GCE AS MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2024

HISTORY - UNIT 1
PERIOD STUDIES 1–4: BRITISH HISTORY

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About this marking scheme

The purpose of this marking scheme is to provide teachers, learners, and other interested parties, with an understanding of the assessment criteria used to assess this specific assessment.

This marking scheme reflects the criteria by which this assessment was marked in a live series and was finalised following detailed discussion at an examiners' conference. A team of qualified examiners were trained specifically in the application of this marking scheme. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners. It may not be possible, or appropriate, to capture every variation that a candidate may present in their responses within this marking scheme. However, during the training conference, examiners were guided in using their professional judgement to credit alternative valid responses as instructed by the document, and through reviewing exemplar responses.

Without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers, learners and other users, may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that this marking scheme is used alongside other guidance, such as published exemplar materials or Guidance for Teaching. This marking scheme is final and will not be changed, unless in the event that a clear error is identified, as it reflects the criteria used to assess candidate responses during the live series.

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Marking guidance for examiners

Summary of assessment objectives for Unit 1

The questions in this examination assess assessment objective 1. This assessment objective is a single element focused on the ability to analyse and evaluate and reach substantiated judgements. In Section A, candidates choose one question from a choice of two. In Section B, candidates again choose one question from a choice of two. The mark awarded to each question is 30. The paper has a maximum tariff of 60.

The structure of the mark scheme

The mark scheme has two parts:

- An assessment grid advising the bands and marks that should be given to responses that demonstrate the qualities needed in assessment objective 1.

- Advice on each specific question outlining indicative content that can be used to assess the quality of the specific response. This content is not prescriptive, and candidates are not expected to mention all the material listed. Assessors must credit any further admissible evidence offered by candidates.

Deciding on the mark awarded within a band

The first stage for an examiner is to decide the overall band. The second stage is to decide how firmly the qualities expected for that band are displayed. Thirdly, a final mark for the question can then be awarded.

Organisation and communication

This issue should have a bearing if the standard of organisation and communication is inconsistent with the descriptor for the band in which the answer falls. In this situation, examiners may decide not to award the highest mark within the band.

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AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

		Analysis and evaluation	Judgement	Knowledge	Communication
Band 6	**26–30 marks**	The learner is able to effectively analyse and evaluate the key issues in relation to the set question.	A focused, sustained and substantiated judgement is reached.	The learner is able to demonstrate, organise and communicate accurate knowledge which shows clear understanding of the period studied.	The learner is able to communicate clearly and fluently, using appropriate language and structure with a high degree of accuracy in a response which is coherent, lucid, concise and well-constructed.
Band 5	**21–25 marks**	The learner is able to clearly analyse and evaluate the key issues in relation to the set question.	There is a clear attempt to reach a substantiated judgement which is supported.	The learner is able to demonstrate and organise accurate and relevant historical knowledge of the period studied.	The learner is able to communicate accurately and fluently using appropriate language and structure with a high degree of accuracy.
Band 4	**16–20 marks**	The learner is able to show understanding of the key issues demonstrating sound analysis and evaluation.	A judgement is seen but lacks some support or substantiation.	There is evidence of accurate deployment of knowledge.	There is a good level of written communication with a reasonable degree of accuracy.
Band 3	**11–15 marks**	The learner is able to show understanding through some analysis and evaluation of the key issues.	There is an attempt to reach a judgement, but it is not firmly supported and balanced.	Some relevant knowledge on the set question is demonstrated.	There is a reasonable level of written communication which conveys meaning clearly though there may be errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.
Band 2	**6–10 marks**		There is an attempt to provide a judgement on the question set.	The learner provides some relevant knowledge about the topic.	There is a reasonable level of written communication which conveys meaning though there may be errors.
Band 1	**1–5 marks**		There is little attempt to provide a judgement on the question set.	The learner provides limited knowledge about the topic.	There is an attempt to convey meaning though there may be errors.
Award 0 marks for an irrelevant or inaccurate response.					

