

Examiners' Report  
June 2015

GCE History 6HI03 B

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June 2015

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## Introduction

It was pleasing to see a good standard of responses from candidates in the penultimate session of the 6HI03 B examination. Many candidates wrote insightful responses which placed them in the higher grade categories. The paper was divided into two sections: Section (A) was an In-Depth Study question, and Section (B) an Associated Historical Controversy question.

Centres should note that the amount of space provided in the booklet for answers is more than enough for full marks.

Although a few responses were quite brief, there was little evidence on this paper of candidates having insufficient time to answer both questions. The ability range of those entering was diverse but the design of the paper allowed all abilities to be catered for. There were also very few rubric errors. By a large majority, more candidates were entered for B1 - France, 1786-1830: Revolution, Empire and Restoration than for B2 - Challenging Authority: Protest, Reform and Response in Britain, c1760-1830.

One positive was the impression that, in general, candidates were able to offer more specific knowledge, particularly in relation to the controversy questions. The discriminating factor in their relative success in applying the knowledge was how well this was integrated with the arguments in the given sources and the precise demands of the question.

One pleasing trend is that very few candidates produced essays which were devoid of analysis. The two main weaknesses in responses which scored less well tended to be: (1) a lack of sufficient knowledge, rather than lengthy descriptive writing without analysis, or (2), informed writing which, whilst analytical in some senses, tended more towards answer a generic version of the given question, e.g. responses that offered seemingly pre-prepared explanations for the collapse of absolute monarchy in 1789, rather than the specific question asked in Section A, Question 1. The latter issue was also found across the controversies in Section B, with some answers tending more towards the broader controversy than the question as specifically asked. As a result in such cases, engagement with the sources was also often less successful. Overall though, the paper provided candidates with the opportunity to develop their essay writing and to include source material as and when necessary.

At the higher levels, and related to the issue above, a discriminating factor was often the ability to really explore the key words and phrases in the question, such as 'failed to gain widespread support', 'growing foreign opposition' and 'secured important social and economic gains', as well as the common stems such as 'How far do you agree'. Candidates who convincingly applied their knowledge to exploring these issues were very successful. However, candidates should be wary of forcing the use of these, as there were cases where arguments over the 'extent' or the application of key phrases was simply asserted or misapplied.

The previously noted tendency for candidates to analyse and produce judgements in the main body of the answer and have cursory conclusions was to some extent reduced. Candidates should still be minded that considered introductions and conclusions often provide a solid framework for sustained argument and evaluation.

The answers of a minority of less successful candidates in Section A suggested that they lacked the detailed knowledge base required to tackle these questions and produced a catch-all commentary on the stipulated topic, with obvious repercussions. The best answers to Section A questions showed some impressive study of late 18th - early 19th century French and British history, with students producing incisive scholarly analysis.

## Question 1

The strongest responses on this very popular question had a sharp focus on the collapse of the absolute monarchy in 1789 and the extent to which this was caused by the actions and personality of Louis XVI. Higher-scoring answers also offered range and depth in their analysis by considering the role of other factors such as the French government's ongoing financial problems, the unpopularity of Marie Antoinette, the economic crisis of spring 1789, and the role of popular pressure (particularly in Paris). Weaker responses tended to offer very little on the reasons for the collapse of absolute monarchy, or else struggled to focus on key events/developments in the period to 1789. Other low scoring answers provided narratives with weak links to some aspects of the collapse, but no real consideration of the role played by the actions and personality of Louis XVI. A small number of candidates produced responses which confused developments in 1789 with those of 1791-92.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4

Absolute monarchy is <sup>term used when</sup> ~~used~~ a ~~get~~ country  
is run and ruled by a royal  
family. Many countries in the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and  
19<sup>th</sup> century were run in this way.  
France is an example of this, run  
by King Louis XVI (16<sup>th</sup>) during the late  
18<sup>th</sup> century.

Louis is described as one of the most  
famous monarchs ~~as~~ in French history ~~as~~  
as his ruling was the last real  
one in France. The French revolution of 1789  
saw the King removed from power and  
instead a government and electorates were put  
in his place.

The ~~key~~ revolution started for a ~~number~~ number of reasons. Many of them were out of Louis' control but ~~as~~ he is to blame, in my opinion, for a few events that took place before the revolution.

- Increase in bread price - ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> poor ~~person~~ could not live ~~off~~ on the increase in tax that Louis demanded for his own use even ~~that~~ though France's economy was quite comfortable.
- His own agenda - Louis cared more about his personal life than the welfare of his country and at the time was blamed for the ~~neglect~~ neglect that the public received.
- ~~What~~ Crime and punishment - Paris was a tightly controlled city but elsewhere crime was frequent and punishment was either ~~too~~ biased or too harsh. The South of France was particularly affected as they were so distant from Paris. The King was responsible for equal justice ~~that~~ throughout France but that never happened.

- Enlightenment - in the dawn of a new found knowledge, many people were leaving faith for new theories of existence. King Louis remained very much a Catholic monarch ~~the~~ trying to rule a less religious country.

- Louis' actions were of an ignorant and greedy manner only seeing to care about himself, the downfall of the monarchy and the uprising of a revolution were contributed to by Louis.

- Louis isn't all to blame, the ~~entire~~ political tension throughout Europe meant that France was desperate for a strong leader.

- Democracy was far better than a monarch as the people could vote for who they thought was best.

- ~~to my opinion,~~ I agree ~~some~~ mostly with this view but 1 person cannot be entirely blamed for the rebellion of millions of people.



## ResultsPlus

**Examiner Comments**

This Level 2 response illustrates two typical weaknesses of low-scoring essays (1) it relies heavily on general statements about the problems facing the absolute monarchy in France in the late 1780s rather than relevant detailed analysis (2) it is quite short.



## ResultsPlus

**Examiner Tip**

To gain high marks on the In-Depth Study question, you must have sound subject knowledge. Check the specification for the key topics.

## Question 2

The best responses had a clear focus on how far Louis XVIII failed to gain widespread support for the Bourbon monarchy (1815-24). Higher-scoring candidates also offered range and depth in their analysis by considering a range of factors supporting or challenging the statement in the question such as Louis's background and attitudes, the opposition of groups including the Republicans and Liberals, the support of the *pays legal* and the peasants, and the impact of economic recovery. Weaker responses tended to offer narratives about Louis XVIII and the Bourbon monarchy with few or no links to the issue of 'failed to gain widespread support'. Low scoring candidates were also likely to (1) focus overwhelmingly on one or two features such as the assassination of the Duc de Berri (2) produce responses with weak development concerning the factors/groups undermining or supporting the Bourbon monarchy in the years 1815-24, or (3) drift irrelevantly into the reign of Charles X (1824-30).

