29	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Attitude of the Papacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pope Pius IX denounced nationalism in 1848. <p>Italian princes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual rulers were opposed to nationalism. They feared for their position within a united Italy. <p>Indifference of the masses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriotic literature inspired intellectuals and students but did not reach the vast majority of the population who were illiterate (90% in some areas). The mass of the population was indifferent to nationalist ideas. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
30	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of Cavour in the creation of a united Italy by 1870, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Role of Cavour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He played a vital role – modernisation of Piedmont; diplomacy before War of Liberation. • Cavour made a secret agreement to help Prussia in the war against Austria 1866. Prussian war against France gave the Italians the chance to take Rome. • Provocation of Austria; encouragement of National Society especially in Duchies/ Romagna and his handling of the plebiscites. • The war of 1859 inspired rebellions in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Romagna and demands for union with Piedmont. Napoleon was not happy, but was persuaded to accept by British diplomacy and Cavour's renewed offer of Nice and Savoy. • Cavour's diplomacy and manoeuvring over Garibaldi's expedition; the invasion of Papal States forced unification on Piedmontese terms. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Role of Garibaldi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was a committed nationalist; he fought in War of Liberation for Victor Emmanuel. His role was crucial in forcing north/south unification – the role of 'thousand'; military success in Sicily and Naples; handing his 'conquests' to Victor Emmanuel at Teano. He tried but failed to take Rome. <p>Role of Victor Emmanuel II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The King was supportive of Cavour. Victor Emmanuel of Piedmont/Cavour realised foreign help needed to drive Austrians from Italy. • The King 'managed' Garibaldi very well in 1866, preventing a diplomatic crisis. <p>The rise of Piedmont</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piedmont was the most powerful of the independent Italian states. She was the natural leader of the unification movement. • Piedmont was also the most economically advanced of the Italian states. Industry developed around Turin and a railway network was built. • The army of Piedmont was advanced by Italian standards. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
30	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Decline of Austria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austria's position was in decline in economic and military terms, particularly in regard to Prussia. Italy's relative weakness was redressed by her understanding with Prussia. • Austria's diplomatic position also declined in the 1850s, and she was increasingly isolated. Partly this was self-inflicted. Russia never forgave Austria for her lack of support during the Crimean War. <p>Attitudes and actions of Napoleon III</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimean War/Paris Peace provided opportunity for Cavour to remind Britain and France of Italy's 'unhappy' state. Following the Orsini Plot, Napoleon III held a secret meeting at Plombieres, July 1858 with Cavour. The result was a formal treaty in January 1859. Napoleon III promised 200,000 men to fight for Piedmont if Austria attacked. This would prove crucial. • Napoleon did not intervene over Garibaldi's expedition. He made a secret agreement accepting Cavour's proposed invasion of the Papal States to stop Garibaldi reaching Rome. This allowed the Piedmontese to defeat the Papal Army, taking The Marches and Umbria. In 1866 Austria handed Venetia to France who gave it to Italy. • The Italians took Rome after the defeat of Napoleon in 1870. <p>The importance of foreign intervention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War of Liberation of 1859 – the two main victories Magenta and Solferino were French. At Villafranca Austria handed Lombardy to France who gave it to Piedmont. Garibaldi acknowledged the importance of French help. • Britain was involved in diplomacy over Duchies. British naval presence helped Garibaldi land at Marsala. Britain refused a joint naval blockade with France to stop Garibaldi crossing the Strait of Messina – crucial for Garibaldi's success. • Britain was the first power to officially recognise Kingdom of Italy. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Russia 1881-1921

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
31	<p>The candidate assesses whether the validity of the statement that the authority of the Tsarist state was never seriously challenged in the years before 1905, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The Church</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helped to ensure that the people, particularly the peasants, remained loyal to the Tsar. They preached to the peasants that the Tsar had been appointed by God and that they should therefore obey the Tsar. Ensured the peasants were aware of the Fundamental Law. <p>Opposition Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposition and revolutionary groups were fairly weak. There were various revolutionary groups like the Social Revolutionaries (supported by peasants seeking land reform), Social Democrats (supported by industrial workers) and Liberals (who wanted a British style parliament). However these groups on their own were not powerful or popular enough to affect change. Moreover these groups were further weakened by the fact they were divided and disorganised – leaders often in prison or in exile. The “Pillars of Autocracy” – the features of the Tsarist state which strengthened it, and made it almost impossible for opposition groups to challenge it. <p>Fundamental Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This stated “To the emperor of all Russia belongs the Supreme and unlimited power. God himself commands that his supreme power be obeyed out of conscience as well as out of fear.” This was the basis of the tsarist state. <p>The Army</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was controlled by the officers who were mainly upper class, who were therefore conservative and loyal to the Tsar. They ensured that the population and the peasants in particular were loyal to the Tsar. They crushed any insurgence and were used to enforce order in the country and loyalty to the Tsar. <p>The Secret Police (Okhrana)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was set up to ensure loyalty to the Tsar and weed out opposition to the Tsar. They did this by spying on all people of society irrespective of class. Those showing any sign of opposition to the Tsar were imprisoned or sent in to exile. Large numbers were exiled. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
31	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Civil Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly employed middle class people therefore ensuring the loyalty of that class. The Civil Service was responsible for enforcing laws on censorship and corruption as well as about meetings which made it very difficult for the revolutionaries to communicate. <p>Censorship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This controlled what people were able to read, controlling what University lecturers could say, controlled access to schools, limited books available in libraries. <p>Russification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was the policy of restricting the rights of the national minorities in the Russian Empire by insisting that Russian was the first language. As a result, law and government were conducted throughout the Russian Empire in the Russian language. This maintained the dominance of the Russian culture over that of the minorities. State intervention in religion and education. Treated subjects as potential enemies and inferior to Russians. <p>Zubatov Unions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised by the police, these were used to divert the attention of the workers away from political change by concentrating on wages and conditions in the factories, thus reducing the chances of the workers being influenced by the revolutionary groups. Unions in 1903 became involved in strikes and so were disbanded due to pressure from employers. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
32	<p>The candidate assesses how successful the Tsar was in strengthening his authority between 1905 and 1914, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Political Reforms – Dumas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Duma received legislative powers through the October Manifesto, ie agree to new laws. • The electorate was widened, and promised freedom of speech, to have meetings and liberty of conscience. • This split the revolutionary forces with the moderate liberals accepting it. • Stolypin believed that the Tsarist system would only survive if there were some political and social reforms which would reduce social bitterness and therefore reduce opposition. Stolypin wanted the middle classes' support so he showed respect for the Duma and tried to work with it rather than against it. He changed the franchise in 1907 which prevented many national minorities, peasants and workers from voting although they did still have a say in the Zemstvos. This allowed him to obtain a more co-operative 3rd Duma which passed his land reforms. • Stolypin's work with the Dumas helped to strengthen the Tsarist state as he helped secure the support of the middle class and Liberals for the Tsarist state. However, the majority of Russians still had no political voice in Russia. <p>Restoring Order</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stolypin was given the job of restoring order after the rural violence, industrial strikes and terrorism during and after the 1905 Revolution. He used radical measures such as military courts which issued death penalties – 'Stolypin's necktie' – as well as sentences of hard labour in Siberia. He used the Okhrana and censorship to silence the Tsar's opponents. • Stolypin also enforced Russification and disenfranchisement to suppress the national minorities. Public order was restored as ringleaders were dealt with severely and this acted as a deterrent, thereby strengthening the Tsarist state. However, there was still discontent in some areas. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
32	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Economic Reforms: cancellation of Redemption Payments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stolypin's main plan for restoring order and preventing another revolution was through economic reform, particularly land reforms. He tried to address some of the economic problems facing Russia like food shortages and rural over-population. Stolypin felt that if the peasants and industrial workers were happy then they would be loyal to the Tsar and therefore any revolutions would fail. Stolypin's land reform details such as cancelling redemption payments, Kulaks, freedom from commune, Peasant Loan Bank and more land available. Peasants were encouraged to leave their overcrowded communes and relocate to Siberia or Central Asia. • Stolypin also introduced reforms in education which became compulsory and Stolypin hoped this would allow them to get more highly skilled jobs. • He introduced improvements in industrial working conditions and pay and as more factories came under the control of inspectors, there were signs of improving working conditions. As industrial profits increased, the first signs of a more prosperous workforce could be detected. • In 1912 a workers' sickness and accident insurance scheme was introduced. Stolypin's economic reforms tried to strengthen the Tsarist state by improving life and work for the vast majority of the population. • However, the land reforms did not modernise as much as had been hoped and there was an economic slump, which made life difficult for people and affected their loyalty to the Tsarist state. <p>Role of the Tsar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tsar Nicholas II appointed Stolypin to restore order. He used a 'divide and conquer' policy to deal with each of the threats individually. He secured the loyalty and control of the armed forces by promising overdue pay, improved conditions and training. • The Tsar issued the October Manifesto and the Fundamental Laws which both were crucial in strengthening the Tsarist state. He ruled by divine decree which along with the support of the Russian Orthodox Church, helped the Tsar use religion to secure his power. <p>Accommodation with the Army</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Russian Army remained loyal after the failure of the war with Japan <p>Peace with Japan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ending of the disastrous war with Japan allowed the Tsar and his Ministers to concentrate on domestic problems <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
33	<p>The candidate evaluates how important the impact of the First World War was in bringing about the February Revolution 1917, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The 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. <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. <p>Other factors</p> <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. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
33	<p>(cont)</p> <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. <p>Political problems</p> <p>Discontent among the bourgeoisie</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There had been long-term discontent with the Tsar's autocratic rule as he seemed unwilling to share his power despite promises (October Manifesto and Fundamental Laws). The Dumas had limited power and the Tsar dissolved them and changed the franchise. • War exacerbated existing problems with the Tsar leaving the Tsarina to run the country in his absence. Frustration grew at the incompetence of the Tsar and his ministers, Rasputin's influence and not having a say in how the country was being run and this led to protests and ultimately to the February Revolution. <p>Discontent among the working class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The war put a tremendous strain on the already fragile Russian economy. Long term discontent amongst industrial workers. The inadequate transport system was unable to cope with the supply demands of military as well as the needs of the Russian economy and society. 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>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. In addition the horror of Russia's huge casualties was felt most among the peasants. 	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
33	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The inherent weaknesses of the autocracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tsar's taking personal control of the armed forces exposed the frailty of the autocracy and its dependence on the personality and ability of the ruler. • The Tsar alienated many of his natural supporters among the aristocracy with his tolerance of his wife's association with Rasputin, as well as his poor management of the war effort. Without their support, including those in the High Command, the frailty of the autocracy became apparent. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