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Stamps and annotations used for Assessment Objective 1

Stamp	Annotation	Meaning/use
	Analysis	For specific sections of correct and effective analysis of either historical material or argument
	Developed Point	Where the argument being presented has gone beyond assertion and utilises supporting material
	Evaluation	For specific sections of correct and effective evaluation, where an idea (or more than one idea) is effectively appraised
	Incorrect	Where the comment is incorrect in terms of the history or how the history has been (mis)understood, or where an unsupportable conclusion has been made
	Judgement	Used to note an emerging or not fully supported judgement
	Narrative	The candidate is offering information that may be valid, but is not using it to answer the set question
	Not relevant	Topic-based material that is not relevant to the set question
	Repetition	Stating the same thing as previously in the response. Possibly using different words, but not always
	Something here	The candidate begins to make an argument, but it is undeveloped
	Supported judgement	Used to note a clear and supported judgement. Also used for effective summative judgement
	Vague	Where the candidate alludes to historical evidence, or an argument and it is unclear what they mean
	Underline	Used to underline a smaller section of material that is being used to answer the set question
	Box	Used to box a larger a section of material that is being used to answer the set question
	Comment box	Used to provide a brief summative comment of the final mark awarded, drawing on terminology from the mark scheme

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Period study 1 Government, rebellion and society in Wales and England c. 1485–1603

Section A

0 1 "Henry VII's success in establishing the Tudor dynasty was due mainly to his financial policies." Discuss. [30]

Candidates will offer an appraisal of the financial policies of Henry VII and their contribution to his successful establishment of the Tudor dynasty. They will demonstrate knowledge of Henry's financial policies, analysing them and weighing up their contribution in the context of other issues during his reign. In doing this, they will apply a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Candidates may use some of the following arguments to support their response. The list is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

- Solvency was essential for a king to rule his kingdom effectively. A full treasury enabled Henry to support and fund a patronage system that rewarded loyalty and service. This drew support from the nobility and gentry.
- A sound financial policy enhanced a king's standing and reputation by providing the means to fund an army and recruit talented administrators to run the government.
- Wealth gave the impression of strength and underpinned the Crown's prestige by providing the means to fund a lavish court to impress natives and visitors alike.
- However, Henry's equitable and efficient government, which reached all parts of the king's dominions also had an important role to play in fostering acceptance of the dynasty.
- Henry was also an effective leader in war and in peace. He fought and won battles such as at Stoke and a campaign in France.
- Henry secured a son and heir (and a spare) to provide the basis of a long-term dynasty.
- His personal strength and his ability to inspire loyalty in others did much to enhance his power.
- Henry successfully defeated the Pretenders and other rivals for the throne.

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0 2 **"The Henrician Reformation represents the most significant change in religion between 1534 and 1563." Discuss. [30]**

Candidates will offer an appraisal of the Henrician Reformation in the context of the religious changes of the mid-Tudor period. They will demonstrate knowledge of the Henrician Reformation, analysing it and weighing up its significance in the context of other issues. The response will focus on the period indicated by the question, and candidates will apply a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Candidates may use some of the following arguments to support their response. The list is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

- The break with Rome, in 1534, led to a political and diplomatic shift in relations with Europe. It also involved changes in the form of worship in church.
- The Reformation altered the relationship between Church and State with Henry becoming Head of the Church.
- The Dissolution of the Monasteries (1536–1540) and Chantries (1547) fundamentally altered the balance and make-up of the Church between the secular and regular Church.
- Yet there were other changes: the Marian counter-Reformation restored the Pope and brought the English Church back into the European fold. The impact of the persecution of protestants on the thoughts and attitudes of the people was significant.
- The Edwardian Reformation established Protestantism as the State Religion. This was a radical departure to what had existed before.
- The Elizabethan Church Settlement was significant because it tried to maintain a balance between Protestants and Catholics.
- The translation of the scriptures into the vernacular spread ideas and encouraged reformation.
- The Anglican Church set up by Elizabeth endured and continued after her death.