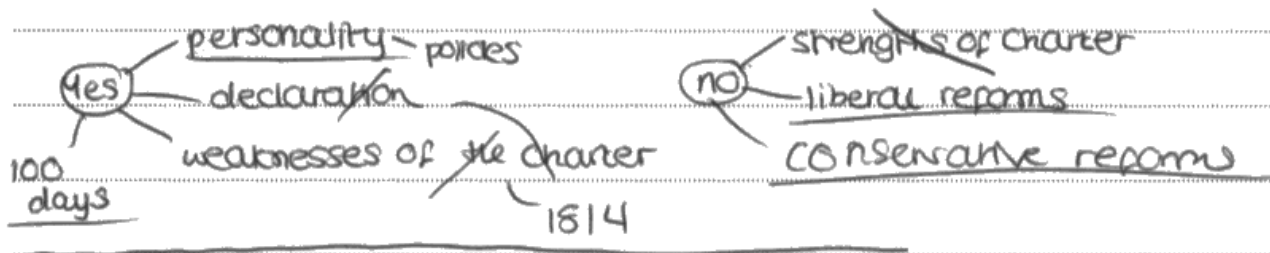
Chosen Question Number:

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4



Whilst it could be argued that Louis XVIII failed to gain widespread support ~~for~~ <sup>in</sup> France for the Bourbon ~~monar~~ monarchy in the years 1815-24 due to his unsuitable personality, ~~the~~ ~~weaknesses of the charter~~ and his participation in the '100 Days'. It must also be considered that he influenced the legislation of many popular reforms <sup>for both liberals and conservatives</sup> ~~and had the~~ ~~support of the strengths within the charter~~. Yet, overall, it still seems that his ~~in~~ inability to respond to the wishes of the population reduced his overall success in stimulation support for the restoration.



Firstly, it could be said that Louis XVIII's personality meant he failed to gain widespread support as he meant he became unpopular. Louis XVIII was highly conservative and maintained his stubborn belief in his divine right to rule. Whilst he accepted that the post-revolutionary judicial and (Section A continued) administrative structure should remain in place, he had no sympathy for the revolutionary changes. Indeed, on 24 June 1795 he had published the Verona Declaration promising to return France to its 'ancient constitution' and return all 'stolen properties', thus antagonising all those who had gained from the sale of biens nationaux and from the abolition of feudalism. This meant, in the years 1815-24, he was viewed as a conservative ruler, a notion that the population resented. This was furthered by his image: he was old, elderly, overweight and suffered from gout, features that made him seem a weak and unappealing ruler in comparison to Napoleon. His unpopularity was heightened by his continuation of high taxation and conscription, and the rumours that he was intending to reverse some of the revolutionary changes. Thus, in this way, Louis XVIII's unsuitable personality meant that he became disliked by the ~~liberal~~ population and, in turn, failed to gain widespread support for the Bourbon monarchy.

Moreover, it could be considered that Louis XVIII failed to gain widespread support for the Bourbon monarchy due to his participation in the '100 days' making him appear (and his restoration) appear weak and incapable. Napoleon returned to France in March 1815 with 1000 soldiers, marching through the country gaining support from those who retained Bonapartist sympathies and did not want the Bourbon monarchy on the throne: many wanted a more liberal system of government. When Marshal Ney deserted, Louis XVIII fled to Brussels to the protection of the allied commander. This made him appear incapable of ruling in a strong and effective manner, especially when on the 8 July 1815 he returned to France 'in the baggage train of the enemy' - his dependence on external support weakened the appearance of the Bourbon monarchy. Furthermore, Louis XVIII lost a great deal of support when, in the aftermath of the '100 days', he supported the 'legal White Terror' during which  $\frac{1}{4}$  senior officials were purged on suspicion of disloyalty and of the 5000 cases brought before courts for political crimes  $\frac{1}{2}$  were condemned, including Ney who was shot. This barbarity made many angry at the king as they thought his severe repression was horrific. Thus, in these ways, Louis XVIII's involvement in this event not only made

him seem lacking in the strength necessary of a monarch, but also created direct resentment towards him; this showing how he failed to gain widespread support in France.

However, it could be considered that Louis XVIII did not fail to gain support for the Bourbon monarchy as he ~~passed~~ influenced the passing of legislation that gained him support ~~for~~ from many liberals. For example, Louis XVIII's decision to invoke the Charter led to the suspension of what he called 'la ~~chambre~~ ~~can~~ chambre intransigable' and in the following elections, the liberals gained a ~~major~~ majority. This allowed them to pass an electoral law favouring the centre, whilst also increasing the size of the army to £ 240,000. Additionally, Decazes pushed through the 'liberation ~~et~~ de la frontière' which, following the payment of a hefty indemnity fee of 265 million francs, meant that the unpopular army of occupation was removed and France was informally allowed to join the informal delegations of the Quadruple Alliance at the congress of 'Aix la Chapelle'. This ~~gave~~ liberal atmosphere was heightened by the relaxation of press laws, and the allowance of greater free trade in the economy in 1816. Thus, in this way, Louis XVIII appeased many liberal supporters, especially when the liberals gained 20 seats and later received a

(Section A continued) majority of 35/55. Therefore in these ways, Louis XVIII arguably gained support for the Bourbon restoration as his liberal policies increased his support levels.

Similarly, it could be argued that Louis XVIII managed to gain widespread support as his later government introduced policies that favoured the right wing voters; thus allowing him to enjoy their backing. Following the Duc de Berry's murder in February 1820, the government drastically swung behind the right. Richelieu was reappointed, and under his control a number of more conservative policies were passed. For example, financial compensation was made to many emigres, the Jesuits and religious orders were allowed a greater role in education, whilst a national evangelical campaign was set up to repent for the revolution. Thus the conservative votes became more supportive of the Bourbon restoration. This was furthered when Villèle came to power in 1821 because, although his repressive methods - such as the redrawing of constituency boundaries, the last-minute revision of electoral <sup>rolls</sup> ~~rolls~~, press censorship and administrative purges - made many liberal voters resent his corruption, it also allowed Louis XVIII to gain the support of many people who had suffered under the revolution and thought that as a system

(Section A continued) resembling absolute monarchy / The 'Ancien Régime' would provide peace and stability. Thus, it is certainly ~~as~~ feasible to say that Louis XVIII did manage to gain ~~widespread~~ widespread support across France because not only did he appease the liberal voters to a certain extent, but he also managed to introduce policies that made him popular with the more conservative members of the population. This was furthered by Napoleon's military intervention of 100,000 men to save the right-wing King Ferdinand of Spain from a domestic revolution. Therefore, in ~~assessment~~ assessment, it does not seem accurate to say that Louis XVIII completely failed in his attempts to gain support ~~because~~ for the Bourbon restoration.

In conclusion, it seems that overall Louis XVIII did fail to gain widespread support for the Bourbon restoration. This primarily because his unsuitable personality and appearance weakened the people's perception of the Bourbon monarchy throughout his rule, making him seem weak and incapable. This sense of resentment was heightened by his involvement in the '100 Days' of 1815 because he also became seen as brutal. Whilst Louis XVIII did certainly did introduce some changes that appeased the electorate, both the liberal and

(Section A continued) conservative, ~~these~~ the support gained from these policies was only temporary as the liberals soon recognised that Louis XVIII did not intend to maintain a left-wing government, and the conservatives felt that he had not gone far enough to ensure a complete return to royalism. Therefore, Louis XVIII became deeply unpopular, failing to gain support for the Bourbon Restoration and hence weakening Charles X's rule 1824-30.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This candidate has produced a Level 4 answer by offering reasonable range within a focused analytical structure. The argument has been developed appropriately in a Louis XVIII failed/did not fail format before reaching an overall judgement in the conclusion. Greater range and depth of analysis would have pushed this response into Level 5.

### Question 3

The strongest responses assessed in depth how close Britain was to a revolution in the 1790s. These answers focused in detail on (1) the nature and scope of 'revolutionary' developments such as mass extra-parliamentary radical protest (influenced by the French Revolution), the United Societies and the naval mutinies, and (2) the impact of 'dampening' factors such as government repression and the growth of popular loyalism. Weaker answers provided no real knowledge or development concerning the likelihood of revolution in Britain in the 1790s. Typically, these were sketchy narratives of the 1790s or focused but largely unsupported responses. Other low-scoring candidates drifted quickly from the time frame of the question and produced accounts of revolutionary potential in the early 1800s. One or two offered a very narrow range (e.g. the growth of specific political clubs and societies).

