

Examiners' Report
June 2019

GCE History 9HI0 36

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates continue to be able to engage effectively across the ability range with A Level paper 36 which deals with Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780-1928 (36.1) and Ireland and the Union, c1774-1923 (36.2).

The paper is divided into three sections. Section A contains a compulsory question which is based on two enquiries linked to one source. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting five second order concepts - cause, consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference, and significance. Section C comprises a choice of essays that relate to aspects of the process of change over a period of at least 100 years (AO1). Most candidates appeared to organise their time effectively and there was very little evidence of candidates being unable to attempt all three sections of the paper within the time allocated this summer. Examiners continued to comment on the fact that a significant minority of scripts posed some problems with the legibility of hand writing. Examiners can only give credit for what they can read.

In Section A, the strongest answers demonstrated an ability to draw out and develop reasoned inferences from the source for both enquiries and to evaluate the source thoroughly in relation to the demands of the two enquiries on the basis of both contextual knowledge and the nature, origin and purpose of the source. It is pleasing to note that last summer's advice was taken on board by many candidates and there were fewer examples this summer of candidates suggesting that weight can be established by a discussion of what is missing from a source. This summer there was some evidence of more candidates using often extensive contextual knowledge to drive an answer to the enquiry, rather than using it to illuminate and to discuss the source. This resulted in some candidates not dealing with the source adequately.

In Section B, examiners were impressed by the number of responses that clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second order concept that was being targeted by the question. However, it continues to be the case that weaker candidates often wanted to turn questions into a main factor/other factors approach, even where this was not appropriate to the focus of the question. Candidates should be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, and ensure that they draw their evidence in responses from the appropriate time period.

In Section C, most candidates were able to engage with the elements of the process of change that are central in this section of the examination. This is a breadth question and the questions that are set encompass a minimum of 100 years. Candidates are reminded again that this has important implications for the higher levels in bullet point 2 of the mark scheme. To access bullet point 2 at Level 5 candidates are expected to have responded 'fully' to the demands of the question. The requirements of questions will vary and key developments relating to the question may be more specific to the entire chronological range in some questions and options than in others. However, it was judged not possible for candidates to have 'fully met' the demands of any Section C question unless at least 75% of the chronological range of the question was addressed. To access bullet point 2 at Level 4 candidates need to meet most of the demands of the question. It was unlikely that most of the demands of the question would be met if the answer had a restricted range that covered less than 60% of its chronology.

In both Sections B and C when dealing with AO1, not all candidates demonstrated a secure understanding of what is meant by 'criteria' in terms of bullet point 3 of the mark scheme. Some candidates explicitly state in the introduction to the essay that they are naming the criteria that they plan to use, when in actual fact they are referring to the issues or the factors that will be discussed in the response. 'Criteria' in bullet point 3 of the mark scheme refers to the basis on which candidates reach their judgement, not the issues that are discussed in the process of

reaching that judgement. There was some tendency this summer, in all sections of the paper, for some candidates to replicate the words and phrases of the mark scheme in their responses. It is the application of the requirements of the mark scheme that is crucial.

The candidates' performance on individual questions is considered in the next section.

Question 1

Candidates at all levels were able to access this source and respond in varying ways to the two enquiries within the question. Most candidates were able to make valid inferences from the source regarding the nature of support for the 1915 Glasgow rent strike and many answers also dealt effectively with the second enquiry and made valid inferences on the reasons why the strike continued. However, weaker candidates often commented that there was little to be gathered from the source about the second enquiry. Some candidates seemed to conflate the rent strike with the 1926 General Strike or with subsequent events in Glasgow. Most candidates were able to use McBride's political background in the debate, although weaker candidates asserted only that this was likely to create bias.

In 1915, tenants in Glasgow went on strike in order to protest rising rent levels. There was a wide nature of support for the strike and a number of reasons why it continued throughout 1915. Source 1 is ~~useful~~ valuable to a large degree in assessing both of these.

Source 1 is valuable ^{revealing} in ~~assessing~~ the nature of support for the Glasgow rent strike when it says in April, 'it was decided' that the tenants in Glasgow would 'fight the landlords'. This suggests there was a key turning point here in April 1915 as the movement fully mobilised. Before this point, few tenants were 'sufficiently courageous to put it into operation'. This was due to the fear of eviction which was used as a threat by many landlords. However once the methods of the strike were clear, people became more confident and support for what was known as Mrs Bonbour's Army increased. Arguably, the value of this is limited by the nature of the source. As it is written by Andrew McBride, who was an Independent Labour Party (ILP) councillor in Glasgow, he may be glorifying the change to a more militant approach as this was a key policy of unions for whom the ILP supported. Even so, this isn't hugely significant here as he is generally not glorifying the movement as

he refers to the ~~inspections~~ pre-April 1915 where tenants did not take part. The ~~is~~

The source is also ^{valuable} ~~useful~~ when revealing the nature of support when it talks about how the 'committee organised demonstration with banners demanding that the government take action'. This implies there was large protest which suggests the nature of support was extensive if the campaign leaders believed they could catch the attention of government.

The source is valuable when revealing the method of protest here used to galvanise support as McBride would've most ~~been~~ likely, been present or at least well-informed of the nature of the protest due to his prominent role in the Labour Party Housing Committee in Glasgow which helped co-ordinate the Glasgow rent strike.

Furthermore, the source attains a large degree of value when it ~~does not~~ suggests the rent strike had huge levels of support coming from different groups. It talks about how men employed on the Clyde stopped working and marched in their thousands with the men summoned to court'. This shows that the support in the strike ran beyond just those directly impacted by increasing rent rates, although many of the ^{Clydeside} ~~workers~~ were too. At its high-point, the strike reached around 25,000 participants. The source notes how the support from workers was an 'unprecedented

occurrence'. This was due to the huge mobilisation of working class people in Glasgow from different occupations, who banded together and created huge support for the rent strike. This mobilisation was the first of its kind, perhaps even revolutionary for Britain. ~~What~~

~~While~~ McBride may be ~~also~~ over-stating the ~~importance~~ and ~~the~~ addition of women to the strike and its impact as an 'unprecedented occurrence', because of his view largely in favour of the strike (as he was a member of the Housing Committee). However, when this is looked at together with the other parts of the source which reveal the nature of support, its ~~usefulness~~ ^{value} is valuable at showing the turning point at which and how the strike grew and in support and became more effective.

When revealing the reasons why the strike continued throughout 1915, source 1 is ~~also~~ again valuable. When it says 'no attention was paid' to the 'denunciation' of landlords, the source suggests that the ~~movement~~ ^{strike} was sustained due to a need to grab the attention of the government. This is supported by the idea that the support was weak prior to April 1915 so new methods had to be used to make government notice. The strikers were desperate for government ~~not~~ attention as rents were a huge part of their spending and increases in rates harmed their disposable income making it harder for ^{them} working class tenants to live. This isn't stressed by the source as McBride is focusing on the 'Rent Fight' and is written in many already knowledgeable about the strike.

however it doesn't detract from its value as it is an implicit cause of the continuation of the rent strike.

valuable

Source 1 is again ~~useful~~ valuable when revealing why the strike continued when it talks about how the authorities failed to remove residents. It argues this when it says 'court officers had to retreat' when they attempted to 'evict tenants'. This implies that the rent strike was ~~been~~ going in success which made more people join as this example 'was followed in other parts of the city'. This is perhaps testament to the going support for the strike that was gained after the committee made it clear they would 'spit the landlords'. This is generally valuable as the tenants, and later workers, of Glasgow banded together as Mr Bobson's Army, which made many strikers feel that surrender was not an option.