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Section B

0 3 **"The main reason for the failure of rebellions between 1529 and 1569 was the weak leadership of the rebel leaders". Discuss. [30]**

Candidates will offer an appraisal of the reasons for the failure of mid-Tudor rebellions. They will demonstrate knowledge of the weak leadership of the rebel leaders, analysing it and weighing up its significance in the context of other issues. The response will focus on the period indicated by the question, and candidates will apply a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Candidates may use some of the following arguments to support their response. The list is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

- The rebel leaders of the Rhys ap Gruffudd, Western, Kett, Wyatt and Northern rebellions made serious mistakes, which fatally weakened their chances of success.
- Apart from Wyatt, the rebel leaders had little or no military experience, which hampered the progress of their rebellions.
- There was a degree of overconfidence in the leadership due to the vast numbers of rebel supporters. However, most of these were peasants.
- Apart from Wyatt, the rebel leaders had no post-rebellion strategy.
- The rebel leaders faced difficulties in organising, supplying and sustaining such large numbers of followers.
- Nonetheless, the strong reaction of the Crown in quashing the rebellions, for example, in the Pilgrimage of Grace, allied to the military resources at the disposal of the authorities, were also significant factors. Expert and experienced military leadership was available to the Crown, less so the rebels.
- The propaganda value of monarchical authority and the notion of the Great Chain of Being had a profound impact on the rebels.
- The short-term nature of the support for rebellion by the majority of peasant rebels was a further limiting factor.

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0 4 **How significant was the impact of social change in Wales to the relationship between Wales and England during the period from 1530 to 1588? [30]**

Candidates will offer an appraisal of the impact of social changes in Wales on the relationship between Wales and England, weighing up the significance of that impact to the relationship. Where relevant, this may be done in the context of other issues. The response will focus on the period indicated by the question, and candidates will apply a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Candidates may use some of the following arguments to support their response. The list is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

- Use of the English language in government, law, business and everyday life significantly affected relations between the Welsh and English.
- The adoption of English customs paved the way for Anglo–Welsh marriage and cross-border family relationships.
- The adoption of English forms of education in schools and the increasing numbers of Welsh students attending Oxford and Cambridge brought the two peoples closer together.
- However, the changes in Welsh society affected the gentry far more than the lower or peasant class.
- Other factors that may have had an impact included the legislation passed by successive governments to administer Wales and the Marches. Both the pre-Union laws and the Acts of Union had a significant impact.
- The establishment of English law applicable across the whole of Wales and the Marches also affected the relationship.
- The abolition of Marcher Lords and their Lordships followed by the appointment of English law-enforcement offices and courts, such as Justices of the Peace and Quarter Sessions, had an impact.
- Representation of Wales in Parliament changed the political landscape.

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Period study 2 Government, revolution and society in Wales and England c. 1603–1715

SECTION A

0 1 "James I's success in establishing and maintaining the Stuart dynasty was due mainly to his financial policies." Discuss. [30]

Candidates will offer an appraisal of the financial policies of James I and their contribution to his successful establishment, and maintenance of, the Stuart dynasty. They will demonstrate knowledge of James's financial policies, analysing them and weighing up their contribution in the context of other issues during his reign. In doing this, they will apply a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Candidates may use some of the following arguments to support their response. The list is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

- A generally peaceful foreign policy reduced costs and the need to raise taxes.
- The Book of Rates was updated to recognise changes in the value of commodities, which increased revenue. The collection of customs duties was leased out to raise money.
- The collection of outstanding debts to the Crown, such as recusant fines, was done more efficiently.
- Titles were sold off and the baronetcy was created, all of which raised over £90 000.
- Yet there were other successes, for example James's religious policy attempted to satisfy all shades of religious opinion and it succeeded in avoiding conflict and rebellion.
- Royal government underwent some reforms, such as the administration of the Court of Wards, and it offered continuity and stability for more than two decades.
- James's foreign policy was consistent, stable and successful, which earned for him allies and effective peace and trade treaties.
- James's status, rule and kingship were never seriously threatened, and he secured the long-term survival of the dynasty with a male heir.