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4

The 1790's in Britain is often thought of as the period 'most vulnerable to revolution'. In 1789 the French Revolution brought new ideas into Europe and stimulated reform in Britain. Radical Groups such as the London Corresponding Society<sup>(LCS)</sup>, United Irishmen and Society for Constitutional Information<sup>(SCI)</sup> were formed and there were also several radical events which occurred including the National Convention and Naval mutinies. However during the 1790's a revolution did not occur as ~~but~~ there was a loyalist response stimulated, a period of repressive legislation and the growth of evangelicalism which countered such a threat. Additionally the disorganisation of the radicals themselves, neutralised the threat of revolution. Thus, this essay will argue that Britain was not on the verge of revolution in the 1790's.

During this period the creation of radical groups occurred, inspired by new revolutionary ideals and aiming to bring reform to Britain. These included the LCS who were a radical reform group (Section A continued) set up by Thomas Hardy in 1791. Arguing the case for the workingman's vote they supported annual elections and universal male suffrage, <sup>and</sup> ~~growing~~ had a relatively large support base at its peak, gaining 6000 signatures on a petition in support of their resolutions, showing the threat they posed to the British government. Additionally the SCI helped in creating an atmosphere of revolution during the 1790's, having a revival in 1791, led by John Cartwright, they built upon earlier liberal precedents and educated those in all classes on their lost ancient liberties. Again they too had a large support base, although the majority of this were middle and upper class, <sup>meaning</sup> ~~means~~ the revolutionary potential they held ~~at~~ according to E.P. Thompson, who said a working class basis was needed to achieve real reform. Undoubtedly these radical groups had the <sup>and posed the most revolutionary threat</sup> most success when working together. In 1793 these groups linked together, having previously sought to create links with other radical groups indicating their seriousness to build reform and revolution, through the National Convention. Set up by Thomas Muir in Edinburgh this was an alternative form of parliament,



directly inspired by the French Revolution as it used the same name, made up of delegates from all radical groups. Indeed this showed revolutionary threat and at the time convinced government that Britain indeed was on the verge of revolution, as they were scared that the French and English Jacobins were plotting to ruin Britain. Indeed the SCI sent delegates including Joseph Gerrald and Maurice Margarot, indicating that they believed in the revolutionary potential of this convention. However whilst it may seem as if this could pose a revolutionary threat, as will be discussed later, attempts were failed, resulting in the arrest and following transportation of Gerrald and Margarot and several other radical leaders. These groups, or at least the ideologies of these groups made Britain appear as if it was on the verge of revolution.

Furthermore, the group which undoubtedly posed the most serious threat of revolution was the United Irishmen. A group of Catholics and Protestants, united in the quest to achieve an independent Irish state, they even helped French revolutionaries to plot an attack on Britain. The French and Irish, united in the hatred of the British occupier, held similar views and the United Irishmen even attempted to achieve funds

from France. In this way they created the fear that Britain was on the verge of a revolution as the government feared the French Jacobins were

(Section A continued) So near. This was further enforced by a later event which E. P. Thompson says is linked to the United Irishmen. The Naval Mutinies at Spithead and ~~Nore~~ in 1797 included 11,500 Irish sailors and 4000 Irish marines which E. P. Thompson claims gave them revolutionary potential. ~~At~~ Although they started protesting about pay, food and working conditions, it is claimed that there were revolutionary United Irishmen ~~at~~ ~~amidst~~ ~~them~~ who read and spread the message of Paine's 'The Rights of Man', an incredibly popular revolutionary book which was published in the 1790's and influenced much of the reform movement. This then was a serious problem for the British, an island relying on their ~~sea~~ <sup>as</sup> navy, ~~the~~ if their sailors rebelled and mutinied <sup>they</sup> would be left unprotected as its seas and shore would not be covered, creating the idea that to prevent an attack from the French, creating the idea that Britain was on the verge of a revolution. Furthermore we see that the radical ideas <sup>of the United Irishmen</sup>, whilst apparently spreading to sailors, also spread through Britain. They encouraged more militant ~~or~~ radical groups in Britain to set up their

own united societies, making use of the Irish settlers in places like Lancashire, who brought revolutionary sentiment with them. This led

**(Section A continued)** to the set up of the United Britons and Englishmen and shows that Britain may have been on the verge of revolution as radical ideas were spreading.

However, Britain during the 1790's did not see a revolution and this is due in part to the failure and disorganisation of the radical groups such as the LCS, who distanced itself from methods of violence, and SCI failed to capitalise on popular rioting and trade union activity, meaning they couldn't harness a mass revolution. Additionally ~~with~~ due to the high middle class membership, much of the working class was prevented from joining in due to alienation.

Whilst the National Convention may have seemed pretty revolutionary, it had been infiltrated by spies from the beginning, as had most radical groups, creating fractious relationships and meaning that the government was always one step ahead.

This led to the downfall of many radical groups during the 1790's. The delegates, Gerrald and Marat, as previously said, were arrested and given 14 years

transportation, ruining any revolutionary plans. Similarly in 1794 when Pitt suspended Habeas Corpus, which shall be discussed later, several leading radicals including John Home Tooke and

(Section A continued) Thomas Hardy, were arrested for seditious libel and put on trial in the 1794 treason trials. This robbed the reform movement of strong leadership, particularly at a national level, and so damaged the reform movement. Additionally the nationalistic element of the United Irishmen meant that they alienated many and failed to gain the support of emerging Scottish and British radicals. Furthermore they were unsuccessful in their attempts to secure aid from France, reducing the radical and revolutionary threat they posed substantially.

~~Final~~ Finally, whilst it has been claimed that the Naval Mutinies held heavy revolutionary potential, it is much more likely that they were purely protesting against bad conditions <sup>as</sup> and when they confronted their commanders they confessed their loyalty to the King and readiness to serve country, demonstrating that they were not deviating from the status Quo. The disorganisation of the radicals therefore shows that Britain was not on the verge of revolution.

There were also other factors which helped contain radicalism however. In response to the French Revolution, fearful that the same could happen in Britain, Pitt the younger instigated a period of repressive legislation to

(Section A continued) suppress the radicals, succeeding in ~~insert~~ sending many groups underground. In what is nicknamed his 'Reign of Terror', equating it to that of the French Revolution, Pitt suspended Habeas Corpus in 1794, allowing radicals to be arrested on suspicion and detained indefinitely, proving effective when he rounded up radical leaders in the 1794 treason trials, which although ended in acquittal for the leaders, damaged reform. Additionally in 1792 the Royal Proclamation, in itself repressive because it bi-passed parliament, was passed to ~~help to~~ <sup>tackle</sup> the publication of Paine's 'The Rights of Man'. Furthermore in 1795 the Two Acts broadened the terms of seditious libel and banned more than 50 people meeting to discuss reform. These and the combination acts which limited trade unions, succeeded in damping and containing revolution. This was further emphasised by Pitt's employment of spies and informers and his ~~push~~ loyalist propaganda, which

successfully persuaded moderate whigs in parliament to join his coalition, giving little opposition to repressive legislation in parliament. Papers like the Sun, the Boston and the Oracle spread a loyalist and conservative message and helped to stimulate the growth of popular loyalism. Indeed groups like

**(Section A continued)** Church and King clubs and Reeves association were setup to oppose revolution with the aim of disrupting radical meeting with violence and intimidation. These were a key factor in helping to stop revolution as they were a direct response of the people to revolution. Furthermore, evangelicalism, through eschatological teaching which told people they would go to hell if they were involved in radicalism, and an emphasis on the deferential society helped stop radicalism. People like Hannah More and her Cheap Repository Tracts and the Sunday school movement effectively prevented the spread of radicalism, as presented in the Halyett thesis. These factors then also made sure that Britain was not on the verge of revolution in the 1790's.

