



2015 History

Higher Paper 1

Finalised Marking Instructions

© Scottish Qualifications Authority 2015

The information in this publication may be reproduced to support SQA qualifications only on a non-commercial basis. If it is to be used for any other purposes written permission must be obtained from SQA's NQ Assessment team.

Where the publication includes materials from sources other than SQA (secondary copyright), this material should only be reproduced for the purposes of examination or assessment. If it needs to be reproduced for any other purpose it is the centre's responsibility to obtain the necessary copyright clearance. SQA's NQ Assessment team may be able to direct you to the secondary sources.

These Marking Instructions have been prepared by Examination Teams for use by SQA Appointed Markers when marking External Course Assessments. This publication must not be reproduced for commercial or trade purposes.

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>Arguments for a Church only interested in politics:</p> <p>Investiture Contest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The investiture contest is an ongoing political struggle between the church and the state over the rights to nominate people for important positions within the church. • Traditionally, Kings had appointed their candidates to vacant positions within their Kingdom. However, with the advent of a new dynasty of Popes trained at the influential monastery of Cluny this was to be contested. • Pope Leo IX had demanded that bishops that had bought their positions should renounce them; this was followed by Pope Gregory VII's challenge to the Emperor of Germany, Henry IV. Here the Pope interfered in the national politics of the empire in an attempt to put pressure on Henry to accept the papal recommendations to the appointment of bishops. • In England Henry I had similar disputes with Archbishop Anselm of Canterbury, as did Henry II with Becket over the trials of clerics. • William the Lion of Scotland had the same issue when he tried to have his candidate for Bishop of St Andrews replace the Pope's choice. It has been argued by many historians that on the surface this may appear to be a spiritual argument, but it has deep political implications for monarchs. <p>Other political interests of the church</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The simple fact that it was the church that crowned the monarchs 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/political sanctions against monarchs, thorough 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. • Kings needed the literacy and numeracy skills of the clergy in order to help administer their realms. Therefore clerics could hold high office in government. • The wealth of the church came mostly from large grants of land by the nobles and especially the 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 – David I used the monasteries to support his leadership and bring areas of the countryside under his law. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
1	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Arguments for a Church interested in religion:</p> <p>Belief in Christianity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was dominant within society; it provided people with an understanding of the world and how it worked. People were concerned about the fate of their souls after death. The Church taught that salvation, or the saving of one's soul, would come to those who followed the Church's teachings. • Those who failed were damned to a life of torment in hell. To many believers hell was a real place. It was depicted in lurid detail by many medieval painters. <p>Church services and rituals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of marriage, funerals and christenings brought people closer to attaining their passage to heaven. • People were taught that the sacred acts of worship, or sacraments, brought special blessing from god. • Therefore the ceremonies that marked the passage of life had power and importance to people. • These could include baptism, confirmation, marriage and penance. <p>Relics and saints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance of relics and saints as a means to communicate with God and beg divine favour or protection. <p>Importance of the pilgrimage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilgrimage to holy centres was an important part of medieval life. • People would travel long distances to places of religious importance, such as Jerusalem and Rome as well as places that had important religious relics like Canterbury and St. Andrews. • Pilgrimages would show devotion to god with such acts as travel was dangerous. • Crusade was also part of this. The motivation of recovery of the Holy Land from Muslim rule for religious reasons was a powerful one for many Crusaders. <p>The role of the Regular Church</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monasteries were seen as 'prayer factories' and used to intercede with God for the ordinary lay population. • Monastic life of dedication to God and a simple life following the rule of St Benedict: poverty, chastity and obedience, was considered important. • Many rulers clearly thought they were important and spent time and money resourcing the founding of monasteries. David I of Scotland is one example. His dedication to supporting different orders, such as the Cistercians, was undoubtedly pious as well as practical. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any other relevant factors 	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
2	<p>The candidate assesses validity of the view that the church was successful in maintaining its independence from the state by the end of the 14th century, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Evidence of state influence over the church</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. <p>Other Evidence</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. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
2	<p>(cont)</p> <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>Other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
3	<p>The candidate assesses the validity of the view that David I of Scotland's and Henry II of England's attempts to increase royal authority were successful, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Development of the economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> David introduced numerous monasteries, which helped to develop the wool trade, eg Melrose Abbey, and cultivate barren land. David granted charters to over 15 towns. Trade was encouraged with Germany, Scandinavia and France. David introduced the first Scottish coins to help promote trade. Henry II established the exchequer under Nigel of Ely to rein in sheriffs who failed to pay taxes and ensure scutage and other forms of aid and direct taxes were paid on time. <p>Introduction of feudal landholding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During his time in England, David became an admirer of the feudal landholding system. He introduced a form of military feudalism into areas of Scotland, notably the southwest, Lothian and the northeast. Noble families were given grants of land. In return they offered David their support, both politically and militarily. <p>Development of royal government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> David created a small but loyal group that had specific roles to aid him in the running of his household and the kingdom. Sheriffs replaced thanes in the remote areas of the kingdom. They offered direct royal contact for those away from the traditional seat of power. Henry ordered an investigation into his sheriffs in 1170. Many were dismissed and replaced with Henry's loyal followers. <p>Development of the royal military forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new feudal forces brought to David by his introduction of feudalism offered a significant advantage when dealing with the Celtic Mormaers. Traditionally it was the Mormaers who controlled the summoning of the Common army of Scotland. Now David had an independent force loyal to him. However, this force often did not work well with the other elements of the Scottish forces, as seen at the disastrous Battle of the Standard. Henry's introduction of scutage allowed him to get around the problem of 40 days' knight service. He successfully restored order in England by dismantling illegally built castles and removing the barons' private armies of Flemish knights. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
3	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Development of the justice system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Scottish barons were given the rights to hold their own courts within their fiefs. This was an obvious extension of the king's law, rather than reliance on the traditional Celtic courts led by Brechons, experts in the law. Eventually these Celtic courts died out and were replaced with sheriff courts. The gradual acceptance of the king's law led the way to the decrease of importance of the Mormaers and the acceptance of central control. • Henry successfully reformed criminal and civil law in England, through the Assizes of Clarendon (1166) and Northampton (1176) however, his attempt to reform ecclesiastical law was less successful. <p>Development of the Church</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started by David's mother Margaret, the introduction of the Roman Church at the expense of the Celtic one offered a significant boon to the development of royal authority. As the Church preached the divine grace of the king, it was hard to justify any rebellions against him. • Henry famously ran into trouble in his attempts to establish more authority over the church in his dispute with Thomas Becket. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

The Century of Revolutions 1603 -1702

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
4	<p>The candidate assesses the extent to which the policies of Charles 1's policies in Scotland were a success, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The Covenanters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covenanting movement challenged Charles I over religious policies and was active politically. • Covenanters wanted to preserve Presbyterianism in Scotland • National Covenant was signed in 1638. • Covenant designed to promote a church free from monarchical meddling. • Charles I's failed to suppress Covenanters, contributing to outbreak of War of the 3 Kingdoms. • During war, English Parliament's treaty of alliance with Scottish Covenanters- the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643- was key feature of positive change in fortunes of king's enemies. <p>Religious policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles I introduced William Laud, the Archbishop of Canterbury, to Scotland in 1633. • Laud proceeded to oversee Anglican practice in Scottish churches. • Many resented influence of Laud. • King approved of unification of churches without consulting Privy Council. • 1635 Book of Canons declared that monarch had authority over Church of Scotland and introduced new Service Book, a Scottish bishops' variation of English Prayer Book. • 23 July 1637 English Prayer Book was read at St. Giles Cathedral by Dean, John Hanna, who subsequently had a stool thrown at him by a serving woman, Jenny Geddes. • In chaos that ensued, Bishop of Edinburgh was shouted down by crowd in support of Geddes. • Across Scotland people declared opposition to Service Book, placing Charles I's Privy Council in difficult position, caught between king and his rivals. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
4	<p>(cont)</p> <p>1st Bishops' War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Bishops' War took place in 1639. • Charles I could not raise enough money to fight war effectively, was forced to agree to truce in June as part of Pacification of Berwick. • As well as conceding military failure, truce gave Scots religious freedoms. • Charles I's inability to put down Scots brought an end to his "Eleven Years' Tyranny" in England. • King recalled Parliament in 1640 to request revenue to continue war with Scotland. • Short Parliament lasted one month as king dissolved it rather than debate his role during Eleven Years as condition of Parliamentary granting of funds. <p>2nd Bishops' Wars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd Bishops' War was continuation of first but ended in equal humiliation for Charles I in Treaty of Ripon of October 1640. • Treaty cost England price that Scottish Parliament had to pay for its forces. • Defeat by Scots forced king to recall Parliament, this time after being advised to do so by grouping of peers known as Magnum Concilium. • Long Parliament was to last longer than previous one, but still represented downturn in king's fortunes, as English Civil War shortly followed. <p>Political challenge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles I's policies which took power and land from Scottish nobles. • King did not visit Scotland until 1633 when he was crowned there. • Appointed bishops rather than nobles to Scottish Privy Council. • John Spottiswoode appointed Chancellor, first non-secular official in this position since Reformation. • Charles I gave increasing power to bishops, undermining status of Scottish nobility. • Stuart notion of Divine Right of Kings was brought to an end by Scots opposition to Charles I's attempts to impose his will on Scottish people. <p>Any other relevant factors.</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
5	<p>The candidate evaluates the validity of the view that economic issues were the main reason for the outbreak of the English Civil War, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Economic issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles I wanted to be financially independent, but resorted to anachronistic methods of raising revenue, such as forced loans, forest laws and distraint of knighthood • Methods unpopular with MPs. • Tonnage and poundage tax allowed kings a share in profits from farm-produce. • Parliament only voted to grant this to Charles I for 1 year, but he continued to raise it without their consent. • King used Court of Star Chamber to impose heavy fines on those committing crimes against royal policy. • Charles used legal loopholes to sell monopolies to companies rather than individuals. • 1634 he re-imposed Ship Money 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>Other factors:</p> <p>Legal issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles I's use of Court of Star Chamber caused resentment in Parliament. • MPs believed Star Chamber was being used as instrument for enforcing royal policy. • 1637: people were outraged by sentencing of 3 men to be pilloried, have ears cropped and be imprisoned for life merely for writing Puritanical pamphlets. • King allowed Archbishop of Canterbury to use Court of High Commission to put on trial anyone who opposed his religious policy and to persecute Puritans. • Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, was king's chief minister from 1628. • Wentworth used Council of the North to enforce ruthless "Thorough" policies in north of England, put down rebellions and influence justice system. • 1633, Wentworth was made Lord Deputy of Ireland. • There he revived Ireland's fishing, farming and linen industries but this was merely to generate more money for Crown and make Irish subservient to king. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
5	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Religious issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1628 Charles I made William Laud Archbishop of Canterbury. • Laud wanted to stamp out Puritanism and believed in authority and discipline of the Church and sacred status of clergy. • Anyone who offended the Church was brought to trial. • Laud's High Church policies were detested by all Puritans, including many MPs. • Charles I authorised Laud's punishment of Puritan preachers and clamp-down on conventicles. • Tight censorship of printed word to prevent criticism of High Church. • 20,000 Puritans fled England to America in 10 years. • 1637 Laud imposed Prayer Book in Scotland. • Prayer Book fiercely opposed by members of Scottish Kirk. • Thousands of Scots signed National Covenant pledging to defend Presbyterianism. • Charles I lost 1st and 2nd Bishops' Wars in 1639 and 1640 in attempt to enforce Prayer Book. • Charles I allowed Queen Henrietta Maria to celebrate Mass publicly at court with representative of Pope in attendance, which infuriated Puritans in Parliament. <p>Political issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles I believed in Divine Right, treated promises to Parliament lightly, was poor judge of character and surrounded by advisors unsuited to their positions. • Parliament tried to introduce bills and Charles I disapproved. • He imprisoned MPs who criticised his stance against them and some remained in prison for up to 11 years. • House of Commons antagonised king by impeaching serving government ministers. • Impeachments designed to show that ministers were responsible to Parliament as well as Crown. • When Parliament was asked to support Charles I's foreign policy it drew up Petition of Right in 1628 and forced king to sign it. • Although it reduced King's powers, in 1629 Charles I dissolved Parliament because it criticised his levying of tonnage and poundage. • Between 1629 and 1640- "Eleven Years Tyranny"- Charles I ruled without Parliament. • King influenced by wife who encouraged him to relax laws against Roman Catholics, Laud who encouraged him to promote High Church policies, and Thomas Wentworth whose work made king more absolute. 	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
5	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Also</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James I antagonised MPs between 1603 and 1625 with attempts to exist financially independent of Parliament, assertion of Divine Right, curtailing of freedom of speech, rejection of Puritan demands for church reform, relaxed approach to Roman Catholicism, and abuse of the justice system. • Financial crisis between 1640 and 1642, Charles I asked for Parliamentary funding for Bishops Wars, MPs took advantage, demanding abolition of prerogative courts and ship money, introduction of Triennial Act, and impeachment of Wentworth who was condemned to death. • Religious crisis by 1640-41, Puritans and High Church were in bitter dispute over proposed reforms of Church of England. • Rebellion in Ireland, hostilities broke out in Ireland as people rose up against ruthless policies imposed by Wentworth during 1630s. • Threats from Scotland, with England in crisis, invasion from Scots seemed likely. • Political crisis, January 1642, Charles entered Commons to try and arrest 5 Puritan MPs, but they escaped. • Civil War, Charles I left London for the north, joined by two-thirds of Lords and one-third of Commons, by March 1642 Parliament formed an army and king responded by raising standard at Nottingham. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
6	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of political issues in bringing about the Revolution of 1688-9, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Political issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divine Right and absolutism as practised by Stuart monarchs continued to provoke resentment from MPs. • Status of monarchy questioned by Parliament. • Charles II's dismissal of Parliament resembled Charles I's 11-Year Tyranny. • James II's use of Suspending and Dispensing Powers seen as an abuse by Parliament. • Questions raised over control of the army. <p>Other factors</p> <p>The role of Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament resented James II's abuses of power but took comfort from thought that he would be succeeded by Protestant daughter Mary. • However, king married again and had son, to be raised as Roman Catholic. • June 1688, Parliament wrote to Mary, by now married to Dutch Prince William of Orange, offering Crown. • They arrived in November with army and on Christmas Day James II fled to France after younger daughter Anne as well as leading generals declared support for Mary. • William and Mary became joint sovereigns on February 13th 1689. <p>Lines of authority Crown and Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were no clear lines of authority. • Questions existed over who held sway in religious matters; Parliament feared a monarch could try to impose Roman Catholicism on country. • Still possible for monarch to be financially independent of Parliament and manipulate succession in favour of Roman Catholic line. • Both Charles II and James II had proved it was possible for monarch to rule without Parliament, influence legislative and judicial procedure, control army for own means, and assert religious and political will on Scotland and Ireland. • Parliament saw need to agree constitutional status for monarchy. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
6	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Absence of a Bill of Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With no Bill of Rights, any future monarchs, including William and Mary, could preach notions of Divine Right, absolutism and passive obedience. • Future limitations on power of monarchy would have to be written into law. • In 1689 Parliament drew up Bill of Rights, which legalised new relationship between Crown and Parliament. • This would ensure no future king or queen could attempt absolutism. • Bill of Rights would be part of wider set of legal provisions for new order in country. • Settlement established that kings and queens should depend upon Parliament for finance, succession would be determined by Parliament and not sitting monarch, judicial system would be controlled by Parliament, and no future monarch could rule without Parliament. <p>Religious issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue of church governance which arose before Civil War had not been resolved. • Many MPs fearful of continued Stuart dominance of Anglican Church policy. • James II promotion of Roman Catholics to key posts antagonised Presbyterians. • Heir to the throne to be raised as a Roman Catholic. • Divide between Episcopalians and Presbyterians in Scotland created hostility from Scottish Parliament towards monarchy. <p>James II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ascended throne in 1685 upon death of older brother. • James II, who practised Roman Catholicism, attempted to rule absolutely. • Dismissed Parliament in 1685. • Replaced Anglican advisors with Roman Catholic ones; placed Roman Catholics in important posts at Oxford and Cambridge Universities. • Stationed 13,000-strong army outside London. • Re-established Prerogative Courts in 1686. • 1687 used Suspending Powers to suspend laws against Roman Catholics. • Used Dispensing Powers to dismiss these laws from statute books. 	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
6	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Charles II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles II, who had been exiled in France during Interregnum, had accepted limitations on his power when monarchy was restored in 1660. • Prerogative law courts were abolished, non-parliamentary taxation was prohibited, and Triennial Act remained in place. • Loopholes, however, meant king could still make policy • Puritans lost power in House of Commons. • Charles II initially did not try to abuse power. • In turn, Parliament realised that king could not live off own finances and granted him taxation on alcohol. • Nevertheless, towards end of reign Charles II ruled without Parliament for 4 years. • Divine Right preached from pulpits. • It seemed old Stuart combative approach to rule was re-asserting itself over Parliament. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