The source is also valuable when it talks about how a government 'committee reported against us'. This suggests that opposition to the strike from government spurred on participants thus galvanising the movement against the government as well as landlords ~~and~~ allowing the strike to gain momentum and continue throughout 1915. The value of this may be limited as the government were largely co-operative with the movement and introduced an act in 1915 to freeze rent rates at 1914 levels. McBride would likely ignore this in order to put his pro-strike agenda that he

gained from his ~~Labour~~ ILP and Hair Committee Membership.

Overall, the source is generally valuable at revealing both the nature of support for the rent strike and why it continued throughout 1915. Although the potential bias of the author McBride could hinder its value through a negative portrayal of the Government, he generally takes ~~a valuable~~ ^{an innovative and useful} approach which is valuable and shown by his description of the changing nature of support from weak support to effective. ~~When~~ ~~The source is valuable~~ What is more significant than a potential bias is how the ~~relative~~ ideas about the nature of support for the strike generally back up and support the reasons for the ~~continuation~~ continuation of the movement. This can be looked at through how increased support helped the strike to gain momentum and made it more effective which allowed it to continue. Therefore it is valuable to a large extent at revealing both the nature of support for the 6-week rent strike and why it continued throughout 1915.



This response accesses Level 5. There is evidence of reasoned inference, although it is not sustained throughout the response. What is clearly evident is an attempt to grapple with enquiry 2 regarding 'throughout 1915'. There is evidence of evaluation being integrated throughout the response, although it is not always as fully developed as it could be.

Question 2

Candidates at all levels were able to access this source. Most candidates were able to make some valid inferences from the source regarding the impact of the famine in Ireland. Whilst most candidates did deal with both enquiries, they were generally more confident in deploying valid contextual knowledge to evaluate the first enquiry and were somewhat weaker in their analysis of the second enquiry. When evaluating the source, many candidates approached the provenance of the source confidently, in terms of Mitchel's personal experience. However, there was with this particular question, some tendency to comment on what was missing, without linking it clearly to the focus of the question.

This source is very valuable in revealing the impact of the Famine on Ireland.

This is because it reveals various consequences of the Famine ~~and~~ on Ireland such as the fact that migration increased as people were "crowding into the emigrant ships".

In 1946 alone 106,000 people migrated from Ireland and the poor migrated in coffin ships which were extremely overcrowded and of the 100,000 people that travelled 1/5 died of typhus or malnutrition. This source also reveals the impact of depopulation in Ireland as there was "a smaller supply of labour, with the same demand for it... wages are higher". Due to the decline of the cottier class from 300,000 in 1945 to 62,000 in 1951, weavers wages increased by 20-30% as many died during the Famine. This source also reveals the impact of the Famine on Ireland's economy as there was "more cattle ~~for~~ ~~needed~~ and grain for export", during the Famine 3 million livestock were still exported and evictions increased so land could be used for grazing.

This caused Ireland's economy to ultimately recover after the Famine. This source doesn't account for the increased membership of the Church as mass attendance and ideas of fatalism significantly increased as a result of the Famine. This source is written by John Mitchel who was a profound Irish nationalist who was in Ireland during the Famine. However, after being convicted of treason he escaped to the USA in 1848. This means that although he was in Ireland when the blight occurred in 1845 and 1/3 of the potato crop was lost, he may have a limited insight into the long term impact of the Famine on Ireland. ~~¶~~ Nevertheless, this source is still extremely valuable in revealing the impact of the Famine in Ireland as it highlights numerous consequences

that were caused directly from the Famine which John Mitchel would have witnessed as these effects were widespread in Ireland, despite them being more severe in the South of Ireland.

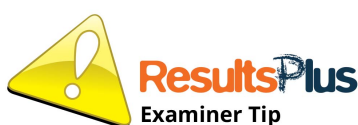
Furthermore, this source is also extremely valuable in revealing the Irish attitude to the role of Britain in dealing with the Famine. This source states that the "poor laws was a failure for their professed purpose of relieving the Famine" but they were a success at "uprooting the people from the land and casting them forth to perish" thus highlighting the hostile attitudes towards the British response to the Famine as it suggests that Britain aimed to leave the Irish population to decrease. At the time of the Famine, Britain held a laissez-faire approach and was very anti-interventionist, however they actually intervened numerous times in attempt to help Ireland, although they were not very successful. In 1845 Peel brought £100,000 worth of Indian corn in order to reduce starvation in Ireland, however many overlooked the corn due to unfamiliarity and it was inadequate to the £3.5 million worth of potatoes lost. Furthermore, the source reveals how Britain could crush Ireland again as "the small farmers are destroyed, the middle classes are extensively corrupted and the poor never make revolutions". This shows how Irish attitudes are negative towards Britain as it highlights their extent of control over Ireland and ultimately how they should have helped Ireland deal with the Famine. The source also states how the "Almighty, indeed, sent the potato blight, but the English created the famine". This highlights the true extent of Irish attitudes towards the role of Britain in dealing with the Famine as the widespread belief in Ireland was that Britain should have helped more to reduce starvation and the disastrous impact of the Famine and further intervention from Britain

may have reduced the impact of the Famine. This source is written by John Mitchell who was a Irish nationalist so he obviously has a negative tone towards Britain and their response to the Famine which is shown throughout the source as he refers to it as a "artificial famine" numerous times to emphasise how it was Britains fault. Furthermore, this book was published in 1860, 15 years after the Famine occurred and during the 1860's Ireland experienced radical nationalism so this book may intent to further increase agitation in Ireland to turn attitudes against Britain in attempt to gain independence.

To conclude, this source is valuable in revealing both the impact of the Famine and also Irish attitudes to the role of Britain in dealing with the Famine. However, it is more important in revealing attitudes towards Britain despite it being written by a Irish nationalist as these attitudes were widespread in Ireland and continued ^{for} "decades after the Famine".



This response illustrates a secure Level 3 response to the question. There is some inference which is explained and supported. Some limited contextual knowledge is used to support the inference. Whilst there is quite a lot of contextual knowledge in this response it is not always clearly used in connection with what the source is arguing. There is some evaluation linked to the enquiry but this is not developed very far.



Make sure that when you use contextual knowledge in the source question that it is linked to the arguments being presented in the source.

Question 3

This was the less popular choice in this section. Weaker candidates struggled to engage with the nature of support and wrote rather generalised responses that dealt with aspects of the Chartist movement or the extent of its support. Where candidates began to engage with a range of issues related to the nature of that support they started to move through the levels. Many candidates discussed the different groups involved in Chartism and the declining support from women and the middle class. Fewer candidates considered the different trades involved or the urban/rural split. Stronger candidates were able to integrate such details with an analysis of the extent to which the nature of such support 'changed dramatically'.

Chosen question number: Question 3 Question 4

Question 5 Question 6

To an extent, I would argue that support changed dramatically in the years 1838-50. However I would also argue that even by 1848 there was a continued level of support for the Chartists in northern regions such as Manchester and Liverpool. However, despite this, I'm more convinced than not that by 1850, the Chartists had lost support amongst women, the general population in London and the middle-classes suggesting a significant change in the level of support for the Chartists. The criteria I will use to judge the concept of change is the level of support within that a particular group and whether or not there was a change or shift from one area of support to another. In general, I believe that the nature of support did dramatically change in the years 1838-1850.