In Conclusion, whilst there was some threat of revolution posed by groups like the UCL, SCI and United Irishmen, they failed to bring about revolution in Britain and were hindered by their own disorganisation. Furthermore the efforts of the government, loyalists and evangelists meant that Britain was not on the verge of Revolution in the 1790's.



## ResultsPlus

### Examiner Comments

This Level 5 response offers a precisely focused and sustained analysis of the 'Was Britain on the verge of revolution in the 1790s' debate. Strong range and depth is evident on both sides of the issue. The arguments deployed are reinforced with detailed support throughout and the essay is rounded off with a clear, if short, conclusion.



## ResultsPlus

### Examiner Tip

If you use the key phrases from the question throughout your essay, this will help you to write a relevant analytical response.

## Question 4

The strongest candidates had a confident grasp of the 'conservative-enlightened' debate surrounding the Tory governments in the years 1822-30 and offered good range and depth on both sides of the argument before reaching a judgement. 'Conservative' measures and attitudes (e.g. 1825 Amendment Act, the refusal to consider Catholic Emancipation under Liverpool, and opposition to parliamentary reform) were analysed against 'enlightened' features such as liberal economic and social policies from the early 1820s and the passage of the Catholic Emancipation Act in 1829. Weaker responses tended to offer a descriptive account of the Tory government's record in the years 1822-30 with few or no links to the question. Other low-scoring answers relied heavily on unsubstantiated assertions which lacked range and depth. A few focused on one or two features (e.g. the work of Peel at the Home Office) and ignored others relevant to the question.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4

PLAN

~~1822 - watershed? Not clear~~

~~- New Personnel but some old~~

~~- Huskisson / Peel / Robinson's reform~~

~~- Catholic Emancipation is reluctantly accepted~~



(Section A continued) The year 1822 has often been viewed as a watershed for the Tory Party in which they went down a less reactionary road to a more liberal one but this may not be as clear cut as it first seems.

The appointment and promotion of younger, more aggressive personnel such as Canning and Peel definitely gave the Party a more 'enlightened' and liberal feel but these changes were not completely liberal as some old personnel also remained.

One way in which the Tories did move away from a conservative approach was through the work of Huskisson, Peel and Robinson which may be considered rather 'enlightened'. The work Huskisson did to free trade (by reducing custom duties, allow foreign ships to trade with Britain, consolidating 1000 customs Acts to 8 and pushing for a relaxation of the Corn Law) may be seen by some as far less conservative than previous years.

Robert Peel also made many less reactionary changes by reforming Britain's legal system.  $\frac{3}{4}$  of all crimes were covered by his reforms and to go along with these changes he set out

(Section A continued) to provide an efficient police and <sup>crime</sup> ~~prison~~ prevention system which was needed to govern a City the size of London. In 1829 he set out his Metropolitan Police Improvement Act to do just that. However, while certainly taking an Enlightened approach, not all work was entirely liberal during the period. His work on Prison reform was already in motion before him, for example.

Another way in which the Tory Party under Lord Liverpool's administration <sup>took an</sup> ~~made~~ enlightened approach was in repealing the Combination Acts (which had been set in 1800 to make combining in Unions illegal for workers). Place and Hume trained workers in what to say to the panel to convince the change to happen and in 1825 the repeal took place. This again though had its limitations; while workers now had legal status and Unions were legal, amendments to the Act meant it was very hard to plan protests and there were still many limitations. Giving the reform back some of the Tories previous conservative sentiment.

One of the bigger changes the Tory Party made was

(Section A continued) issue around Catholic Emancipation and which penal laws against Catholics should be repealed. Although Catholic Emancipation was granted in 1829, it was not granted willingly. It is hard to view this change as enlightened when it would seem ~~bettinging~~ Wellington and Peel granted it because they saw no other option. The success of Daniel O'Connell and his 1822 Catholic Association was hard for government to ignore and although stating it should be avoided until absolutely necessary the fear of civil unrest or even war pushed for its acceptance.

This completely split the Tory Party beyond repair as they had been completely divided in the issue and parts of the party did not want to accept it. This suggests they were not completely enlightened in their governing of Britain and much conservatism remained within the party.

It also should be pointed out the improving economy at this time and its effect on the party. An economy boom which resulted in less taxes may have given the party a feeling that it was more liberal and enlightened than it actually

(Section A continued) was. With changes happening in the background in Britain the Tory Party had no choice but to move along with them.

It is hard to agree with the view they took an enlightened <sup>approach</sup>; while some may argue they went on with a much more enlightened approach due to the level of changes/reforms between 1822-30 compared to before 1822 (repeal of Combination Acts, criminal law, Catholic Emancipation etc) people at the time did not feel this was enlightened and liberal enough. The Tory party kept many of its conservative policies/personel and ideas. They only reluctantly accepted some reforms such as <sup>the</sup> Catholic Emancipation issue ~~and~~ and made absolutely no attempts (and were still completely against) the ~~huge~~ <sup>huge</sup> issue of Parliamentary Reform. Their reforms did not help radicalism or calls <sup>for</sup> reform go away suggesting their governing during the years 1822-30 was not completely enlightened.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This Level 3 response is broadly analytical, and attempts to address the question concerning the Liberal Tory 'conservative-enlightened' debate in the years 1822-30. However, it offers limited range and depth, and there is scope to develop the 'conservative' argument more extensively.

## Question 5

The best responses (1) focused firmly on the issue of Louis XVI's reluctance to accept limitations on his royal power in accounting for the downfall of the monarchy, and (2) linked the stated factor to other interpretations raised in the sources (e.g. the impact of the war and economic problems) or own knowledge. High level candidates were also able to recognise the interaction of factors or links between the sources, and integrate relevant own knowledge. Weaker answers tended to generalise about the reasons for the downfall of the French monarchy in 1792 without offering specific development on Louis XVI's reluctance to accept limitations on his royal power. Some low-scoring candidates simply summarised the evidence for the end of the monarchy presented in the three sources with little or no integration of own knowledge for support.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 5

Question 6

Question 7

Question 8

Louis XVI reluctance to accept limitations on his royal power brought about the downfall of the constitutional monarchy.

The downfall of the constitutional monarchy during the 18<sup>th</sup> century is a controversial <sup>issue</sup> ~~issues~~ shown by the 3 sources given. The 3 sources give a range of factors which resulted in the monarchy downfall however there out come is contradictory. Source 1 asserts the view that Louis XVI actions through privately scheming brought the downfall which was added to by his reluctance to accept the revolution. Contrary to this source 2 gives the opinion that although Louis XVI actions were important they were minor compared to the military setbacks. In source 3 it gives the view that it was not Louis XVI which brought about the downfall ~~by~~ but

the economic and financial issues. Within these sources a range of other possible factors are put forward such as the (Section B continued) war with Austria and the growth in a radical movement there significance however varies.

In source 1 it discusses the impact Louis XVI had on the revolution and the monarchy's downfall. Although Louis XVI ~~was~~<sup>went</sup> along with the revolution source 1 says he was privately scheming. During the second attack on the Tuileries the amorce de fer was discovered, ~~and~~<sup>on the 4th/10th August</sup> this showed the ~~close~~ correspondence between Louis XVI and Austria in which he spoke how he did not support the revolution. The result of this in source 1 are said that the king's motives for declaring war were also anything but noble and ~~it~~<sup>this</sup> added evidence for his execution on the 21<sup>st</sup> of January 1793.