The Atlantic Slave Trade

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
7	<p>The candidate assesses the extent to which the development of the British economy in the 18th Century was due to the slave trade, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Evidence that the Slave Trade was important</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of the slave trade to the development of the economy: financial, commercial, legal and insurance institutions emerged to support the activities of the slave traders. Slave traders became bankers and many new businesses were financed by profits made from slave trading. • The slave trade played an important role in providing British industry with access to raw materials and this contributed to the increased production of manufactured goods. • Ports such as London, Bristol and Liverpool prospered as a direct result of involvement in the slave trade; other ports such as Glasgow profited from trade with the colonies. Thousands of jobs were created in Britain supplying goods and services to slave traders. • Liverpool became a major centre for shipbuilding largely as a result of the trade. • Manchester exported large percentage of cotton goods to Africa. • The slave trade was important to the economic prosperity and well-being of the colonies. • Investment from the Slave trade went into the Welsh Slate Industry. • The slave trade was an important training ground for British seamen, providing experienced crews for the merchant marine and the Royal Navy. • Wealth generated by the slave trade meant that domestic taxes could be kept low. • Argument that the slave trade was the vital factor in Britain's industrialisation was put forward in Williams' Capitalism and Slavery thesis. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
7	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Evidence that other factors were important</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in agriculture: these created an agricultural surplus which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fed an expanding population • produced a labour force in the towns for use in factories • created a financial surplus for investment in industry and infrastructure. • Political stability. • The British population doubled in the century after 1721, from 7.1 to 14.2 million people creating domestic demand. • Development of the Empire and mercantilism across the globe. • Colonies were captive markets for the developing British economy. • Importance of colonial trade can be seen with some statistics: 1770, 96.3% of British exports of nails and 70.5% of the export of wrought iron went to colonial and African markets. • Development of trade with the Indian sub-continent through the East India Company. • Defeat of rival colonial powers in Seven Years War and expansion of East India Company from its bases in Madras and Calcutta. • Industrial Revolution which began in the latter part of the 18th century in the textile trade. • The over production of cheap textile goods encouraged an export trade, which stimulated the economy. • Technological innovation: development of water and steam power; new machinery; transport changes. • Mineral and energy resources, particularly iron and coal. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
8	<p>The candidate assesses the validity of the view that religious concerns affected how slaves were treated by their owners, using evidence and arguments such as:</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. • Slave traders/owners claimed that slaves were being exposed to Christianity; enslavement was therefore good for them, as it gave them a chance of eternal salvation. • Some participants were religious and moderated their treatment of slaves accordingly. <p>Other factors</p> <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 small communities. Where members of the owner's family were present, bonds of affection did grow between slaves and free. Where such personal ties did not exist, there was less moderation of the brutalities of slavery. <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>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 to transport 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'. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
8	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Safety and 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. • As the number of revolts in slave ships grew so did the cost as larger crews were required. • 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. • Escaped ex-slaves called Maroons raided plantations, killed militia and freed slaves. Due to the inability of the Planters to crush them they entered into a Treaty with them which gave them some toleration in return for leaving the slave system alone. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
9	<p>The candidate evaluates importance of the attitudes of British governments as an obstacle to ending the slave trade, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Attitudes of British governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successive British Governments opposed attempts to abolish the slave were influenced by powerful vested interests such as MPs and merchants from London, Liverpool and Bristol. • The influence in Parliament of many merchants who had effectively bought themselves parliamentary seats and fought hard for their economic interests through politics. For example member of Parliament, Matthew Forster, whose company Forster and Smith traded extensively with West Africa • Liverpool MP, Banastre Tarleton, was a major speaker in Parliament against abolition. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Power of vested interests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slave owners and their supporters argued that millions of pounds worth of property would be threatened by the abolition of the slave trade. The slave trade was necessary to provide essential labour on the plantations. Abolition of the slave trade would ruin the colonies. • Liverpool was the leading slave port by the 1790s. It sent 64 anti-abolition petitions to Parliament. The slave trade was declining in Bristol but it also sent anti-abolition petitions to Parliament. • Liverpool Corporation opposed abolition; many of its members were shareholders and investors in the slave trade. It also sponsored anti-abolition pamphlets. • Bristol's West India Committee also petitioned against abolition. <p>The importance of the slave trade to the British economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It generated finance - West Indian colonies were an important source of valuable exports to European neighbours. Taxes would have to be raised to compensate for the loss of trade and revenue. Abolition would help foreign rivals such as France as other nations would fill the gap left by Britain. • Slave trade provided the British economy with luxury goods, like sugar, as well as raw materials like cotton. • Slave trade stimulated some demand in Britain for goods and skilled labour. Making of ships as well as provisioning of them. • Slave trade created great wealth for some merchants who spent their profits on grand estates and encouraged agricultural innovation. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
9	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The events of the French Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These encouraged the belief among many MPs that the abolitionist cause was associated with revolutionary ideas eg Clarkson openly supported the French Revolution. Radicals used the same tactics as abolitionists to win public support – associations, petitions, cheap publications, public lectures, public meetings, pressure on Parliament. Some abolitionists were linked to radicals and therefore they had to be resisted because of fear that events in France may be repeated in Britain. <p>Slave rebellion in Saint-Domingue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolition was associated with this symbol of brutal violence and in turn led to an exaggerated, general fear of slave revolts. Toussaint l’Ouverture was denounced. This was linked to fears of Jacobinism. • Slave violence played into the hands of the slave lobby, confirming their warnings of anarchy. • Britain suffered humiliation when it attempted to take the rebel French Colony beaten by disease and the ex-slave army. <p>Propaganda against abolition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporters of slavery and the slave trade could try to claim that the enslaved on plantations were treated at least as well as the working classes in Britain. <p>Fears over national security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolition could destroy an important source of experienced seamen it was argued thus there was a possibility that Britain would lose its advantage over its maritime rivals. On the other hand, the Triangular Trade was arguably a graveyard for British seamen. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Britain 1851-1951

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
10	<p>The candidate assesses the extent to which Britain was a democratic country by 1911 using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Definition of democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people • A democracy is more than simply having the right to vote; it is about how the British political system became fairer and more representative of the people, who in turn became better informed about the choices they had available to them. <p>The vote</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1867 most skilled working class men in towns got the vote. In 1884 many more men in the countryside were given the vote. However, in 1918 most men over 21 and some women over 30 gained the vote. Finally in 1928 all men and women over 21 were given the vote. <p>Fairness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secret Ballot 1872, Corrupt and Illegal Practices Act 1883 and the re-distribution of seats in 1867 and 1885 all helped to create a fairer system of voting. However, there had to be another redistribution in 1918. The effectiveness of these varied; they were less effective in areas where the electorate was small, or where a landowner or employer was dominant in an area eg Norwich. <p>Choice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although the working class electorate increased by 1880s there was no national party to express their interests. The Liberals and Conservatives promoted middle, even upper, class capitalist values. The spread of socialist ideas and trade unionism led to the creation of the prototype Labour Party – the LRC – by 1900 thereby offering a wider choice to the electorate. <p>Access to information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education – in the later 19th Century there was a great increase in literacy and hence access to information on which to base choice. Also railways spread information nationally and were important to the growth of democracy. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
10	<p>(cont)</p> <p>National Party Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the size of the electorate grew individual political parties had to make sure their 'message' got across to electorate eg development of National Liberal Federation, Conservative Central Office, Primrose League. <p>Power of Lords</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1911 Lords could only delay bills from the House of Commons for two years rather than veto them. They had no control over money bills. <p>Widening opportunity to become MP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The property qualification to be MP was abolished 1858. Payment for MPs began in 1911 enabling working class men to sit. • Parliament was much more fully representative of the British people but points still to be resolved included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • undemocratic anomalies – plural votes and the university constituencies – were not abolished until 1948. • in 1949 the two year delaying power of the House of Lords was reduced to only one year but the power of House of Lords (not reformed until 1990s) in law making still continues. • voting system still first past the post in UK. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
11	<p>The candidate evaluates the validity of the view that the part played by women in the war effort, 1914-1918 was crucial to women achieving the vote in 1918, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The importance of the Great War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undoubtedly the sight of women 'doing their bit' for the war effort gained respect and balanced the negative publicity of the earlier Suffragette campaign. • Women worked as conductors on trams and buses, as typists and secretaries and nearly 200,000 women found work in government departments. Thousands worked on farms, at the docks and even in the police. The biggest increase in female employment was in the previously male dominated engineering industry. Over 700,000 women were employed making munitions and facing considerable danger, not just from explosions but also from the chemicals they used. • Many MP's did believe that some reform was inevitable. The creation of a wartime coalition also opened the door to change. Granting wider franchise to men also provided an opportunity to include some women in the legislation. <p>Other factors</p> <p>The role of the NUWSS</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. • The NUWSS also provided a 'home' for women angered by the Suffragettes – membership totalled 53,000 by 1914. These new recruits wanted to stay part of the movement, but not be associated with the violence linked with the Pankhursts and the WSPU. • There is evidence that quiet reform was working. Women had achieved the vote in local elections. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
11	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The WSPU – the Suffragettes</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 in October 1905 when Sir Edward Grey, a minister in the British government was heckled noisily. Newspapers immediately took notice. The Suffragettes had achieved their first objective – publicity. • Violent protests followed eg window smashing campaign, arson attacks to provoke insurance company pressure on 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>Wider issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The campaigns for women's suffrage could also be seen within the context of society's changing attitudes towards women in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Millicent Fawcett, a leader of the NUWSS, argued that wider social changes were vital factors in the winning of the right to vote. • Progress made by women in other countries eg New Zealand, Scandinavia, some states in the USA. This prejudiced the British claim to be the cradle of democracy. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
12	<p>The candidates assesses how effective were the Liberal reforms of 1906 to 1914 were in dealing with the problem of poverty, using evidence and arguments such as;</p> <p>Social needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The problems could be summarised as poverty, especially among the ‘deserving poor’ of the old, the young, the sick and the unemployed. • The government was prepared to intervene to help the poor but the poor also had to help themselves by paying contributions towards their benefits, the National Insurance Act being a good illustration of this policy. • Winston Churchill summed up the aim of the Liberal reforms. <i>‘If we see a drowning man we do not drag him to shore. Instead we provide help to allow him to swim ashore’</i>. In short, the Liberals tried to help some of the poorer sections of society help themselves. • Change in attitude from 19th century ideas of Laissez-Faire – growing arguments that the state should have a definite role for the well-being of its citizens. • By early 20th century Britain had experienced a remarkable increase in the size and concentration of its population. This was largely the result of industrialisation and resulted in the growth of towns and the great conurbations. The rudimentary welfare and relief schemes that existed in these areas were simply overwhelmed. • Poverty was widespread and although wages had risen they were not at a level where the working class had sufficient cash to improve their state of life. • The major scheme for dealing with poverty was the Poor Law; however, the enormous increase in population made this system inadequate to deal with the problem of poverty. • Government intervention during the 19th century in the lives of the people-social interventionist measures. • Attitudes towards poverty were changing by 1900. The concept of the ‘deserving poor’, those who were poor through no fault of their own, took root and was an important factor influencing the government that action must be taken to ease poverty. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
12	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The young</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provision of School Meals Act allowed local authorities to raise money to pay for school meals but the law did not force local authorities to provide school meals. • Medical inspections (1907) for children were made compulsory but no treatment of illnesses or infections found was provided until 1911. • The Children’s Charter (1908) Act banned children under 16 from smoking, drinking alcohol, or begging. New juvenile courts were set up for children accused of committing crimes. Remand homes were opened for children awaiting trial and borstals for children convicted of breaking the law. Probation officers were employed to help former offenders in an attempt to avoid re-offending. The time taken to enforce all legislation meant the Children’s Charter only helped improve conditions for some children. <p>The old</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pensions Act 1908: people over 70 were given between 1 shilling and 5 shillings a week depending on any income they might have. Once a person over 70 had an income above 12 shillings a week, their entitlement to a pension stopped. Married couples were given 7/6d. • Levels of benefits were low. Few of the elderly poor lived till their 70th birthday. Many of the old were excluded from claiming pensions because they failed to meet qualification rules. Nevertheless there was a high uptake and many people were grateful for their pension – ‘Thank God for that Lord George’. <p>The sick</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Insurance Scheme of 1911 applied to workers earning less than £160 a year. Each insured worker got 9 pence in benefits from an outlay of 4 pence- ‘ninepence for fourpence’. Only the insured worker got free medical treatment from a doctor. Other family members did not benefit from the scheme. The weekly contribution was in effect a wage cut which might simply have made poverty worse in many families. It helped some who had previously received no help. <p>The unemployed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Insurance Act (part 2) only covered unemployment for some workers in some industries and like part 1 of the Act, required contributions from workers, employers and the government. For most workers, no unemployment insurance scheme existed. 	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
12	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Other reforms which could be argued helped meet ‘needs’ eg working conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1906 the Workman's Compensation Act covered a further six million workers who could now claim compensation for injuries and diseases which were the result of working conditions. • In 1908, miners secured an eight hour working day. • In 1909, the Trade Boards Act tried to protect workers in the sweated trades like tailoring and lace making by setting up trade boards to fix minimum wages. • In 1911, a Shops Act limited working hours and guaranteed a weekly half-day holiday. <p>Limitations in general</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aspects of poverty such as housing were not dealt with, posing the argument that Liberal reforms were not entirely successful in dealing with poverty and need. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Britain and Ireland 1900-1985