USA 1918-1968

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
34	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of fear of revolution in explaining changing attitudes towards immigration, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Fear of revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian revolution in 1917 had established the first Communist state committed to spreading revolution and destroying capitalism. • 'Red Scare' 1919 and it looked as if revolution was imminent. • Palmer Raids – August 1919. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Isolationism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in attitude apparent in the 19th century. 1884 Immigration Restriction League. • 1882 Federal Immigration Act. • Chinese Exclusion Act. • 1913 Alien Land Law. • At the beginning of the First World War, American public opinion was firmly on the side of neutrality. • Wanted to keep out of foreign problems and concentrate solely on America. • President Wilson – America should not become involved in Europe's 'Civil War'. • When the war ended, most Americans wanted a return to isolationism. • Would not join the League of Nations; many Senators were concerned that if the USA joined, it might soon get dragged into another European War. <p>Prejudice and racism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing nature of immigrants. Old Immigrants – WASP's mainly from North and West of Europe. New Immigrants – mainly from Southern and Eastern Europe. New immigrants were Catholic or Jewish – worried WASP America. • New immigrants unfamiliar with democracy – viewed as a threat to the American constitution. • New immigrants continued to wear traditional dress and looked out of place. <p>Social fears</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigrants congregated with people from their own culture in ghettos. • Immigrants blamed for high crime rates in cities – particularly those cities with high levels of immigrants eg Sacco and Vanzetti case. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
34	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Economic fears</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade unions believed that anything they did to improve conditions or wages was wrecked by Italian or Polish workers who were prepared to work longer hours for lower wages. • 1919 strikes – new immigrants were used as ‘strike breakers’. Caused huge resentment and an increase in the desire to stop immigrants coming into the country. <p>The effects of the First World War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many immigrants during the First World War had sympathies for their mother country. • Many German immigrants had supported the German side in the war and society was split when the USA joined the war against Germany. • Irish Americans were suspected of being anti-British. • Many citizens felt hostile to anything foreign. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
35	<p>The candidate evaluates the saturation of the US market as the main contributory factor in causing the economic crisis of 1929-1933, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Under consumption – the saturation of the US market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throughout the 1920's business had benefited from low tax policies. The result of this was that the bottom 40% of the population received only 12.5% of the nation's wealth. • In contrast, the top 5% owned 33% of the nation's wealth. Therefore, domestic demand never kept up with production. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Republican government policies in the 1920s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Republican administrations' policy of Laissez-Faire. • Failure to help farmers who did not benefit from the 1920's boom. • Low capital gains tax encouraged share speculation which resulted in the Wall Street Crash. • The depression was also due to the actions – or inactions – of President Hoover. <p>Overproduction of goods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New mass-production methods and mechanisation meant that production of consumer goods had expanded enormously. • Cars, radios and other electrical goods had flooded the market and more was being made than people could buy. • By 1929 those who could afford consumer goods had already bought them. <p>Weaknesses of the US banking system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major problem was lack of regulation. • Banking system was made up of hundreds of small, state-based banks. • When one bank collapsed it often led to a 'run' on other banks, resulting in a banking collapse and national financial crisis. <p>International economic problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results of the First World War on European economies. • All European states, except Britain, placed tariffs on imported goods. • US economy could not expand its foreign markets. • US Tariff barriers meant that other countries found it difficult to pay back loans, which they had to refinance, becoming increasingly indebted. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
35	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The Wall Street Crash</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmosphere of uncertainty in October 1929 and shareholders began to sell their stocks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 24 October 1929 Black Thursday. - 29 October 1929 Black Tuesday. - Share collapse caused panic. • Stock market crash did play a role in the depression but its significance was as a trigger. Collapse of credit, and of confidence. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
36	<p>The candidate assesses how successful the New Deal was in dealing with America's problems in the 1930's, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The New Deal – aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Roosevelt and the Democrats 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>Social problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Second New Deal 1935-1937: reforms to improve living and working conditions for many Americans through acts such as the Social Security Act (1935) providing a state pension scheme for the old, widows, as well as help for the disabled and poor children. • National Labour Relations Act (1935) gave workers the right to join Trade Unions, etc. • Ending unpopular prohibition to raise revenue and popular morale! • Debate on the issue of reform of society: 'confidence' in government and its role in running the economy. It changed expectations in America, protected workers and provided social reform. <p>Economic problems</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. • Confidence building measures such as checking banks in 1933 to ensure they were well run and credit worthy. • Economic prudence by cutting wages of state employees by 15% and spending savings on relief programmes. • Debate on the economic effects in terms of relief and recovery: they certainly helped in terms of providing basic relief. • As to recovery, they made a difference, but its role is open to discussion as 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>Any other relevant factors</p>	20