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0 2 **"The development of party politics was the main cause of tension between the Crown and Parliament between 1689 and 1715." Discuss. [30]**

Candidates will offer an appraisal of the causes of tension between the Crown and Parliament. They will demonstrate knowledge of the development of party politics, analysing and weighing up its impact in relation to other issues in the context of the period indicated by the question. Candidates will apply a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Candidates may use some of the following arguments to support their response. The list is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

- The struggle to enshrine parliamentary rights and privileges in law rather than custom caused tension.
- The rise of political parties – Tories and Whigs – accompanied by more clearly defined party rules and loyalties led to tension, particularly as the Tories identified themselves as the pro-Monarchist party.
- The bitter struggle for power between parties and individual politicians led to conflict and rivalry within parliament; this affected the institution's relationship with the Crown.
- On the other hand, the continuing struggle to provide the finance demanded by the Crown, allied to the growing financial pressure of funds for running the government and kingdom caused tension.
- The issue of religion, particularly in regard to Catholicism and the rise of non-conformist groups, led to tension.
- Disputes over the powers of the royal prerogative and the undue influence of patronage caused tension. Using her prerogative, Queen Anne refused to sign a parliamentary bill into law in 1708.
- There were disputes over the succession, hence the Act of Settlement, 1701 and the accession of the Hanoverian George I.
- Royal favourites proved to be a simmering cause of tension due to their influence and privileged position.

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SECTION B

0 3 **"The Protectorate had the most significant impact on government and politics." Discuss with reference to the period from 1625 to 1688.** **[30]**

Candidates will offer an appraisal of the Protectorate and its impact on government and politics. They will demonstrate knowledge of the Protectorate, analysing and weighing up its significance in relation to other issues and in the context of the period indicated by the question. Candidates will apply a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Candidates may use some of the following arguments to support their response. The list is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

- The instrument of government was the first detailed written constitution in English history.
- Cromwell ruled as Lord Protector without a Parliament from 1653, which had an impact on central government.
- The system of 'Major-Generals' had an impact on local government because they ran the country as a military dictatorship until 1657.
- The Personal Rule of Charles I was also significant: a monarch was attempting to rule without parliament and govern the kingdom alone. It sought to end political debate.
- The Civil War caused chaos, breaking down long-accepted norms of behaviour. Central and local government was disrupted, and politics was replaced by armed conflict.
- The Regicide had far-reaching constitutional significance. The execution of a king followed by the abolition of monarchy paved the way for the founding of a republic.
- The Restoration overturned eleven years of republican rule and attempted to reimpose pre-war patterns of government.
- The Glorious Revolution and the overthrow of James II led to a fundamental change in the political and governmental structure of the kingdom. It prepared the way for a shift in the balance of power between king and parliament.

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0 4 **"Charles II had a more troubled relationship with his parliament than either James I or Cromwell had with theirs." Discuss. [30]**

Candidates will offer an appraisal of the challenges of Charles II's, James I's and Cromwell's relationships with their parliaments. They will demonstrate knowledge of each ruler's relationship with their parliaments, analysing, weighing up and comparing the extent of the difficulties each experienced. Candidates will apply a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Candidates may use some of the following arguments to support their response. The list is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

- Charles did not have an heir, which contributed to the tension that eventually saw him rule without Parliament for the last six years of his reign.
- He had financial difficulties, which is why he tried to bypass Parliament and rely on the French Pension from Louis XIV.
- Charles also failed to manage parliament effectively because MPs resented the power and authority of the Cabal and there were tensions over the Crown's religious policy.
- James's financial difficulties and ongoing conflict with parliament were never resolved but, on the other hand, he secured the good will of parliament for part of his reign by ensuring the succession.
- Cromwell's use of the military to rule the country caused mounting tension with Parliament.
- James became increasingly unpopular whereas Charles – "the merry monarch" – remained popular.
- Cromwell's dismissal of the Rump and Barebones parliaments highlighted his tense relationship with that institution. He eventually opted to rule without it.
- James's favourites alienated the elites and Parliament, whereas Charles was less inclined to reward favourites. Consequently, Charles had a better relationship with Parliament until 1679.