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
13	<p>The candidate assesses the validity of the view that World War One changed Irish attitudes towards British rule, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Initial Irish Attitudes to World War I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially the war brought prosperity to Ireland - manufacturing and farming, low unemployment thus improving relations between GB and Ireland. • Propaganda was powerful as it portrayed Germany invading helpless and small Catholic Belgium so Ireland supported GB. • Ulster very supportive of Britain so as to ensure favourable treatment at the end of the war in terms of the Home Rule Bill. • Nationalists and Redmond backed war to get Home Rule, urging Irish men to enlist. • The Irish Press gave support to the war effort. • Irish Volunteers gave support to help Home Rule be passed after the war. • Recruitment was successful in the south as almost ¼ million men join up, thus showing continued Irish support for Britain. <p>The Nationalist Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposition to war very much a minority in 1914 but supported by Sinn Fein and Arthur Griffith (not powerful at this time), as well as Pearse, Connolly and their supporters and also a section of the Irish Volunteers. This damaged relations with GB. <p>Easter Rebellion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebels saw war as chance to rid Ireland of British by force. • Felt it was opportunity to gain independence by force as Britain had their troops away fighting the Germans in World War I. This greatly strained relations between Britain and Ireland. • Britain had to use force to suppress rebellion (such as using the Gunboat, Helga, to sail up the River Liffey and fire on the rebels in the GPO, thus detracting GB's attention and resources away from War effort, thus straining relations. • Strong criticism of Rising initially from the public, politicians, churchmen, as well as press for unnecessary death and destruction. 450 dead, 2500 wounded, cost 2 ½ million, showing that majority still sided with GB therefore indicating that there was not too much damage to relations between the two countries, and therefore not a great change in the political landscape. • Initial hostility by majority of Irish people to Rising by small group of rebels, majority of people supported Redmond and the Nationalists Party. • Strong hostility and criticism by Dubliners to rebels for destruction of city centre. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
13	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Changing Attitudes Towards British Rule after 1916</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public hostility to rebels squandered the support the British government had enjoyed from the Irish public. • The secret court martial, execution of leaders over 10 days as well as imprisonment without trial and at least one execution without a trial saw the rebels gain a lot of sympathy from the Irish public, turning them against Britain. • These political developments meant a growth of sympathy and compassion for rebels and replaced the initial condemnation of the Rising, thus changing the political landscape as Irish public opinion turned to being anti-British. • Rebels were seen as martyrs and Republican cause took upswing. • Sinn Fein was wrongly blamed for the Rising who thus saw a subsequent rise in their support. <p>Anti-Conscription Campaign</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irish opposed conscription and pushed people in protest to Sinn Fein who openly opposed it. • Caused the Nationalists to withdraw from Westminster • Sinn Fein and Nationalists organized the anti-conscription campaign e.g. general strike April 23rd • Catholic Church, Mayor of Dublin drew up National Pledge opposing conscription (De Valera drew the Pledge) • Conscription was not extended to Ireland which Sinn Fein given credit for. • Conscription campaign drove Sinn Fein underground where they became tighter organised. <p>Decline of Nationalist Party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irish Convention failed to reach agreement, which weakened position of Nationalists. • Lead to feeling British could not be trusted and Nationalists could not deliver. • Three by-election wins for Sinn Fein gave impression they spoke for people not Nationalists which increased tension between Ireland and Britain politically. • March 1918 Redmond died which meant Britain's political allies in Ireland, the Nationalists, were in further decline and opponents to Britain in Ireland, Sinn Fein were gaining in influence and popularity. • Many moved from Nationalists as they felt Sinn Fein was doing more for Ireland. 	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
13	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Rise of Sinn Fein</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release of rebel prisoners from Frongoch meant Sinn Fein's struggle against British Rule in Ireland gained momentum changing the political landscape of Ireland as the public moved towards supporting a party vehemently opposed to British Rule in contrast to the support they gave to the Nationalists previously, who were pro-British. • Michael Collins was building up IRB and Irish Volunteers when in prison which were ready to encourage anti British activity in Ireland on release further moving Ireland from a pro-British Rule stance. • Collins and De Valera provided improved leadership to Sinn Fein against British rule. • Opposition to Britain due to Martial Law, house searches, raids, control of press, arrest of "suspects" without trial, and vigorous implementation of the Defence of the Realm Act. • Thomas Ashe funeral became propaganda for Sinn Fein • Catholic Church and business community came over to the side of Sinn Fein. <p>Any Other Relevant Factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
14	<p>The candidate evaluates the extent to which the establishment of the Dail was the main obstacle to peace in Ireland, 1918 - 1921 using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The Declaration of Independence and the Dail</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Republicans lead by Sinn Fein, did not attend Westminster, met at the Mansion House in Dublin and declared themselves “Dail Eireann” thus increasing division between Ireland and Britain. • De Valera was made the President of Ireland, Arthur Griffith Vice President, Michael Collins was made the Minister of Finance which again caused division as these men were vehemently opposed to British Rule in Ireland. • Most local councils in Ireland, except for those in Ulster, recognised the rule of this new assembly, as opposed to British Rule. • By 1921 1000 Sinn Fein law courts had been set up and Collins raised £350 000 and many people paid their taxes to the Minister of Finance, Collins rather than the British Government. • Dail failed to meet very regularly as many of its members were unable to meet, but worked as couriers carried communication between the different people in hiding but Irish were willing to even obey this rather than have British rule. • Law and order maintained though as 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 but contravened British rule. • Dail had won the support of masses, the Catholic Church and professional classes in Ireland thus increasing division between Ireland and GB as even the influential people of Ireland were moving away from British rule. • Dail wrested power away from Britain to a reasonable extent due to military wing of the Dail, thus preventing peace between the two countries. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
14	<p>Other Factors</p> <p>The General Election of 1918</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The success of Sinn Fein in this election, who opposed British rule, meant that Ireland would only want peace if Ireland gained independence from Britain. • Sinn Fein won 73 seats, compared to winning none in 1910, showing increased resentment of British Rule. • Sinn Fein membership had now reached 112 000. • 34 were in prison, one had been deported, two were ill and 7 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 movement largely moved to control of the IRB and the IVF. • Ballot boxes being stuffed and the “dead” voting. There were some complaints by soldiers that they did not get voting papers and these men were more likely to vote Nationalist rather than Sinn Fein. Moreover there were no Nationalist candidates in 26 of the constituencies, which helped the Sinn Fein party. • Ulster Unionists won extra 10 seats and now had 26 seats in Westminster, making partition increasingly likely. <p>Anglo Irish War: Role of the IRA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRA campaign also prevented peace in Ireland as their attacks on British troops and men working for Britain escalated the violence. • Guerrilla tactics. • 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 to not support the British forces. • Attacks on British troops. • Attacks on G-men (detectives concentrating on IRA atrocities). • Attempted assassination of Lord French (Viceroy). • Flying Columns: mobile IRA squads used in ambushes of RIC and army. • Role of IRA leaders, particularly Michael Collins. 	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
14	<p>(cont)</p> <p>British Government tactics: role of the Black and Tans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Black and Tans composed largely of World War I veterans, employed by the Royal Irish Constabulary as auxiliaries from 1920 to 1921 to suppress revolution in Ireland. Although it was established to target the Irish Republican Army, it became notorious for its numerous attacks on the Irish civilian population. • Black and Tans used wholesale violence, theft, drunken rampages, attacks on villages such as the burning of Balbriggan, village creameries were burnt down and houses were destroyed. • In March 1920 the Lord Mayor of Cork was shot dead by RIC men as well as murdering suspects, or “Shinners” as they were known, often on the merest of evidence, for being in the wrong place at the wrong time. • Black and Tans fired in to the crowd killing 12 people and injuring 60 at Croke Park where there was a Gaelic football match taking place. • The sacking of Cork City by the Black and Tans. • RIC members were instructed to challenge Irish civilians from ambush and shoot them if they did not obey the RIC officers. • RIC officers were encouraged to shoot suspicious looking people. • If innocent people were killed then this could not be helped. • No RIC officers were to get in to trouble for shooting people. • The best houses in local areas to be taken and used, with the occupants evicted if the local police station had been burned or destroyed, turning the Irish people against the British and increasing tension. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
15	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of the issue of Civil Rights in causing the crisis that developed in Northern Ireland, up to 1968, using evidence such as:</p> <p>Issue of Civil Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholics set up NICRA for equal rights, as young Catholics benefited from better education. • Campaign for Social Justice set up, 1966 nationalists commemorate Easter Rising in Belfast. • June 1966 Ian Paisley starts riot taking his supporter in to a Catholic area. • Coalisland to Dungannon march, Peaceful Civil Rights march charged by police in 1968. • October 1968 police in Londonderry attack NICRA march with violence, captured by media. • Homeless Citizens League, Derry Citizens Action Committee (John Hume) set up. • Devlin's People's Democracy Belfast Londonderry march attacked by RUC and B Specials. • Well known Nationalists and IRA members seen in Civil Rights marches. <p>Other Factors</p> <p>The Unionist Ascendancy in Northern Ireland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ulster was not willing to sever links with Britain, but ensure Unionist role and control. • B Specials set up and RUC who were issued with guns. • Special Powers introduced internment, prohibit meetings, set up special courts, death penalty. • Votes in local Councils restricted to Householders and property owners so Catholics ruled out. • Boundaries redrawn to secure Unionists councillors (gerrymandering). • Proportional Representation abolished to reduce Catholic influence in politics. • Unionist Councillors favoured Protestants for housing and job vacancies. • Revival of Orange Orders in 60's, Ian Paisley prominent, Protestants favoured in 70's. <p>Continuing Threat of IRA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholics in North turned to IRA to defend them from Orange rioters. • IRA shootings, Kevin Higgins assassinated, attacked Garda barracks led to Public Safety Act. • De Valera introduced Offences against the State Act military tribunals and internment. • During war attacked mainland Britain eg Coventry. • Upsurge in violence in 50's but came to nothing, ended by 1962 a failure after. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
15	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Political Differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament in Northern Ireland opened June 1921, limited control and could be overruled by Westminster. James Craig the first Prime Minister refused to speak to Boundary Commission. • Third of Ulster was Catholic and wanted unification, the Protestant two thirds did not want it. • Only on average 10 or 12 Nationalists in parliament whereas average 40 Unionists so Nationalists views were rarely listened to. In Westminster 10 or 12 Unionists to 2 Nationalists. • Unionists support increased after De Valera in 1932 called for a Republic "in fact" and banned Governor General, right to appeal to Privy Council External Relations Act passed. • 1959 Eire became a Republic, which heightened Unionist fears about pressure to end partition. • In April 1951 Eire leader Browne forced to resign after party leaders insisted he respect the Catholic Church's stance on matters, this worried Unionists of Catholic rule if unified. • Unionists fears about giving Catholics fairer treatment so Orange Order and UVF revived. <p>Cultural Differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1923 Education Act amended, but Catholic Church retained control over Catholic schools. • Protestants refused to acknowledge cultural identity of Catholics who saw themselves as Irish. • In south Irish language to be used in government and taught in schools. • Gaelic League and other language groups sprung up. Irish music and dance also thrived. • Gaelic sport like football, hurling, more supported than soccer, rugby and cricket. 	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
15	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Economic Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De Valera's economic war with GB worried Unionists that GB might abandon them. • Depression in 30's saw unemployment over 25% but Protestants mainly employed. • South was poor and social welfare was Catholic run, so North financially better off with GB. • North benefited greatly economically from helping GB during WWII eg factories, farms. • Unemployment fell to 5% even some from the south employed, eg aircraft and ship building. • Ulster shared suffering of British during war, which drew the two states closer eg rationing. • WWII underlined the economic and strategic importance of Ulster to Britain. • Ulster benefited greatly from being part of British Welfare state, payments 50% - 67% higher than those in south for Unemployment benefit. • GB gave extra money to Ulster to set up Welfare state 1961-63 £60m average, £160m by 72. • 1950's Eire had one of the poorest standards of living in Western Europe. <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 validity of the view that Christians were motivated by a sense of adventure when they went on Crusade, using evidence and argument such as:</p> <p>Adventure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several historians have put forward the argument that many knights travelled to the Holy Land in order to further their knightly pursuits. There is little evidence for this during the First Crusade. However, certainly the idea of chivalry was heavily influenced by the Crusade, and by the Third and Fourth Crusades it could be argued that some adventurers were important figures in the crusading cause, eg Conrad. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Arguments for the importance of Chivalry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several historians have put forward the argument that many knights travelled to the Holy Land in order to further their knightly pursuits. There is little evidence for this during the First Crusade. However, certainly the idea of chivalry was heavily influenced by the Crusade. • After the First Crusade the idea of Chivalry became more popular, and amongst some groups of high born nobles, going on a crusade became part of the chivalric training. • Several smaller crusades in-between the first and the second can be attributed to this chivalric traditions, for example the Crusade of Sigurd of Norway in 1109, and Fulk V of Anjou in 1120. • By the Third and Fourth Crusades it could be argued that some adventurers were important figures in the crusading cause, eg Conrad. <p>Peer pressure or a sense of loyalty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pressure put on knights by their families to take the cross was at time severe. • Churchmen preached about the end days many thought the second coming was nigh and encouraged people to do their godly duty before it was too late. • Wives tended to be keenly aware of the politics at court and had a role in influencing the decisions of some. • Many knights went out of a sense of loyalty to their lords or friends, many knights were compelled through bad debt or feudal ties to go on the crusade. • Stephen of Blois' wife Adela was the daughter of William I of England. It would have been unthinkable for such a notable knight not to go on the Crusade. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
16	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Religion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is generally believed that the remission of sins offered by Pope Urban was an attractive solution to the dilemma of knights. Salvation was a constant worry for those who trained to kill. Urban had successfully established the need to protect Christianity from the Muslim threat and the general desire to re-establish the pilgrimage routes to the holy lands contributed to the growing belief that it was important to save Christendom from this threat. The mass appeal of the people's Crusade can only be explained by the belief that they were doing good and helping God. It has often been argued that the impetus behind Peter's Crusade was this mass appeal and idea of doing God's work. • For the knightly classes this was seen as the only just warfare, where they could kill without sinning. Also the promise of a Remission of Sins meant a lifetimes killing could be washed away. • Many were encouraged to go by preaching evangelists who travelled through communities using props such as, relics and parts of the true cross to persuade people to go on God's work. • For many the idea of a pilgrimage was an already well-established principle, and the crusade appeared to many to be a pilgrimage to the holy lands. • The papacy tried to discourage this pilgrimage in arms idea, but it became very popular. • Of the leaders of the Prince's Crusade, Raymond of Toulouse is often held up as an example of a knight riding to the defence of the Holy Lands. This is a rather simplistic idea and his decision to take Tripoli in 1100 casts a shadow over this interpretation of his motives. • Robert of Normandy is another who appears to have gone for purely religious reasons, he was very rich and had no territorial reasons for going east. • Throughout the middle ages there was a great deal of religious debate, to justify the crusading movement. Many theologians used passages in the Bible to establish the idea of a righteous conflict. <p>Famine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe had suffered several years of dry weather that had reduced the crops of many peasant farmers. The famine of 1094 was particularly hard on the people of Europe. • There was a great deal of fear with the coming of the millennium and many saw the failure of crops as a sign of the end of the world. Certainly there was hardship enough to encourage some to think about taking the cross. 	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
16	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Over-population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of cultivated land in Europe was reaching its limit. More and more peasant farmers were becoming landless labourers as it became more difficult to acquire farmland. • Similarly, second and third sons of noble families were struggling for feudal territory in England, France and Italy. For these the promise that the Islamic land would be theirs for the taking was an attractive proposition. • Many Norman adventurers fresh from acquiring land in Italy and Sicily were eager for more. <p>Acquisition of land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of the great magnates on this expedition had intentions to acquire new estates for themselves. The motives of many of the leaders of the Prince's Crusade have been put down to this. • Godfrey of Bouillon was in real danger of having his duchy stripped from him by the Emperor, thus he sold most of his lands to finance his expedition. He had little or no intentions of returning. • Bohemond and Baldwin in particular showed little zeal in carrying on with Crusade once they acquired Antioch and Edessa respectively. <p>Any other relevant factors.</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
17	<p>The candidate evaluates how far can it be argued that the success of the First Crusade was due to the religious zeal of the Crusaders, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Arguments for the importance of the Crusader's religious zeal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was a very religious age. Many believed that the end of days was nigh and that the second coming of Christ was near. The crusaders had taken an oath to reach Jerusalem, and for many this was more than simply paying lip service, they believed their mortal souls depended upon doing just that. • When normal crusaders realised that their leaders were more interested in grabbing land, they tended to strike out on their own for Jerusalem. Many believed in visions and became fanatical. The cry "God Wills it" was the watch word for doing what they said was their duty. • Hence their refusal to negotiate with the Fatimids over Jerusalem; the leaders feared their common soldiers wouldn't abide by such a treaty. • 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 the Battle of Antioch and the belief in the Holy Lance. • These hardships were seen as tests of their faith by God, in some ways they were seen as part of the purgation that the crusade had become in terms of the remission of sins. • The Muslims did not really understand this idea of a 'Holy War'; they assumed the crusaders were after land and territory and therefore they tended to underestimate what the crusaders could achieve. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Misunderstanding of the crusader's intent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The Middle East was based on competing bands, fighting over territorial acquisitions; this was even the case within the Muslim world, as there was little in the way of unity amongst the various factions. Byzantium dominated the north, Seljuk the east and Fatimid the south. Therefore to the Muslims the appearance of the western armies of the First Crusade merely appeared to be one more foreign military group competing for land in the crowded area of the Middle East. • This is emphasized by the belief of the Fatimids that they could enter into an alliance against what they saw as the common enemy, the Turks. • However this was different. Here the Christians had an ideological motivation not yet encountered by the Islamic leaders. • It is not until the capture of Jerusalem that the Muslim world reacts in terms of a jihad against the Christian states. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
17	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Division amongst Muslim 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 'Prince's 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. • Kerbogha's army abandoned him at the battle of Antioch in 1098. Many had feared that his victory would allow him to gain a semblance of authority over the other Seljuk Turkish leaders. There was tension in his army as the Turks mistrusted the Arab speaking Muslims and the different tribes of nomads. The lack of unity was clear among the divisions of Ridwan of Aleppo and Duquaq of Damascus. • The fundamental division of Muslim between the Fatimids and the Seljuks is illustrated in the Egyptians seizure of Jerusalem. The Egyptian army used siege engines to reduce the walls of Jerusalem in a siege that lasted 6 weeks. This not only damaged the defences of the city but reduced the number of defenders available. The Fatimids even sent embassies to the crusaders offering them Jerusalem in exchange for an alliance against the Seljuks. • 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. <p>Military importance of the knight</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. • 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. This full frontal charge of the knights was in contrast to the tactics deployed by the Islamic forces. Their hit and run horse archers were not prepared for this aggressive style. • 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 organized and disciplined knightly classes for warfare. Many, such as Raymond of Toulouse, had combat experience against the Moors in Spain. 	

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

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
18	<p>The candidate evaluates the validity of the view that Saladin achieved more than Richard I both as a military leader and as a diplomat, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Richard's military strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite Muslims and Christians having fought a on and off battle over Acre over two years, Richard's leadership and expertise broke the deadlock and forced the surrender of Acre after 5 weeks of bombardment, mining and repeated assaults. • The capture of Acre was a major boost for the crusaders and brought the unimpeded rise of Saladin to a halt. • Richard demonstrated ruthless, if brutal, leadership in August 1191 when he took the drastic decision to massacre the 2700 Muslim prisoners taken at Acre. • Richard demonstrated skill as well as impressive control and discipline on the march from Acre down the coast to Jaffa. 12,000 men undertook the march supported by the navy and well-ordered on land. Use of Templars and Hospitallars at front and rear of column. • At the battle of Arsuf, Richard reacted immediately to the breaking of the Crusader ranks and personally led the attack which eventually swept the Muslims from the battlefield. • Richard displayed leadership and personal bravery at Jaffa. When Richard heard that Saladin had stormed the port of Jaffa in July 1192, he rushed south from Acre with a tiny army that was successful, despite being heavily outnumbered against the Muslims. • Richard demonstrated his strategic competence when he withdrew twice from Jerusalem, realizing that once recaptured, Jerusalem would be impossible to defend. • Richard's ability as a military strategist shown when Cyprus captured and part of it sold to the Templars. Long term importance of Cyprus as a base for crusading armies to use supporting expeditions to the Holy Land. • Although the Third Crusade failed in its ultimate aim of the recovery of Jerusalem, Richard's leadership played a crucial role redeeming the Crusader position in the Holy Land. <p>Richard's military weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richard was ultimately unable to recapture Jerusalem, the main objective of the Third Crusade. • Richard also failed to draw Saladin into battle and inflict a decisive defeat. He failed to comprehensively defeat Saladin. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
18	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Saladin's military strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saladin counter attacked at Acre. Saladin's troops launched fierce attacks on the Crusaders and launched volley after volley of Greek fire putting Richard on the defensive as all three of his giant siege towers went up in flames. • On the march south to Jaffa, Saladin's army unleashed a relentless series of forays and constant bombardment, tempting the Christians to break ranks. • At the Battle of Arsuf, despite the devastating impact of the Crusader charge, Saladin's own elite Mamluk units rallied and offered fierce resistance. • To prevent the crusaders taking Ascalon, Saladin made the decision to pull down Ascalon's walls and sacrifice the city. • While the crusaders remained in Jaffa and strengthened its fortifications Saladin took the opportunity to destroy the networks of crusader castles and fortifications between Jaffa and Jerusalem. He also reduced Jaffa's defences. • In October 1191 as the crusaders set out from Jaffa and began the work of rebuilding the crusader forts along the route to Jerusalem, they were repeatedly attacked by Saladin's troops. • Arguably Saladin's greatest military achievement was to gather and hold together (despite divisions) a broad coalition of Muslims in the face of setbacks at Acre, Arsuf and Jaffa. Saladin's continued resistance had ensured that Jerusalem remained in Muslim hands. <p>Saladin's military weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saladin found it increasingly difficult to keep his large army in the field for the whole year round. In contrast to the Crusading army, many of his men were needed back on their farms or were only expected to provide a certain number of days' service. • Saladin's authority was ignored when the garrison at Acre struck a deal with Conrad of Montferrat to surrender. Saladin lost control of his men at Jaffa. • The stalemate at Jaffa, showed that Saladin was incapable of driving the Crusaders out of southern Palestine. <p>Richard's diplomatic strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the siege of Acre and despite his illness Richard opened negotiations with Saladin showed his willingness to use diplomacy. • That Richard was skilled in the art of diplomacy was shown in his negotiations with Saladin's brother, Al-Adil. A bond was forged between them and Richard even offered his sister Joan to be one of Al-Adil's wives as part of a deal to divide Palestine between the crusaders and the Muslims. Richard's connection with Al-Adil was enough of an incentive for Saladin to agree to a truce with Richard. 	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
18	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Richard's diplomatic weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richard showed poor diplomacy towards his allies. His men insulted Count Leopold of Austria, which resulted in Leopold leaving Outremer in a rage, taking his German knights with him. • Richard failed to show subtlety in his dealings with King Philip. Richard's inability to share the spoils taken during this attack on Cyprus with Philip helped persuade the ill king of France that he was needed at home. Now Richard had to worry about French incursions into his Angevin Empire. • Against advice Richard backed Guy de Lusignan to become King of Jerusalem, against the popular Conrad of Montferrat. The end result was the withdrawal of the support of Conrad's forces and those of the Duke of Burgundy's remaining French knights. <p>Saladin's diplomatic strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the siege of Acre and alongside the military skirmishes as the crusaders set out on their march to Jerusalem, Saladin and Richard were engaged in diplomacy. Both sides were willing to find areas of agreement at the same time as engaging in brutal combat. • Following Richard's victory at Jaffa, Saladin knew he could not maintain such a level of military struggle indefinitely. He recognized the need to make a truce with Richard. On 2 September 1192, the Treaty of Jaffa was agreed which partitioned Palestine in return for a three year truce. <p>Saladin diplomatic weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saladin faced increasing discontent from his Muslim allies. <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 punishment of Massachusetts in the colonists declaration of independence in 1776, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Punishment of Massachusetts This was the British response to the Boston Tea Party, in a series of acts starting in March 1774, known to the colonists as the Intolerable Acts – closing the port of Boston, altering the constitution of the legislature of Massachusetts, billeting British troops in colonial homes, and suspending trial by jury in the colony. Other colonists acted in sympathy with Massachusetts and showed unity at the First Continental Congress in September 1774. However, the British spoke of the punishments as the Coercive Acts, which were an attempt to get the colonists to see that acts of hostility towards Britain would not be tolerated.</p> <p>Other factors</p> <p>Proclamation of 1763 The Proclamation forbade anyone from going beyond the Frontier. Bold adventurers amongst the colonists were thus kept within the jurisdiction of the British authorities. However, Empire Loyalists maintained that the Proclamation offered greater protection to the colonists from potential hostility from the French or Indians in the period after the Seven Years War.</p> <p>Stamp Act This first form of taxation on the colonies, in 1765, was objected to by colonists because they were not represented in the British Parliament which imposed these taxes. “No taxation without representation” became a familiar protest during this time. The act stated that an official stamp had to be bought to go on any printed matter, and colonists subsequently refused to pay for this. They stated that they already paid financial dues to the British through the Navigation Acts and other restrictions, and that they had their own militia and did not need to pay for the British Army to protect them. However, the British said that taxation would contribute to the costs of the Seven Years War and also pay for the continued presence of the British Army in America to protect the colonies.</p> <p>Townshend Duties After the Stamp Act was repealed in 1766, these Duties, which were on glass, tea, paper and lead, were imposed in 1767. Colonists challenged the right of Parliament to impose duties that seemed designed purely to raise revenue. However, the British insisted that the duties be paid in order to maintain the costs of acting as Mother Country to protect the colonies.</p>	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
19	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Boston Massacre The Massacre occurred in 1770. Although 5 working-class men died, including one black man, the reports of 5 middle-class white men dying caused outrage amongst politically-minded colonists. The Committees of Correspondence meant that news of the Massacre spread quickly around the 13 colonies. The acquittal of the British soldiers led many colonists to fear for their personal liberty and believe that they would one day be enslaved by the British. However the Massacre was an incident which animated people mainly in the New England area, something which later caused George III to voice his belief that problems in America were “localised”.</p> <p>Tea duties George III insisted that although some taxes had been repealed, a tax should remain on tea from 1770 in order to maintain the British right to tax the colonists. Later reductions in this tax led to colonist suspicions that the British were attempting to get the colonists to buy cheap tea in order to coerce them into accepting British taxation. The Boston Tea Party in December 1773 was an expression of some colonists’ frustrations at British policy towards them. However, the British denied that alterations to tea import duties were designed to get the East India Company out of financial trouble and were in fact a concession to colonist objections to taxation.</p> <p>Rejection of Olive Branch Petition George III rejected the colonists’ last attempt at compromise. The 2nd Continental Congress had written an appeal to the king pledging its allegiance to the crown and bitterness towards Parliament, yet the appeal fell on deaf ears as George III declared the colonists to be in rebellion. Many colonists started to consider independence as the only means of changing their relationship with Britain. However, the petition was an expression of loyalty to George III which masked many colonists’ intentions to declare greater autonomy for themselves, regardless of the king’s reaction.</p> <p>Also Re-imposition of the Navigation Acts – after 1763 these were enforced by the Royal Navy after over 40 years of the colonists being able to disregard them during the Whig Ascendancy. The Declaratory Act – this stated in 1766 that Britain had the right to maintain a tax on the colonists at all times. British intransigence – Britain retained an uncompromising attitude in the face of continued colonist protest and pleas for compromise. Parliamentary ignorance – in America there was a perception that both Houses of Parliament wilfully dismissed the spirit and determination of the colonists to establish constitutional union with Britain.</p>	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
19		<p>(cont)</p> <p>Influence of Thomas Paine – The republican pamphlet ‘Common Sense’ was published in January 1776 and sold 100,000 copies.</p> <p>German mercenaries – the British Army’s hiring of thousands of mercenaries, rather than using regular soldiers, offended the sensibilities of the colonists who perceived the British as underestimating the threat posed by the Continental Army.</p> <p>Black regiment in the South – Governor Dunmore of Virginia promised freedom to slaves who fought for the British, and this move brought many indignant Southerners on board the movement towards independence.</p> <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
20	<p>The candidate evaluates the extent to which opinion in Britain was divided over the conflict in the American colonies, within a wide context of factors, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>George III 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. However, the king's actions led the colonists to call him a tyrant, and critics in Britain, notably Burke, believed his actions to have accelerated the move to war.</p> <p>Parliament 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> <p>Edmund Burke 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.</p> <p>Earl of Chatham 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. However, 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> <p>Thomas Paine 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. However, 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>	20