Appeasement and the Road to War, to 1939

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
37	<p>The candidate evaluates the extent to which the weakness of the League of Nations encouraged the aggressive nature of fascist foreign policies in the 1930s, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Weakness of the League of Nations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure of the League. Divided response of other powers, eg British appeasement, French political divisions, US isolationism, mutual suspicion of Soviet Russia; relative weakness of successor states in East Europe. • Example of success of Japan in Manchuria in defiance of League. <p>Other factors</p> <p>The Peace Settlement of 1919</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination to revise/overturn Paris Peace Settlement – German resentment of war guilt, reparations, disarmament, lost territory. Italian resentment of failure to gain control of Adriatic. • German desire to get revenge for defeat in WW1. <p>Fascist ideology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pathological hatred of communism, anti-Soviet crusade; contempt for democracy. • Militarism – fascist glorification of war; Prussian/German military traditions. • Extent to which foreign policies driven by Hitler's and Mussolini's own beliefs, personalities, charismatic leadership. • Irredentism, eg Hitler's commitment to incorporation of all Germans within Reich. • Mussolini's 'Roman' ambitions in the Mediterranean and Africa; Hitler's ambitions in Eastern Europe and Russia. <p>Economic difficulties after 1929</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legacy of Germany and Italy's post-WW1 economic difficulties – eg labour unrest, unemployment, inflation. • The impact of the world economic crisis 1929-32 on the German and Italian economies intensified international competition and protectionism. • Continuing economic problems in the 1930s, eg needs of rearmament and domestic consumption. • Economic imperatives, eg need for additional resources, leading to aggressive, expansionist foreign policies, eg Italy in Abyssinia, German drive to the east. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
37	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The British policy of appeasement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British appeasement to an extent encouraged both Germany and Italy to increase their demands and do so increasingly forcefully. • British attempts to bring Mussolini into their camp resulted in the Hoare-Laval Pact, which produced a popular outcry when the terms were leaked. Mussolini saw that Britain and France were not opposed in principle to gains for Italy in East Africa and he was able to defy sanctions and keep Abyssinia. • Hitler knew of British reservations about some terms of the Versailles Treaty and was able to play on these, increasingly realizing that he would not be stopped eg rearmament, the reoccupation of the Rhineland and then the Anschluss. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
38	<p>The candidate evaluates how important were changing attitudes to the Paris Peace Settlement as a reason for the British policy of appeasement between 1936 and 1938, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Attitudes to the Paris Peace Settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1919 Peace Settlement was seen as too harsh on Germany and there was sympathy for what were seen by many as genuine grievances. • Reluctance to enforce Treaty provisions and preference for policy of making concessions. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Economic difficulties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic difficulties – impact of 1929-32 economic crisis and depression. • Reluctance to further damage international trade and commerce. • Difficulty of financing any large scale rearmament. <p>Public opinion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of another World War – recent memories of losses/horrors of WW1. • Isolationist feelings, summed up in Chamberlain's pre-Munich speech. <p>Pacifism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public anti-war feeling – Peace Ballot, Oxford 'King and Country' debate. • Fulham bi-election showed strength of anti-war feeling. <p>Concern over the Empire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Empire was thought to be crucial to British economic well-being and to her status as a Great Power. • Fears that Britain could not defend the Empire against simultaneous threats in Northern Europe, the Mediterranean and the Far East – review of Chiefs of Staff. Some accommodation with at least one of the unsated powers was thought essential. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
38	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Lack of reliable allies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure of the League. • Divided response of other powers, eg French political divisions. • US isolationism. • Mutual suspicion of Soviet Russia. • Relative weakness of successor states in Eastern Europe. • Doubts over commitment of Empire and the Dominions in event of war. • Failure of League of Nations, eg Manchuria, Abyssinia. • Italy was also appeased in vain attempt to prevent alliance with Germany. <p>Military weakness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run-down state of armed forces following WW1. • Army: conscription ended post-WW1, scaled right down in size. • Navy: not so run-down but not fully maintained; many obsolete ships. • Air Force: lack of adequate air defences and fear of aerial bombing. • Multiple threats – Japan in the East, Italy in the Mediterranean and North Africa, Germany in Central Europe. • Warnings of Chiefs-of-Staff. • Exaggerated assessments of German military strength. <p>Fear of spread of Communism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of communism – suspicion of Soviet Russia; Nazi Germany seen as a buffer and destabilising the Nazi regime might lead to questions over communist revolution in Germany. • Fear of spreading Communism into Western Europe; distrust of French popular Front government; alarm at actions of the Left (more than of the Right) in Spain. <p>Beliefs of Chamberlain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chamberlain’s personal control of foreign policy. • Chamberlain believed that problems could be solved rationally, by negotiation. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
39	<p>The candidate assesses how successful Britain was in containing fascist aggression between 1935 and March 1938 using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The preservation of peace</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was Britain's foremost aim, and up to March 1938 (and later), this was achieved. • Conflicts that did occur (Abyssinia, Spain) were on the periphery of Europe/the Mediterranean. <p>Relations with Germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rearmament: Hitler was successful in reintroducing conscription and rearming but there were significant economic restraints and by the late 1930s Germany's potential enemies were rearming at a faster rate. The growth of the Luftwaffe was a serious reverse for Britain • The Anglo German Naval Agreement (1935) successfully limited German naval strength to 35% of British, but this was of lesser concern to Germany. • Rhineland: Hitler was successful in remilitarising Rhineland – more as a result of bluff, clever timing and French/British weakness than German military strength. • Anschluss: failure of attempted Nazi coup in 1934 due to Italian opposition, but successful annexation of Austria in 1938 – although invasion itself was chaotic and inefficient from military point of view. This was another fait accompli, but Britain could have done little to prevent it. <p>Relations with Italy</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>The Spanish Civil War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain's main aim to prevent this becoming an international war, and in this was successful. • The policy of non-intervention sponsored by Britain; it also guaranteed that Britain would be on good terms with the victors. • The policy was openly breached by Germany and Italy, and to a lesser extent the Soviet Union. Resolute action did end attacks on British merchant shipping. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	20

The Cold War 1945-1989

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
40	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of the crisis in Korea to the emergence of the Cold War up to 1955 using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The crisis over Korea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalin encouraged Communist North Korea to invade Capitalist South. This led to American-led UN intervention on behalf of the South, and resultant Chinese intervention. Soviet and American pilots fought each other across Korea. Stalemate along 38th parallel. • Cold war was sealed with a Hot war! <p>Other factors</p> <p>Tensions within the wartime alliance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WW2: suspicion of USSR by allies because of Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939. Tensions within the wartime alliance as the defeat of Nazism became clear. Soviet Union felt they had done the bulk of the land fighting and wanted security for the USSR. • Yalta conference: Stalin determined to hang on to land gained and create a series of sympathetic regimes in Eastern Europe. The USA wanted to create a free trade area composed of democratic states. Soviet actions in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, etc and Allied actions in Western Europe, Greece. <p>The US decision to use the atom bomb</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One aim of the use of atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was impressing the USSR and making them ready to make concessions in Eastern Europe. • Stalin refused to be intimidated and in fact it made him even more suspicious of the USA. <p>The arms race</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalin was determined to make the Soviet Union a nuclear power as soon as possible; the development of the arms race. • British and French were also developing their independent nuclear deterrents – which, realistically, were only aimed at the USSR. • Development of technologies to deliver nuclear weapons. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
40	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Ideological differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of 1917 Bolshevik revolution in Russia on relations with the western powers: Soviet withdrawal from WW1, involvement of West with anti-Bolshevik Whites: ideological differences between Communism and Capitalism. • Fears in the West that Communism was on the march led Truman to the policy of containment: British power had been destroyed; decline in their world commitments, specifically in Greece where civil war raged between Communists and Royalists. Fear of similar problems in Italy when allied troops left; activities of Mao in China. • Truman acknowledged world dividing into two hostile blocs in his speech to support free peoples and oppose totalitarian regimes – exemplified by the Marshall Plan. Fulton speech by Churchill. Creation of competing military alliances: NATO and Warsaw Pact further polarised the world. <p>Disagreements over the future of Germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Potsdam Conference and policy over Germany whereby the allied sectors remained free as compared to Soviet sector which was stripped of assets as reparations. The economic status of Germany: creation of Bizonia in West. Contrast between the developing capitalist west and centrally controlled east: introduction of Deutsche mark in West led to the Berlin Blockade in 1949. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
41	<p>The candidate evaluates the significance of domestic pressures for Kennedy as an explanation for the Cuban Crisis of 1962, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Kennedy's domestic context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US interests and investments in Cuba had been lost in the revolution. • Cuban exiles in Florida were vocal in their demands for US action against Castro. • Background of attempts by the CIA to destabilise Cuba. Kennedy inherited a plan to invade Cuba by exiles in order to overthrow Castro's regime. Bay of Pigs incident, 1961, where 1400 exiles landed and were crushed by Castro's army. • American aggression seemed to be confirmed by the United States practising the invasion of a Caribbean island with a dictator named Ortsac: Operation Mongoose overseen by Robert Kennedy. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Castro's victory in Cuba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castro had come to power in 1959-60 after overthrowing the corrupt, American-backed Battista regime in a Communist revolution. • Khrushchev was sympathetic to Castro. Some historians argue that he wanted to use Cuba as a launch pad for revolution in Central America. Missile deployment would provide protection for the revolution. • Argument that Bay of Pigs incident forced Castro to start preparing to defend himself against another attack and drew him closer to Khrushchev and the Soviet Union. Castro asked for significant conventional military aid. <p>US foreign policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States had placed their Jupiter missiles in Turkey and now the USSR felt very threatened. Kennedy had originally placed the Jupiter missiles in Turkey in 1961 because the United States had feared the possible nuclear capabilities of the Soviet Union. These missiles became a major threat to the Soviets because they were capable of striking anywhere in the USSR. • In order to defend themselves, and let the United States know what it was like to be surrounded by a deadly threat, the Soviets placed missiles in Cuba. Counter view that the missiles were obsolete. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
41	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Khrushchev's domestic position</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criticism of Khrushchev at home over cuts in the armed forces, economic failures and the issues surrounding de-Stalinisation. He believed a foreign policy coup would help improve matters for him at home. • Foreign policy criticisms: ongoing deadlock over Berlin; shadow of events in Hungary 1956, etc. • Rise of China as a rival for leadership of the Communist world; pressure on Khrushchev from influential circles within USSR to assert Soviet leadership. <p>Khrushchev's view of Kennedy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khrushchev felt that Kennedy was a weak president after the Bay of Pigs, June 1961 summit in Vienna to discuss Berlin; East Germany's unopposed construction of Berlin Wall. He felt that Kennedy lacked power and support to make concessions over the arms race. <p>Ideological differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • America was very sensitive about the presence of Communism so close to Florida. It might be used as a launch-pad for further Communist risings in Latin America, which the US regarded as its own domain (Munro Doctrine). The huge inequalities in many Latin American countries made such risings seem possible. • Cuba was one of a series of flash-points between Communism and Capitalism around the world, as part of the wider Cold War. This was played out at a number of levels, such as espionage and the arms race, all of which increased international tension. <p>Mistakes by the leaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Soviets wanted to place nuclear missiles in Cuba because they were trying to balance out the number of nuclear arms between themselves and the United States. Khrushchev underestimated the US reaction. • Kennedy's use of the media played well in the US, and to an extent in the wider world, but it meant that international diplomacy was being conducted in the full glare of the world. It made it much more difficult for either leader to back down without a major loss of face. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
42	<p>The candidate evaluates the validity of the view that changing public opinion in the USA was the main reason why America lost the Vietnam War, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Changing public opinion in the USA</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 Mai Lai massacre. 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. Protests could be violent: May 1970 protest at Kent State University, Ohio led to four students being shot. • Unpopularity of the draft. • 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. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Difficulties faced by US military</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrain did not suit US military strengths of airpower and firepower. • Difficulties dealing with the conditions and knowing which Vietnamese were the enemy led to stress and confusion. • Short commissions for officers and rotation of troops led to loss of expertise in the field. • Soldiers brave, but a minority did not believe in the war. Many were also reluctant conscripts. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
42	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Relative strengths of North and South Vietnam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Vietnam: 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. • 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. • American accusation that the ARVN sent out 'Search and Avoid' missions rather than confront the NVA/Vietcong <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. • Tactics on the ground – US technological superiority in heavy weapons negated by the terrain. • Widespread use of helicopter gunships – inflicted heavy casualties, but were a blunt weapon. Many civilian deaths. • US (and South Vietnamese) lost the battle for hearts and minds, despite inflicting c2,000,000 casualties for the loss of one tenth of those. <p>International isolation of the USA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The media war turned international opinion against the US. • Major US allies had had misgivings about US military intervention; Harold Wilson's major achievement in keeping UK out of the war, despite dependence on US support for the British economy. • Feeling that Vietnam was handing huge propaganda bonuses to the enemies and rivals of the US. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]



2014 History

Higher Paper 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for History Higher Paper 2

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the specific Marking Instructions for each question.