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Period study 3 Politics, protest and reform in Wales and England c. 1780–1880

SECTION A

0 1 "The most significant of Sir Robert Peel's achievements was the repeal of the Corn Laws." Discuss with reference to the period from 1822 to 1846. [30]

Candidates will offer an appraisal of Peel's achievements. They will demonstrate knowledge of the repeal of the Corn Laws, analysing it and weighing up the significance of the repeal in relation to other achievements and/or actions in the context of the period indicated by the question. Candidates will apply a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Candidates may use some of the following arguments to support their response. The list is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

- The repeal can be seen as the successful culmination of the moves towards free trade from Huskisson's policies in the 1820s and Peel's budgets in the 1840s.
- Repeal did not ruin agriculture as predicted by some in Parliament – profits actually increased. It is arguable that repeal led to increased living standards and ushered in the era of mid-Victorian prosperity .
- It could be argued that Peel's achievement in securing repeal – against the severest opposition from most of his own party – was a highly significant development.
- The repeal removed a long-standing grievance and was an effective response to the Anti-Corn Law League.
- However, it could be argued that the economic effects of the repeal issue have been grossly exaggerated.
- The repeal of the Corn Laws wrecked the Tory Party and Peel could be criticised for arrogance in handling the issue and not sufficiently" educating " his party to support such a bold policy direction.
- It could be argued that Peel's success in transforming the fortunes of the Tory Party, from the Tamworth Manifesto to the election of 1841 and beyond, was more significant, especially considering the low point of Tory fortunes in December 1832.
- A case can be made that Peel's ground-breaking success as Home Secretary in the 1820s, as well as his role in achieving Catholic emancipation were highly significant achievements.
- Peel's impressive record as a financial reformer is emphasised by the mastery shown in budget making in the 1840s prior to the debacle of 1845–1846.

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0 2 **Evaluate the impact of popular protest movements on government and society during the period from 1832 to 1848. [30]**

Candidates will offer an appraisal of the impact of popular protest movements on government and society during the specified period. They will demonstrate knowledge of popular protest movements, analysing them and weighing up their significance. While it is not required by the question, if candidates elect to include other factors affecting government and society, this may only be done to illuminate the impact of popular protest movements. Candidates will apply a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Candidates may use some of the following arguments to support their response. The list is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

- The Anti-Corn law League was a well organised single-issue movement that had considerable impact on government, acknowledged by Peel in the debates on the Corn Law repeal.
- The 10-hour movement and anti-Poor Law movements were effective in focusing opinion on significant social issues.
- The achievements of rural protest movements such as Rebecca were not negligible – they drew the government's attention to rural grievances and prompted remedial responses.
- Although the Chartist movement did not achieve its aims at the time, it could be argued that it was effective in alarming the government, especially in 1842 and 1848, and in influencing important social and economic reforms which reduced social tensions. The agitation at the time of the Reform Bill crisis can be credited as the start date of the question is 1832.
- The impact of the early trade union movement, particularly the response to Tolpuddle could also be considered.
- On the other hand, it could be considered that the arguments in favour of free trade and the utilitarian arguments about the Poor Law and public health had more significant influence on government and society than popular protest.
- The view that the settlement of 1832 was final had majority support in Parliament at this time and strongly influenced the response to Chartism.
- The humanitarian influence strongly influenced campaigns for social reform and parliamentary investigation and legislation at this time.
- The government utilised the residual strength of its forces of law and order in successfully combating popular protest at this time.

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SECTION B

0 3 **How effectively did governments respond to the demands for parliamentary reform during the period from 1815 to 1872? [30]**

Candidates will offer an appraisal of governments' responses to the demands for parliamentary reform. They will demonstrate knowledge of government actions, analysing them and weighing up their effectiveness in the context of the period indicated by the question. Candidates will apply a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Candidates may use some of the following arguments to support their response. The list is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

- It could be argued that Liverpool's government in the period 1815–1820 took firm and effective action in suppressing the movement for reform.
- The Whig government after 1830 recognised the demand for reform, the importance of the public mood and the potential danger from the political unions in framing its Reform Bill.
- The Reform Act itself can be seen as an effective response to the potentially dangerous crisis of 1830–1832, with moderate provisions to give the vote to the middle classes and a modest redistribution of seats to remove the worst abuses of the unreformed system.
- The development of household suffrage as a major issue in the 1860s , inspired by a revival of radicalism and events in the US and Italy, led to extensive proposals for reform in 1866–1867. The eventual act of 1867 was far more radical than many had expected.
- The Secret Ballot Act, 1872 was arguably more significant than either the 1832 or 1867 Acts in addressing a central demand of parliamentary reformers.
- Wellington completely misread the mood of the country in November 1830 on the issue of reform and this contributed substantially to his fall from power.
- The Reform Act of 1832 can be seen as an inadequate response to the demands of reformers as the landed classes' grip on the electoral system was substantially unchanged. This modest reform disappointed radicals and the working classes and led directly to the Chartist movement in the 1830s and 1840s.
- Although the 1867 Act increased the electorate it did not tackle the continuing and significant abuses of undue influence and corruption which had to be remedied at a later date.