At the beginning of this period, there was significant support for the Chartists in the regions of London where Lovett formed the

LWMA and in Birmingham were Attwood had support from 100,000 members of the Birmingham Political Union. However, a significant change in support is demonstrated through these groups drifting their support to ~~physical~~ ^{knowledge} Chartism devised by Lovett rather than physical Chartism devised by O'Connor after the failure of the National Convention in 1840. Most significantly the violence shown at the Newport uprising where 9 men were killed after Chartists attempted to free Henry Vincent from prison resulted in a decline of support from the LWMA and the BPU as they withdrew their support from the Chartists in 1840. Dramatic change is further demonstrated through the concept that in 1838, the LWMA had been essential in forming the 'People's Charter' but by 1840, there was little support for the Chartists in these regions as the Chartists became more violent. However, there was a shift in support as these regions began to focus on ~~the~~ knowledge Chartism instead. These factors combined suggest that there was a definite and dramatic change in support

for Chartism.

Not only this, but a dramatic change in support for Chartism is demonstrated through the role of women. In 1838, women were essential in the Chartist movement becoming heavily involved in producing and creating banners as well as creating and running Chartist Sunday schools. By 1839 women made up a total of 22% of Chartist campaigners. However, the support from women dramatically changed after O'Connor's formation of the National Charter Association in 1842. O'Connor stated that under this new association women were not relevant in supporting the movement. As a result, many women moved away from Chartism instead joining local groups that campaigned for Parliamentary reform. The significant and drastic change is shown through the meeting at Herrington Common in 1848 where support from women in the meeting was at 1% of the group. Altogether, this shows that between 1838 to 1850, women went from being heavily involved with the movement to having little or no representation in the movement.

by 1848. This suggests that support from the Chartists did drastically change in this time period.

Not only this but a drastic change in support is also demonstrated through the role of the middle-classes. Initially in 1838 there was a wide-range of support from the middle-classes with 6 radical MPs even agreeing to be apart of the ~~movement~~ People's Charter. Again, this support drastically changed after the events of the Newport - Uprising and the Bull Ring Riots in Manchester severed a significant degree of support from the middle classes. Many middle-class individuals felt sympathetic towards the movement initially but the violence conducted resulted in many middle class individuals feeling forced to distance themselves from the aggressive nature of the working-classes. This suggests that although many middle-class members did support the Chartists initially, a surge in violence resulted in many ^{middle-class} Chartists losing faith in the system of Chartism, abandoning the movement altogether.

This is shown through the fact that 97% of Chartist support came from working classes by 1848. This suggests a ~~significant~~ drastic change in the support for Chartism between 1838 and 1850 amongst the middle-classes.

However, it's true to say that in north England particularly in areas such as Manchester, that support for the movement remained the same throughout. Drilling and marching was a common occurrence in northern regions of England with Napier having to put down frequent aggressive moves by the Chartists between 1838 and 1842. The fact that Napier required over 4,000 troops in 1842 suggests that ^{the nature of} support for the Chartists wasn't drastically changing but was in fact increasing as troops were required to put down the movement. Not only this but the idea that the nature of support for Chartists drastically changed can be challenged as even the 1848 petition gained 2 million signatures, 80% of which was from the northern region. This suggests that within the northern regions sup the

nature of support continued.

In conclusion, although it's evident that in areas such as Manchester and Glasgow, support for the Chartists continued, the division at the National Convention between physical Chartism and moral Chartism and the actions of O'Connor in isolating women led to a vast proportion ^{in the name of} of individuals turned away from the Chartist movement entirely. This suggests that there was a drastic change in the nature of support for the Chartists between 1838-1850.



This response considers a number of relevant issues, such as women, the middle class and regions. These issues are discussed with some evidence and there is some attempt to reach judgement. This is sufficient for the response to be awarded within Level 4.

Question 4

This was the more popular choice in this section. Candidates at all levels were able to develop a debate around Butler, with very few not having something to say about her role. Stronger answers were able to weigh up her role as a figurehead and charismatic leader of the LNA, comment on the ways she was also a hindrance, and then explore the work of other key individuals such as Stansfeld, Wilson and Wolstenholme. Some very impressive work was seen. Weaker candidates tended to provide a narrative account of the life of Butler or of the working of the Contagious Diseases Act more generally.

① Butler ✓

② Wilson ✓

③ Stansfeld ✓

Josephine Butler was undeniably a significant part of the campaigns for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts, but her role in the actual 1886 repeal was limited. Instead, the intra-parliamentary campaigning of Wilson and Stansfeld were more responsible due to their forgotten fairs.

The impact of Josephine Butler on the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts in 1886 was significant, especially regarding creating a nationwide, extra-parliamentary campaign; however, Butler's emphasis ~~of~~ on the repeal of the acts actually limited the successes of helping women, as it caused her to make earlier legislative changes. Butler was chosen as the figurehead largely due to her respectable image, as a

Christian and charitable woman who was married to a minister, which was vital when considering the taboo topics of sex and prostitution that the Contagious Diseases Acts revolve around. Therefore, Butler provided an otherwise taboo issue with the respectability necessary to gain the respect and positive attention of parliament and the public, in ~~addition~~ eventually assisting with the 1886 repeal. In addition, Butler effectively used a variety of tactics to gain ~~attract~~ the campaign attention and sympathy. This includes the newspaper 'The Shield' publishing highly emotive stories, such as the tragedy of Mrs Percy's 1875 suicide after being wrongly accused of prostitution, leading to her unemployment and homelessness. Moreover, Butler spearheaded a new 'direct action' tactic whereby politicians were heckled and questioned about their stance on the Contagious Diseases Acts, such as Henry Stokes who ultimately stepped down from an election due to the effectiveness of the method. This was imperative to the grassroots spread of a desire to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts.

and the forgotten and effective use of methods illustrates how useful Butler was during this process. As Butler herself said, she aimed to "breathe a little fire and courage" into the movement through this grassroots action ~~as~~ which was useful for gathering the parliamentary pressure that could actually make legislative change. However, the actual parliamentary impact of Butler was not successful, however, due to the aforementioned focus on a total repeal. This caused ~~an~~ attempted compromises to not be supported by Butler or the LNA, ~~this~~ which failed to acknowledge the improvements to women's lives that could be made. Overall, Butler was responsible for the limited successes of the ~~grassroots~~ extra-parliamentary campaign for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases acts, rather than the actual 1886 repeal itself.

Contrastingly, the contributions of Henry Wilson, on both the intra and extra ^{parliamentary} campaigns, were vast and historian Paula Bartley asserts that his efforts made him

the "workhorse" of the campaign, ~~directly~~ leading way for Stansfeld to Unke the final pushes for the ~~reform~~ repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts. This includes Wilson collecting 75,000 petitions with 2.5 million signatures on to use to pressure parliament, a similar tactic to Butler's focus on mass support except with a more impactful focus. Moreover, the establishment of the Northern Counties League was also done to try to co-ordinate and illustrate the popularity of the campaign for the repeal. ~~was~~ This league (and many smaller ones like it) was used to encourage voters to vote for candidates that were in favour of the reform. These focus on actually utilising the support in a productive ~~and~~ political manner provides Wilson with more responsibility for the eventual repeal than Butler who just amassed the support. In fact, the aforementioned Northern Counties League is how Wilson himself was elected as an MP in 1880 to be able to join Stansfeld's Radical Liberal faction in parliament. This

meant that Wilson was willing to fight for the repeal from within parliament, ~~which~~ which is the only institution where he could gain real change, ~~for~~ as proven by the 1886 repeal. Ultimately Wilson's fight from two fronts against the Contagious Diseases Acts makes him the "backbone" (Frank Butler) of the movement, ~~although~~ and a major contributor to the legislative change regarding the acts.