Within source 1 is also says "Louis attempted to stand up the revolution as in November 1791. This was shown by when he vetoed a law which ~~pre~~<sup>pre</sup> ~~set~~<sup>set</sup> "prescribed death for all emigres". On May 27<sup>th</sup> a law was passed for the deportation of refractory priests this was however vetoed by Louis XVI and resulted in the first attack on the Tuileries on the 20<sup>th</sup> of June 1791. This is supported by source

2 which gives the historical opinion that "w<sup>hand</sup> rangling ~~had~~ continued between Louis and the deputies over the refractory clergy. This supports the view

(Section B continued) that Louis XVI's reluctance to accept <sup>the monarchys</sup> changes to his power resulted in ~~the~~ downfall and it created more opposition towards him.

With in Source 2 although it asserts the point that Louis XVI was a significant factor it says "it was minor compared to the developments that counted". The poor military situation is discussed ~~as~~ as being one of these developments and it says "it increased the threat of invasion". This crisis was led by the poor developments in the army as during this period over 60% of all army officers had emigrated out of France this left the already depleted army of 150,000 men without leadership and was a crucial factor in them being defeated in wars along the Rhine and the Alps. It also suggests that the popular response to this added to its weight as being a important factor in the monarchys downfall. Limited reforms within the army meant that France was for a large period at time on the defense against Austria to deal with this situation conscription was introduced

however this was resented upon as many could not vote and were passive citizens so did not want to fight.

(Section B continued) Source 2 also puts forward that the brissotin ministry was no more effective in directing affairs and together with the royal family were held directly responsible for the military defeat.

Both Source 1 and 2 give a clear view that Louis XVI's actions were important in bringing the monarchy's downfall. It says in source 1 "Louis XVI went along with the revolution in public." It was shown however that his actions in the flight to Varenne on the 20-22 June 1791 were not supportive of this statement as it showed Louis hoped to flee France where he could regain control with the support of the army. This put large pressure on Louis XVI when he was caught and as source 2 says "with the king making his views clearer than perhaps at any point during the revolution". The effect of the flight to Varenne resulted in the Brunswick Manifesto on the 1<sup>st</sup> of August 1792 which published by the <sup>Austrian</sup> ~~Austrian~~ and Prussian armies wanted to restore the power of the king however it did not have the correct effect and ~~the~~ ~~the~~ out of the 488 Paris sections demanded the removal of the king.



In Source 3 it ~~discusses~~ talks about a different view that the economic crisis resulted in the (Section B continued) downfall of the monarchy as France's economic decline was a real political concern in the early 1790s. The poor economic situation saw further anxiety and disorder due to a poor harvest and shortage so it imported goods. This was a significant cause to the monarchy's downfall as it created popular discontent among the sans-culottes who were a driving force for the downfall of the monarchy. The assignat also slipped "from 85 per cent to under 60 per cent" this resulted in further decline of the situation in France which caused unemployment to rise. This was clearly a significant factor in bringing the downfall as it created tension within Paris and was a cause to the attack on the Tuileries.

To conclude throughout France during the 18<sup>th</sup> century the downfall of the constituent monarchy was caused by the failings of Louis as his vetoes of certain laws created anger. Other factors were ~~also~~ also significant, but not as significant.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Comments**

This Level 3 response on the reasons for the collapse of constitutional monarchy in France in 1792 illustrates two common limitations in answers to the Controversy question. Although the candidate cross references the sources, the links are often superficial and only modest own knowledge is added to develop the argument. The extracts need to be more rigorously cross-referenced and more detailed own knowledge included.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Tip**

When planning your answer, read through the sources carefully and list all the support and challenge points you can. This will help you to cross reference effectively in your essay.

## Question 6

The strongest candidates identified and developed arguments for and against the proposition from the sources, and considered explicitly to what extent growing foreign opposition brought about the collapse of Napoleon's Empire. High-scoring responses also weighed this stated factor against the impact of others covered in the sources (such as the Russian campaign and the Continental System), using a support/challenge structure and integrating relevant own knowledge. Weaker responses often adopted a weak 'potted' summary approach to the sources or else included little or no own knowledge in support of their argument. Some lower-scoring candidates also uncritically accepted a familiar viewpoint (e.g. the limitations of the Continental System or the impact of the Russian campaign) and failed to consider properly the other arguments set out in the sources. Largely narrative accounts of Napoleon's later campaigns figured at this level too.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 5

Question 6

Question 7

Question 8

Whilst Goodlad, Hobsbawm and Johnson all agree that to some extent ~~the~~ that the growth of foreign opposition led to the collapse of the French Empire in the years, they also raise a number of other issues that were certainly significant to a degree. This includes the ~~of being~~ Russian campaign, the struggle with Britain and the role of Napoleon himself. Nonetheless, it seems that the growth of foreign opposition was the most significant factor as it meant that Napoleon could not resist their efforts, and ~~the~~ was forced to abdicate on 6 April 1814, an idea supported by all ~~& secure~~ three historians. ~~First~~

Firstly, ~~it can be argued~~ the sources all agree that, to a certain degree, the growth in foreign opposition was vital in leading to the collapse of the Napoleonic Empire because it strengthened the forces of ~~his~~ France's enemies. Firstly, both Goodland and Johnson imply that the growth of domestic opposition abroad was highly significant because it created opposition to Napoleon's rule.

(Section B continued) Goodlad says that "the extension of Napoleon's rule generated increasingly powerful resistance", partially due the "economic damage" inflicted on Napoleon's conquered countries". Here he suggests that opposition abroad weakened Napoleon's empire which, in turn, meant that these countries "made little or no attempt to enforce the Continental system, as Johnson observes. Indeed, ~~but~~ Napoleon's Empire totalled a mass of 64 million people, many of whom resented Napoleon's rule. For example, in French satellite states such as the Papal States and Italy, their administration was brought under French law and government: the Concordat and the Imperial University were extended, taxation and conscription were standardised and noble/ clergy land was sold. This increased domestic opposition because many countries resented this foreign imposition and especially in areas such as Prussia that

were already relatively liberal. Thus, as Goodlad and Johnson imply, the growth of domestic foreign opposition contributed to the collapse of the French Empire as foreign states were not willing to cooperate with or support Napoleon.

This idea of foreign opposition is furthered by Goodlad and Hobsbawm's reference to (Section B continued) the increased cooperation of the allies, a direct consequence of the growth of foreign opposition, resentment towards Napoleon, partially due to the Continental system "which "seemed designed as much to boost French exports as to ruin Britain's" (Johnson) meant that there was, as Goodlad references, an increasing desire for revenge" and as a result "the other powers" eventually promised to "work together for long enough to ensure [Napoleon's] defeat". This can be evidenced by the sixth coalition of 1813, an idea reiterated by Hobsbawm: "the final coalition against the French". Due to resentment of Napoleon, the growth in foreign opposition grew and united Austria, Russia, Prussia and Britain into a force that had the strength to oppose Napoleon. Despite some minor French victories at Ulzen (2 May) and Bautzen (20 May),

Napoleon's 200,000 men were outnumbered by the allies force of 350,000<sup>at Leipzig</sup>. Thus, as Goodlad says, the growth of ~~pos~~ opposition played a major part in "threatening its very survival; thus contributing to its collapse. These sources are certainly accurate in arguing this as following the Battle of the Nations in October 1813 Napoleon lost 20,000 men and was forced to (Section B continued) retreat to the Rhine. Consequently, the 'Grand Empire' unravelled while it was only made up of Switzerland, Italy and Belgium. Thus, in assessment, all three historians correctly imply that the growth of foreign opposition meant that Napoleon was lacking in support and the allies were encourage to cooperate; thereby leading, to a degree, to the collapse of the Napoleonic Empire.