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0 4 **To what extent did humanitarian concerns about living and working conditions contribute to social reforms between 1832 and 1880? [30]**

Candidates will offer an appraisal of the contribution of humanitarian concerns about living and working conditions to social reforms. They will demonstrate knowledge of those concerns, analysing them and weighing up their impact in relation to other contributory factors in the context of the period indicated by the question. Candidates will apply a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Candidates may use some of the following arguments to support their response. The list is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

- The factory reform issue was clearly influenced by humanitarian concerns as demonstrated by the impact of Sadler's report and Oastler's campaign in 1832–1833.
- The 10-hour movement, led by Ashley (Shaftesbury), was primarily influenced by humanitarian concerns reflected in the debates for and legislation of 1833, 1844 and 1847.
- Similar concerns were reflected in the reports on conditions in the mines in 1842 and subsequent legislation; reference can also be made to the issue of chimney boys.
- Novelists such as Charles Dickens, Elizabeth Gaskell and Charles Kingsley generated concern, and some (surprising) politicians, Palmerston for example, were interested in sanitary reform. Disraeli's social reform bid in the 1870s could be referred to in this context.
- A pervasive influence on social reform was Benthamism or utilitarianism. This is best exemplified by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834 and the Public Health Act, 1848. Chadwick's role in constructing the influential reports leading to the legislation and its implementation was crucial.
- The Benthamite method – investigation, analysis, centralised authority and inspection – informed much social reform activity in this period.
- The Factory reforms were also significantly influenced by Benthamism – Chadwick headed the Factory Commission in 1832–1833 and factory legislation was often bewildering in its precision and complexity, reflecting the utilitarian influence. Inspection was also a part of the regulatory framework.
- Education reform was driven by a recognition that it was important to educate the masses, that it was a legitimate national concern worthy of government support. This concern was recognised in the annual grant to schools starting in 1833 and continuing thereafter, the inspection of schools, and the formation of the Ragged School movement.
- Other influences that could be discussed include evangelicalism, a recognition that public order could be affected by poor social conditions (seen in the response to Chartism) and even laissez-faire concern about the impact of factory reform on national wealth.

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Period study 4 Politics, people and progress: Wales and England c. 1880–1980

SECTION A

0 1 How effectively did governments deal with the economic problems facing the people of Wales and England during the period from 1906 to 1931? [30]

Candidates will offer a supported appraisal of the effectiveness of various governments' handling of the economic problems facing the people of Wales and England during the stated period. While it is not required by the question, if candidates elect to measure this effectiveness against another factor, for example political issues, this may only be done to illuminate the effectiveness – or otherwise – of the governments' efforts to deal with economic problems. Candidates will apply a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Candidates may use some of the following arguments to support their response. The list is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

- The Liberal governments of 1906–1914 attempted to address the challenge of "National Efficiency" by passing legislation that would create a healthier workforce for the future.
- The war economy was highly successful and provided Wales and England with an economy geared towards eventual victory.
- The 1920s also saw a period of government action in dealing with the decline of the staple industries.
- The second Labour government took decisive and unprecedented steps to deal with the economic crisis facing Wales and England between 1929 and 1931 by proposing to cut spending and cut costs.
- However, few of the Liberal reforms had a dramatic impact on the lives of the poor and the unemployed, and poverty was a reality for many in the period.
- The impact of war decimated many industries and the fact that an economic slump followed the war showed again the lack of decisive government action and the lack of a long-term approach to economic planning.
- The post-war period saw many economic problems, for example the loss of markets and jobs in the heavy industries.
- The economic problems in 1929 led to no decisive action other than reducing spending in order to balance the books – it was hardly an effective and progressive policy.