Finally, the largest figure regarding the actual repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts was Stansfeld who co-ordinated intra-parliamentary pressure as Wilson co-ordinated extraparliamentary pressure. This began after the Liberals went out of government and Stansfeld lost his place as MP, so he established a medical association (1875) to find empirical evidence against the Contagious Diseases Acts. This is due to the ineffective treatment used, such as the poisonous mercury, which failed to help cure prostitutes, so the aims of the Contagious Diseases Acts

also failed. Therefore, as the empirical evidence against the acts proved their ineffectiveness, it successfully undermined their very existence, which was utilised from 1870 when Stansfeld was re-elected as an MP. Once in parliament, Stansfeld's radical faction was able to pressure Gladstone into supporting the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts by using the voting power of his faction on the issue of Home Rule (a priority of Gladstone's). Ultimately, by using the mass support, evidence and political power Stansfeld successfully gained a suspension of compulsory checks in 1883, making the total repeal inevitable by 1886. This suggests that without Stansfeld the hardware of both Butler and Wilson may not have been as effectively utilised. Therefore, Stansfeld

Therefore, Butler is not responsible for the actual repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts. It was actually Wilson's coordination and ultimately Stansfeld's political shrewdness which caused the 1886 repeal to become

inevitable.



This candidate is clearly aware of a range of factors that contributed towards the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act and considers quite carefully the relative significance of Josephine Butler's contribution as compared to the contribution of these other factors, developing a clear set of criteria against which to make a judgement. This response is Level 5.

Question 5

This was the less popular choice in this section. It drew a range of responses. Weaker candidates failed to connect with both parts of the question, looking either at only living conditions or only working conditions, or simply offered highly generalised responses. However, many candidates were able to discuss the living and working conditions in both periods bringing in some relevant criteria on which to make comparisons. Stronger responses challenged the similarities between the periods, often using evidence of attempts to improve conditions in their evaluation, such as the emergence of unions, usually exemplified by the ITGWU.

Chosen question number: Question 3

Question 4

Question 5

Question 6

The working conditions in 1825-55 were similar to those in 1907-14 in many ways including tough employers and low wages however they were different in many ways and well living and working conditions were much worse in the early period and in 1907-14 there was Union support of labourers to protect rights as well as strikes and a lockout that arguably left working conditions nonexistent because people weren't working at all.

In 1825 James Kay invented wet spinning. This led to an astronomical boom in the Irish linen industry however this also led to some poor working conditions which were continued for many years. The industrialisation of Ulster created opportunities for people like Mulholland to establish huge factories. These factories had strict labour rules regarding when people turned up to work and the punishments for being late. Some were docked a days pay for being late at all. There was also employment of all ages and the standards and workrate remained constant.

This was mirrored in 1907-14 through the tough bosses such as William Martin Murphy of the Belfast Tramways company. He was like bosses in previous years known for being tyrannical and authoritarian. He fired his tram drivers and sometimes even fired them if they turned up at a tram stop early or late. They too were expected to work long hours and respect every command.

These superiors gave them. This shows some similarities between the rules and strictness of employment in both periods.

However there was big differences between the time periods. The environment in linen factories in 1825-55 was deadly. There were large dangerous machines with little safety measures constantly in action and all these coupled with the flax beating process created flax dust. This got into the lungs of many workers and ~~the~~ triggered often fatal respiratory conditions. This is different to ~~that~~ of the conditions in 1907-14 because while there was still a linen and textile industry in Ulster it was significantly smaller and several safety regulations had been imposed to protect workers. This progression towards a safer working environment was mirrored in many industries like Belfast's ship building industry.

Living standards also changed dramatically between the two periods in 1825-55 living conditions were cramped and unsanitary with many families often living in the same house. This is because the industrialisation of Belfast was so rapid that housing and infrastructure construction couldn't keep up. This created events such as cholera epidemics in the 1830s and 1868 which killed around 2000 people in Belfast. In the latter period living conditions had improved. ~~As~~ Many of those laid off in the decline of the linen industry left Belfast and so living space was freed. The city itself had expanded with more houses being built to accommodate

people transport becoming more readily available especially as railways were expanded beyond the linen triangle. This was a clear improvement in living standards for most of 1825-55.

Workers in Belfast in 1907 to 16 also experienced the support of trade unions who fought for better working conditions and the upholding of rights. This can clearly be seen through the actions of Larkin and Connelly in the ITGWU who achieved pay rises for seamen and firemen and also battled with William Murphy to improve conditions for transport workers. They did achieve success in many areas ~~however~~ and improve living and working standards. However there was a clear area where they used living and working standards to drop to a point at a par or even below that of 1825-55 when they called the ~~1913~~ strike of transport workers in 1913 it triggered a lockout that William M. Murphy organised where workers who belonged to unions were barred from work until they resigned from the union. This left workers without work ~~income~~ and income and so many began to starve and live in squalor as they couldn't afford to feed/house themselves. Although food parcels were organised by British trade unions it wasn't enough and still left to people in worse conditions than those in 1825 because they couldn't even work. The employers simply replaced them with scab labour and left their ex employees in squalor and poverty.

In conclusion it would be reasonable to say that although as a result of the lockout living and working standards dropped massively.

And that the toughness of jobs and employees remained
A constant throughout both periods it would still be reasonable
to say that living and working conditions for those in Ulster
did improve because housing became better along with the infrastructure
and work regulations and safety improved as well.



Whilst this candidate has located some of the material in this response in Ulster, when in fact it applies to Dublin, nonetheless, overall this is sufficient for a Level 4 response. The reason for this is that the candidate clearly tries to engage with similarity and difference between the two periods. The candidate also engages with both elements of the question by considering both living and working conditions.

Question 6

This was the more popular choice in this section. Many responses displayed a secure understanding concerning the position of Irish tenant farmers in these years. Most candidates showed some awareness of the Land Acts. They were often confident in their knowledge of the terms of the Land Acts and the loopholes within the 1870 Act and how this subsequently impacted on the tenant farmers. Weaker candidates tended to have somewhat more generalised contextual knowledge that offered some balance but often had little substance. Stronger candidates approached this question with confidence, exploring a range of factors that impacted on the position of tenant farmers in this period.

The Land Act of 1870 was created by the British Prime Minister Gladstone as part of his scheme to pacify the Irish. It sought to address the Irish land question by providing the tenant farmers with greater rights and by partly helping them to achieve the three F's: Fixity of Tenure, Fair Rent and Freedom to sell their interest in their land holding. However there is debate over how much this actually benefited the 500,000 tenant farmers in Ireland and arguably to a large extent it did not as the 'long depression' in the late 1870's demonstrated.