- (a) Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question. If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader/Principal Assessor.
- (b) Marking should always be positive ie, marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: History Higher Paper 2

The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the “minimal acceptable answer” rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates’ evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments and course assessments.

Introduction

1. Marking is positive and relates to the points made.
2. For credit to be given, points must relate to the question asked.
3. For the marking of particular types of question, detailed guidance is given below

Source Evaluation items

How useful is Source A as evidence of...

5 marks

Feature of marking	Mark allocation	Mark given	Overall mark
Evaluation of Provenance	Up to 2 marks		
Evaluation of Content	Up to 2 marks		
Evaluation of relevant Recall	Up to 2 marks		

- Up to two marks may be given for points about ORIGIN and PURPOSE. At the basic level, this may be good CREDIT level approach, but this can only achieve one mark. For two marks to be given some explanation as to the importance of the origin and purpose is needed.

- The candidate can achieve up to two marks for their interpretation of the parts of source they consider are useful in terms of the proposed question. For full marks to be given each point needs to be discreetly mentioned and its usefulness explained. Listing can only be considered to be one point.
- The remaining marks, up to a maximum of two, are achieved by the application of relevant and developed recall that they provide. This has to be developed in terms of the question for full marks to be given.

Source Comparison items

To what extent do Sources B and C agree about...

5 marks

Feature of marking	Mark allocation	Mark given	Overall mark
Overall comparison	Up to 2 marks		
Direct comparisons	Up to 4 marks		

- The question has the more complex, 'To what extent...' style beginning, indicating that the overall evaluation is important. In other words, the candidate shows understanding of the views, rather than simply rehearsing content. This can gain up to two marks.
- Candidates are expected to compare content directly on a point by point basis, but this has to be more than a simple, A says, but B says... *Some basic explanation of what the two sources agree/disagree about, combined with illustration of the point from the sources is needed for a full mark to be given.* This allows for articulation from good practice at Intermediate, while requiring a more sophisticated Higher level response.

Contextualisation items

These questions ask about a specific issue/sub-issue in the course, seeking to assess depth of knowledge.

How fully/far does Source D explain/illustrate/show...

10 marks

Feature of marking	Mark allocation	Mark given	Overall mark
Use of Source	Up to 4 marks		
Use of Relevant Recall	Up to 7 marks		

- The candidate can achieve up to four marks for their interpretation of the parts of the source they consider are relevant in terms of the proposed question. For full marks to be given each point needs to be discreetly mentioned in terms of the question. Merely selecting relevant information and/or listing can only be considered to be one point.
- The remaining marks, up to a maximum of seven, are achieved by the application of **relevant** and **developed** recall that they provide. This has to be **developed in terms of the question** for full marks to be given. Again, the quality of the response matters as does the relevance of the information. Points of recall may be developed from the source and/or be new points. The quality of both is comparable.

Annotation of Scripts when marking.

The following annotation should be used when marking.

Specifically identify when credit is being given by using the following symbols;

P: Provenance: covering both Origin and Purpose, when used appropriately.

S: Relevant point from source, when used appropriately.

R: Relevant point of recalled information, when used appropriately.

O/C: Relevant overall comparison point.

C: Valid, explained individual comparison point.

When you identify relevant points from Provenance, Source and Recall, BUT they are not being used correctly: ie they are listing information, use the same annotation, but surround with brackets like so:

(P)

(S)

(R)

(O/C)

(C)

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

SPECIAL TOPIC 1: THE WARS OF INDEPENDENCE, 1286-1329

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how far Source A illustrates Edward's resolution of the Great Cause in Scotland, in terms of:</p> <p><i>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Scottish nobles) John Balliol, Robert Bruce, John Comyn of Buchan and Alexander de Balliol were summoned to meet Edward I at Norham • The Scots initially refused to cross the border into Norham...in an attempt to prove to Edward that they would not accept his authority • Edward's threat that if denied, he would direct the English Army at Norham against the Scots • The claimants eventually accepted the English King as overlord, out of fear of war • Judicial process leading up to the Great Cause <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edward saw this as an opportunity to take advantage of Scotland under its Guardians. He had a consistent policy aimed at extending his rule over the Kingdom of Scotland • Edward refused to make a judgement on who would be King of Scotland until he was accepted as overlord. The Chief Justice Roger Brabazon asked the Scots to accept this in May 1291 • Edward I brought a huge army to Norham, 67 Northern magnates and their feudal quota of men at arms, its meaning was clear to Scotland • The competitors to the throne finally agreed overlordship of Edward, although they may have believed in it being temporary <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death of Alexander III, left no male heir • The threat of Civil War in Scotland • Edward I was experienced in European legal matters in Gascony, the Low countries, Italy and Spain • The Treaty of Birgham, arranged marriage of Margaret, Maid of Norway to Edward of Caernarfon, Prince of Wales, 18th July 1290 • Margaret's death changed the situation completely for Edward, who was now forced to press his claim for overlordship • Edward I announced that he intended to bring Scotland under his control, just as he had subjugated Wales • Edward gathered his Nobles and councillors together in 1291 • The agreement of the claimants is generally known as the award of Norham, 12th June 1291 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal castles handed over to Edward in his capacity as overlord • 1291-92 Edward had little time for his own political matters, due to the affairs of the Scottish Succession crisis • Edward was Feudal Lord of Scotland and was exercising his rights to resolve the cause. In his opinion he had legal authority • The first stages of hearings were dominated by arguments over Edward's rights of jurisdiction • Edward established a court of 104 Auditors to hear the Competitors claims • There was a long adjournment between August 1291 and June 1292 to assist in the claim of Florence, Court of Holland • Descendants of David I of Scotland likely claimants • 13 claimants to the Great Cause, only John Balliol, Robert Bruce and John Hastings rightful claims • Summer 1292 Edward sought legal advice overseas, the issue was whether 'Proximity' (Bruce) or 'Primogeniture' (Balliol) should be preferred. Local custom was to be applied by the Feudal custom of Primogeniture • Bruce and Hastings claim to have the Kingdom divided, was that they had no case, by then the rest of the competitors had either withdrawn, or been told their claims were invalid • Edward's councillors unanimously agreed that the candidate descended from the younger sister, even if closer male to the throne (Bruce) should not be preferred to one descended from the elder sister (Balliol), 3rd November 1292 • Edward's decision on 17th November, 1292 after much political debate, decided John Balliol had the better legal claim • The judgement in Balliol's favour was immediately followed by a warning that if he did not govern justly, Edward would intervene • Edward's demand for homage for Balliol on 26th December 1292 recognised the English King's sovereign lordship • John Balliol was possibly seen as weak enough, for Edward to put pressure on him. The English King always intended to exercise his right and authority • John Balliol, had probably been trained for the church and not for politics and war • The Great cause was only part of a wider story of Edward's involvement in Scottish affairs • Guardians (Wishart) to help resolve the succession crisis • Any other relevant points 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how useful Source B is as evidence of John Balliol's difficulties in ruling Scotland, 1292-1296 in terms of:</p> <p><i>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</i></p> <p>Origin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was written then adapted at the Augustinian Lanercost Priory. It covers history in both England and Scotland <p>Possible purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a possible insight into Anglo – Scottish relations in the 13th century, in particular, it is sympathetic to King Edward I <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scots were unsuccessful in making John defy Edward, so they chose instead to replace his authority as King with a council of twelve peers • Commanded the King of Scotland to attend his (King Edward) parliament in accordance with his legal obligation both for the Kingdom of Scotland and for lands owned by him within the English realm • The King of England sent an expedition against the Scottish King, invading at Berwick <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1295, twelve new Guardians were elected by the community of the realm to defy Edward I, and decreed that King John could not act by himself • King John had been frequently humiliated by King Edward, in his demands to make the Scottish King answer in an English court • Edward I at the head of an impressive English army invaded Scotland on 12th March 1296. Marching first on Berwick, sacking the town, then on to Dunbar <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Balliol was elected King of Scotland in November 1292, perhaps he was easier to manipulate, despite his better legal claim • King John had limited political and military experience • King John paid homage to Edward I in front of English officials in December 1292 • King Edward overruled King John's legal verdict over the Burgess of Berwick. This humiliated King John as he was seen as inferior to King Edward • Edward threatened King John over the terms of Birgham, they were no longer enforceable • The Bruce Dynasty did not offer support to the Balliol Kingship • Balliol's inexperience as King meant that the Comyn's remained the dominant partner in the Scottish Royal Court 	5