However, the sources also all reference the significance of the Russian campaign in the collapse of the Empire as it weakened Napoleon's forces. Goodlad mentions Napoleon's "Austrian royal marriage alliance", a factor that was key in causing hostilities between France and Russia as Napoleon had initially planned for marry a member of the Tsar Alexander I's family. Furthermore, Johnson labels the events of ~~1812~~ as 1812 as

"disastrous", a concept furthered by Hobsbawm's use of the word and his claim that the Russian war "destroyed the French army"; thus suggesting it irreversibly damaged Napoleon's forces and as a result weakened his empire. Indeed, this is convincing considering that following the campaign only "100,000" returned, only 25000 of which were French troops. As Hobsbawm states, the

(Section B continued) "Tsar would not make peace" and this meant that, despite a minor French victory at Borodino during which 30000 troops were lost, Napoleon's 'Grand Armée' was forced to retreat from a devastated Moscow on 19 October 1812. ~~60000~~ 200000 maned cavalry horses had been lost due to lack of food, and 1000 guns as well. Therefore, these historians are correct in suggesting that the Russian war was detrimental to the French Empire because the drain on Napoleon's ~~own~~ resources was "disastrous" (Hobsbawm and Johnson), and it also encouraged the Tsar to participate in the sixth coalition as he felt that the successes had been God-given and that he had a holy purpose to save Europe from French domination. Therefore, in assessment, the ~~physical~~ military and diplomatic effects of the Russian campaign

were certainly somewhat significant in causing the Empire's collapse.

Alternatively, all three historians also agree that the struggle with Britain may have been partially responsible for the Empire's collapse because it was a <sup>strong</sup> force that Napoleon could not resist. Goodlad introduces his idea, referencing Napoleon's "inability to defeat Britain", arguably due to Britain's stronger economy and powerful navy. Indeed, it was Napoleon's failure to defeat Britain militarily that "led to the continental system", referred to by both Goodlad and Johnson, who labels his attempt to destabilise the British economy "counterproductive" this is because not only was it undermined by Napoleon's attempt to close British ports to France and its ~~satellite~~ satellite states (21 November 1856) undermined by a continued demand for British goods such as sugar leading to "smuggling" (Johnson, but it also "hipped Napoleon into two disastrous wars", most notably the Peninsular War 1808-14. Napoleon was forced to invade the Iberian Peninsula when the value of British exports into Kentugal had increased to £6 million, and this war was certainly "disastrous" as it cost £3 billion francs



and over  $\frac{1}{2}$  the 600000 troops stationed there throughout the time were lost; hence it became known as the Spanish ulcer. Moreover, his idea of failure is corroborated by Hobsbawm, who notes that during the Russian campaign there was not a "clear prospect of victory". This is arguably one indirect reference to the effects of the Peninsular war against Spain and Portugal as it was this campaign that occupied Napoleon's best and most experience veteran troops; therefore in the Russian campaign Napoleon's forces were not strong enough for success - only 270 000 of them were French, and many were raw and ill-disciplined conscripts from around the Empire. Thus all three historians agree that the consequences of the struggle with Britain, most notably the need to enforce the Continental system in the Iberian Peninsula, was a key factor in leading to the collapse of the Napoleonic Empire as it resulted in numerous failures that drained his resources and consequently weakened his reputation.

Additionally, all 3 sources mention the undeniable significance of Napoleon himself as his personality resulted in defeats due during

The Empire's collapse. For example, Johnson references "Napoleon's pride", or a concept supported by Goodlad: "an inability to compromise". Thus, these two historians imply that ~~not~~ Napoleon's personality made him unwilling to make concessions, even when it was necessary. This is true as in June 1813 Napoleon refused Austria's proposal of a peace

(Section B continued) treaty as he ~~was not~~ refused to withdraw from Italy or Germany, or sacrifice the Illyrian provinces: this fatal decision increased the success of the opposition as it gave them 7 weeks to build up an army. Hobsbawm justifies his idea of Napoleon's feeling by saying that he was "defeated by his failure to keep the Grand Army supplied". This suggests that Napoleon was prone to underestimate the scale of supplies necessary for his campaigns. For example, in the Russian campaign 60000 troops died as the army medical services had been reduced to save money, whilst many suffered from starvation and frostbite as they only had enough food for 3 weeks and ~~summer~~ summer clothing. In this way, all 3 historians are understandable in placing some level of emphasis on the role of Napoleon

in instigating the collapse of the Napoleonic Empire as his decisions made peace impossible and guaranteed the failures of his campaigns.

In conclusion, as supported by the sources and my own knowledge, it appears accurate to state that the collapse of the French Empire was primarily due to the

(Section B continued) growth of foreign opposition because, although the other factors were undeniably significant to a certain extent, it was the strengths of the enemies that meant Napoleon was incapable of defeating them. In this way, his lack of support <sup>combined with</sup> the allies' ~~de~~ increased cooperation was detrimental to the Empire. It seems that the other factors ultimately stem back to this, as it was the consequences of the Russian campaign and the struggle with Britain <sup>increasing foreign opposition and</sup> in forcing the allies to work together that was most important. ~~But~~ Furthermore, Napoleon's personality and his <sup>talents</sup> ~~talents~~ were sustainable as long as his foreign opposition was divided. <sup>-when they united he could no longer succeed.</sup> Consequently, it was the growth of opposition and the resulting increase of strength that meant Napoleon could no longer be successful in his ambitious ~~and~~ pursuits.

The ~~importance~~ significance of the individual factors was increased because they allowed the opposition to become a undefeatable force by increasing the resentment towards Napoleon and instigating a desire for his downfall. Thus, in assessment, all 3 historians - although they all note the impact of other factors - are accurate in concluding that it was the growth of foreign opposition that caused the collapse of the French Empire, an assessment supported by my own knowledge.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Comments**

This strong Level 4 response on the reasons for the collapse of the French Empire in the years 1807-14 integrates source material and the candidate's own knowledge to good effect. The key arguments in the sources are identified, examined and extended (with own knowledge) to develop the argument. The conclusion also makes a clear and reasoned judgement about the relative importance of the growth of foreign opposition.

## Question 7

The strongest candidates demonstrated a firm grasp of the controversy. They confidently assessed the source arguments regarding how far popular unrest in Britain (1815-20) did not challenge the political system and reached a supported and explicit judgement. At this level, own knowledge was firmly tied to addressing the debate within the sources (most discontent stemmed from social and economic problems, some discontent had a political focus partly due to the growth of the radical press, and key events such as the introduction of the Corn Laws and Peterloo sharpened political differences). Weaker candidates tended to produce (1) a largely unsupported commentary on the 'revolutionary' years 1815-20 which was inadequately linked to the sources provided (2) a basic 'potted' source by source commentary with little or no cross-referencing which prevented the development of a support/challenge approach (3) a generalised narrative account of the immediate post-1815 period in Britain which barely addressed the question.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 5

Question 6

Question 7

Question 8

Britain in 1815-20 was a period in which demobilised soldiers were returning onto the job market and as source 9 states the ~~protection~~ Corn Law in 1815 ~~also~~ aggravated problems among the workers due to 'high bread prices and the middle class due to them seeing it as only ~~an interest~~ 'self-interest of the ~~working~~ landed elite'. However source 7 suggests respect was still there for government so there was no threat. Put these two views together and you get that see that there was revolutionary threat however it was easily suppressed with measures ~~in place~~ that ~~we~~ were ~~also~~ much more relaxed than Pitts in the 1790s. So the political system was <sup>challenged</sup> ~~not~~ ~~disrupt~~ but not significantly.