Furthermore, arguably it is very accurate to say that Irish tenant farmers did experience no genuine improvement in their position in the years 1870-81 as the Irish Land Act in 1870 comprehensively failed to secure the three F's. Indeed, the 1870 Land Act, during its conception, was believed by Gladstone to be the answer to the Irish land question and at the Dublin Land Conference in 1870 the farmers and the Tenant League made it clear that they wished for the Ulster Custom to be extended to all tenant farmers. This would therefore ensure all farmers in Ireland had the three F's. However the Land Act was weak and failed to comprehensively extend the Ulster Custom. Indeed in the provisions of the Act it failed to extend the Ulster Custom

existed wherever it was agreed that it existed in law and that demands existed for anything other than non-payment of rent could be compensated. These provisions failed to help tenant farmers as their lack of money and poor position meant if they did want to dispute the existence of the Ulster custom with their landlords they would have to do so in court which the tenant farmers couldn't afford to do. Moreover the Act was easily circumvented by landlords due to the short nature of the leases that the farmers were on. Indeed 80% of the 500,000 tenant farmers were on leases of 11 months or under and if the landlord wanted to evict a tenant they simply waited for the lease to expire and then increased the rent in the new lease thus allowing them to evict tenants for non-payment of rent. Overall the poor situation of the tenant farmers and the weak nature of the Act with provisions that had to be sought for in court meant that overall the Irish tenant farmers experienced no genuine improvement in their position in the years 1870-81 due to the limited nature of the Land Act in 1870. Indeed it failed to effectively extend the Ulster custom or guarantee the three C's.

However, arguably the Irish tenant farmers did experience a genuine improvement in their position in the years 1870-81 as the prosperity economy of the early 1870's effectively ended the discontent they had had in 1870 and which had persuaded Gladstone to enact the Land Act. Indeed in the early 1870's

Fifth agricultural output increased greatly by around 2015 marks since the 1950's so the issue of land left prevalence and the fact that the government cared enough to legislate over it arguably demonstrates a small improvement in the position of fifth tenant farmers supported by the fact that their confidence greatly increased. Indeed the 2nd landlord H. W. M. Smith was reduced shooting rights by his tenants as the land secured increased their confidence. Therefore whilst leading to some minimal antagonism arguably the 1st land Act did ^{improve} ~~improve~~ the position of fifth tenant farmers in the early 1970's as it showed that the government did care about them. Moreover the government also included the 'Right to Buy' clause in the 1970 land Act which allowed tenants to purchase their landholding and get a loan of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cost from the government to be paid back at 6.5% interest over thirty years. This, in theory, would greatly improve their situation as outright land purchase would make them very secure but only 877 people actually used the 'Right to Buy' to buy their land due to the sheer expense of saving up for the $\frac{1}{3}$ deposit therefore arguably it is only to a minimal extent that the fifth tenant farmers improved in the early 1970's although their legal position arguably improved a lot as the 1970 land Act demonstrated that the government did care about them and the land question therefore arguably their position did improve in the 1970's as their rights were helped, albeit to a small limited extent, by the 1970 land Act.

On the other hand arguably it is very accurate to say that the fifth tenant farmers experienced no improvement in

their position in the years 1870-81 as the 'long depression' severely compounded their already weak and vulnerable position by decreasing the value of Irish land and Irish agricultural output. Indeed an investment bubble that had been created due to the US Civil war and the Franco-Prussian war burst due to lack of confidence in 1874-75 ~~which~~ and by 1877 Ireland began to feel the pinch of the worldwide depression that had been visited in by the ~~British~~ south in 1874-75. Indeed, the value of Irish agricultural output declined by £10 million in the years 1876-79 which had devastating knock-on effects for tenant farmers in Ireland as it saw the value of their land and produce decrease. As less farmers could afford their rent and landlords had to provide relief for many who struggled to support themselves evictions markedly increased. In 1877 400 families were evicted, then 1000 in 1878 and over 2000 in 1880 which was a dramatic increase as between 1850-60 the eviction rate had only been 1.36 families per 1000 holdings per year. Arguably therefore it would be wrong to say that the position of tenant farmers improved in the 1870's as the long depression saw thousands evicted and brought the glaring inadequacy of the 1870 land act to the fore. Arguably Quilley's establishment of the land league in 1879 demonstrated the lack of improvement suggested by the Irish tenant farmers as their poor position and lack of protection created the need for the league's creation. Indeed in Connacht tenant farmers were especially vulnerable as over 70% of landholdings were worth under £15 per year and

The small nature of these holdings meant many farmers relied on the potato at a subsistence level. The crop potato crop failure for the consecutive years after 1877 compounded the position of tenant farmers throughout the west of Ireland. Therefore arguably Irish tenant farmers experienced no genuine improvement in their position in the years 1870-81.

However the land wars and Gladstone's reiteration that the 1870 land act hadn't gone far enough arguably led to a great improvement in the Irish tenant farmers position as the start of the land wars in 1876 saw rents reduced for many. ~~and~~ Indeed in 1879 Davitt led a meeting of around 500 in Fitzdown and persuaded a local protest meeting to reduce the taxes to be charged by 25%. Indeed, when in Ireland in 1880 Parnell asked £12,000 for the tenant farmers and the land league and £60,000 for famine relief. Arguably therefore these actions helped improve the position of Irish tenant farmers as a vehicle for them to assert their rights through the start of the land wars in 1879 was to be achieved. Indeed the land act of 1881 did greatly improve their position by preventing against high rents and the Parnborough Commission investigated the provisions of the 1870 act leading to Gladstone's change of heart thus ultimately improving the position of Irish tenant farmers.

To conclude through most of the 1870's the ^{position} ~~situation~~ of Irish tenant farmers improved little and actually got worse.

due to the long depopulation, crop failure and the failure of the 1870 land act to provide them with the 3 F's. Arguably small improvements were made to their position in the well-meaning of the 1870 act, the Gregory clause and prosperity in the early 1870's but arguably the land tenure from 1879 onwards was the key force for change leading to their improvement. Overall their position also improved to a minimal extent between 1870 and 1881 as the land question remained unresolved.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

The candidate engages in a detailed analysis of the impact of the 1870 Act, both positive and negative. The response then goes on to consider other factors that impacted on Irish tenant farmers within the period and considers very clearly evidence for change or continuity in their circumstances within the time frame of the question. The depth of analysis and detail may have prevented a fuller discussion of the 1881 Act, but nonetheless the quality of analysis in this response is clearly sufficient for Level 5, despite this lack of development in this respect.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Plan your answer and organise your time to enable you to develop all the key elements of your response.

Question 7

This was substantially the more popular choice in this section. This question was accessible to all candidates across the ability range. Many candidates demonstrated an excellent contextual knowledge of the relevant Acts, although some candidates did confuse one piece of legislation with another – and indeed some did not know the terms of the 1884 Act. However, a significant minority of candidates missed out one or more of the crucial pieces of legislation and therefore did not have the complete range for this breadth question. Weaker answers tended to describe a range of points related to the legislation, not always fully focused on 'composition'. Stronger answers were securely focused on 'composition' and the extent to which there was 'significant change'. The best responses were able to detect the nuances of the Acts and cross-reference the key changes.