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
20		<p>(cont)</p> <p>Also British cotton industry – 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. Scotland and Ireland – some Scots and Irish sympathised with the colonists’ resentment of “English” rule and understood their calls for greater autonomy.</p> <p>Any other relevant factors.</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
21	<p>The candidate evaluates the validity of the view that British military inefficiency was the main reason for the colonists' victory in the American Revolution, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>British military inefficiency On several occasions British generals did not act appropriately to orders received. Orders from London were misinterpreted. One example was Howe marching south to Brandywine instead of north into New England, thus isolating Burgoyne who subsequently surrendered his forces at Saratoga. Petty jealousies obstructed co-operation amongst British military leaders. Changes in personnel holding high office hindered progress. However, in many instances the British were forced into bad decisions by the tactics of Washington's army.</p> <p>Other factors</p> <p>French entry into the war Franco-American Treaty of Alliance in February 1778 was a turning point in the war. France contributed troops, ammunition, expertise and supplies to the colonists. The strength of the French navy meant Britain had to spread its forces worldwide, thus reducing its effort in the colonies. The entry of France into the war may have encouraged Spain and Holland to follow suit within the next two years. French intervention on the part of Admiral de Grasse preceded the final British surrender at Yorktown. However, the war had been taking place for over eighteen months by the time France entered. France's main contribution was at sea rather than on land.</p> <p>Spanish and Dutch entry into the war They stretched British resources even further and made the British less effective in the colonies.</p> <p>Armed League of Neutrality Russian, Danish and Swedish willingness to fire on the Royal Navy placed extra pressure on Britain.</p> <p>George Washington Washington was an inspirational leader, a self-made Virginian whose choice as Commander of the Continental Army gave heart to many. He fought guerrilla warfare effectively. He taught his troops to fire accurately from distance in open battle. He had experience of the British Army during the Seven Years War. His speeches to troops offered them the incentive of independence if they won the war. However, Washington benefited from luck on several occasions, such as when inefficiency led the British into traps or when the French arrived at Yorktown.</p>	20

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
21		<p>(cont)</p> <p>Also</p> <p>Distance between Britain and the colonies – this caused a delay in communications between London and the generals, with orders from Britain often overtaken by events by the time they reached America.</p> <p>Land war fought on American soil – this gave the Continental Army an advantage, as the colonists' knowledge of the theatre of war meant they handled the terrain better than the British.</p> <p>Local people – they burned their crops rather than let them fall into British hands, reducing potential supplies for the British.</p> <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

The French Revolution, to 1799

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
22	<p>The candidate assesses the validity of the view that the actions of Louis XVI were the most important reason for the collapse of Royal authority by 1789, using evidence and argument such as:</p> <p>Actions of Louis XVI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolute nature of the monarchy resulted in all power in the hands of one man. • Louis XVI was often distant from his subjects and more interested in his hobbies. • Louis had married Marie Antoinette; the Queen was generally disliked because of being Austrian and involved in a number of scandals. • The Court was seen as extremely extravagant which was made worse as France faced bankruptcy and economic depression. • Louis did try to reform the financial system but found too much opposition to his plans and was forced to call the Estates General. • Louis failed to come up with a programme of constitutional reform before the Estates General met. • Continually Louis was on step behind events and what he proposed tended to be too little too late. • His plan to gather troops to suppress the revolution backfired as the loyalty of the army came in to question. <p>Other Factors</p> <p>The Role of the Philosophe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlightenment thinkers (the Philosophes) challenged the prevailing political, social and economic principles and institutions of the Ancien Regime and presented a body of ideas which could be used as the basis for criticism of the status quo. If any political, social or economic system was not based on reason, then what was the purpose of it? (Candidates could make reference to the ideas of individual Philosophes such as Diderot, Montesqueiu, Voltaire and Rousseau to illustrate this.) <p>Long standing social divisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The divisions between the Church, nobility, bourgeoisie, peasantry and urban workers interacted during 1788 and 1789 to place intolerable strains upon the Ancien Regime and bring about revolutionary social, political and economic change. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
22	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The American War of Independence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This war contributed to the financial crisis which came to a head in France post-1786 but for many in France at the time they also represented the practical expression of the enlightened views of the Philosophes in terms of the rights of the individual, no taxation without representation and freedom from tyrannical government. The wars inspired many of the lesser nobility and the bourgeoisie to seek the same freedoms. <p>The financial problems of the Ancien Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These came to a head in France from 1786 onwards. The cost of funding the American wars added to the massive debts incurred by other wars during the 18th century. France was bankrupt and no more loans could be raised. Only by taxing the nobility and the Church could increased revenue be achieved, something Finance Minister Calonne attempted through a Land tax. The opposition which this generated not only led to Calonne's dismissal in 1787 but more importantly to the convocation of the Estates General in 1788. When it met in May 1789 the long-standing divisions between the three estates unleashed forces which culminated in the overthrow of the Ancien Regime. <p>The economic crisis of 1788/9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bad harvests and grain shortages inspired unrest among the peasantry and the urban workers in Paris and in provincial cities throughout France exerting critical pressures on the Ancien Regime. Rising unemployment and high food prices created the situation where the Urban workers were prepared to take to the streets to defend the National Assembly against the forces of the King. <p>The political crisis of 1788/9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The convocation of the Estates General in August 1788 sharpened divisions between the three estates which came to a head between May and August 1789. The Cahiers des Doleances revealed the depth of dissatisfaction with the existing order, especially among the bourgeoisie and the peasantry. The creation of the National Assembly, the abolition of feudalism and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen all contributed to a revolutionary change in French government, society and economy. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
23	<p>The candidate assesses how far was the failure to establish constitutional monarchy in France between 1789 and 1792 the result of the activities of the émigrés?</p> <p>The émigrés promoted anti-revolutionary sentiment abroad which damaged the monarchy at home.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>The Declaration of War (April 1792) and the Manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick (July 1792)</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>The Flight to Varennes (June 1791)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 and in June the Royal Family attempted to escape the Revolution by slipping across the border. Stopped at Varennes and returned to Paris, the mistrust generated by his 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. • In addition Louis left a statement of his views on the revolution, which were clearly at odds with the majority of the population who welcomed most of the changes. • The royal family was returned to Paris and from this point onwards were virtual prisoners. Any remaining trust in the monarchy had started to be lost. <p>Louis was weak and indecisive</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 by dismissing Finance Minister Calonne in the face of opposition from the nobility to the major tax reforms needed to save France from bankruptcy. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
23	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Louis was from the start unsupportive towards the principle of constitutional monarchy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>The October Days (1789)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The so-called March of the Women which forced the Royal family back from Versailles into the Tuileries indicates how Louis' actions during July to September had robbed the monarchy of much support. <p>Louis' ongoing opposition to the Civil Constitution of the Clergy (July 1790)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis' failure to openly endorse this and his support for émigré nobles (many of whom had left France in the aftermath of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy) 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 were becoming increasingly vocal against the Revolution from the foreign countries to which they had fled. Again, Louis' commitment to the Revolution was called into question and the establishment of a successful constitutional monarchy seemed more remote than ever. <p>Growth in Republican ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a growth in political clubs most radical and republican. • The federe were militant revolutionaries and republicans had marched on Paris and in the summer of 1792 were calling for the overthrow of the king. • Robespierre also called for a republic. • Petitions were pouring in from the provinces for the removal of the king. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
24	<p>The candidate assesses the extent to which political instability was the main reason for the establishment of the Consulate in 1799, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The role of political instability</p> <p>Political instability in 1794/5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the late summer of 1794 France was emerging from two years of increasing radicalisation and resulting bitterness between opposing factions. The Jacobins under Robespierre had been overthrown and a 'White Terror' was soon to sweep the country in revenge for the excesses of the radical left during the Terror. France had been torn apart by civil war, threatened by foreign armies egged on by émigré nobles seeking to overthrow the Revolution and riven by religious conflict occasioned by the State's opposition to the primacy of the Catholic Church. <p>The Constitution of 1795</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy-makers framed a new constitution which sought to reconcile the bitterness of the preceding years by imposing checks and balances against the emergence of one dominant individual, group or faction. In so doing, many historians argue that the new constitution was a recipe for instability in the years which followed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bi-cameral legislature was established wherein each chamber counter-balanced the power of the other. By so doing it inhibited strong and decisive government. • To ensure continuity, the new Convention was to include two-thirds of the outgoing deputies from the old. This enraged sections of the right who felt that the forces of left-wing radicalism still prevailed in government. The resulting mass protests in October 1795 were put down by the army under Bonaparte. The principle of using extra-parliamentary forces to control the State had been established with Bonaparte right at the heart of it. It was to prove a dangerous precedent. • Annual elections worked against consistent and continuous policy-making. • So did the appointment of an Executive – the Directory – one of whose members rotated on an annual basis. • Again, the counter-balance between the legislature and the executive may have been commendable but it was to prove inherently unstable in practice. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
24	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Role of Sieyes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afraid that France would descend into anarchy as a result of the on-going political conflict and deeming the 1795 constitution unworkable, Sieyes enlisted the aid of Bonaparte in mounting a coup against it. The Convention, the Directory and the legislative councils had run their course and few, if any, mourned their passing. <p>Role of Bonaparte</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A supreme self-propagandist, he seemed to offer the strength and charisma which the Directory and the legislative councils singularly lacked. Afraid that his spectacular victories in Italy during 1795 might be jeopardised by the election of a right-wing government less sympathetic to conducting a war against monarchical states, Bonaparte threw his support behind the Directory who effectively annulled the election results by purging right-wing deputies. The 1788 and 1799 elections were similarly 'adjusted'. The Consulate – with Bonaparte as First Consul – came into being. A notably more authoritarian constitution was promulgated by referendum, supported by a populace tired of weak and ineffectual government and the instability it had brought between 1795 and 1799. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Germany 1815-1939

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
25	<p>The candidate assesses the extent to which German nationalism had grown in Germany by 1850, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Evidence that nationalism was a strong force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural nationalism – work of poets, musicians, writers and their effects on Germans. Impact largely on educated Germans and not everyone was interested in such ideas. Not considered vital to the everyday lives of the ordinary people. • <i>Vormarz</i> period – evidence suggests that workers were starting to take a real interest in politics and philosophy, but only in relatively small numbers. • ‘Nationalism remained largely middle-class before 1848.’ • ‘In 1815 there were tens of thousands of people, especially among the young, the educated and the middle and upper classes, who felt passionately that the Germans deserved to have a fatherland’. • 1840 – French scare to German states. Ordinary Germans were now roused to the defence of the fatherland. This was not confined to the educated classes – spread of nationalist philosophy to large numbers of ordinary Germans. Enhanced reputation of Prussia among German nationalists. • Economic nationalism – middle class businessmen pushed the case for a more united Germany in order to be able to compete with foreign countries. Benefits evidenced by the Zollverein to German states. Arguments that ‘economic’ nationalism was the forerunner to political nationalism. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
25	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Evidence that nationalism was not a strong force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of the <i>Burschenschaften</i> – dedicated to seeing the French driven from German soil. Nationalist enthusiasm tended to be of the romantic type, with no clear idea of how their aim could be achieved. Much of the debate in these societies was theoretical in nature and probably above the comprehension of the mass of ordinary Germans. • Political nationalism – virtually non-existent between 1820 and 1848. Suppressed by the Karlsbad Decrees and the Six Acts. Work/success of Metternich in suppressing such a philosophy. • Work of the German Confederation and the rulers of the autonomous German states to suppress nationalism. • Troppau Congress – decision taken by the representatives of Austria, Prussia and Russia to suppress any liberal or nationalist uprisings that would threaten the absolute power of monarchs. This was a huge blow to nationalists within the German states. • German <i>Bund</i> – remained little more than a talking shop. Austrian domination of the <i>Confederation</i> and the <i>Bund</i> stifled political change. ‘The French spread liberalism by intention but created nationalism by inadvertence’ (Thomson). The French had united these German states in a common feeling of resentment against them. • 1848 Revolutions and the Frankfurt Parliament. No agreement was reached on a gross- or a kleindeutsch solution. German rulers regained authority. Divided aims of revolutionaries. Self-interest of the rulers of the German states led to their opposition to the Frankfurt Parliament. Frederick William of Prussia backed down in face of Austrian pressure at Olmutz and the humiliation of Prussia. German nationalism was arguably a spent force. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
26	<p>The candidate evaluates the extent to which religious differences were the main obstacle to German unification by 1850, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <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. • Religious differences reinforced regional differences. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Divisions of nationalism</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. Self-interest among German rulers led to opposition to the actions at Frankfurt. • Particularism of the various German states – autonomous and parochial in many ways. • Popular apathy – most Germans had little desire to see a united Germany, nationalism affected mainly the educated/business classes. <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. • Treaty of Olmutz, 1850 – signalled the political triumph of Austria and humiliation of Prussia. German nationalism was now a spent force apparently. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
26	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Attitudes of other foreign 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. <p>Role of German Princes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The leaders of the German states also obstructed unification and were protective of their individual power and position. They wanted to maintain the status quo which would safeguard this for them. This position was reinforced by the Bund which emphasized the role of individual states. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
27	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of resentment towards the Treaty of Versailles in the rise of the Nazis to power by 1933, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Treaty of Versailles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Weimar Government accepted the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and signed such on 28th June 1919. • ‘War Guilt’ clause especially hated by Germans. • Germany financially crippled and peace treaty worsened the situation. • Politicians termed the ‘November criminals’. • Hitler aimed at revision of the Versailles settlement and promised Germans to restore Germany’s position in Europe. • Hitler’s promises regarding Versailles appealed to Germans generally and the military particularly. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Role of Adolf Hitler</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler’s oratory – ability to put into words the outrage and frustrations of millions of Germans over a variety of issues. • The Storm Troopers (SA) – Hitler’s contribution to the setting up of the private army of the Nazi Party. • Post 1925 – Hitler’s decision to improve the efficiency of the Nazi Party, develop the effectiveness of its organisation, especially its propaganda machine. • Hitler’s uncompromising stance against the Treaty of Versailles struck a chord with millions of Germans. • Hitler’s alliance with Hugenberg offered the Nazi Party widespread publicity – propaganda. • Hitler’s ruthlessness/pragmatic approach to matters – for example in his hard-headed negotiations with von Papen. • Hitler’s policies – something for everyone, despite often contradictory policies. <p>Weak central government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘A Republic without Republicans’/‘a Republic nobody wanted’ – lack of popular support for the new form of government after 1918. • ‘Peasants in a palace’ – commentary on Weimar politicians. • Divisions among those groups/individuals who purported to be supporters of the new form of government eg the socialists. • Alliance of the new government and the old imperial army against the Spartacists – lack of cooperation between socialist groups – petty squabbling rife. • The Constitution/Article 48 (‘suicide clause’) - arguably Germany too was democratic. ‘The world’s most perfect democracy – on paper.’ • Lack of real, outstanding Weimar politicians who could strengthen the Republic, Stresemann excepted. • Inability (or unwillingness) of the Republic to deal effectively with problems in German society. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
27	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Other problems for Weimar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lukewarm support from the German Army and the Civil Service. • Over-reliance on foreign investment left the Weimar economy subject to the fluctuations of the international economy. <p>Economic problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1922/23 (hyperinflation) – severe effects on the middle classes, the natural supporters of the Republic; outrage and despair at their ruination. • The Great Depression of 1929 – arguably without this the Republic might have survived. Germany’s dependence on American loans showed how fragile the recovery of the late 1920s was. The pauperisation of millions again reduced Germans to despair. Propaganda posters with legends such as “Hitler – unsere letzte hoffnung” struck a chord with many. • The Depression also polarised politics in Germany – the drift to extremes led to a fear of Communism, which grew apace with the growth of support for the Nazis. <p>Political intrigue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roles played by von Schleicher and von Papen. • Weakness and indecision of Hindenburg contributing to Hitler’s gaining power. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Italy 1815-1939