There was much discontent among the working class as a result of the 'post war depression' as shown in source 9, this was due to demobilization of soldiers, poor working conditions and ~~was~~ ~~was~~ and unemployment due to more people on the job market. This is the ~~the~~ pessimist view and is supported by EP Thompson <sup>pointing to the Peterloo rebellion as a revolutionary movement</sup> historian EP Thompson. Source 8 not only suggests that

~~The movements were~~ that there was threat solely because of economic problems but also the threat of revolution was increased by 'William Cobbett's Political Register' sales which were

(Section B continued) '60-70,000'. This shows strong support for revolution among the ~~pop~~ people suggesting the threat <sup>of revolution</sup> was very real. Source 9 points to the corn law as discontent in which the middle class seeing it as 'self interest and political strength ... of the landed elite' would get revolutionary ideas, the middle class ~~was~~ significance was increasing and therefore they were a more formidable force as shown by their role in the <sup>passing of the</sup> 1832 reform act. Also ~~the~~ this was the source of working class discontent 'high bread prices' which resulted in rioting. The extreme treatment to the rioters in the 1819 Peterloo massacre is another reason for protest movements, by as source 7 shows the 'Whigs, middle classes, and working class reformers' suggesting the threat was very real. However in some areas these sources are not valid as they point to the pessimist view of ~~the~~ economic problems but fail to mention the fact that all the movements except the ~~the~~ Pentridge rebellion and Luddite movement were peaceful protests.

Source 7 states 'Six weeks Acts (1819) appeared distinctly mild ... no sustained effort'. This is valid because the Habeas ~~Corpus~~ <sup>Suspension</sup> Act only lasted 10 months and banning the training of private armies is hardly repressive. So judging by the government's ~~response~~ response of acts there was no real threat. The Source 7 also mentions Lord Liverpool's

government being sympathetic, Lord Liverpool's government was not indifferent to suffering. This leads on to respect for the government as shown by magistrates dissuading

(Section B continued) protest 'persuaded them to abandon their plan, and promised to put their petition before Prince Regent'. Showing people had respect for Liverpool's government so would not rebel. The threat of revolution due to economic problems as ~~so despite~~ shown by source 8 is ~~not~~ countered due to protest only being in brief periods of hardship.

~~Note~~

So despite <sup>some</sup> protest most of it was peaceful and easily ~~so~~ suppressed by Lord Liverpool's government without significant upholding of the law. So the threat of revolution was ~~very~~ remote and the political system not ~~that~~ challenged. Significantly challenged. ~~Significantly~~



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This Level 2 response on whether popular unrest in Britain (1815-20) challenged the political system has two major weaknesses. First, the candidate simply extracts points from the sources but does not really develop or cross-reference them extensively. Second, there is only limited supporting evidence drawn from the candidate's own knowledge. It is also worth pointing out that the answer is rather brief.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

During the planning stage, after you have identified the key issues raised by the sources, add your own knowledge to these points. That way you'll find it easier to integrate the two elements in the actual essay.

## Question 8

The strongest candidates had a good understanding of the controversy surrounding the 'social and economic gains' of the labouring classes in Britain (1780-1830). They assessed the source arguments (the positive social and economic impact of industrialisation on workers (including women and children), the dehumanising and marginalising effects of industrialisation, and the variation in working class wages depending on region and economic sector) with confidence, using a support/challenge structure. At this level, own knowledge was firmly tied to addressing the debate within the sources. Weaker candidates tended to produce (1) a largely unsupported commentary on the impact of the Industrial Revolution on the British labouring classes between 1780 and 1830 (2) a basic 'potted' source by source commentary with little or no cross-referencing which prevented the development of a support/challenge approach on the 'important social and economic gains' issue (3) a generalised narrative account of the Industrial Revolution and/or working class life from 1780 to 1830 which barely addressed the question.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 5

Question 6

Question 7

Question 8

Between 1780 - 1830 Britain saw the effects of the Industrial revolution, within which it is debatable whether there were important social and economic gains, affecting the standard of living. The standard of living can be measured by four factors. There are whether real wages rose or fell, mentioned in source 12. Whether there was more job stability or not is mentioned in source 11. Thirdly there is the question of whether living conditions increased or decreased mentioned in source 11, and finally there is the question of whether there were more or less social or educational opportunities as source 10 addresses. Optimist like <sup>like Hartwell in source 10</sup> historians would argue that the standard of living increased as there was fuller employment in industrial areas, and in turn higher consumption of luxury goods and higher wages. However, Pessimist historians like <sup>and E.P. Thompson</sup> Hobsbawm in source 11, would argue that the standard of



living went down, the death rate rose, living conditions worsened and ~~and~~ wages did not match the cost of living. The debate is further complicated by regional ~~divist~~ variations between the North which was more

(Section B continued) Industrial and the South which had more agricultural workers and ~~people~~ cases like the Handloom weavers. Additionally the debate can be hindered by a lack of reliable statistical evidence and the political affiliations of ~~the~~ historians like ~~per~~ Marxist pessimists. This essay would argue that the labouring classes in Britain did not secure important social and economic gains but that a certain portion of the workers, generally the top (10-15%) as Perkin's says 'saw real benefit'.

Source 10 and parts of Source 12 concur with the optimist argument. Source 10 points out the gains of the labouring classes which include social, ~~and~~ commercial and educational benefits ~~as~~ as well as the growth of independence in women and economic gains. Source 12 similarly supports the economic gains of some workers, with cotton workers still earning 25-30 shillings a week and arguing that most rates of pay remained stable during the following 20 years. This argument is backed up by Cook and Sturgeson who say that 'there was relatively long term economic stability in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century' meaning that 'on the whole

Workers retained their buying power<sup>1</sup>, indicating an economic stability for the worker. This stability though was variational as source 12 states. In the North, where there was more industrialisation, workers did see

**(Section B continued)** more economic stability, being employed annually, meaning that many could save for the first time or spend salaries on luxury goods. There was indeed an increased consumption in luxury goods and according to T. S. Ashton in his book 'The Standards of Living of the English Workers' we see that tea, coffee, sugar, meat and boots ceased to be luxury items. The Argument source 12 provides about real wages being relatively high is backed up by the Statistics of Lindbert and Williamson who say that wages rose steadily until 1819 and after 1819 rose rapidly. They took into account both blue collar and white collar workers, ~~not~~ which would contradict source 12's statement that ~~that~~ both urban and rural wages were the lowest, but they didn't take into account women and children, unlike source 10 and so we see it is difficult to prove the claims that there was an increased economic dependence of women. It was true that women started to be employed in factories as they were often seen as 'more obedient workers', however whilst they did earn money to take home to their families, ~~this as~~ their wages were

far lower than men's who's wages were lowered anyway because of the introduction of women to the workforce, meaning that the overall household wage, often did not increase. The arguments of source 10, (Section B continued) which do differ from source 12, which admittedly puts across both an optimist and pessimist view, as it claims the social order became less brutish and destructive whereas in source 12 the ~~top~~ urban labourers were still at the bottom of the pay scale. There is however a 30 years difference in these statistics. Source 10 can be backed up by the fact that people were able to be promoted in factories, and although this was the exception rather than the norm, it led to the emergence of the factory elite or nouveau riche, the top 10-15% of workers as Perkin's claims. However Morgan also says that ~~50%~~ 5% of the population owned 50% of the land, indicating that society is still 'brutish'. The educational and commercial benefits of source 10 can be backed up by the fact the trade unions did strengthen during this period which led to the creation of mill cooperatives which provided canteens, education and night-courses for the workers to improve them. Additionally there was a rise in the readership of newspapers as they were reduced in price. William Cobbett's political register went from a million ~~was~~ to 'two

penny brown) and increased the circulation from 1000 to 50000. This could also indicate increased literacy rates and this is reinforced by the increased use of penny libraries. ~~The~~ Basic

(Section B continued) literacy skills were required for workers in factories and so we see that ~~source B~~ evidence for source 10, showing there were social and economic gains secured.