Chosen question number: **Question 7** **Question 8**

Question 9 **Question 10**

Between the years 1828 to 1928, the composition of the electorate changed dramatically, eventually reaching universal suffrage in 1928. Whilst the 1884 Reform Act (RA) brought about a change to the electorate, it would be inaccurate to argue that it was the most significant turning point. Arguably the other RA of the 19th Century contributed significantly, with the 20th Century RA also having an impact to an extent.

The 1884 Act contributed to a change in the composition of the electorate to an extent. The most notable change was the enfranchisement of all householders in the counties, who had been residents for 1 year. This was introduced as Gladstone argued that if the 'respectable' working class in the borough had the vote, then so should the semi-rural workers. This shows an element of political commitment on behalf of Gladstone. This had the effect of increasing the overall electorate to 5 million, adding 3 million new voters. Included in this was lodgers who paid £10 a year in rent. Whilst arguably this did not have the most significant effect on the composition of the electorate,

in comparison to the impact of other RAs, it did enfranchise the rural working class and made the electorate in the counties and boroughs more equal. Arguably, it did not have the most significant impact on the composition of the electorate though. The requirement that you must have held residency somewhere for a year excluded those who moved around for work, such as coal miners or soldiers. Importantly, no women had the vote either. These significantly held back the amount of change brought ~~about~~ ^{about} by the 1884 Act, therefore it is not the most important set in terms of change to the composition of the electorate, compared for example to the 1867 Act.

Arguably, the other reform acts of the 19th Century had more of an impact. ~~In terms of~~ In the case of the actual terms of the Act, it could be argued that the 1867 Act was most significant. It saw the addition of the 'respectable' working class to the electorate, increasing it to 2 million overall. Similarly to the 1884 Act, this is an example of commitment on Gladstone's part as he believed that 'the 'respectable' working class in the borough should have the vote, as he outlined in his 'Plea of Constitutional' speech. Their respectability was judged by whether they had held residency for a year, giving the vote to all householders in the borough

who had. The 1832 Act also marked a change, although this one was more symbolic. 500,000 people were enfranchised, bringing the electorate to 1 million. In terms of numbers, this is not the most significant change, but it was the first time that many middle classes could vote. This was due to a property qualification of £10 a year in boroughs and £2 in counties. It marked a change from an overwhelmingly aristocratic electorate, to one where lower classes were beginning to be enfranchised. However, it was still only 20% of the male population who could vote, and aristocracy still dominated the electorate. Similarly, in the 1867 Act, the 'residuum' were excluded from the electorate, demonstrating that although significant changes were made, there was still a long way to go. However, it can be argued that as changes were made to the composition of the electorate incrementally over 100 years, there is no one Act that enfranchised everyone all at once, and therefore the terms of the 1867 Act make it the most significant change.

Finally, it could also be argued to an extent that the changes to the composition of the electorate as a result of the 20th Century reform acts were significant. The 1918 Representation of the People Act enfranchised a further 16 million people, bringing the electorate to

21 million overall. The addition of ^{some} 1 women to the electorate is the most significant change brought about by the Act, with 8 million men being added. The importance of this ^{is} highlighted when it is considered that the amount of men added to the electorate in the same Act was 5 million. Universal manhood suffrage was achieved, with all men over 21, or those over 19 and in active service getting the vote. However, this Act is limited as a number of conditions were placed on women in order to qualify for the vote. For example, they had to be married and over 30 and either owning property or being married to someone who does, paying rent of £5 a year or be a university graduate. This was changed in the 1928 Act where universal suffrage on the basis of being 21 was achieved. In this way, it could be argued that the 1928 Act brought about the most significant change to the composition of the electorate, but arguably it is not a turning point as such across the whole period of 1828-1928 as it occurred at the end. Arguably the most significant change in terms of being a turning point, is still the 1867 Act due to its progressive terms, and the inclusion of the working class in the electorate for the first time.

In conclusion, it would be inaccurate to argue that the 1884 Franchise Act brought about the most significant

change to the composition of the electorate across the period. Whilst it may be more notable in terms of actual numbers enfranchised, the 1832 and 1867 Acts are more significant due to ~~the~~ the symbolic, progressive nature of their change. Out of the 2 Acts, 1867 makes the biggest change in terms of democracy by enfranchising working class people for the first time. Furthermore, the 20th Century Acts can also not be considered the most significant as they are the result of years of reform whereas the 1867 Act was arguably the first, and most impactful of its kind.



This response considers the key pieces of legislation and securely addresses how significant each is. This is not merely done in isolation, but there is a sense of comparison across the legislation. This is worthy of Level 5.

Question 8

This was substantially the less popular choice in this section. There were some impressive answers seen in response to this question. In such answers, candidates produced strong analysis considering arguments for and against the representation. The very best really tested 'steadily' and offered alternative explanations. High calibre responses considered that the rate of change altered under different monarchs. Weaker responses either only considered the start and end of the period or offered a generalised chronological narrative. Such answers demonstrated a lack of depth and were not always secure in their question focus.

Chosen question number: Question 7

Question 8

Question 9

Question 10

In the years 1780 - 1911, there was a significant decline in the influence of the monarchy on elections and in parliamentary ~~process~~ processes, as the power of the people became more important due to a widening electorate. ~~This is evident by the earlier years, in which there was~~ This is evident by the transformation of monarchical influence during the years of Queen Victoria and William IV, whilst some power remained in the reign of King George V in the early 20th century, it is ultimately true that there was, overall, a decline in monarchical power.

During the reigns of both George III and George IV, there was significant use of royal power in interference with elections and parliamentary processes. During the war, royal ~~inquires~~ government contracts for munitions were issued to ~~more use~~ suppliers favoured by the ~~government~~ monarchy, despite the price. This increased the tax of the population, and issued the ^{motion} ~~motion~~ in parliament 'the power of the crown was increasing^{ed}, is increasing, and needs to be diminished'. This demonstrates the ~~great~~ power of the monarchy, also evident in the employment of royal sinecures.

These were ^{paid} positions ~~paid~~ that were mostly made up by the crown to employ people. Edmund Burke made moves against this, and obtained ~~a~~ over 130 sinecures, saving the government over £70,000. Thus, it is evident that in the early years of the ~~18th~~ period, the royals were highly influential in ~~their~~ ~~ability to~~ parliament and the country. Nonetheless, it is arguable that ~~the~~ this power did not decrease immediately, as William IV was also significantly involved in parliamentary processes. This was also evident at the start of Queen Victoria's reign, perhaps suggesting that the power of the monarchy, ~~at~~ did not 'steadily decline', as there was ~~still~~ a significant amount of influence of both George III and George IV in his ~~early~~ ~~period~~ early period.