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
28	<p>The candidate assesses the extent to which nationalism had grown in Italy by 1850, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Strength of supporters questionable: Nationalist/secret societies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership of secret societies (Carbonari) grew however they lacked clear aims, organisation, leadership, and resources. It is difficult to estimate membership of these groups; however, peasant and working class membership was almost unknown. • Individual rulers were opposed to nationalism and used censorship, police, spies and the Austrian army to crush Carbonari revolts in the Kingdom of Naples 1820/21, Piedmont 1821 and Modena and the Papal States 1831. No real progress made. <p>Young Italy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a growing desire for the creation of a national state amongst students who joined the radical 'Young Italy'. Mazzini claimed membership was 50,000 now seen by historians as exaggerated. Their revolts came to nothing and by the late 1830s the movement was virtually dead. <p>Nationalist splits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences divided the nationalist movement curtailing progress. Moderate nationalists like Gioberti and Balbo had different ideas on who should preside over a federal state – Gioberti's hopes were crushed in 1848 when Pope Pius IX denounced the nationalist movement. Balbo's hopes fell when the 'nationalist army' led by Charles Albert was twice defeated by Austria in 1848/49 and he was forced to abdicate. • Mazzini's ideas were idealistic and far too extreme for most people. His dreams were shattered with the failure of the masses to rise in support of the Roman Republic in 1849. <p>Popular attitudes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mass of the population were indifferent to politics and nationalist ideas. They did revolt during bad times as can be seen in 1848 but their revolts were not inspired by nationalism. <p>The 1848/49 revolutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These showed that nationalist leaders would not work together nor did they seek foreign help thus hindering progress. Charles Albert's 'Italia fara da se' declared that Italy would do it alone – she did not! Lombards and Venetians suspected Charles Albert's motives and were reluctant to work with him. Venetians put more faith in Manin. • All progress was hampered when Pius IX denounced nationalism. • Charles Albert hated Mazzini and would not support the Roman Republic. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
28	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Opposition:</p> <p>The position of Austria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any progress made by nationalists was firmly crushed by the Austrian army. Although pushed back to the Quadrilateral, the Austrians never left Italian soil and emerged to defeat Charles Albert twice, retake Lombardy and destroy the Republic of St Mark. The French crushed the Roman Republic. Foreign influence therefore prevented the development of strong nationalist roots. <p>Papal position unclear.</p> <p>Italian princes generally opposed to change and they dominated their principalities with political, military and social control.</p> <p>Other factors had limited, very limited, influence.</p> <p>Cultural developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feelings of nationalism were inspired by poets, novelists and philosophers such as Leopardi, Pellico, Manzoni, Gioberti, Balbo and Mazzini. This was significant amongst intellectuals but due to the extremely high levels of illiteracy had no impact at all on the masses therefore no deep roots had developed. <p>Economic developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napoleon Bonaparte had built roads and encouraged closer trading links but restoration monarchs opposed these, imposed travel restrictions on their populations making communication amongst nationalists difficult. • Geographical difficulties added to these communication problems. • Economic developments had not established strong nationalist roots. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
29	<p>The candidate assesses the validity of the view that the attitude of the Papacy was the most important obstacle to Italian unification in the period 1815-1850, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The Papacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitude of the papacy was important in a deeply Catholic country. The papacy controlled sizable territories in central Italy which it wished to retain. Pope Pius IX denounced nationalism in 1848. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication difficulties hindered the spread of nationalist ideas. <p>Opposition of individual rulers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were opposed to nationalism and used censorship, police, spies and the Austrian army to crush Carbonari revolts in 1820s and 1830s. <p>Mass indifference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriotic literature inspired intellectuals but did not reach the vast majority of the population who were illiterate and indifferent to politics and nationalist ideas. <p>Austrian strength</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following 1815 Austria had direct control of Lombardy/Venetia. Relatives of the Emperor controlled Parma, Modena and Tuscany (Central Duchies). Austria had agreements with the other states. • Lombardy and Venetia were strictly controlled: censorship, spies and conscription. • The Austrian army patrolled major cities and had garrisons in the Quadrilateral fortress towns on Lombard/Venetian border. • The Austrian army was sent in to restore order following Carbonari revolts in 1820s/1830s. • In the 1848/49 revolutions Austria had a first class commander, Radetsky. He defeated Charles Albert at Custoza, July 1848, forcing an armistice and then 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, 22 August 1849. The Austrians re-established control across north and central Italy. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
29	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Divisions amongst nationalists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secret societies operated separately and lacked clear aims, organisation, leadership and resources. • Moderate nationalists feared extremists like Mazzini. Moderate nationalists like Gioberti and Balbo wanted the creation of a federal state, but they had different ideas on who should preside over this. Gioberti wanted to see the Pope as president. Balbo wanted the King of Piedmont. • Mazzini inspired radical nationalists with his dreams of a united, democratic Italian republic. This was too idealistic and too extreme for most upper and middle classes and the clergy. • The 1848/49 revolutions showed that nationalist leaders would not work together. Lombards and Venetians suspected Charles Albert of being rather less nationalist and more intent on expanding Piedmont and were reluctant to work with him. Venetians put more faith in Manin. Charles Albert hated Mazzini and would not support the Roman Republic. • There was division between those liberals desiring constitutional changes within the existing states and those desiring the creation of a national state. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
30	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of resentment against the Peace Settlement in explaining why the Fascists achieved power in Italy by 1925 using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Resentment against the Peace Settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War had led to Italy taking out foreign loans and accruing massive national debt. • Italy had been promised land along the coast of the Adriatic Sea in the Treaty of London in 1915, but did not get it. • It seemed that a large blood sacrifice had been made for little gain. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Also discontent with political system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliamentary government was weak and ineffective. Liberals had no party structure. A narrow support base. Coalitions were corrupt. Bribery commonplace (trasformismo). • New parties with wider support base threatened existing political system. Universal male suffrage and PR worsened situation resulting in unstable coalitions. Giolitti made electoral pact with Mussolini (1921). Fascists gained 35 seats then refused to support government. Liberals fragmented into at least four different factions grouped around former PMs. • Once Mussolini was PM these groups felt they could control him and believed he could tame the extreme fascists. Majority of 'liberals' supported the Acerbo Law. Aventine Secession played into Mussolini's hands. • Revolutionary socialists dominated the leadership of PSI (socialists) and they refused involvement in 'liberal' coalitions. Biennio Rosso frightened middle/upper classes who feared communism. 1919 elections PSI did well but could not form government. • The government did not stop D'Annunzio's seizure of Fiume Government ineffective over 'Biennio Rosso'. King caved in over 'March on Rome'. <p>Appeal of fascism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fascism promised strong government. • Squadristi violence directed against socialism so gained support of elites and middle classes. • Violence showed fascism was strong and ruthless. • Appeal to nationalism, capitalising on the resentment towards the Paris Peace Settlement. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
30	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Mussolini's skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He seized his opportunities and changed political direction offering support to conservative elites: Pope; king; army. • He kept fascist policies vague to attract support from different groups. • He copied D'Annunzio's tactics – direct action; flags, banners, salutes, songs – fascism seemed dynamic. • He used 'piazza politics' and his newspaper effectively. • He outmanoeuvred fascist extremists. <p>PPI weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pope Pius XI constantly undermined Sturzo's PPI. PPI was divided over its attitude to fascism – the right preferred fascism over socialism. The left were anti-fascist. Mussolini exploited this by including two right wing PPI in his coalition. • Pius directly negotiated with Mussolini over existing problems between church and state, and effectively sidelined Sturzo. PPI officially abstained over Acerbo Law. Pope rejected PPI involvement in the anti-fascist coalition of 1924. By 1926 Mussolini had banned all opposition parties. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Russia 1881-1921

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
31	<p>The candidate evaluates the validity of the view that defeat in the war with Japan was the main cause of the 1905 revolution in Russia using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>War with Japan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The war with Japan was a failure and humiliation for the country and moreover this was compounded by the heavy losses suffered by the Russian army. • The war was initially to distract the public from domestic troubles by rallying patriotism. • The incompetence of the government during the war made social unrest worse rather than dampening it. • Troops suffered from low morale after the defeat and complained about poor pay and conditions. • There were some sporadic but uncoordinated revolts although nothing too major. • There were mutinies by troops waiting to return from the war and on the Trans-Siberian Railway. • In June there was the Potemkin mutiny although the planned general mutiny did not follow. • Generally though most of the troops remained loyal (unlike 1917). <p>Other Factors</p> <p>Bloody Sunday</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22nd Jan 1905 Father Gapon, an Orthodox priest attempted to lead a peaceful March of workers and their families to the Winter Palace to deliver a petition asking the Tsar to improve the conditions of the workers. • Marchers were fired on and killed by troops. • Many of the people saw this as a brutal massacre by the Tsar and his troops. • Bloody Sunday greatly damaged the traditional image of the Tsar as the “Little Father”, the Guardian of the Russian people. • Reaction to Bloody Sunday was strong and was nationwide with disorder strikes in urban areas, terrorism against government officials and landlords, much of which was organised by the SR’s. • The situation was made worse by the defeat to Japan in 1905. • There was the assassination of government minister Plehve. <p>Discontent of Working Class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the start of the 1900’s there was industrial recession which caused a lot of hardship for the working class. • The working class complaints were long hours, low pay, poor conditions, the desire for a constitutional government and an end to the war with Japan. • There was a wave of strikes in Jan 1905 with nearly half a million people on strike (10 times the number in the previous decade). • In October there were two and half million people on strike as well as demonstrations carried out. • Soviets were speaking for the workers and expressing political demands. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
31	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Discontent with Repressive Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was discontent amongst various factions in Russian society. • The middle class and some of the gentry were unhappy with the government at the time. • The middle class were aggrieved at having no participation in government, and angry at the incompetence of the government during the war with Japan. • There was propaganda from middle class groups, Zemstva called for change, the Radical Union of Unions was formed to combine professional groups. • Students rioted, and carried out assassinations. • The gentry tried to convince the Tsar to make minor concessions. • Political groups did not really play a role although they encouraged peasant unrest, and strikes in the urban areas. • The Mensheviks had influence in the soviets and the Bolsheviks were involved in the Moscow Rising. <p>Discontent amongst the Peasants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The peasants had several grievances such as Redemption payments, high taxes, Land Hunger and poverty. • There was a wave of unrest in 1902 and 1903, which had gradually increased by 1905. There were various protests like timber cutting, seizure of lords land, labour and rent strikes, attacks on landlords grain stocks, landlords states seized and divided up. • There were claims that peasants should boycott paying taxes, redemption payments and refuse to be conscripted to the army. <p>National Minorities reaction to Russification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National minorities were aggrieved at the lack of respect for their culture, language and religion, and the imposition of the Russian language. • The National minorities harboured a great desire for independence or at least greater autonomy. • The National Minorities began to assert themselves such as Georgia which declared its independence. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
32	<p>The candidate assesses how successful were the Tsar's reforms in strengthening his authority between 1905 and 1914.</p> <p>The Duma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Duma: Lasted from April to June 1906. Dismissed for demanding a full democratic parliament. "Vyborg Group" of liberals who resisted were arrested and banned from future elections. • 2nd Duma: Lasted from Feb to June 1907. Few liberals in this Duma as most of them were part of the "Vyborg Group". Closed due to the Tsar's resentment to criticism of the administration of the army, thus showing power of Tsarist state. • 3rd Duma: Lasted from 1907 to 1912. The rich dominated it and only 1 man in 6 could now vote. This Duma was very right wing and was accused of merely rubber-stamping Tsarist policies, however it helped Stolypin bring about Land Reform which was disliked by the nobles, questioned ministers, discussed state finances, and made proposals to modernise the army, showing that Tsarist policy could change, but was it strengthened? • 4th Duma: Lasted from 1912 to 1914. It was of a similar make up to the 3rd Duma. It also criticised the government at times, such as its handling of the Lena goldfield strike and the very heavy-handed style of the government in repressing working class protest, but although critical did it strengthen the Tsarist State? Dissolved itself at the start of WWI, so arguably did not weaken Tsarist state. <p>October Manifesto</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Duma received legislative powers, 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. • On the face of it there was change, but... <p>Duma (parliament) granted to buy off the middle classes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before Duma met the Tsar took back much of the power he had conceded. He announced the "Fundamental Laws" whereby the Supreme autocratic power belonged to the Tsar, in that no law could be passed without his approval illustrating the primacy of the Tsar. • The Duma had two chambers. The first house was elected and the second house (state council) would be largely dominated by the Tsar and could veto lower chamber proposals, showing strength of Tsarist power. • The Tsar could appoint and dismiss ministers who were not responsible to the Duma. • The Tsar could dissolve the Duma, but had to call elections for a new one. • Article 87 meant the Tsar could issue decrees "in exceptional circumstances" when the Duma was not sitting. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
32	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Stolypin cracked down on Revolutionaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government ministers in reality helped the Tsar in some ways: role of Stolypin. • Many of the revolutionaries were stamped out. • Stolypin set up tribunals, which sentenced to death every terrorist captured by the secret police. • There was a reduction in opposition to the Tsar and his running of the country. • The Soviets were crushed in 1905 as they were a focal point of opposition to the Tsar. <p>Agricultural Reforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were some changes due to the changes after 1905, which may have strengthened Tsarism. • Stolypin introduced important reforms to win the support of the peasants. Redemption payments were ended. • Peasants were given complete freedom to leave the Mir and they could turn their holdings in to their own property, this was to produce a rich class of peasants and help farming. • These reforms reduced opposition to the Tsar as the peasants became loyal to the Tsar and allowed him rule as he wished. <p>June 1907 Electoral Law Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Franchise restricted to favour the gentry and urban rich at the expense of the workers, peasants and nationalities, which tended to reinforce Tsarist power. <p>Army remained loyal to the Tsar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After 1905 this enabled the Tsar to repress opposition such as revolutionaries. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
33	<p>The candidate evaluates the extent to which the Bolsheviks gained power in October 1917 due to the Provisional Government's decision to keep fighting in the First World War, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provisional Government gave in to the pressure of the army and from the Allies to keep Russia in the War. • Remaining in the war helped cause the October Revolution and helped destroy the Provisional Government as the misery it caused continued for people in Russia. <p>Other Relevant Factors</p> <p>Weakness of the Provisional Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provisional Government was an unelected government; it was a self-appointed body and had no right to exercise authority, which led it into conflict with those bodies that emerged with perceived popular legitimacy. • Weakness of government and its ability to defend itself shown in the Kornilov affair when General Kornilov, a right wing general, proposed to replace the Provisional Government with a military dictatorship and sent troops to Petrograd. • Kerensky had to appeal to the Petrograd Soviet for help and the Bolsheviks were amongst those who were helped. • Some Bolsheviks were armed and released from prison to help put down the attempted coup. <p>Lenin and the Bolsheviks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lenin returned to Russia announcing of the April Theses, with slogans such as "Peace, Land and Bread" and "All Power to the Soviets" which were persuasive. • Lenin talked of further revolution to overthrow the Provisional Government and his slogans identified the key weaknesses of the Provisional Government. • The Bolsheviks kept attending the Petrograd Soviet when most of the others stopped doing so and this gave them control of the Soviet, which they could then use against the Provisional Government. <p>The Petrograd Soviet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The old Petrograd Soviet re-emerged and ran Petrograd. • The Petrograd Soviet undermined the authority of Provisional Government especially when relations between the two worsened. • Order No. 1 of the Petrograd Soviet weakened the authority of the Provisional Government as soldiers were not to obey orders of Provisional Government that contradicted those of the Petrograd Soviet. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
33	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The Workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The workers were restless as they were starving due to food shortages caused by the war. • The shortage of fuel caused lack of heating for the workers in their living conditions. • The shortage of food and supplies made the workers unhappy and restless. • The Bolsheviks slogans appealed to them such as the workers control of industry. <p>The Land Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All over Russia peasants were seizing nobles land and wanted the Provisional Government to legitimise this. • The failure of the Provisional Government to recognise the peasants' claims eroded the confidence in the Provisional Government. • Food shortages caused discontent, and they were caught up by revolutionary slogans such as "Peace, Land And Bread." <p>The July Days</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bolsheviks staged an attempt to seize power, rising in support of the Kronstadt sailors who were in revolt. • The revolt was easily crushed by the Provisional Government but showed increasing opposition to the PG, especially from the forces. • The revolt also showed that the PG was still reasonably strong and able to crush opposition such as the Bolsheviks who now appeared to be weakened. <p>Any other Relevant Factors</p>	

USA 1918-1968

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
34	<p>The candidate evaluates how far the lack of political influence was as a major obstacle to black Americans gaining civil rights before 1941, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Lack of political influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1890s: loopholes in the interpretation of the 15th Amendment were exploited so that states could impose voting qualifications. • 1898 case of Mississippi v Williams – voters must understand the American Constitution. • Grandfather Clause: impediment to black people voting. • Most black people in the South were sharecroppers they did not own land and some states identified ownership of property as a voting qualification. • Therefore black people could not vote, particularly in the South, and could not elect anyone who would oppose the Jim Crow Laws. <p>Other Factors</p> <p>Legal difficulties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Jim Crow Laws’ – separate education, transport, toilets etc. – passed in Southern states after the Civil War. • ‘Separate but Equal’ Decision 1896, when Homer Plessey tested their legality. • Attitudes of Presidents eg Wilson ‘Segregation is not humiliating and is a benefit for you black gentlemen’. <p>Ku Klux Klan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founded in 1860s to prevent former slaves achieving equal rights. • Suppressed by 1872, but in the 1920s there was a resurgence. • By 1925 it had three million members, including the police, judges and politicians. • Secret organisation with powerful members. • 1923 Hiram Wesley Evans became the Klan’s leader. • Methods horrific: included beatings, torture and lynching. Roosevelt refused to support a federal bill to outlaw lynching in his New Deal in 1930s. • Activities took place at night – men in white robes, guns, torches, burning crosses. • March through Washington in 1925. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
34	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Divisions in the black community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Booker T Washington, accommodationist philosophy, regarded as an ‘Uncle Tom’ by many. • In contrast W E B De Bois founded the NAACP – a national organization whose main aim was to oppose discrimination through legal action. 1919 he launched a campaign against lynching, but it failed to attract most black people and was dominated by white people and well off black people. • Marcus Garvey and Black Pride – he founded the UNIA (Universal Negro Improvement Association) which aimed to get blacks to ‘take Africa, organise it, develop it, arm it, and make it the defender of Negroes the world over’. <p>Discrimination and poverty in the North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The great Migration. • Development of urban ghettos: crime, lack of education. • Average black worker was unskilled and poorly paid. • Excluded from skilled work by trade unions and racially prejudiced employers. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
35	<p>The candidate evaluates how far the Wall Street Crash in 1929 can be blamed for the economic crisis of 1929-1933 in America, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>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>Other factors in causing the economic crisis of 1929-1933</p> <p>Government policy</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>Weakness 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>Saturation of market (also could be described as overproduction of goods)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saturation of market caused by overproduction, in turn encouraged by excessive and unfounded confidence. • New mass-production methods and mechanisation meant that production of consumer goods had expanded enormously but wealth unevenly distributed. Sales could not keep growing. Many geographical and social sectors in USA could not gain access to or afford new products. • Cars, radios and other electrical goods had flooded the market and more was being made than people could buy. • Ancillary industries dependant on those expanding industries. • Retaliatory customs tariffs restricted American markets abroad. • Employment depended on expanding sales. • Share profits depended on expanding sales. • When market became saturated expansion no longer possible. • The consumer boom depended on expanding sales. By 1929 those who could afford consumer goods had already bought them. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
35	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Excessive and unfounded confidence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confidence encouraged people to buy on HP. • Confidence in permanent prosperity encouraged to invest and expand. • Confidence in rising share values encouraged people to buy 'on the margin'. • Confidence in future encouraged a consumer boom. • The collapse of confidence led to falling share values, runs on banks, falling investment, unemployment. <p>Underconsumption</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>International economic problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results of the First World War on European economies – could not afford to buy US products. • All European states, except Britain, placed tariffs on imported goods. • US economy could not expand its foreign markets. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
36	<p>The candidate evaluates the importance of the emergence of effective black leaders in the growing demand for civil rights between 1945 and 1968, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>The emergence of effective black leaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martin Luther King. • Malcolm X. • Stokely Carmichael. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Effective black organisations formed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1957 Martin Luther King and other black clergy formed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to coordinate the work of civil rights groups. • King urged African Americans to use peaceful methods. • 1960 a group of black and white college students organised Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to help the civil rights movement. • They joined with young people from the SCLC, CORE and NAACP in staging sit-ins, boycott marches and freedom rides. • Combined efforts of the civil rights groups ended discrimination in many public places including restaurants, hotels, and theatres. <p>Educational Developments: emergence of educated black middle class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements in education and changes in the labour market encouraged the growth of a black middle class. They were articulate and able to question the basis of continuing discrimination. <p>Effects of the Second World War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The experience of war emphasised freedom, democracy and human rights. • Black soldiers talked about ‘the Double-V-Campaign’: Victory in the war and victory for civil rights at home. • Philip Randolph is credited with highlighting the problems faced by black Americans during World War Two. • March on Washington. • Roosevelt’s response – Executive order 8802. • Roosevelt also established the Fair Employment Practices Committee to investigate incidents of discrimination. • Creation of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 1942. • Beginning of a mass movement for civil rights. 	20