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0 2 **"The fall of the coalition government in 1922 was the most significant development in party politics between 1902 and 1931." Discuss. [30]**

Candidates will offer an appraisal of the fall of the coalition government in 1922, and its significance in the development of party politics between 1902 and 1931. They will demonstrate knowledge of the fall of the coalition government in 1922, analysing and weighing up its significance in relation to other issues and in the context of the period indicated by the question. Candidates will apply a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Candidates may use some of the following arguments to support their response. The list is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

- The fall of the coalition government was the break-up of a successful political relationship that had managed to steer Britain to victory in the Great War.
- The coalition's demise saw the Liberal Party fall from favour; a development that saw the power of Liberalism seriously diminished.
- The demise of the coalition government also saw the beginning of a period of Conservative dominance of party politics.
- Labour also benefitted from the events of 1922: it became, effectively, the Opposition in Wales and England.
- The coalition was severely impaired from the outset due to infighting and its dominance by the Conservative Party: it was never meant to be a long-term relationship.
- However, the decline of the Liberal Party, or the rise of the Labour Party, could be seen as a more important long-term development in party politics.
- The extension of the franchise during the period enhanced democracy, and thus its significance to party politics ought not to be underestimated.
- The emergence of smaller parties in the period may be considered as significant developments.

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SECTION B

0 3 **How significant were the changes in the role and status of women between 1914 and 1980?** **[30]**

Candidates will offer a supported appraisal of the significance of the changes in the role and status of women. While it is not required by the question, if candidates elect to measure this significance against another factor, for example the significance of economic changes, this may only be done to illuminate the significance – or otherwise – of the changes in the role and status of women. Candidates will apply a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Candidates may use some of the following arguments to support their response. The list is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

- Employment opportunities during the wars gave women hope of a brighter future and showed society what they could do.
- The appearance of women in work that was usually considered 'men's jobs' did much to break down stereotypical attitudes towards women in the 1950s and 1960s.
- Government legislation provided women with more equality, be that socially, economically, politically or culturally by 1980.
- The work of prominent individuals in various fields may also have been a positive in regard to the developing role of women: by 1980 the United Kingdom had its first female prime minister.
- The 1930s saw many women return to traditional roles, because of the effects of the depression, and the short-lived opening for change offered by employment opportunities during the war.
- Changes in laws relating to equality and discrimination were slow in being passed, attitudes still stayed the same and the glass ceiling prevented true equality of opportunity.
- Culturally, women were still portrayed in the media as the 'weaker sex', and this inhibited true change in the role and status of women.
- Politically, women were not experiencing empowerment during this period and too few prominent female politicians meant that women's issues were often marginalised.

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0 4 **"The low unemployment of the 1960s was the most significant social issue between 1931 and 1980." Discuss. [30]**

Candidates will offer a supported analysis of the low unemployment of the 1960s, gauging whether it was the most significant social issue within the specified period. They will apply a range of key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance, as appropriate, before reaching a substantiated judgement.

Candidates may use some of the following arguments to support their response. The list is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

- Unemployment circled around the one million mark which meant that the standard of living for most in society improved.
- Increased employment opportunities in the 1960s led to a rise in the ability to own consumer products for the home, the ownership of cars, and an increase in leisure opportunities.
- The 'Stop-Go' economic cycle produced a prosperous and stable outcome overall and as a result the value of 'the labourer' as an economic commodity increased.
- Low unemployment also had a positive impact on health issues as infant mortality rates decreased, life expectancy increased, and the general health of the nation was better than it had been before.
- Low unemployment in the 1960s was based on an unsustainable economic, social and political policy, which led to inflation and later deflation, lower economic growth than most other European countries, and a rise in consumerism based on the purchase of foreign goods. The depression of the 1930s may have had a more significant impact on the lives of the people, as did the experience of war, as they created a desire to create a new and better society.
- The reforms of the Labour governments of 1945–1951 may be considered of greater importance.
- Cultural changes, as well as changes in leisure opportunities and/or the developing role and status of women, may be considered to have had a more significant impact.

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