The introduction of William IV and Victoria however, may have changed the ability of the crown to influence parliamentary decisions. Nonetheless, in 1832, William IV played a large role in creating enough unity, seen in government to pass the act. This demonstrates a higher level of influence on government, arguably, than the kings before him, as they had not influenced parliamentary decisions in the way of interfering with democracy. Arguably thus, as William IV was a king committed to radicalism, ~~the~~ and reform,

the personal opinion of the king was fundamental in the passing of the 1832 reform act, thus jeopardizing the democracy. ~~However, the government~~ This demonstrates perhaps a significant change in the relationship between crown and parliament, as the king here was used in interference of parliament. Indeed, this continued under Queen Victoria, as in the early years of her reign she had 'the bedchamber crisis' in which, her refusal to end her ladies in waiting caused Peel's refusal to form a government, and thus Melbourne was invited back. This is significant, as it once again demonstrates the power of the crown in influencing government, particularly as there was an awareness that Victoria personally preferred Melbourne to Peel. However, this can be used as a turning point in the overall influence of the monarchy on the government and in parliamentary processes, as ~~the~~ this is often excused as Victoria being a very young queen. Nonetheless, after this point in her reign, she ~~did~~ did nothing to influence the parliamentary process. This is ~~also~~ ^{thus} a significant demonstration of the fluctuations of monarchical power that occurred in the years ~~in~~ ~~the~~ reign of William IV and Victoria, that created somewhat of a 'steady decline' after. Overall thus, whilst the power of the crown was still significant

-ly influential influential ~~in the~~ ⁱⁿ role of elections and parliamentary processes, in his period, and arguably more in his period under William IV than under both George III and George IV, there is evidence that this was the 'turning point' in the 'steady decline' of power that ensued ~~in the following~~ in the following years.

Whilst ~~power~~ monarchical power was insignificant under Edward, the influence of the monarchy was almost reinstated under George V. This was significant in demonstrating the ~~power of the~~ ~~residual~~ ~~power~~ of the monarchy. When he became King, George V was immediately caught in a constitutional crisis, particularly over Irish Home Rule, which him himself had opposed. ~~During his time as king,~~ he was able his own personal opinion on Irish Home Rule was that it should not be allowed. Thus, when, after much heated discussion and debate in parliament, it was finally allowed; George V faced a dilemma in considering ~~the~~ the use of his royal veto. Whilst it was not used ultimately, ~~the~~ because of the outbreak of the first world war, the consideration of its use demonstrates that there was still great monarchical influence ~~of over the~~ government, as George V was still able to use it, had

he wanted to. This demonstrates that unlike the 'bedchamber crisis' under ~~the~~ Queen Victoria appeared to spark a decline in monarchical power, there was evidently ~~the~~ ^{still} influence of the monarchy over the government and parliamentary process. This ~~demon~~ shows that unlike the bedchamber crisis was a significant turning point in the power of the monarchy, over government, ~~it was not the overall reason that~~ it did not create a prolonged period of declined power of the monarchy over parliament. Moreover, the ability for ~~the~~ George V to ~~use~~ his royal veto had he wanted to reinforces that there was not a significant change ~~to~~ the influence of the ~~monarchy~~ monarch on parliament.

Ultimately, unlike the actions in the early period under George III and George IV demonstrated a reduction of power, it is evident that the power of the monarchs in the period ~~of~~ 1780-1911 fluctuated, as after Victoria's reign, the power of the monarch decreased. Unlike power after this period demonstrated by ~~with~~ George V shows an increase in power, it is ultimately true that after the bedchamber crisis in the early years of Victoria's reign, the power of the monarch declined. Thus overall, unlike the power of to 'veto' remained, the lack of influence in parliamentary processes after the 'bedchamber crisis'

demonstrates the overall ~~decrease~~ 'steady decline' of
monarchical power and influence in the years
1780 - 1911.



This is a response that has done sufficient to access Level 5. The candidate is strongly aware of the conceptual focus of the question and has fully engaged with the pace of change, using some secure contextual knowledge to support the analysis.

Question 9

This was the more popular choice in this section. Most of the candidates who attempted this question were aware of the main rebellions of this period and were able to produce a coherent argument that dealt effectively with the demands of the question. Most candidates approached this question chronologically, with stronger candidates weighing the question of representation in the course of the response. Such responses often commented that even though Britain was able to put down rebellions easily, they did have an impact on subsequent government policy. Weaker candidates engaged more in narrative, often generalised at times, in the course of their chronology or omitted significant rebellions from their responses.

Chosen question number: Question 7 Question 8

Question 9 Question 10

In terms of tangible outcomes the Irish nationalists did not succeed when they tried to challenge the control of Ireland by British governments in the years 1798-1916. This could be conveyed through outlining just as to 1798 uprising. Either it could be strongly be agreed upon that the outcomes of the rising challenged the control of the British government in terms of having impacts such as execution, changes in Irish governmental system.

Firstly following the French revolution the united Irishmen arose as were motivated in achieving independence. They wanted to divide Ireland into 30 parliamentary constituencies and achieve emancipation. If they were successful in achieving these aims then clearly the ~~matter~~ would have been a significant threat to British control. By 1797 the 20,000 supporters prepared for the 1798 uprising. However the uprising was not

failed as ~~from~~ it was uncoordinated,
many of the men were not properly armed
and French support (1100 men) came too little too
late. Effectively this broke from the
United Irishmen was seen as nothing to
fear as they were able to come in and
push the uprising at into the confined
countryside and forcing it into small skirmishes.
This clearly shows Britain's ability to
stop the uprising and exert control over Irish
people. Clearly ~~the~~ this shows that
the Irish nationalities have ~~been~~ posed a
significant challenge to the control of Ireland
by British governments between 1798-1916.
However in ~~the~~ evaluation it could be
argued that following the uprising of 1798
Britain responded by implementing the Act
of Union in 1801. This effectively secured
Ireland within Britain and removed the Irish
parliament which up to the time that Britain
were able to control Ireland. However it could
also be argued that the Act of Union
1801 posed problems as it further stimulated
Irish nationalism, ~~as~~ as nationalism beyond
1801 could be the problem of Act
of Union as that main advantage.

But Britain ~~was~~ were still able to control Ireland following the Act of Union in 1701. or rather it could be stated that Irish nationalism was a threat allowed for Britain to effectively control Ireland.

Furthermore on the other side it could rather be stated that that the 1867 Foreign Riving was an example of a significant threat that Britain to Ireland were not able to control. The 1867 Foreign Riving was ~~launched~~ launched by the IRB in 1858 and their aim was to also achieve independence. Unlike previous nationalist groups the IRB posed a bigger ~~threat~~ threat to the British government because of their strong organisation as a group. Stephen's adoption of cells (prevents oath-taking) and oath-allegiance made it harder for Britain to control the IRB as the government could not 'infiltrate' the group. Moreover the long-lasting legacy of the Foreign Riving of ~~the~~ 1867 meant the ~~British~~ was many in Ireland were ~~also~~ more and more ~~against~~ against the government. In the 1867 Foreign Riving, however the Riving was a short-lived one with the Foreign not being able to

rather hindered British ~~for~~ control over Ireland.

Furthermore the view of British control ~~and~~ and ~~this~~ this idea of the threat of nationalism can be looked at through the emergence of the Sinn Féin and the Easter rising. Following Parnell's scandal the Irish nationalist movement reunited in 1900 into the Sinn Féin. Sinn Féin were aggressive in their manner and moved on to launch the 1916 Easter rising. If the rising were exactly how it was planned and was successful then the threat from nationalism would have been ~~left~~ exemplified and British control over Ireland may have been significantly weakened. Preparations for the rising were poor and Britain were able to intervene and stop the rising. However the end of the 1916 rising led to 400 civilians being dead and huge damage to buildings. Although Britain was able to end the uprising and thus show control over Ireland the huge damage to buildings and loss of life rather showed the lack of control from Britain ~~as they~~ ~~rather~~ ~~all~~. Additionally the uprising was led by ex-IRB members and this clearly shows that

Britain were unable to control the
the IRB and rather their period was
significant. Nonetheless it could be
argued that although the Easter rising failed
which could show a lack of threat from
Nationalism and Britain were able to curb its
the consequences that followed such as the
15^{IRB} months that were executed (including
Timothy Healy) and the continuation of the
IRB highlights the threat of nationalism
and Britain's inability to control Ireland.