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
36		<p>(cont)</p> <p>Other Factors</p> <p>Evidence of continuing racial discrimination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jim Crow laws. • Emmet Till murder trial. <p>Legal changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: 1954 Brown v Board of Education of Topeka; 1957 Little Rock Central High School. • Transport: 1955 Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Appeasement and the Road to War, to 1939

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
37	<p>The candidate assesses the extent to which the success of Fascist foreign policy was based on aggressive methods, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Military force and aggressive methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The militaristic nature and image of Fascism/Nazism. • The speed and scale of rearmament, including conscription. • The emphasis on air power and the growing threat from the air. • Italy's naval ambitions in the Mediterranean – 'Mare Nostrum'. • Italian invasion of Abyssinia – provocation, methods, and relatively poor performance against very poorly equipped enemy. • German remilitarisation of Rhineland – Hitler's gamble and timing, his generals' opposition, lack of Allied resistance. • Spanish Civil War – aid to Nationalists, testing weapons and tactics, aerial bombing. • Anschluss – attempted coup 1934; relations with Schuschnigg; invasion itself relatively botched militarily; popularity of Anschluss in Austria. • Czechoslovakia – threats of 1938; invasion of March 1939. • Italian invasion of Albania – relatively easy annexation of a client state. • Poland – escalating demands; provocation, invasion. • The extent to which it was the threat of military force which was used rather than military force itself – eg Czechoslovakia in 1938; and the extent to which military force itself was effective and/or relied on an element of bluff – eg Rhineland. 	20

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

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
37	<p>(cont)</p> <p>General factors contributing to fascist success</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weakness of opposition. • British public opinion anti-war. • British military power spread around globe. • France politically divided. • French military bound by 'Maginot mentality'. • USA isolationist. • USSR weakened by purges. • League of Nations almost toothless. • Democracies all hampered by need to win majority votes from public who were largely anti-war. • Clever timing and exploitation of weaknesses/divisions among potential opponents. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
38	<p>The candidate evaluates how important concern over the Empire was in explaining the British policy of appeasement until 1938 using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Empire concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chiefs of staff in 1934 had told PM to avoid a three front war. In such circumstances empire in far east and middle east under threat. • Japanese ambitions threatening far east. • By 1936 Arab revolt in Palestine tying down thousands of British troops. • Importance of Suez Canal. • Doubts over commitment of Empire and the Dominions in event of war. <p>Other factors</p> <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 another World War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent memories of losses/horrors of WW1; the ‘war to end all wars’. • Public anti-war feeling – Peace Ballot, Oxford ‘King and Country’ debate. <p>Economic difficulties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of 1929-32 economic crisis and depression, reluctance to further damage international trade and commerce. <p>The Treaty of Versailles</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>Fear of communism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspicion of Soviet Russia; Nazi Germany seen as a buffer and destabilising the Nazi regime might lead to questions over communist revolution in Germany. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
38	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceived lack of reliable allies (but there are doubts as to how reliable Britain was as an ally herself): • failure of League of Nations, eg Manchuria, Abyssinia • French political divisions, military weakness and Maginot mentality. • US isolationism. • mutual suspicions vis-à-vis Soviet Russia. • relative weakness of eastern European successor states • Italy also appeased in vain attempt to prevent alliance with Germany. <p>Hitler was reasonable in his demands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belief that Hitler would moderate views in power and be reasonable. • Chamberlain's personal convictions and control of foreign policy. • Cowardice? • The 'Guilty Men' argument. • Accusation of cowardice discredited when more evidence (government documents) for appeasement reasons became available by late 1960s. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
39	<p>The candidate assesses the extent to which the Munich agreement can be seen as a triumph for British foreign policy, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Munich a triumph for British foreign policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace had been preserved and Hitler's 'reasonable' grievances had been addressed. • Czechoslovakian defences were effectively outflanked anyway following the Anschluss. • Britain and France were not in a position to prevent German attack on Czechoslovakia in terms of difficulties of getting assistance to Czechoslovakia. • British public opinion was reluctant to risk war over mainly German-speaking Sudetenland. • Military unpreparedness for wider war – especially Britain's air defences. • Lack of alternative, unified international response to Hitler's threats. • Failure of League of Nations in earlier crises. • French doubts over commitments to Czechoslovakia. • US isolationism. • British suspicion of Soviet Russia. • Strong reservations of rest of British Empire and Dominions concerning support for Britain in event of war. • Attitudes of Poland and Hungary who were willing to benefit from the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. • Munich bought another year for rearmament which Britain put to good use. • Views of individuals, politicians and media at this time. <p>Munich not a triumph</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A humiliating surrender to Hitler's threats. • Another breach in the post-WW1 settlement. • A betrayal of Czechoslovakia and democracy. • Czechoslovakia wide open to further German aggression as happened in March 1939. • Further augmentation of German manpower and resources. • Furtherance of Hitler's influence and ambitions in Eastern Europe. • Further alienation of Soviet Union. • Poland left further exposed. • A British, French, Soviet agreement could have been a more effective alternative. • Views of individuals, politicians and media at this time. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	20

The Cold War 1945-1989

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
40	<p>The candidate assesses the extent to which the Soviet Union dealt effectively with the desire for reform in Eastern Europe by 1961, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>Demands for change and reaction: Poland (1956)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riots sparked off by economic grievances developed into demands for political change in Poland. • On the death of Stalinist leader Boleslaw Bierut in 1956 he was replaced by Wladyslaw Gromulka, a former victim of Stalinism which initially worried the Soviets. • Poles announced their own road to Socialism and introduced extensive reforms. • Release of political prisoners (and Cardinal Wyszynski, Archbishop of Warsaw); collective farms broken up into private holdings; private shops allowed to open, greater freedom to factory managers. • Relatively free elections held in 1957 which returned a Communist majority of 18. • No Soviet intervention despite concerns. • Gromulka pushed change only so far. Poland remained in the Warsaw Pact as a part of the important 'buffer zone'. Political freedoms were very limited indeed. Poland was a loyal supporter of the Soviet Union until the 1980s and the emergence of the Solidarity movement. <p>Demands for change and reaction: Hungary (1956)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hungarians had similar complaints: lack of political freedom, economic problems and poor standard of living. • Encouraged by Polish success, criticism of the Stalinist regime of Mátyás Rákosi grew and he was removed by Khrushchev. • Popular upsurge of support for change in Budapest led to a new Hungarian government led by Imre Nagy, who promised genuine reform and change. • Nagy government planned multi-party elections, political freedoms, the withdrawal of Hungary from the Warsaw Pact and demands for the withdrawal of Soviet forces. • Nagy went too far. The Soviet Union could not see this challenge to the political supremacy of the Communist Party and the break-up of their carefully constructed buffer zone. They intervened and crushed the rising brutally. • Successful intervention, but lingering resentment from mass of Hungarian people, through some economic flexibility allowed the new regime of Janos Kadar to improve economic performance and living standards. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
40	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Demands for change and reaction: Berlin (1961)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem of Berlin – a divided city in a divided nation. • Lack of formal boundaries in Berlin allowed East Berliners and East Germans to freely enter the West which they did owing to the lack of political freedom, economic development and poor living standards in the East. • Many of those fleeing (2.8 million between 1949 and 1961) were skilled and young, just the people the communist East needed to retain. This was embarrassing for the East as it showed that Communism was not the superior system it was claimed to be. • Concerns of Ulbricht and Khrushchev: attempts to encourage the Western forces to leave Berlin by bluster and threat from 1958 failed. • Kennedy of America spoke about not letting the Communists drive them out of Berlin. Resultant increase in tension could not be allowed to continue. • Building of barriers: barbed wire then stone in August 1961 to stem the flood from East to West. • Success in that it reduced the threat of war and the exodus to the West from the East to a trickle. • Frustration of many in East Germany. Propaganda gift for the US and allies. <p>Soviet political change: Nikita Khrushchev</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1955 – emergence of Nikita Khrushchev as leader on death of Stalin. He encouraged criticism of Stalin and seemed to offer hope for greater political and economic freedom across the Eastern European satellite states. • Speech to 20th Party Congress, Feb 1956: Khrushchev attacked Stalin for promoting a cult of personality and for his use of purges and persecution to reinforce his dictatorship. Policy of de-Stalinisation. • Development of policy of peaceful co-existence to appeal to the West. • Development of policy of different roads to Socialism to appeal to satellite states in Eastern Europe who were becoming restless. <p>Reality of Soviet policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would not allow the buffer zone to be broken up. • Need to ensure survival of Communism was paramount. • Some economic freedoms were allowed, but at the expense of political freedoms. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
41	<p>The candidate evaluates how important the foreign policy of the United States was in causing the Cuban Crisis of 1962, using evidence and arguments such as:</p> <p>American foreign policy and Cuba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic pressures for Kennedy as an explanation for the Cuban Crisis of 1962. • In 1960 Kennedy became President. He promised tougher defence policies and progressive health, housing, and civil rights programs. But Kennedy won by just over 100,000 votes. He lacked a reliable majority in congress. • Kennedy needed to show he had strength and determination to gain respect and support. • Kennedy already embarrassed by Bay of Pigs fiasco where 1400 Cuban exiles landed and were crushed by Castro's army. • Argument that this 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. • Kennedy under some pressure from CIA to continue to destabilize Castro's Cuba. • America was very sensitive about the presence of a Communist state so close to Florida. 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>Soviet aggression and counter aggression as reasons for the Cuban Crisis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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. The USSR wanted to retaliate. • 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>Domestic pressures of Khrushchev</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing deadlock over Berlin and criticism of Khrushchev at home over cuts in the armed forces, economic failures and the issues surrounding de-Stalinisation, Hungary 1956, etc. • Khrushchev believed a foreign policy coup would help improve matters for him at home. • Khrushchev aware of need to raise the Soviet standard of living and to greatly expand his country's space program. He sought to increase international standing of USSR and his own authority. • Khrushchev became premier after outmanoeuvring rivals. He needed to maintain authority. • Khrushchev wanted to avoid war with the Western nations and, at the same time, increase economic competition between Communist and non-Communist countries. The policy, known as peaceful co-existence, caused bitter quarrels between the Soviet Union and China. Khrushchev needed to maintain his status in Communist bloc. • Khrushchev worried that if the Soviet Union lost the arms race it might invite a first strike from the United States. Soviet missiles placed in Cuba would solve that problem. <p>Miscalculation by Khrushchev</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. USA did little to oppose construction of Berlin Wall. • Khrushchev felt that Kennedy lacked power and support to make concessions over the arms race. Events were to prove him wrong. • Khrushchev had been advised that the installation could be done secretly and that the Americans would not discover the missiles until long after. The advice was wrong. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
42	<p>The candidate evaluates the validity of the view that the superpowers attempts to manage the Cold War between 1962 and 1985 were prompted by the development of surveillance technology, using arguments and evidence such as:</p> <p>Technology: The importance of verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American development of surveillance technology (U2 and satellites) meant that nuclear weapons could be identified and agreements verified. • Example of U2 flight over Cuba where Anderson photographed nuclear sites. • Also U2 and satellite verification to make sure the Soviets were doing as promised at the negotiating table. • Some historians think Arms Control would never have taken root, but for the ability of the sides to verify what the other was doing. <p>Other factors</p> <p>Mutually Assured Destruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of vast arsenals of nuclear weapons from 1945 by both superpowers as a deterrent to the other side; a military attack would result in horrific retaliation. • So many nuclear weapons were built to ensure that not all were destroyed even after a first-strike, and this led to a stalemate known as MAD. Arms race built on fear. • In this it worked as the threat of nuclear war seemed very close on the discovery of Soviet nuclear missiles on Cuba in 1962. Before Khrushchev backed down nuclear war was threatened. It also illustrated the lack of formal contact between the superpowers to defuse potential conflicts. • Introduction of a 'hot-line' between the Kremlin and White House in order to improve communication between the superpowers. Khrushchev and Kennedy also signed the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the first international agreement on nuclear weapons. <p>Economic reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developments in technology raised the costs of the Arms Race. • The development of Anti-Ballistic Missile technology and costs of war led to SALT 1, and the ABM treaty. • Limiting MIRV and intermediate missile technology led to SALT 2. • The cost of 'Star Wars' technology also encouraged the Soviet Union to seek better relations. • Khrushchev's desire for better relations between the superpowers in the 50s and 60s was, in part, about freeing up resources for economic development in the USSR. He hoped this would show the superiority of the Soviet system. • Gorbachev wanted to improve the lives of ordinary Russians and part of this was by reducing the huge defence budget eg Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty, December 1987. 	20

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark
42	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Co-existence and Détente</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies of co-existence and détente developed to defuse tensions and even encourage trade. • Role of others like Brandt in West Germany in defusing tension through their policies of Ostpolitik, etc. <p>However there were also times of great tension between the superpowers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Second Cold War – Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 and the advent of the Reagan presidency led to poor relations between the superpowers. • Technology – also allowed both sides to continue to develop powerful armaments despite agreements. Intermediate and battlefield nuclear technology for example. <p>Any other relevant factors</p>	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]



2015 History

Higher Paper 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

© Scottish Qualifications Authority 2015

The information in this publication may be reproduced to support SQA qualifications only on a non-commercial basis. If it is to be used for any other purposes written permission must be obtained from SQA's NQ Assessment team.

Where the publication includes materials from sources other than SQA (secondary copyright), this material should only be reproduced for the purposes of examination or assessment. If it needs to be reproduced for any other purpose it is the centre's responsibility to obtain the necessary copyright clearance. SQA's NQ Assessment team may be able to direct you to the secondary sources.

These Marking Instructions have been prepared by Examination Teams for use by SQA Appointed Markers when marking External Course Assessments. This publication must not be reproduced for commercial or trade purposes.

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 fully Source A illustrates the succession problem 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"> • King Alexander's reign of thirty-six years was ended, the Scottish King was dead. • The meeting at Scone elected six Guardians, to conduct affairs until the Queen could come to Scotland. • The Scone agreement swore homage to the Maid of Norway, Alexander's only living heir. • The first hint of trouble came from within Scotland, the fear of civil war must be avoided. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tragic death of Alexander III, 19th March, 1286. There was no male heir. • Six Guardians were elected to govern Scotland. Comprised of the Earls of Buchan and Fife, Bishop Fraser of St Andrews, Bishop Wishart of Glasgow, John Comyn and James the Steward. • Margaret (Alexander's granddaughter), Maid of Norway would be made Queen of Scots, through the Scone agreement of 1284. • There was a real fear of Civil War, particularly amongst factions from the two main factions of Bruce's and the Comyn/Balliol's. <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alexander's children had all died before him; Alexander, David and Margaret. • The rumour that Alexander's wife Yolande was pregnant turned out to be false. • Scotland's elected nobles were divided. • Bishop Fraser asked Edward I for help to avoid Civil War in Scotland. • The Treaty of Birgham, 1290, was an arranged marriage between Edward (son of King Edward) and Margaret (Maid of Norway). • The death of Margaret, Maid of Norway in 1290 created more problems for Scotland. • Edward's aim to establish Feudal Overlordship at Norham, 1291 • Bishop Fraser was sympathetic to the Balliol claim. 	10