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Burgess of Berwick took his legal complaint against the Guardians to the English King. King John had upheld the Guardians decision. Edward ordered King John to change his decision • The Macduff case – Macduff had been disinherited from his lands and appealed to King Edward. King John was summoned to Westminster to explain his decision in 1293 • Edward’s preparations for war with France in late 1294, summoned Balliol to give him military service • Franco – Scottish treaty negotiated in October 1295 and ratified in February 1296 was directed against the King of England • Anglo-Scottish relations rapidly turned to war after 1295 • The defeat and surrender of the Scottish Army at Battle of Dunbar, 28th April, 1296 • Edward’s march north and John’s humiliating surrender ceremony at Montrose on 10th July 1296 • Any other relevant points 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how fully Source C illustrates Scottish resistance to Edward I, 1296-1305, in terms of:</p> <p><i>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andrew Murray and William Wallace, leaders of the resistance army in the Kingdom of Scotland • By your own goodwill are giving advice, help and favour, in our struggle with England, in all causes and business concerning trade with Scotland • The Kingdom of Scotland, has been recovered from the power of the English by force of arms • The letter is written in the name of Lord John, illustrious King of Scotland, by agreement of the community of the realm, in whom we fight for <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Wallace first to rebel in South West of Scotland and Andrew Murray started his rebellion in the North East of Scotland • The importance in re-establishing trading links between Germany and Scotland • The Scottish victory at the Battle of Stirling Bridge, 11th September, 1297 • Wallace and Murray fought on as Guardians in the name of King John <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wallace started his rebellion by the murder of Heselrig, the Sheriff of Lanark • Wallace's military actions against the English started in May 1297, based in the Forest of Selkirk • Murray's rebellion from May to August posed an insuperable problem to the English in the North eg castles at Urquhart, Inverness, Elgin and Banff • Bruce and Steward raised an armed revolt at Irvine in July 1297 • The joining of Wallace and Murray, possibly around 8th September 1297 • Wallace and Murray were at the head of the Scots Army at Stirling • The battle of the Stirling Bridge proved that the Scots could defeat a superior English Army in a pitched battle • Andrew Murray and William Wallace appointed Guardians of Scotland • Despite the death of Murray in November 1297, Wallace became more ambitious • Support of the Scottish nobles in the resistance • Despite the defeat at the Battle of Falkirk, July 1298, Wallace survived 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wallace resigned as Guardian, but he was replaced by representatives of both the Balliol and Bruce factions, John Comyn and Robert Bruce • Use of Guerrilla warfare • The changing military balance between 1298 – 1303 eg castles • Wallace's travels to France and Rome to generate support • Wallace returned to Scotland around 1303 and rejoined the resistance • Continued Scottish resistance and success eg Roslin 1303 • By 1304 majority of Scottish nobles had accepted Edward's authority • Wallace fought for his King, until his betrayal, 3rd August 1305, by Sir John Menteith • The execution of Wallace on 23rd August 1305 did not end the struggle. The importance of Wallace's reputation could be found in the subsequent actions of Bruce once he became King • Battle of Dunbar • Siege of Berwick • Any other relevant points 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how far Sources D and E agree about the ambitions of Robert the Bruce:</p> <p>Overall: Source D and E agree about the ambitions of Robert the Bruce because.</p> <p>Developed through detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both sources agree about Bruce's ambitions. After Bannockburn, Bruce accepted that this was not an end to the wars of Independence. The military conflict had produced a decisive victory for Scotland and Bruce. His political authority could be asserted with his increased confidence. Bruce set about removing his enemies, amongst the Scots, by holding a Parliament and asserting his legal authority by passing new legislation, forcing the Scottish nobles to choose their loyalty. There is a slight overall disagreement between Source D, which sees a move towards peace (a political option), although Source E recognises the need for continuance of the war (the military option). 	5
Source D		Source E
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robert Bruce had no wish to prolong the war. He saw his victory, above all, as an opportunity for reconciliation and peace: with the Scottish nobles who had fought against him, with the English whom he had defeated. In November 1314 Bruce with increased confidence, convened a Parliament at Cambuskenneth. Scottish landowners who had failed to offer allegiance by that date should be disinherited. They (Scottish landowners) could no longer be feudatories in two countries and serve two kings. They must choose their nationality once and for all. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few battles in history are truly decisive, and Bannockburn was no exception. The war was nowhere near an end, the military campaign would continue, despite his hopes for peace. In the November, after the battle, Bruce was ready to take the next step, the Scots Parliament met at Cambuskenneth Abbey. The new class of the 'disinherited' were men on the English side...men...who...held estates in Scotland. Landowners could no longer have divided political loyalties: they had to choose one side or the other.

SPECIAL TOPIC 2: THE AGE OF REFORMATION, 1542-1603

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how far Source A explains the weakness of the Catholic Church in Scotland between 1542 and 1560 in terms of:</p> <p><i>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wellbeing of religious orders varied from one order to another and from one religious house to another. • Monasteries were criticised as being out of touch with the needs of sixteenth century society. • Economic pressures on monasteries – such as huge tax demands – meant that they were forced to rent out property to help them survive. • To supplement their income, parish priests resorted to pluralism or imposed unpopular charges on their parishioners. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For some time the Catholic Church had suffered from a decline of monasticism and corruption in nunneries. • Over the years the Catholic Church had accrued money and land and was far wealthier than the king. During the reign of James V, the Church had an income of approximately £300,000 a year, while the king had less than £20,000 to pay for governing the country. This led to resentment and Scottish monarchs sought ways in which to get money from the Church which caused weakness. • The Church in Scotland had to pay taxes to the king. To raise the money, the Church rented out its land to local nobles. • Some clergy were given several positions/parishes. These ‘pluralists’ collected several salaries but could not do all of the work properly. Some parish priests worked hard for the people in their parish, others did little. <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monarchs gave jobs to minors, relatives and other nobles who wanted the income but not the religious duties. • Some good clergymen were reluctant to become parish priests because the work was so poorly paid and the quality of parish priests declined. Parishes suffered. • Many clergy lacked knowledge of scripture and the Catholic faith. • Clergy were supposed to be celibate but many kept a ‘wife’ and many had children. • Illegitimate sons of clergy often inherited parishes from their father. 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders of the Church in Scotland were disliked: Cardinal Beaton persecuted Protestants, executing the popular preacher, George Wishart in 1546. Anger and resentment towards the church increased. • In May 1546, some Scottish Protestants – seeking revenge for Wishart’s death – broke into St Andrews Castle and murdered Cardinal Beaton. As a clever and powerful leader his loss was a blow to the Catholic Church. • In 1557, some Protestant Lords organised themselves as ‘Lords of the Congregation’ to promote the Protestant religion in Scotland. • During the winter of 1558-59 the ‘Beggars’ Summons’ demanded that the friars leave their friaries claiming they were rich and ungodly and that the needs of the poor were greater. • Mary of Guise, following the advice of the French and the Pope began to prosecute the reformers. The reformers began to seek secret help from England. In the spring of 1559, the towns of Dundee and Perth announced that they were Protestant. • John Knox landed at Leith on 2 May, 1559. He made his way to Perth, where on 11 May he preached at St John’s Church. His sermon was followed by a riot. Many religious houses in and around Perth were attacked and their religious statues, shrines and other decorations were smashed. Disenchantment with the Catholic Church was spreading. • None of the bishops actively opposed reformation in 1560. Three joined the Protestants. • Any other relevant points. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how useful Source B is in explaining the contribution Mary, Queen of Scots made to the loss of her throne in terms of:</p> <p><i>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</i></p> <p>Origin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The source was written by the Earl of Bothwell, Mary's husband, reflecting on events at Carberry Hill. Bothwell's account is clearly biased and seeks to gain sympathy for the Queen and demonstrate how the Lords betrayed her. <p>Possible Purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To explain how Mary was deceived by the Protestant Lords who had promised her safe passage to Edinburgh, when in fact they intended to imprison her. <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bothwell had repeatedly denied involvement in the death of King Henry, and had many enemies. At Carberry Hill his enemies, the Lords made out that they had been sent to offer the Queen genuine loyalty and safe-conduct which she foolishly believed. Mary trusted that this promise would be honoured by the two armies and asked Bothwell to return to Dunbar where she would shortly meet him. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mary and Bothwell married in a Protestant Service. Her reputation was ruined: she had married her husband's murderer and appeared to have abandoned the Catholic Church. Mary and Bothwell fled from Borthwick to gather an army in the Borders. On 15 June 1566, the Protestant nobles faced Mary and Bothwell at Carberry Hill. Talks lasted throughout the day ending with Protestant Lords agreeing to obey Mary if she sent Bothwell away. During the talks Mary waited until Bothwell had a chance to escape before agreeing to accompany the lords. As soon as Mary reached the Protestant Lords she discovered that the troops opposed her. They cried 'Burn the whore!' She had the same reception in Edinburgh before being sent to Lochleven Castle. 	5