Source 11 and parts of source 10 again however, concur with the ~~optimist~~ pessimist argument. Source 11 argues that poverty has many factors to it and can not just be measured by material deprivation, ~~but~~ it brings up the issue of regional variation which we see is also present in source 12. However whilst source 12 focuses on statistical information, source ~~11~~ 11 emphasises the social impact upon the worker and ~~is~~ ~~rather~~ this implies the psychological degradation of the worker which both E.P. Thompson and J.L. and B. Hammond would refer to. However this is harder to measure.

~~The~~ The optimist and pessimist sources do not concur with each and, differing for example in their assessment of how the industrial revolution benefited the worker. In source 11 we see far more unemployment such as that of the handloom weaver. Whilst industrial employment may have increased due to the employment of unskilled workers, women and

children, we see that half a million handloom weavers, along with clog makers and crockers lost their trade. Source 11 does admit a regional variation and implies the fate of the south of England

**(Section B continued)** In the south there were few new agricultural workers meaning that the area was poorer already as there was no competition to drive wages up, but additionally workers were often only hired weekly or hourly, meaning less economic stability and a harsher and harder standard of living. ~~Many~~ Most could not even access education, contradicting the workers gains of source 10. The discontent is evident through events such as the Swing riots and Luddite movement <sup>which we see</sup> ~~and the fact~~ ~~that~~ contradicts when source 12 says that 'new machinery by no means' threatened the livelihood of workers. Yet machinery was far quicker than human labour and the Luddite protest ~~of~~ over unemployment and exploitation demonstrates this. Feinstein's statistics which back up source 12, indicate that wages rose far slower over this period and so we see that the labourers wages being the lowest could be true. In source 11 there is emphasis on the poverty of the workers and it is true that by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> C there were at least 1 million people receiving some kind of poor relief.

The poor relief expenditure shows that there was a vast increase of people who relied on it during this era with figures rising by over £4 million, tripling from 1783 to 1813. Additionally, the Speenhamland

(Section B continued) system shows the degradation in the workers wage. A system of topping up wages according to the price of bread and number of children, the system eventually collapsed due to a very heavy dependence and even caused farmers to lower wages in the knowledge that the system would top them up. Additionally source 11 mentions that ~~whilst~~ the dirt alone was not the issue, but we have evidence to show it was a problem. ~~to~~ Manchester doubled in size between 1801 and 1821 meaning that life expectancy of a child born in Manchester during the industrial revolution was just 17 due to the spread of disease such as typhoid, cholera and influenza. Indeed what was more important than the dirt according to source 11 was the social impact upon the worker. Thrust into the factory life of obedience, going from the relative freedom of agricultural work had a large impact on their mental health argue both E.P. Thompson and the Hammonds and whilst we may see it as a step forward due to wage increase, they would have seen it as a step backwards. Further more the argument in source

10 that there was a reduction in child labour can be contradicted as 2/3 of workers in 143 Scottish and English mills were found to be children. They suffered appalling conditions

(Section B continued) and no education and many ~~adult~~ adult workers worked 10-14 hrs days 6 days a week, reinforcing the degradation the factory caused.

In Conclusion whilst source 10 and parts of source 12 provide arguments for the optimist side, claiming that there were economic and social gains, we see that this was only for the few elite and that on the whole workers did not benefit. Whilst it is possible there was a rise in wages as source 12 says, this cannot and does not outweigh the degradation the worker faced in source 11. Therefore it can not be said.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

In this high Level 5 response the candidate offers a sustained analysis by integrating source material and own knowledge to develop the argument about the social and economic gains of the British labouring classes between 1780 and 1830. Most of the main arguments in the sources are examined, cross-referenced and extended with detailed own knowledge to assess the claim made in the question. The analysis is then rounded off with a clear, if short, judgement in the conclusion.

## Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

### In Depth Study Question

- Candidates must provide more factual details. Candidates need to ensure their subject knowledge conforms to the specification. Weaker responses usually lacked range and/or depth of analysis.
- Stay within the specific boundaries of the question – for example, some candidates explored issues outside of the relevant time periods.
- More candidates would benefit from planning their answers more effectively.
- In order to address the question more effectively, candidates need to offer an analysis not provide a descriptive or chronological account. Many candidates produced answers, which were focused and developed appropriately.
- Some candidates need to analyse key phrases and concepts more carefully.
- Some candidates could have explored links and the interaction between issues more effectively.
- Regarding conclusions they were sometimes basic summaries rather than offering an explicit judgment linked to the analytical demands of the question. The importance of conclusions that are explicit rather than implicit is emphasised. Indeed, it was fairly rare to find an answer for Section A especially that was not of Level 4 quality overall where there were effective, considered introductions and conclusions.
- Some candidates explored issues outside of the relevant time periods, especially for Question 1.

### Associated Historical Controversy Question

- It is suggested that the students who perform best on Section B tended to be those who read the sources carefully, accurately and critically; recognised themes and issues arising from the sources, then used these to address the question. Some candidates potentially limited themselves by closing off potential areas of enquiry by seeking to make the evidence of the sources fit the contention in the question, without full thought to the issues within the sources, or by using the sources to illustrate arguments without relating evidence to other sources or own knowledge.
- Candidates need to treat the sources as a package to facilitate cross-referencing and advance a convincing line of argument. Many weaker candidates resorted to 'potted' summaries of each source which failed to develop a support/challenge approach.
- Candidates need to integrate the source material and their own knowledge more effectively to substantiate a particular view. Some candidates could have explored links and interaction more effectively between own knowledge and the sources. Weaker responses were frequently too reliant on the sources provided and little or no own knowledge was included.
- Some needed to develop their points with more specific factual details.
- Some candidates explored issues outside of the relevant time periods, especially for Question 5.
- More candidates would benefit from planning their answers more effectively.
- Some candidates could have explored links / interaction more effectively between own knowledge and the sources. Some needed to develop their points with more specific factual details.



- Candidates should avoid memorised 'perspectives' essays and base their responses on the issues raised by the sources instead. The Associated Historical Controversy question is an exercise in interpretation not historiography. Whilst there was some excellent analysis which incorporated historiographical knowledge, reference to, say, the 'optimist' or 'pessimist' school of historians often added little, or was even to the detriment of genuine analysis.
- That said, there were very few really weak responses. The impression was that the substance of the source at least enabled candidates offer some development and supporting evidence. In such cases though, candidates often struggled to extend issues with own knowledge, or really analyse the given views.
- There was also a correlation between those candidates who reviewed all sources in their opening paragraph and high performance. Whilst a telling introduction is not essential, the process of carefully studying the sources to ascertain how they relate to the statement in the question, prior to writing the main analysis, allows candidates to clarify and structure their arguments.

## **Grade Boundaries**

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>



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