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1		<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descendants of David I were to be claimants in the Great Cause. • 13 claimants put their names forward, but there were only 3 genuine claims, Balliol, Bruce and Hastings. • The Bruce family wrote to make their claim to Edward, known as the 'Appeal of the seven Earls'. • Edward's decision to make John Balliol, King of Scots, November 1292. • Balliol paid homage to Edward at Newcastle, December 1292. • King John released Edward from the terms of the treaty of Birgham 1293. • Edward I, with a large English Army invaded Scotland 1296. • Balliol stripped of his royal authority, 'Toom Tabard'. • John Balliol imprisoned in the Tower of London by Edward and then exiled to France. • Any other relevant points. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how far Source B shows John Balliol's difficulties in ruling 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"> • John Balliol, King of Scotland, did homage with the words, "my Lord Edward...I become your loyal subject for the whole realm of Scotland..." • Edward now held the kingdom of Scotland in his own hand. • John released Edward from all the promises he had made between 1286 and 1292, and specifically from the terms of the treaty of Birgham. • King Edward could now act as supreme judge in appeals from the Scottish king's court. <p>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balliol was crowned King of Scotland in November 1292 but was summoned by Edward to pay homage, in December at Edward's court in NE England. • King Edward's overlordship had weakened John's authority as King of Scotland. • The authority of King John's court in Scotland was not recognised by King Edward I. <p>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Balliol had limited political and military experience, originally trained for a life in the church. • King Edward over ruled King John's legal verdict over the Burgess of Berwick. This humiliated King John as his legal authority was seen as inferior to King Edward. • Balliol's inexperience as king meant that the Comyns remained the dominant family in the Scottish Royal Court. • The Macduff case – Macduff had been disinherited from his lands and appealed to Edward. King John was summoned to appear at Westminster to explain his decision in 1293. • Edward's preparation 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. • In 1295, twelve new Guardians were elected by the Community of the Realm to defy Edward, and decreed that King John could not act by himself. 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English-Scottish relations rapidly turned to war. • Edward I invaded Scotland in March 1296, marching first on Berwick, sacking the town. • The defeat and surrender of the Scottish Army at the Battle of Dunbar, 28th April, 1296. • Edward's march North and John's humiliating surrender ceremony at Montrose on 10th July 1296. • John Balliol was stripped of his royal authority, Toom Tabard. • Edward removed Scotland's 'stone of destiny' and royal documents recognising its independence. • King John was imprisoned in the Tower of London. • Any other relevant points. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark				
3	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on the extent to which Sources C and D agree about the end of Scottish resistance to Edward I, in terms of:</p> <p>Overall: Sources C and D agree the last of Scottish resistance ended with William Wallace, that he was betrayed by Sir John Menteith a Scottish noble, he was recognised as a traitor by Edward I and about the execution of Wallace. Source C states that despite Wallace still being free Edward I no longer saw him as a threat and that Scottish resistance was over by 1304. Source D states that it is hoped that Wallace hoped to continue Scottish resistance, though it never happened due to his capture.</p> <p>Developed through detail:</p>	5				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="336 757 882 815">Source C</th> <th data-bbox="882 757 1294 815">Source D</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 815 882 1628"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The siege of Stirling effectively completed the conquest of Scotland ... even though Wallace was still at liberty. • He (Wallace) was captured. As Edward had hoped, it was the Scots themselves who turned Wallace in. • There can be no doubt whatsoever that Wallace was a traitor who deserved to die a traitor's death. • (Wallace) He was taken to his place of execution and there he was hanged and disembowelled, then beheaded. </td> <td data-bbox="882 815 1294 1628"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would be good to think that Wallace wished to continue to defy Edward, but no such outcome happened. • The end of Wallace came suddenly; his capture fell to Sir John Menteith, a Scottish subject of Edward. • For his treasons Wallace was drawn to his place of execution. To be drawn was recognised as the mark of a traitor. • At Smithfield ... (Wallace) he was hanged, disembowelled and decapitated. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Source C	Source D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The siege of Stirling effectively completed the conquest of Scotland ... even though Wallace was still at liberty. • He (Wallace) was captured. As Edward had hoped, it was the Scots themselves who turned Wallace in. • There can be no doubt whatsoever that Wallace was a traitor who deserved to die a traitor's death. • (Wallace) He was taken to his place of execution and there he was hanged and disembowelled, then beheaded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would be good to think that Wallace wished to continue to defy Edward, but no such outcome happened. • The end of Wallace came suddenly; his capture fell to Sir John Menteith, a Scottish subject of Edward. • For his treasons Wallace was drawn to his place of execution. To be drawn was recognised as the mark of a traitor. • At Smithfield ... (Wallace) he was hanged, disembowelled and decapitated. 	
Source C	Source D					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The siege of Stirling effectively completed the conquest of Scotland ... even though Wallace was still at liberty. • He (Wallace) was captured. As Edward had hoped, it was the Scots themselves who turned Wallace in. • There can be no doubt whatsoever that Wallace was a traitor who deserved to die a traitor's death. • (Wallace) He was taken to his place of execution and there he was hanged and disembowelled, then beheaded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would be good to think that Wallace wished to continue to defy Edward, but no such outcome happened. • The end of Wallace came suddenly; his capture fell to Sir John Menteith, a Scottish subject of Edward. • For his treasons Wallace was drawn to his place of execution. To be drawn was recognised as the mark of a traitor. • At Smithfield ... (Wallace) he was hanged, disembowelled and decapitated. 					

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how useful Source E as evidence of the methods used by Bruce to attain a peace settlement with England in 1328, 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 by John of Fordun who was generally sympathetic to Robert the Bruce. It is well informed about the Bruces in Scotland in the 1300's. <p>Possible purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An appraisal of Bruce's actions in bringing pressure on England to accept a peace treaty in 1328. <p>Content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scots entered the northern parts of England, with a strong army, on the 15th June, and wasted it with fire and sword. • The King of Scotland besieged Norham castle, and soon after, Alnwick Castle. • The aforesaid kings (Robert the Bruce and the King of England) came to an understanding together about a peace. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bruce's repeated raids into the North of England up to 1327. • Robert the Bruce had the confidence to take the fight to England, besieging English held castles. • Bruce negotiated the signing of the Treaty of Edinburgh/ Northampton 1328. <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military leadership of Bruce eg Bannockburn 1314. • Recognition of Bruce as rightful King by Scotland's nobles. • Bruce confident politically to hold Parliament in Scotland under his authority eg the Disinherited. • Under the leadership of his brother Edward, Bruce opened a second front against the English in Ireland. In 1318 Bruce took personal command. • The Declaration of Arbroath 1320, appeal to the Pope in recognising Bruce's authority as Scotland's rightful King. • Near capture of Edward II at Old Byland 1321. • Bruce exploited the weakness in the divided English royal court between the factions of Edward II and Isabella. • Robert's invasion of 1327 put further pressure on the Isabella/ Mortimer guardianship (Edward III). • Any other relevant points. 	5

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

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how fully Source A explains the reasons for the Reformation of 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"> • While the Catholic Church had failed to promote effective reform, the Protestant party faced hostility from the civil authorities. • Fears relating to the consequences of the marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots to the Dauphin of France led to an increase in support for the Reformation. • The growth in Protestant preaching and Mary of Guise’s pro-French policies were encouraged following the accession of Elizabeth. • The arrival of Knox from the continent in May 1559 led to increased support for the Protestant cause. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archbishop Hamilton of St Andrews attempted to make some reforms. However, while Protestant critics felt they did not go far enough, many Catholics would not accept change. • Protestants feared the consequences of Mary’s marriage to the Dauphin – particularly The Secret Treaty agreed with Henry II of France. If Mary died without an heir, the crown would pass to Francis. • In December 1557 Protestant nobles sent ambitious requests for reform to Mary of Guise which she failed to accept. • Mary of Guise’s prosecution of reformers was unpopular and forced them to seek help from England. • Mary of Guise’s religious attitude and pro-France stance meant she asked the French for help it pushed many Scots into supporting the Lords of the Congregation. • John Knox’s inflammatory sermon at Perth shortly after his return triggered a full-scale riot. <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protestant nobles asked to be allowed to host Protestant sermons on their estates; and they also wanted prayers in the vernacular to be used in parish churches. Mary of Guise resisted, creating resentment and opposition. • Mary of Guise mishandled the situation in 1559, uniting most of the political nation against her. • The Lords of the Congregation were encouraged by the prospect of support from the English after Elizabeth became Queen in 1558. • John Knox’s return was pivotal in advancing the Protestant cause. In 1545 he was with the Protestant rebels at St Andrew’s Castle and in 1546, involved in the assassination of Cardinal Beaton. 	10

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1		<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Perth religious houses were attacked and religious objects were destroyed and in the early spring of 1559, Perth and Dundee announced they were Protestant. • Protestant ideas had been coming into Scotland for some time. • English Bibles and books critical of the Catholic Church were distributed in Scotland following the Reformation in England. • The Catholic Church failed to make sufficient reform to satisfy its critics • Increased numbers of the nobility opted for the new faith. • The Lords of the Congregation had increasing support and took up arms against Mary of Guise. • The weaknesses of the Catholic Church – decline and corruption; pluralism had not been addressed. Minors being given top positions in church – crown and nobility taking much of Church revenues. Monarchs placed their offspring in important positions in the Church. • The ‘Beggar’s Summons’ was nailed to friaries demonstrating anger at the Church’s domination and wealth and demanded the flitting of the Friars. • Any other relevant factors. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>The candidate makes a judgement as to how far Source B illustrates Mary's difficulties in ruling Scotland, in terms of:</p> <p>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chaseabout Raid marked a change in Mary's attitude to her Scottish nobles, which may not have been politically wise. • In the course of four years, important nobles - the Earls of Huntly and Moray had revolted against her. • Mary had been able to re-establish herself as champion of the Scottish Catholic cause abroad, yet she was unable to make concessions to Catholics in Scotland. • Mary relied increasingly on advisors who had no Scottish lands and clans to back them up and whom Scottish nobles saw as 'crafty, vile strangers.' <p>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chaseabout Raid occurred as a result of Mary's marriage to Darnley. After the marriage in July, nobles complained that Mary was wrong to make Darnley 'King' because only a Parliament could do so. England gave refuge to a number of earls including the Earl of Moray after the raid. Mary lost good and trusted servants through this. • When Mary accepted support from half-brother Lord James Stewart and other moderate reformers (she granted James the Earldom of Moray), she faced a revolt from her cousin, the Earl of Huntly. While the reformers guaranteed her personal religion, Mary demonstrated her strength by putting Huntly's corpse on trial and finding him guilty as a result of which his family lost their property. His son was executed. It was clear that being a Catholic did not excuse disobedience. This ambiguity was problematic for Mary. • In Europe the Pope, French and Spanish wanted Mary to restore Catholicism to Scotland. Yet on her return, Mary did nothing to revise the Reformation. • She often preferred to hide away with servants and favourites. Having been brought up in France she remained open to French influences. 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p data-bbox="347 253 435 286">(cont)</p> <p data-bbox="347 320 1257 353"><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul data-bbox="347 387 1281 1563" style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary had the difficult situation of being a catholic monarch in a land which had become Protestant. • As young woman, working with dominant and ambitious nobles Mary was at an immediate disadvantage. • Mary was slow to return to Scotland – she did not come back until August 1561 – Francis’s death was December 1560. • In 1560 Scotland was declared Protestant by Parliament. Mary remained in France. As a Catholic she did not accept the decision of Parliament. • Many Protestants suspected that Mary would restore Catholicism to Scotland. • She gave no encouragement to Catholics and enforced the law against the saying of Mass. • In 1563 the crown shared the income from the Thirds with the new Church. In effect, she endorsed the collection of money to pay Protestant ministers and to support their work. • In 1565 Mary declared that the reformed church has been taken into her protection. • Nobles were to feel neglected by Mary which was one of the reasons for the Riccio murder. • Mary’s marriages created difficulties for her and increased opposition amongst her nobles. Her marriage to Darnley was unpopular amongst nobles. • Shortly after Darnley’s death in 1567, she married Bothwell according to Protestant rites – an unpopular decision which led to the Confederate Lords taking up arms against her. • Mary became known for her lack of attention to matters of State. By 1564 her attendance at Privy Council meetings had dropped to only five out of fifty meetings. • Mary believed herself to be the rightful heir to Queen Elizabeth of England. Elizabeth saw her as a threat and was suspicious of her. • Once Mary had given birth to her son and heir, her opponents believed it easier to replace her. • Any other relevant factors 	

Question	Expected Answer/s		Max Mark
3	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on the extent to which Sources C and D agree about the efforts of James VI to control the Kirk, in terms of:</p> <p>Overall both sources agree that the James VI's control over the Kirk increased, particularly in relation to controlling the place at which the General Assembly was held as well as its timing. The sources agree that ministers were subject to discipline which was administered at the highest level.</p>		5
	Source C	Source D	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His Highness agrees that General Assemblies shall be lawful to the Kirk and ministry by meeting at least every year. • Before the Assembly finishes, his Highness must nominate and appoint a time and place when and where the next General Assembly shall be held. • In the event that neither King nor his commissioner is present, then the General Assembly by themselves may nominate and appoint time and place where the next meeting of the Kirk shall be held. • If a minister is found guilty of a great crime, they will receive a punishment by their presbytery or General Assembly whereby they shall no longer serve their congregation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The General Assembly was to meet once a year. • At each meeting it was the King or his commissioner, if present, who was to name time and place for the next meeting. • In the event that neither the King nor commissioner was present – the Assembly itself was free to choose time and place. • Ministers who failed to carry out duties appropriately would be subject to punishment, by which their presbytery or General Assembly would declare their position vacant. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how useful Source E is as evidence of the social impact of the Reformation on Scotland to 1603?</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 comes from the Acts and Proceedings of the General Assemblies of the Kirk of Scotland which is a primary source that reflects the strict views of its representatives towards sinners. <p>Possible Purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To record and report on the actions taken by the Assembly against those Kirk members who have committed wrongdoing. The tone is harsh and authoritative reflecting the strong sense of discipline and punishment by public humiliation and advocated by the new Kirk. <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thomas Smith was barred from the Lord's Table because he removed one shoe of one horse upon the Sabbath. However, the Assembly ruled that Thomas should be received at the Lord's Table. John Adam of Mauchlin was excommunicated for presenting his child to be baptised by a Catholic priest. However, he was admitted to repentance. Some sinners appeared in linen clothes, bareheaded and barefooted, with testimonials of their honest behaviour during the time of their public repentance and requested that they might be received back in to the Kirk. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great emphasis was laid upon attendance at both daily and Sunday services and every effort made to ensure that no possible diversions existed which might detain a congregation from their duties. People were presumed guilty until proven innocent therefore a sizeable proportion of the population could expect to be brought before the Kirk Session and/or the Assembly. The 'stool of repentance' was used to punish those who had broken the moral code. They would be scolded in the public presence of the congregation. 	5

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>(cont)</p> <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The church sought to regulate the lives of the people to an almost obsessive degree. • The Kirk Sessions of Protestant Scotland were to become guardians of moral and religious matters in order to promote a godly society. • Elders policed their part of a parish and could even enter people's houses. • From 1560 Kirk Sessions had the right to fine, imprison and excommunicate offenders if they had disobeyed the Kirk in terms of moral matters. • Celebrations of weddings and any other event were kept to a minimum. • The observance of Festivals and Saint Days and the performance of plays were actively discouraged. • Music and dancing were at times actively discouraged. • Life was harsh and austere for ordinary people after the Reformation. • Any other relevant points 	

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

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how fully Source A explains the worsening relations between Scotland 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"> • Alien Act stated that Scots would be incapable of inheriting property in England or exporting farm produce to England. • England wanted Scottish parliament to accept Hanoverian Succession. • English warships preventing Scotland from trading with France; possibility of war. • Worcester incident and hanging of Captain Greene by the Edinburgh mob. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many Scottish MPs did not accept Hanoverian Succession and had passed the Act of Security in response, stating Scotland would decide its own succession. • Aliens Act was designed to force Scotland into union. • Effect of English wars was that English military intervention interfered with Scottish trade. <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Ill” Years; Scots angered by lack of English support during famine. • Favour shown by King William to England over trade. • Navigation Acts and lack of Scottish empire; Scots not allowed to trade with English colonies. • Lack of English investment in the Darien scheme. • Dutch withdrawal from Darien after English influence. • William’s hand in the Darien failure, to appease English MPs and English government-owned East India Company. • Act of Settlement and England’s favour towards the Hanoverian Succession. • Anne’s delay in assenting to the Act of Security frustrated Scottish parliament. • Act anent Peace and War; Scottish parliament challenged William’s right to declare war on behalf of Scotland. • Wool Act; Scots defying England by continuing to trade in textiles with England’s enemies. • Wine Act; Scots defying England by continuing to trade in alcohol with France while England was at war with France. • Jacobite opposition to William in both Scotland and England. 	10

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1		<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Parliamentary opposition to the Anglican Church. • Revolution of 1688-9 caused differences of opinion between parliaments over status of monarchy. • Differences between English Bill of Rights and Scottish Claim of Right. • Articles of Grievance highlighted Scots frustration with William's governance of Scotland. • Opposition to William in the Highlands. • Glencoe Massacre; Scottish parliament declares it an act of murder and William and English government are blamed. • Jacobite plot to assassinate William. • Covenanters' objections to monarchical interference in church affairs. • Any other relevant points. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how far Source B explains the arguments against union with 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"> • The Treaty will extinguish Scots parliament, laws and liberty. • Scots will be in danger of losing their monarchy, religion, and character. • Our poor people will have to suffer an insupportable burden of English tax rates. • Trade will become uncertain and be discouraged by English interests. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased taxation was a real worry, due to English rates being higher than Scots. • Dominance of English interests in parliament concerned many royal burghs. <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of representation for Scots in new British parliament • Only 45 Scottish MPs in House of Commons • Only 16 Scots peers in House of Lords • Favour likely to be given to English trade • Loss of burgh rights • Threat to manufacturing due to English competition • Loss of sovereignty to Britain • It was felt that with the loss of Scottish independence it's honour would also be compromised • Predicted and feared dominance of the English nobility in the House of Lords • Influence of the English aristocracy on the new 'British' court in London • Undermining of the Claim of Right • "Scotlandshire"- Scotland would become a part of England • Jacobite fears; union would end hopes of return of Stuart dynasty • Presbyterian fears; English dominance may lead to episcopalianism in Scotland • Episcopalian fears: Hanoverian Succession would threaten episcopalianism • Legal arguments; English courts would not understand Scots law • Public opinion; public was against union • Protests in streets of Edinburgh; mob was against union • Any other relevant factors 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark				
3	<p>The candidate makes a judgement as to the extent to which Sources C and D agree about the reasons for the passing of the Treaty of Union, in terms of:</p> <p>Overall Source C and Source D agree on certain Articles which were in the Treaty and Source D suggests motivated MPs: trade, Salt Tax exemption, the Equivalent and burgh rights; Source C also refers to a single parliament and weights and measures, while Source D refers to the self-interest of MPs.</p>	5				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="336 591 815 629">Source C</th> <th data-bbox="815 591 1294 629">Source D</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 629 815 1173"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full freedom of trade with the colonies. • Scotland free from Salt Tax for 7 years. • £398,085.10s Equivalent to be paid by England. • Rights and privileges of Royal Burghs to remain. </td> <td data-bbox="815 629 1294 1173"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPs had no objection to freedom of trade. • Article on duty on salt was eventually passed. • Calculation of the Equivalent was fair and just. • Rights of burghs was an inducement to MPs to vote for union. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Source C	Source D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full freedom of trade with the colonies. • Scotland free from Salt Tax for 7 years. • £398,085.10s Equivalent to be paid by England. • Rights and privileges of Royal Burghs to remain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPs had no objection to freedom of trade. • Article on duty on salt was eventually passed. • Calculation of the Equivalent was fair and just. • Rights of burghs was an inducement to MPs to vote for union. 	
Source C	Source D					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full freedom of trade with the colonies. • Scotland free from Salt Tax for 7 years. • £398,085.10s Equivalent to be paid by England. • Rights and privileges of Royal Burghs to remain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPs had no objection to freedom of trade. • Article on duty on salt was eventually passed. • Calculation of the Equivalent was fair and just. • Rights of burghs was an inducement to MPs to vote for union. 					