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>(cont)</p> <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following Darnley's murder, posters appeared in Edinburgh accusing Bothwell of the crime. They also showed Mary as a mermaid – the symbol for a prostitute. Stories about Mary re-marrying spread across Scotland, England and Europe. • After Mary was imprisoned in Lochleven Castle some nobles seized power for themselves. On the 24th July 1567, Mary was forced to abdicate in favour of her son James and Moray was declared regent. • Any other relevant points 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how fully Source C explains the relationship between monarch and Kirk in the reign of James VI in terms of:</p> <p><i>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although James had a Protestant education, the Kirk remained suspicious of the king. • James's belief that kings should have control over the church led to a powerful struggle which was present throughout his reign. • James favouring of Catholic noblemen further increased the suspicion of the Kirk. • From 1588 – 1590 harmony between the Kirk and the king increased. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James was viewed with suspicion because of friendships with people like the Catholic Earl of Huntly. • James's friendship with Catholics may have been a means of avoiding papal excommunication. • In 1589 the king took action against the Catholic nobles who rebelled in March of that year, gaining support from the Kirk. • James marriage to a Protestant princess, Anna, daughter of the Danish king in the same year also gained greater approval, although even Lutherans were viewed with suspicion by some. <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Second Book of Discipline (1578) had proposed a Presbyterian Kirk which could make the church independent of the King and his nobility. • By 1581 plans to establish 13 Presbyteries appeared to challenge royal authority. • In 1582, a group of Presbyterians sought to take control of the government by kidnapping the king. The 'Ruthven Raid', as it is known, was designed to increase their hold on power by controlling the king. • In 1584, all ministers were required to accept the 'Black Acts' abolishing Presbyteries and asserting royal authority over the Kirk forcing some into exile. • In 1592 the 'Golden Act' accepted the recovery of Presbyterian influence within the Kirk, but did not reduce the power of the king. • Relations with the Kirk deteriorated after 1592, leading to conflict in 1596. • James' belief in the divine right of monarchs clashed with the Melvillians' view that the Monarch should be accountable to the authority of the Kirk. 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme Presbyterians/Melvillians were marginalised on account of James' views. • James sought to extend the power of the monarch and bishops over the Kirk by: having bishops recognised as moderators of Presbyteries; allowing them to hear cases of excommunication and deposition of ministers. • Elders were excluded from Presbyteries and the monarch had the power to determine the time and place of the General Assembly. • James would ensure that the General Assembly would meet in towns like Perth or Aberdeen where he could expect more ministers to support him. • As a result of rebellion in December 1596, James fled from Edinburgh and made him more determined to control the Kirk. • 1597 riot in Edinburgh after a sermon preached against the king. James VI had the ministers of Edinburgh briefly imprisoned. The king ordered that no minister was to be appointed without his consent. • In 1597, Andrew Melville was deposed as rector of St Andrews. • James attended every General Assembly from 1597 to 1603, by which time assemblies were becoming more agreeable to the King's aims. • In his writings, James asserted that no human institution could limit the powers of a monarch. • James preferred form of Church government was by bishops and in 1600 he appointed three bishops to Parliament. • Further detail of Trew Law and Basilikon Doron. • Any other relevant points. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how far Sources D and E agree about the impact of the Reformation in terms of:</p> <p>Overall both sources agree that the Reformation brought changes in the practice and ministering of faith in Scotland. The sources agree on the importance of the influence and role of the minister on the lives of his congregation and the strong sense of discipline instilled by the Kirk.</p>	5
	<p style="text-align: center;">Source D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Fife, Protestant ministers appointed to parishes were well educated. • By the seventeenth century ministers and elders were imposing a strict programme of discipline for minor offences such as drunkenness • Evidence suggests that people accepted the need for this disciplinary system even though they were not always so content when they were the ones to have offended. • The role of psalm, prayer and in some cases poetry and song were important in spreading Protestant doctrines and values. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Source E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Reformed church, ministers must be educated and godly and appointed following election, examination and admission. • For faults such as drunkenness, fighting and common swearing, the offender must be called before the minister, elders and deacons and admit to his sin. • Individuals accept discipline and must appear before the whole church to repent, before being received again into the society of the church. • All persons should be encouraged to learn the Psalms and when the Psalms are sung, they may be the more able with common heart and voice to praise God.

SPECIAL TOPIC 3: THE TREATY OF UNION, 1689-1740

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how far Source A explains the relationship between the Scottish Parliament and England in terms of:</p> <p><i>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English parliament passed Act of Settlement, ensuring the Hanoverian succession. • Scottish parliament passed Act anent Peace and War giving the Scottish Parliament the right to consultation before Scotland became involved in a war. • Scottish parliament passed Act of Security stated that they would name Queen Anne's successor. • English parliament passed Alien Act threatening Scots would be treated as aliens unless Scotland accepted the Hanoverian succession. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Series of laws passed in Scotland and England created climate of distrust. • Act of Security asserted Scottish independence. <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposition to King William in the Highlands due to Scottish parliament's judgement that the Glencoe Massacre was an act of murder. • Scots parliament disagreed with England over status of the monarchy: in England there remained a notion of monarchical rights whereas in Scotland the Claim of Right and Articles of Grievance of 1689 suggested a notion of a monarch bound by contract. • Scottish parliament objected to King William and English ministers seeking to gain advantage over Scottish interests, eg England's role in failure of Darien Scheme. • Successive appointments to posts in Scottish government were awarded to those who were subservient to English command. • Some Scottish members of parliament felt England had ruined Scotland by giving land and pensions as bribes to Scottish government officers. • Members, eg Lord Belhaven, felt Scotland was a conquered province of England. • Scottish MPs felt King William in England did not do enough to support them through the "ill" Years of famine and poor harvests in the 1690s. 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish parliament was aggrieved by the English Navigation Acts and the effect of English wars or military intervention on Scottish trade. • Many Scottish MPs had been hit badly by the cost of the Darien Scheme and held England responsible for this. • Scottish parliament passed the Wool Act and Wine Act in 1703; Scotland would continue to trade when England was at war. • Scottish parliamentary opposition to the Anglican church. [Episcopalian Church in Scotland?] • Some Scottish MPs still upheld the Covenanters' objections to monarchical interference in church affairs • English parliament through King William discouraged Dutch investment in the Darien Scheme. • Other relevant factors 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how useful Source B is as evidence of attitudes towards union in Scotland in terms of:</p> <p><i>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</i></p> <p>Origin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address sent by Dunbar Town Council, read to parliament during the debates. <p>Possible purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To give reasons for opposing union with England. <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the treaty will damage trade with Holland or other overseas markets. • the treaty will badly affect the salt industry in Scotland. • the treaty will badly affect Scotland and its fishing trade <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 90 addresses/petitions were sent to Parliament by burghs, royal burghs and town councils during the debates, warning against passing the treaty in its proposed form. • Many councils did wish for a closer relationship with England but did not wish it to take the form of the treaty as negotiated during 1706. • Fishing districts objected greatly to the increase in salt duty 7 years after the treaty. <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudes against union: Increased taxation. Scottish manufactures would be ruined. Royal burghs would be deprived of rights. Fear of loss of European trade. British parliament would favour English trade over Scottish. English currency, weights and measures to be introduced. Public opinion against union. Scotland would be suppressed as a nation. Scotland would lose its heritage as an independent sovereign state. Reduction in status of Scottish nobility in British parliament. Scots Episcopalians opposed union and Hanoverian succession – only Stuart dynasty might restore episcopacy to Scottish church. Protestants feared a British parliament dominated by Anglican Episcopalian church with bishops' seats in the House of Lords. Scots liberties at risk. 	5