Based on the evidence although it could
be argued that the ^{low} threat of
nationalism allowed for Britain to have
more control over Ireland, the consequences
that followed such as the Manchester
Martyrs and the continuation of the IRB
movement into the Sinn Féin Congress that
possession of a significant threat to
the ~~rest~~ British control of Ireland as
they were able to get licence
support and oppose nationalist British
government control from 1801-1914
1801-1916



This response surveys some of the main rebellions chronologically. It makes clear links between those rebellions and the focus of the question and the attempts to reach judgement, combined with the range, are sufficient for this answer to be awarded a Level 4 mark.

Question 10

This was the less popular choice in this section. Weaker candidates offered limited debate across the chronology. A number are still writing narrative around chronology with some links to the question, but not really offering developed analysis. Because the given turning point was towards the end of the chronology in question, this was particularly problematic if candidates did not make their way to 1914 due to time limitations. Indeed, a number of candidates, even if they got to the given turning point in their responses, did not go to the end of the period in the question. Stronger candidates demonstrated a good understanding of the 1914 Home Rule Bill and were then able to weigh and assess it against other potential turning points.

For almost half a century prior to the 1914 Home Rule Bill, Home Rule had been ^{explicitly} pushed for by Irish nationalists. Even before the establishment of the Home Rule League Daniel O'Connell's "Repeal Association" had sought a return to a pre-1801 constitution which was essentially Home Rule. There is no doubt, therefore, that the Home Rule Bill of 1914 is a highly significant ~~is~~ shift in government policy towards Ireland, because it marked the point at which the aims of the nationalists were finally, if not entirely, made government policy. The criteria by which we will measure a "turning point in the development of government policy" will be a visible and decisive ~~to~~ change in ^{actual} ~~substantive~~ policy, rather than the political "aims" of the government of the day. Moreover, a turning point implies that the policy must set a new "direction" and so we will also measure the extent to which any bill had a perceptible impact on successive policy.

The Home Rule Bill of 1914 was ~~was~~ clearly a significant change in government policy toward Ireland. It was the first time that a bill proscribing an independent Irish parliament to be passed had passed through the House of Parliament. In the broader political context, this was significant because Home Rule had been defeated twice before in 1885 and 1893, both by considerable margins despite the Liberal-IPP coalition. Therefore, for a Home Rule Bill to pass ~~was~~ marked a clear change in direction for British government policy.

Furthermore, the Home Rule Bill passed despite opposition by the Ulster Unionist Party and splits in the Irish party. The context in which it was passed was, therefore, significant because despite these apparent ~~opposi~~ hurdles to overcome, it was passed.

More than simply being a decisive change in policy compared to anything which had previously got through parliament, this

Home Rule Bill clearly set the ~~direction~~ ^{direction} for what was to come in Ireland after it. This Home Rule Bill itself never actually came into force, as it was put on hold by the 1914 Act of Suspension, due to the outbreak of WW1. But the acts that came after it, namely the Government of Ireland Act and the ~~new~~ new treaty that elicited in 1921, were fundamentally based around Home Rule, and the G.O. of 1914. In short, the fact that this Home Rule Bill had such a visible impact on the treaty which would come by 1921, shows that the passage of this Bill had fundamentally altered the course of policy development. While before 1914, the presence of the UVF had shown that Home Rule was by no means inevitable, after 1914, the unionists were willing to ^{agree to} a form of it by 1921. Clearly, this Bill marked the point at which Home Rule, the policy for which so many nationalists had ~~aspired~~ ^{sought} for so long, became inevitable in one form or another.

However, the importance of the Home Rule Bill of

1914 is lessened when we compare it to other Home Rule bills that failed to pass. That is, it is clear that the only reason that the 1914 bill passed was due to the 1911 Parliament Act which limited the powers of the House of Lords to block legislation. As a result, far from being a major shift in the consensus view in Parliament, this bill would arguably have passed much sooner, for example in 1893, if the House of Lords had not blocked it. Therefore, the extent to which the bill itself can be seen as a turning point is questionable since it seems that Home Rule had long been the resolve of the government.

Moreover, we should not forget that, due to the Act of Suspension, the Home Rule bill did not actually come into law. And so how far it can be seen as a turning point, not least the "most important" turning point is debatable. Clearly, the significance of this piece of legislation is lessened by the fact it did not even become law.

Working backwards, another candidate for the "more important" turning point would be the 1829 Act of Emancipation. This was a clear change in direction for the British government, and arguably had more of a direct impact on ~~the~~ future events than the 1914 Home Rule Bill. More than being only a symbolic shift (ie. giving Catholics several rights to protestants) the Constitutional Shift was the real reason or could be seen as a turning point. For, after 1829, Irish Catholics, who needed to be nationalists, could take seats in the British parliament. Therefore, this piece of legislation is what allowed, for example, Parnell's IPP to win 86 seats in the 1885 general election and what allowed Redmond's Irish Party to hold the balance of power in 1910. In short, the 1829 Act of Emancipation had profound consequences on government policy towards Ireland, long after it was introduced.

However, even more significant than the 1829 Act was the 1801 Act of Union, which was the defining

piece of legislation across this entire period. Before it, nothing like it had ever been done. Never had Britain sought to attack the legal, executive and constitutional structures of Ireland and Great Britain. ~~Moreover~~ And so it marked an obviously significant shift to what had preceded it. However, it also greatly influenced Irish politics for virtually the whole of the period. Daniel O'Connell's repeal association, the Home Rule League, the IRP, the Irish Party, they all wanted a ~~new~~ settlement which was essentially based on pre-1801 Ireland: an independent parliament in Dublin with virtually complete legislative control. The fact that the ~~defining~~ goals of the Irish nationalists were defined by the Act of Union of 1801, shows the utter extent to which it was a significant turning point.

In conclusion
In ~~conclusion~~, ~~it is~~ although the 1914 Home Rule bill was significant in that it achieved what had previously

seemed undecidable, and that it set the course of policy for the ~~next~~ following years, it was not the most significant policy. The most important turning point in the development of government policy was the 1801 Act of Union because it was this which, unlike the 1829 and 1914 Acts, was utterly different to anything which had come before, and it was this which ultimately came to define the period ~~to~~ which the 1914 Home Rule Bill is testament.



This response has a very secure understanding of the focus of the question and the quality of the analysis and the judgement reached is clear. It is a secure Level 5 response.

Paper Summary

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

Section A

- Candidates should ensure that they deal with both enquiries.
- Candidates should aim to draw out reasoned and developed inferences that go beyond comprehension of the sources.
- Candidates should move beyond stereotypical approaches to the nature, origin and purpose of the source. Comments about this should be specific to the provided sources rather than generic comments that might apply to any source.
- Contextual knowledge should be used to illuminate and discuss what is in the source, rather than provide an answer to the enquiry.

Sections B and C

- Candidates should not assume that every question will require a main factor/other factors approach.
- Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels.
- Candidates must be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, so that they can address questions with chronological precision.
- Candidates should aim to range across the breadth of the chronology in Section C questions. This entails not just the bookend dates but some range across the whole chronology within the parameters of the specification.

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>