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how useful Source E is as evidence of the effects of union by 1740 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"> • Daniel Defoe, an English agent who worked and travelled in Scotland. <p>Possible purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To show that Union had few benefits in parts of Scotland. <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decay of seaport towns is due to union. • union is better for English manufacturers than Scottish ones. • Scots cannot lift themselves out of poverty because of union. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some parts of Scotland did suffer in the aftermath of union. • Taxes and customs duties led to poverty and an increase in smuggling. <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial dissatisfaction with non-payment of the Equivalent • Textiles, paper and linen industries, suffered initially. • Opposition in Scotland to Salt Tax, Soap Act, Malt Tax and enclosures. • Merchant shipping developed, as did Caribbean trade. • East India Company saw increased number of Scots employees, officers and directors. • Black cattle trade improved significantly. • Towns developed, particularly on roads between Highlands and England, eg Crieff. • Government investment in Scotland, founding of Royal Bank of Scotland. • Improved industrial practice. • Growing professional classes. • Scottish tobacco merchants were wealthy by 1740. • Government struggled to control the Highlands. 	5

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House of Lords struggled to understand Scots Law in appeals cases. • Scottish and English politicians' anti-union stance led to 1713 motion to repeal union. • Dominance of Whig party in Scotland. • Abolition of office of Secretary of State. • Desire for restoration of Stuart dynasty amongst anti-union Scots. • Jacobites assumed leadership of national sentiment. • Failure of French-sponsored 1708 Jacobite rebellion. • Influence of Jacobite literature and music by 1715. • Support of the Episcopalian church for Jacobite movement. • Increasing French influence within Jacobite movement. • Any other relevant points. 	

SPECIAL TOPIC 4: MIGRATION AND EMPIRE, 1830–1939

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how fully Source A shows the reasons for the migration of Scots 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"> • Dissatisfaction with circumstances at home and hope for a better life. • Rising rent caused tenant farmers to struggle. • Those who had gone before wrote letters and literature offering advice. • A key factor was the prospect of owning land...and comfortably settling his children. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality soil and harsh weather conditions often leading to bad harvests and hunger. • Crofts to which the mass of Highlanders had been driven as a result of earlier clearances had long since proved incapable of providing adequately for their occupants. • Crofting families survived on a diet consisting largely of potatoes and when that crop failed – as it did regularly – hunger became more severe. • The Highland Problem: over-crowding, sub division of land into crofts with each successive generation leading to insufficient land/food to support families. • Pressure from landlords wishing to ‘improve’ their land by creating sheep farms and one way to do that was by raising rents to ‘persuade’ crofters to move or use non payment as justification for eviction. • Ownership of land would provide stability and control to a life. • Better, faster communication across the Atlantic allowed news to be carried more easily between emigrants and those left behind. <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities in central belt. • Attractions of fresh start in new land. • It was believed that Canada’s climate was not dissimilar to that of Scotland. • Attractions of the “big city” – employment, better wages, easier work. • The Highland Problem – absentee landlords, falling income, overpopulation, subdivision of land into crofts, ‘Balmoralism and the romance of the empty glens’. 	10

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1		<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • The Empire offered new opportunities for enthusiastic people. • Domineering landlords and lack of real opportunities encouraged emigration from the Highlands of Scotland. • Failure of the kelp and herring industries. • Effects of Industrial Revolution on craftsmen. • Harsh employment conditions on the land. • Easy to find factory and labouring jobs in cities. • Growing demand for domestic help in cities. • Any other relevant points. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>The candidate makes a judgement as to how far Source B shows the relations between native Scots and immigrants, 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 Protestant Churches felt there was a danger that Scottish people would lose control of Scottish society and culture because of ‘unregulated migration into Scotland’. • Scottish Protestant Churches even felt there was a danger to the existence of Scottish nationality and civilisation, posed by immigration. • The Churches feared Scotland was being divided up into two racial camps different in ideals and traditions because of immigration. • There was a fear that a positive characteristic of Scots – law abiding, thrifty and industrious – was being replaced by immigrants that lowered the Scottish spirit of independence. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <p>Catholic Irish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 1830s and 1840s many Scots were repelled by the poverty and disease of Irish immigrants, Catholic and Protestant alike. • Scots often resented them as competition for jobs. • Irish were blamed for spread of diseases and poverty. • Catholic Irish workers were 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. • Growing acceptance - Scottish workers welcomed support from Catholic Irish communities for their involvement in strikes, trade unions and trade union campaigns. • Growing acceptance - mixed marriages between Catholics and Protestants became more common as the century progressed, particularly in smaller communities where the choice of marriage partners was less. • Growing acceptance - Independent Labour Party and Labour generally gained much support from Catholic population, especially after Catholic voters deserted Liberals after the Easter Rising. <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <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. • Most of the (sectarian) incidents did not involve Scottish workers, but were instead Orange and Green disturbances involving Protestant Irish and Catholic Irish immigrants. 	5

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Jews</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Semitism never that widespread but some prejudice and discrimination affected the Jews in Scotland eg The Daily Record, Aug 1905 ‘Alien Danger: Immigrants infected with loathsome disease’. • Jewish migration was limited in size and focussed in Glasgow area in late 19th century. Anti-German propaganda around time of Great War created poisonous atmosphere against anyone sounding foreign. • Jews were not a burden on the poor relief – they looked after their own. <p>Lithuanians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scots complained about the Lithuanians being dirty and immoral. • At first Lithuanians used as strike breakers but soon most Lithuanians joined the strikes with the local workers. • Many Lithuanians changed their names to blend into Scottish society better. <p>Italians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally Scots accepted Italians due to popularity of ice cream parlours and fish and chip shops. • Some tension between Catholic Italians and Presbyterian Scots. • Italian cafes criticised by Scottish Presbyterian Church leaders for opening on the Sabbath. • Italian cafe owners also met with criticism from local people who claimed the cafes were sometimes the scenes of unruly behaviour. • There was a greater degree of acceptance of Italian cafes from the Temperance Movement as the cafes chose not to sell alcohol. • Any other relevant points. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on the extent of agreement between Sources C and D about the contribution of Scots to the economic growth and development of the Empire, in terms of:</p> <p>Overall Sources C and D agree that Scots immigrants played a very important role in the development of Australia. They also agree about the importance of Scots in the political development of Australia as well as in mining, engineering and manufacturing as well as farming.</p>	5
	<p style="text-align: center;">Source C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scottish contribution to Australian development in the 19th century was most remarkable for the varied range of activities it covered. • The skills of the immigrants mirrored the needs of the rapidly developing economy ... mining and engineering. • Politics and government another sphere in which Scots are notable in their contribution to Australian life. In the state of Victoria the premiership from 1883 to 1890 held by three Scots in succession and in Queensland's first 50 years 12 of the 25 ministries were led by Scotsmen. • Scots also developed other manufacturing enterprises and products that became world famous. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Source D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian history is full of stories of Scots explorers and soldiers, convicts and politicians, musicians and chocolate makers. • In the 1920s Scots stonemasons and engineers helped to build the Sydney harbour bridge. Scots miners ... worked in coal mines in New South Wales in the 1920s and 1930s. • In 1839 Catherine Helen Spence a Scot born in Melrose, became Australia's first female political candidate and first woman journalist. She campaign for women's suffrage and is often called 'Australia's greatest woman'. • In 1929 Alexander MacRae originally from Kishorn in the Highlands, first produced the world famous Australian swimming cossie - speedos. Also famous development of confectionary.

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how useful Source E is as evidence of the attitudes concerning the social and cultural impact of immigrants in Scotland:</p> <p><i>Points from source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</i></p> <p>Origin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From a book about Italians in Scotland by an Italian immigrant who lived almost all of his life in Scotland. This is therefore a primary eyewitness source which expresses personal thoughts and memories. <p>Purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To give personal memories of Joe Pieri and his thoughts on why Italian immigrants came to Scotland and what they contributed to Scottish life. <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The popular ice cream cafes ... provided the youth of Scotland with a place to meet. • Some newspapers called the café's ice cream hell. • Fish and chip shops provided the working classes with a cheap and nourishing meal which grew to be a main part of their diet. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1861 there were about 120 Italians in Scotland, by 1901 the Italian population was 4051. • Italians were usually found in catering trades, especially ice cream and fish and chips which contributed to the Scottish diet and leisure industries. • In 1903, there were 89 Italian run cafés in Glasgow, growing to 336 by 1905. • Many Scottish sea side resorts had Italian café and ice cream shops – local examples may be given here. • Ice cream parlours offered an attractive alternative to the alcoholic temptations of the public house. • Italians also became established as hairdressers, giving another distinct contribution, with the opening of the College of Italian hairdressers in Glasgow in 1928. 	5

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>(cont)</p> <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <p>Catholic Irish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Education (Scotland) Act 1918 allowed Catholic schools into the state system funded through education rates. It also gave the schools the right to give Catholic religious instruction and select their own teachers. Resentment in Scotland for 'Rome on the Rates'. • Catholic Church contribution to a network of support of communities eg clubs, schools, support for families. • Contributed to growth of sectarianism – Rangers v Celtic, Hearts v Hibs, Dundee v Dundee United. <p>Protestant Irish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One in four immigrants from Ireland were Protestant and brought their own distinct culture which had an impact in Scotland, especially through the Orange Lodge. • Flute bands in 'orange villages' supporting the Orange Lodge. <p>Lithuanians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lithuanians intermarried and changed names so difficult to assess their impact. • Local impact in shops, cultural events where they lived (Coatbridge), but never widespread. <p>Jews</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large numbers of poorer Jews arrived between 1880 and 1914 – by 1919 over 9000 lived in Glasgow alone. Most lived in the Gorbals and maintained separate identity – eg spoke Yiddish, the Jewish language. This did add a distinct cultural and social impact with development of Synagogues. • Jewish community looked after their own in terms of need. Eg the Glasgow Jewish Board of Guardians and the Hebrew Ladies Benevolent Society in 1901 were dealing with 500 cases of needy Jews. • Social impact in terms of production of cheap suits, commercial activity, etc. • Any other relevant points. 	

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 fully Source A describes the involvement of Scots on the Western Front 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"> • Some men would remove their kilts to help them get through the flooded communication trenches as the mud weighed them down and made it difficult to move. • They were slowed down too as men got stuck in mud or fell in shell holes. • Standing in water affected both morale and manpower as 300 were hospitalised after a four day stretch due to trench foot or pleurisy. • The weather did have a positive effect too making large scale attacks difficult and reducing the effects of explosions. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of involvement of the kilted regiments on the Western Front - Black Watch, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders etc. • Reputation of the Scots - the 'ladies from hell' or 'devils in skirts'. • Involvement of the kilted regiments at the Battles of Loos, the Somme and Arras. • Using the Scots as shock troops in the battle. • The actions of the 3 Scottish divisions 9th, 15th [Scottish] and 51st [Highland] in battle. • Specific detail of these divisions in the Battle of the Somme. • Details on any other Scottish battalions in other units. • Detail on the battle of the Somme – 1st July. • Details of the Somme July to November. • Details of the attacks on Munich and Frankfurt trenches by 16th Highland Light Infantry (Glasgow Boys Brigade). • Scottish losses at the Somme -16th (McCrae's Battalion) Royal Scots lost 12 officers and 573 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. • Development of detail regarding how trench conditions affected Scots - mud, lice and rats. • Development of morale of the soldiers – affected by homesickness, boredom, comradeship, depression. 	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"> • Detail of Scots involvement at the battle of Loos. • Detail of Scots involvement at the battle of Arras. • 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. • Details of casualty rates at Arras. • Role of individual Scots eg Piper Laidlaw. • Role of Scots women as nurses and/or doctors e.g. Mairi Chisholm, Elsie Inglis. • Role of Scottish conscientious objectors as stretcher bearers etc. • Details of extent of Scottish voluntary recruitment. • Any other relevant points. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how far Source B explains the impact of military losses on Scottish society 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"> • Eight hundred members of the 16th battalion The Royal Scots sacrificed their lives in the War and McCrae feels sure that neither Edinburgh nor Scotland would be willing to see these brave men pass away unrecorded. • A memorial tablet was to be erected on the wall of St Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh. • To ensure that the memorial is worthy of those whom it commemorates, McCrae wants to raise a sum of £1,000. • An appeal is launched by McCrae for the support of survivors; of the relatives of the fallen; and of all friends in Edinburgh and elsewhere who wish to express their appreciation of the men who fell in the service of their country. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The casualties of war were buried close to where they fell in combat. Very few Scottish families could afford to visit these graves. These families supported the erection of local memorials as a focus for bereavement and remembrance. • Local memorials were raised all over Scotland. Examples include the memorial at Murrayfield, Edinburgh to honour the rugby players who died. • A memorial to Heart of Midlothian players who died was erected at Haymarket in Edinburgh. • Remembrance was hugely important to society evidenced by the memorials erected in towns, cities and villages across Scotland. • The Cameronians Scottish Rifles Monument in Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow, unveiled in 1924 shows the brutality of war. • There was a fee for inscriptions on headstones in the graveyards abroad. Few families in Scotland could afford this and they took comfort in seeing the names of loved ones on local memorials in churches, schools and on monuments. • Scottish war dead estimates vary but unofficial claims are that at least 110,000 died. Many could not accept the scale of the losses and the impact on Scottish society as a whole was immeasurable. • Huge impact on local areas where the regiments came from; for example The Royal Scots – 583 officers and 10,630 men. Accept that candidates will know figures from other regiments eg Black Watch 10,000; Gordon Highlanders 9,000 or from a battle such as Loos. 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sir Robert Lorimer's Scottish National War Memorial in Edinburgh Castle opened in July 1927. . • The memorial records the names of the Scottish war dead. It aimed to record and reflect on the heroic sacrifice of Scots. • The Roll of Honour includes everyone of Scots birth, of Scottish parents, those who served in Scottish regiments or in others eg London Scottish. This had an impact on the whole nation of bereaved Scots. <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The romantic ideals of Highland heroism and the glory of Scottish military tradition to an extent died with this war. • The act of remembrance with a silence at 11 am on 11 November started in 1919. • The creation of British Legion and British Legion Scotland in 1921 under Douglas Haig to help care for veterans. • The Poppy Appeal started at the same time. Impact of Poppy Appeal as the first Poppy day was held on 11th November, 1921. • Impact on society having to care for the many men who returned home injured physically/mentally. • Impact too of those who died later from war related illnesses or injuries. • Large numbers of widows and orphans and many women who had lost boyfriends or fiancés and never married, thus altering the make-up of society. • Many veterans suffered from nightmares others repressed their memories of war seldom speaking of their wartime experiences. • Families had to cope with and care for those who returned but faced disabilities both mental and physical. • Commemoration of the war can also be seen in outpourings of poetry and novels some very anti-war. Examples include the poetry of Charles Hamilton Sorley and Ewart Alan Mackintosh, Violet Jacob and Mary Symon. The novels of Lewis Grassie Gibbons (Sunset Song/ Scots Quair) or popular novels such as John Buchan's Mr Standfast. • Post war treatment of conscientious objectors. • Many Scots saw the deaths of volunteers as unfair, especially those who enlisted as civilians caught up in the war fever of 1914. Government was blamed for this and many Scots who had been Liberal supporters turned against them. Both a social and political impact. • Any other relevant points. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how far Sources C and D agree about the reasons so many people left Scotland after 1918 in terms of:</p> <p>Overall: Source C and Source D agree that the Land Settlement (Scotland) Act did not solve the problem of land and emigration from the Highlands and Islands continued during the 1920s. They agree that crop failures, the poor economy and the collapse of farming led to many people leaving Scotland. Finally they agree that the decline of fishing was also a factor though Source D focuses on Lewis.</p> <p>Developed through detail:</p>	5
	<p style="text-align: center;">Source C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Land Settlement (Scotland) Act did not solve the problem of increasing emigration and depopulation of the Highlands and Islands continued at an alarming rate. • This movement of people from the crofting communities was especially severe during the economic bad times in the 1920s. • The collapse of livestock prices and the crop failures resulting from the terrible weather conditions especially in 1923 pushed many families to leave the land and seek pastures new. • The decline of fishing led to accelerated emigration on a huge scale. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Source D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Land Settlement (Scotland) Act initially was unable to meet demands for land and was a reason for increasing emigration in the 1920s. • The Highlands and Islands saw a steady and worrying departure of the population as emigration figures rose during the 1920s when the economy was unstable. • In 1923 crop failures and the collapse of farming led to thousands seeking opportunities in other lands. • The landowner had plans to develop fishing and fish canning seemingly unaware that fishing was in serious decline and that this was a reason for islanders leaving.

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how useful Source E is as evidence of the growth of radicalism 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"> This is a contemporary source which is part of an official report on the Clydeside engineering dispute written by someone (unnamed) in the Ministry of Munitions in April 1916. <p>Possible purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To criticise the actions of the CWC who had not approached the Government Commission but had organised a strike resulting in the stoppage of production of urgently needed guns for the frontlines with potential risks for the soldiers at war. This strike had then escalated to other works. <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the past week serious attempts had been made by members of the Clyde Workers Committee to stop the production of urgent war material in the Clyde district. On Friday March 17th workers at the Parkhead works went on strike discontinuing work on the guns which were most urgently wanted in France. The strike escalated as the workers did not approach the Commission and instead the men at Parkhead then proceeded to get a stoppage of work at the Dalmuir works. <p><i>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1915 a group of Scottish socialists, including Willie Gallacher, John Muir, David Kirkwood, Neil MacLean and Arthur McManus, formed the Clyde Workers' Committee with the aim of confronting Government over dilution and conscription. Clyde Workers' Committee became the focus of opposition to the Government. In February 1916 the CWC became involved in a dispute at Beardmores Munitions Works in Parkhead. The government claimed that the strike was a ploy by the CWC to prevent the manufacture of munitions and therefore to harm the war effort. 	5

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 25th March, Arthur McManus, David Kirkwood, Willie Gallacher and other members of the CWC were arrested by the authorities under the Defence of the Realm Act. The men were eventually court-martialled and sentenced to be deported from Glasgow to Edinburgh. • The Forward and Vanguard radical socialist newspapers were suppressed. • Most CWC leaders allowed to return to work by 1917. <p><i>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of CWC also involved in anti-war protests eg. In December 1915, McManus spoke at an anti-conscription rally in George Square, Glasgow. All the speakers were arrested on public order offences but were later released without charge. • DORA and the Munitions of War Act forbids strike action. • 1915: Engineers at Weirs threaten strike action over fears of their position as skilled workers and the introduction of more highly paid American engineers. • Support for ILP. The ILP was well supported especially in industrial areas, where its opposition to the 1915 Munitions Act, dilution and the Rent Strikes reflected popular worries. • John Maclean, Patrick Dollen, James Maxton, Willie Gallacher and David Kirkwood emerge as radical leaders. • Experience of John Maclean – tried for sedition – experiences in prison. • Demands to reduce the working week: the Amalgamated Society of Engineers sought a 47-hour week. • Scottish support for a 40-hour week supported by the Labour Party, ILP, STUC and Glasgow Trades Council. • January 1919: strikes, ship-workers came out, as did other skilled workers. • Friday 31 January: ‘Bloody Friday’ saw 100,000 demonstrate in George Square in Glasgow in support of a 40-hour working week and at the end of rent restrictions. • Fighting between police and demonstrators led to massive overreaction by authorities, who moved 12,000 English soldiers to the city, supported by six tanks. • The strike ended swiftly as strike leaders were shocked at the violence. • The demands of the strikers were never met. • Any other relevant points. 	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]