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudes for union: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advantages in commerce and trade Economy would improve – national produce would increase Scotland's trade would catch up with other European nations'. Free trade with English colonies. Protection of being in Great Britain. Common interests already with England. Advantages of Scottish politicians being part of the court of the king in London. Hanoverian succession offered security to Protestantism. Threat from "Popery" reduced. Property preserved. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how fully Source C explains the reasons for the passing of the Treaty of Union in terms of:</p> <p><i>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protestantism confirmed as the true religion of Scotland. • Monarchy not to alter religion in Scotland from now on. • Presbyterianism established as the method for church governance. • University, college and school appointees to be members of the Church of Scotland. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act of Security for the Kirk made many Scottish MPs less hostile to union, if not in favour of it, and turned some Scottish MPs in favour of it. • English spies, including Daniel Defoe, advised government of proceedings in Scottish Parliament and suggested that securing the Kirk would bode well for the eventual votes on the articles of the treaty. <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Equivalent payment persuaded some Scottish MPs to vote for union. • The Equivalent: £398,085.10s to cover the taking in of English debt. • Equivalent effectively compensated for Darien, so took edge off opposition to union. • Squadrone Volante, whose hold on the balance of power was crucial, were persuaded to vote for the Union by the Equivalent. • Bribery of Scottish ministers/politicians through £20,000 issued to Earl of Glasgow by English government to distribute as “arrears in pay”. • Promise of favours, pensions, military patronage high-ranking positions and cash ensured government majorities; threats of loss of civil list pension. • Political management of Court party better than Country party. • Court members consistently voted through all Articles of the Treaty. • Role of Hamilton as an erratic and divisive leader of Country party. • Hamilton may have been bribed by the Court party. • Hamilton refused to participate in planned walkout of parliament. • Failed armed rising proved opponents of union were unwilling to engage in violence. • Economic assurances, incentive of free trade with England and English colonies. • Payment made to wool industry. • Payment of Scottish public debt. 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last minute concessions by Godolphin on tax issues, eg salt, liquor. • Incentives for Scottish nobles regarding retained privileges, seats in House of Lords. • Rights of burghs and Royal Burghs to remain. • Legal protection, Scottish law and courts to remain. • Future stability within one kingdom secured; peace secure by being in Great Britain. • Military argument; threat of English invasion as forces moved north in late 1706. • English and Scottish parliaments in agreement over union for the first time. • Security of liberty and stability under one parliament. • Any other relevant points. 	

Question		Expected Answer/s		Max Mark
4		Overall Source D and Source E agree that tax increased for Scots but there were military and trade advantages; Source D refers to the attempt to repeal union in 1713, Source E emphasises the migration of Scots to the Empire.		5
		Source D		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased duties, eg malt tax • Golden opportunity for landowners and merchants • Association with England's military force allowed prosperity • Scots involved in overseas trade through colonies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased tax burden, eg salt and linen • Scottish landed elites presented with a golden opportunity • Obvious benefit of English naval protection for the trade • Employment of Scots in colonial trade 	

SPECIAL TOPIC 4: MIGRATION AND EMPIRE, 1830–1939

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how far Source A shows the reasons for internal migration within Scotland in terms of:</p> <p><i>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fears of committing to long distance migration – those who would have gone to America, had the prospects been favourable, have preferred a home migration. • Migration to the southern parts of Scotland particularly Glasgow and Paisley where the textile mills cry out for more workers. • Seasonal migration – a constant pressure to move through lack of land and money, a pressure made less by the employment given in lowland farms during the harvest. • From other parts, the homeless made by the arrival of sheep. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities in central belt. • Effects of the Agricultural Revolution on farming and employment. • Easier transport links to urban centres with development of railways and coastal traffic. • Agricultural improvement in Lowlands caused move to cities. • Technological change reduced jobs in rural areas. • Attractions of the “big city” – employment, better wages, easier work. • Dangers and difficulties of migration overseas leading to significant return rate. • The Highland Problem – absentee landlords, rising rents, falling income, overpopulation, subdivision of land into crofts, ‘Balmoralism and the romance of the empty glens’. • The Highland Clearances – the attempt to increase income from Highland estates by ‘industrialising’ it and optimising income by creating profitable sheep farms that need grazing land but do not need local people living there. 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>(cont)</p> <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domineering landlords and lack of real opportunities encouraged emigration from the Highlands of Scotland. • Development of tourism in Highlands – deer stalking and grouse shooting reducing. • Failure of the kelp and herring industries. • Effects of Industrial Revolution on craftsmen. • Potato famine in Highlands and Islands. • Harsh employment conditions on the land. • Easy to find factory and labouring jobs eg navvying, building reservoirs etc. • Growing demand for domestic help in cities • Any other relevant points. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how useful Source B is as evidence of the experience of relations between immigrants and native Scots in terms of:</p> <p>Origin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memories of a first generation Jewish Scot. • Primary source evidence of a Jewish boy growing up in Scotland. • Evidence from the early 20th century therefore relevant to the period of investigation. <p>Possible purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As an archive to record the experiences of his family arriving in Glasgow in the part of an archive organised to collect and retain information about Jewish immigrants to Scotland and their assimilation into Scottish society. <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When I went to school I was the only Jewish kid in class, in fact I was the only Jewish kid in school. • I was knocked around a lot. The kids used to crowd around me, pinch my lunch from me and shout ‘You German Jew, You German Jew’. • Jews created their own businesses that tended to employ other Jews – “I went to work in a warehouse and the Jewish manager there.....” <p>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jewish migration limited in size and focussed in Glasgow are in late 19th century so Alec would not be among an extended Jewish community in Ayr. • Anti-German propaganda around time of Great War created poisonous atmosphere against anyone sounding foreign. • Lack of local knowledge about Jews and their experiences before arrival in Scotland. • Stereotypical Jewish jobs especially around Glasgow eg tailoring. • Assimilation by name changing. <p>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</p> <p>Jews</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Semitism never that widespread, possibly owing to low numbers of Jewish immigrants in relation to other groups. • Prejudice and discrimination affected the Jews in Scotland – The Daily Record – Aug 1905 ‘Alien Danger: Immigrants infected with loathsome disease’. • Very few Jews received any help from local poor relief. It was members of the Jewish community that helped each other eg The Glasgow Jewish Board of Guardians and the Hebrew Ladies Benevolent Society in 1901 were dealing with 500 cases of needy Jews. <p>No reference to other immigrant groups.</p>	5

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Lithuanians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 1860s and 1914 about 7000 Lithuanians decided to settle in Scotland. • Scots complained about the Lithuanians being dirty and immoral but soon most were accepted. • At first Lithuanians used as strike breakers but soon Lithuanians joined with the local workers and joined the strikes. <p>Italians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assimilation of Italians helped by popularity of ice cream parlours and fish and chip shops • Young Italians soon adopted local speech patterns due to frequency of contact in catering trade. • Some tension between Catholic Italians and Presbyterian Scots. • Italian cafés criticised by Scottish Presbyterian church leaders for opening on the Sabbath. • Italian café owners also met with criticism from local people who claimed the cafés were sometimes the scenes of unruly behaviour. • There was a greater degree of acceptance of Italian cafés from the Temperance Movement as the cafés chose not to sell alcohol. <p>Catholic Irish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often resented as competition for jobs. • Blamed for spread of diseases and poverty. • Catholic Irish workers were also accused of being strike-breakers and being willing to work for less money than Scottish workers. • Often blamed for being 'benefit scroungers' claiming poor relief after 3 years residence. • The Catholic Irish had a shared experience with the Scottish worker in that they were affected by industrialisation, urbanisation, as well as fighting together during the First World War. • Even into the 1930s Catholic Irish faced persecution, sometimes organised by Church of Scotland. <p>Protestant Irish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irish Protestants had a lot in common with the average Scot – long term and deeply embedded cultural interaction between Ulster and lowland Scotland. • Much easier assimilation because of religion. • The first Scottish Orange Lodge opened in 1800 in the weaving centre of Maybole in Ayrshire. The growth of the lodge system in Scotland shows the spread of Irish Protestantism. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how fully Source C illustrates the impact of Scots emigrants upon the Empire in terms of:</p> <p><i>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sir John MacDonald, Glasgow born, was the father of the Canadian Confederation and the first Prime Minister. • Toronto Globe, founded and ruled by Scotsman George Brown. • The names of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Simon Fraser are remembered in the Mackenzie and Fraser rivers. • Donald Smith was one of the founders of the Canadian Pacific Railway which linked Canada. The completion point was named Craigellachie, in memory of where Smith was born in Scotland. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scots gave a thorough and honest character to Canadian business and financial life. • George Stephen organising finance and creation of Canadian Pacific Railroad. • Scots' control of the fur trade. • Religious development through Church of Scotland. • Contribution to laws and learning/education (eg McGill University). <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <p>Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • farming/sheep grazing and the wool trade. • Scots also invested heavily in mining/the Gold Rush of the 1850s brought to Australia a considerable number of Scottish miners and many gold camps were recognisably "Scottish". • Shipping and trade were other areas of enterprise in which Scots excelled. An example is McIllwrath McEachen and Burns Phillips. • Scots played large part in creating the sugar boom of the 1880s in Northern Queensland. • Role of Church of Scotland in developing education in Australia, eg Australia College, Scots College in Melbourne, and influence of development of Melbourne and Sydney universities. • Negative impact on indigenous people: Warrigal Creek massacre <p>New Zealand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scots founded banks and financial institutions as well as having a political impact. • Scottish influence on NZ education. • Negative impact on indigenous people. 	10

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3		<p>(cont)</p> <p>India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scot's impact on education, the development of the banking system. • Many Indian institutions such as elite schools, universities and press owed much to Scottish emigrants. • Scots' contribution to development of tea plantations and the jute industry. • Role of Scots in suppression of First Indian War of Independence/Indian mutiny • Role of Scots as Viceroy: Dalhousie • Any other relevant points. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>The candidate makes a judgement as to how far Sources D and E agree about the impact of the Empire on Scotland in terms of:</p> <p>Overall: Both sources agree that Dundee was the centre of the Jute industry in Scotland and some families made fortunes out of the trade. Some of the profits were used to build large mansions in the suburbs and also to reinvest and develop landed estates. They also agree that once Bengal developed its own Jute production factories then hard times fell on Dundee.</p> <p>In detail:</p>	5
	<p style="text-align: center;">Source D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a time Dundee could boast the title Juteopolis, the jute capital of the world, exporting to the world and especially the Empire. • Jute and linen barons such as the Baxter Brothers and the Gilroys who were amassing great fortunes from the growing trade, some of which were devoted to the construction of palatial mansions on the outskirts of the city in West Ferry and Broughty Ferry. • Their money was also used to purchase great country estates further away from Dundee. • Competition was growing from Indian jute mills...but after the war the advantages of Empire trade that had made Dundee boom now deserted the town. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Source E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dundee developed a way of turning jute fibre from Bengal into a useable cloth....that supplied the Empire with cloth sacking. • The display of their wealth and confidence can be seen in the growth of elegant suburbs such as Broughty Ferry near Dundee. • Money from the Indian textile trade was used by Alisdair Forbes to purchase and improve country estates in the Strathdon area. • Empire...became serious competitors for Scottish producers...by 1914 Bengal jute mills were making huge profits...employment levels in the Jute industry in Scotland fell between 1929 and 1939.

SPECIAL TOPIC 5: THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT WAR, 1914-1928

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how far Source A on the Western Front explains the contribution of Scots to the military effort in terms of:</p> <p><i>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haig mentions the huge contribution made by Scots in the war. • Haig mentions his sympathy for those mourning the countless thousands of Scotsmen who died. • Haig mentions the thanks he owes to McCrae's battalion giving tribute to them for serving their country so well on 1st July at the Somme. • Haig states that Scotsmen served their country well which offers some consolation. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details specific to McCrae's battalion - the 16th was raised in Edinburgh in less than a fortnight by Sir George McCrae, many Hearts players enlisted. Four years later, there was barely a player left who had survived unscathed. • Involvement of Scottish divisions – 9th, 15th and 51st (Highland). • Involvement of McCrae's battalion and Cranston's battalion in the initial assault at La Boisselle. • Scottish losses on first day – 16th (McCrae's Battalion) Royal Scots lost 12 officers and 573 soldiers; 15th lost 18 officers and 610 soldiers; 51st Highland Division suffered 3,500 casualties. • Somme success – the 51st (Highland) Division launched a successful attack at Beaumont Hamel with relatively few casualties in November 1918. • Role of Haig at the Somme. • Details of the attacks on Munich and Frankfurt trenches by 16th Highland Light Infantry (Glasgow Boys Brigade). <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale of contribution – the huge number of Scots volunteering across the country as 'war fever' took hold. • Contribution of the kilted regiments on the Western Front – Black Watch, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders... • Reputation of Scots – the 'ladies from hell'. • Scots bravery – important contribution as 'shock troops'. • Contribution of the pipers. • Individual heroism - VC winners such as Laidlaw. • Detail of Scots contribution at the battle of Loos. 	10

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1		<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of Haig at Loos – ‘unfavourable ground’, use of gas, problem with reserves. • Loos casualties – 20,598 names of the dead on the memorial at Loos – one third are Scottish. • Detail of Scots regiments at the battle of Arras. • Details of casualty rates. • Overall losses of Scots – estimated deaths well over 100,000 (148,000 is accepted as possible total number of deaths). • Contribution of Haig overall. • Contribution of Scottish doctors and nurses such as Elsie Inglis • Any other relevant points 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how useful Source B is as evidence of the impact of the war on Scottish women in terms of:</p> <p><i>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</i></p> <p>Origin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contemporary source from a journalist who had visited the Gretna Munitions Work in 1916 <p>Possible purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To inform people of the vital work done by ‘munitionettes’. (West, a feminist, was keen to demonstrate the importance of women). <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The girls work 12 hour shifts and stay on site in barracks. They have to be prepared for emergencies like explosions facing more danger than men on home defence. It is due to their efforts that the amount of cordite produced is so great and for which the country owes them a great debt. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of the war 31,500 women were working in the munitions industry. Detail on the Gretna works – 9000 women and 5000 men worked there living in a purpose-built village that connected with the works via a light railway. They worked twelve-hour shifts and the work was dangerous. Order was maintained by the Women’s Police Service. Dangers from TNT poisoning – sickness, yellow skin (canaries) and orange hair but medical problems in the future such as being sterile. <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other work done by women such as VAD nurses. Scottish Women’s Hospitals and Dr. Elsie Inglis. Women taking on jobs previously done by men, doing the same job but not getting the same wage. Many women now ‘head of the house’ as their men were away at war. Looking after families as well as working. Had to cope with worry/grief as well as getting on with things. Women worked on the trams, the railways, the shipyards and in the rubber industry. Continuation of work in the Jute industry. Dilution of labour allowed women into previously skilled engineering jobs. 	5

Question			Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2			<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women were becoming more involved in politics – Helen Crawfurd, Mary Barbour, Agnes Dollan and Jessie Stephens. • Role of women in the rent strikes. • Role of women in the Peace Crusade. • Any other relevant points. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how fully Source C describes the impact of the war on the Scottish economy between 1914 and 1928 in terms of:</p> <p><i>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish economy was ruined by war with overseas trade disrupted and slow to recover. • Those returning from war faced poor prospects of getting jobs in agriculture, fishing and heavy industries and unemployment grew in the 1920s. • Shortage of land in the Highlands and Islands caused problems and land raids continued. • Thousands decided to emigrate helped by the free passage scheme for ex-servicemen and women. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-war Scotland suffered badly from the slump in the world economy. • Industries like shipbuilding, mining and engineering were badly hit and because these were the main industries in Scotland, the economy suffered more than in the rest of Britain. • The 1920s also saw significant emigration from Scotland by people seeking a better life elsewhere. Push factors such as overcrowding and poor housing, poverty at home. • Many of the people who emigrated came from rural Scotland, where the on-going land issue and land raids continued to be problems. <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems in agriculture continued as competition came after the war from cheap foreign imports of food like refrigerated meat from Argentina, frozen lamb and tinned fruit from Australia and New Zealand. • The collapse of foreign markets for herring greatly affected the fishing industry - European countries started to compete strongly with Scottish fleets and in 1920 the government removed the guaranteed price for the herring. The price of herring dropped dramatically; it was no longer profitable; and for twenty years the industry went into a steep decline. • Post-war decline of the jute industry – During the war Dundee’s jute industry boomed as demand for sack cloth rose but after the war the industry faced direct competition from Calcutta in world markets. Price of goods collapsed resulting in mass unemployment, deep social misery and discontent especially in Dundee and several firms went into liquidation. 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems in heavy industries like coal, iron and steel: demand for iron decreased during the war years. Demand for steel increased during the war as it was needed for the shipbuilding industry but other countries increased their steel making during the war years and Scots manufacturers could not compete. As a result the iron and steel industries were severely affected by the downturn in demand from 1921 onwards. • The decline of shipbuilding – the immediate impact of war on Clydeside shipyards was very positive and profits were good. However, after the war a return to competitive tendering along with the decline in the demand for steel and for ships, foreign competition, labour disputes and a shortage of manpower and materials all led to problems and shipbuilding went into decline. • Attractions of Canada and the other Dominions, pull factors such as the availability of land, better employment opportunities caused many economically active Scots to emigrate. • War time was positive for many of the staple Scottish industries. Jute saw an increase in demand for sandbags, etc. • Shipbuilding saw a boom to replace lost shipping. • Diversification of firms like Beardmores from shipbuilding to tanks to airships. • Scottish agriculture benefited through government purchase of wool clip for uniforms and oats for horse feed. • Any other relevant points. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how far Sources D and E agree about the events on 'Red Clydeside' 1919 in terms of:</p> <p>Overall: Source D and Source E agree that the police attacked using batons and that the strike leaders tried to disperse the crowd peacefully, but the police did not listen. Both sources agree that David Kirkwood was attacked, but they disagree over whether the attack on the strikers was planned by the Government or whether the situation was simply misread by them.</p> <p>Developed through detail:</p>	5
	<p style="text-align: center;">Source D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police were ordered to draw their batons and forcibly disperse the crowd. • Willie Gallacher of the CWC urged the crowd to disperse. • Davie Kirkwood was thrown to the ground in attack. • The attack on the strikers was a prearranged affair with the attack on the strikers being deliberately planned and ordered. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Source E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outnumbered and nervous police charged with batons raised to try to clear the tramlines. • Gallacher's horrified reaction was to try to get the crowd to disperse. • Kirkwood was trying to pacify the crowd when he was beaten to the ground by police truncheons. • The 'riot' was not planned, that the situation was misread and violence erupted not because of a revolutionary plot but because the government, seems to have taken the possibility of revolution seriously.

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]