

Mark Scheme for January 2012

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Subject-specific Marking Instructions

**Distribution of marks for each level that reflects the Unit's AOs and corresponds to the UMS
2 answers: each maximum mark 50.**

	A01a	A01b
IA	21-24	24-26
IB	18-20	22-23
II	16-17	19-21
III	14-15	16-18
IV	12-13	13-15
V	9-11	11-12
VI	4-8	6-10
VII	0-3	0-5

Notes:

- (i) Allocate marks to the most appropriate level for each AO.
- (ii) If several marks are available in a box, work from the top mark down until the best fit has been found.
- (iii) Many answers will not fall at the same level for each AO.
- (iv) Analysis refers to developed explanations; evaluation refers to the argued weighing up/assessment of factors in relation to their significance in explaining an issue or in explaining linkages between different factors.

AOs	AO1a	AO1b
Total mark for each question = 50	Recall, select and deploy historical knowledge appropriately, and communicate knowledge and understanding of history in a clear and effective manner.	Demonstrate understanding of the past through explanation, analysis and arriving at substantiated judgements of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance within an historical context; - the relationships between key features and characteristics of the periods studied
Level IA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses a wide range of accurate, detailed and relevant evidence • Accurate and confident use of appropriate historical terminology • Answer is clearly structured and coherent; communicates accurately and legibly <p style="text-align: center;">21-24</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and accurate understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic • Clear and accurate understanding of the significance of issues in their historical context • Answer is consistently and relevantly analytical with developed and substantiated explanations, some of which may be unexpected • The argument evaluates a range of relevant factors and reaches clearly substantiated judgements about relative importance and/or links. <p style="text-align: center;">24-26</p>
Level IB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses accurate, detailed and relevant evidence • Accurate use of a range of appropriate historical terminology • Answer is clearly structured and mostly coherent; writes accurately and legibly <p style="text-align: center;">18-20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and accurate understanding of most key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic • Answer is mostly consistently and relevantly analytical with mostly developed and substantiated explanations • Clear understanding of the significance of issues in their historical context. • Substantiated judgements about relative importance of and/or links between factors will be made but quality of explanation in support may not be consistently high. <p style="text-align: center;">22-23</p>

AOs	AO1a	AO1b
Level II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses mostly accurate, detailed and relevant evidence which demonstrates a competent command of the topic • Generally accurate use of historical terminology • Answer is structured and mostly coherent; writing is legible and communication is generally clear <p style="text-align: center;">16-17</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly clear and accurate understanding of many key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic • Clear understanding of the significance of most relevant issues in their historical context • Much of the answer is relevantly analytical and substantiated with detailed evidence but there may be some description • The analysis of factors and/ or issues provides some judgements about relative importance and/or linkages. <p style="text-align: center;">19-21</p>
Level III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses accurate and relevant evidence which demonstrates some command of the topic but there may be some inaccuracy • Answer includes relevant historical terminology but this may not be extensive or always accurately used • Most of the answer is organised and structured; the answer is mostly legible and clearly communicated <p style="text-align: center;">14-15</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some/uneven understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and of concepts relevant to their historical context • Answers may be a mixture of analysis and explanation but also simple description of relevant material and narrative of relevant events OR answers may provide more consistent analysis but the quality will be uneven and its support often general or thin. • Answer considers a number of factors but with very little evaluation of importance or linkages between factors/issues • Points made about importance or about developments in the context of the period will often be little more than assertions and descriptions <p style="text-align: center;">16-18</p>
Level IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is deployment of relevant knowledge but level/accuracy of detail will vary; there may be some evidence that is tangential or irrelevant. • Some unclear and/or under-developed and/or disorganised sections; mostly satisfactory level of communication. <p style="text-align: center;">12-13</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and the topic is variable but in general is satisfactory. • Limited and patchy understanding of a few relevant issues in their historical context. • Answer may be largely descriptive/ narratives of events and links between this and analytical comments will typically be weak or unexplained OR answers will mix passages of descriptive material with occasional explained analysis. • Limited points made about importance/links or about developments in the context of the period will be little more than assertions and descriptions <p style="text-align: center;">13-15</p>

AOs	AO1a	AO1b
Level V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some relevant accurate historical knowledge deployed: this may be generalised and patchy. There may be inaccuracies and irrelevant material also • Some accurate use of relevant historical terminology but often inaccurate/ inappropriate use • Often unclear and disorganised sections; writing will often be clear if basic but there may be some illegibility and weak prose where the sense is not clear or obvious <p style="text-align: center;">9-11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General and sometimes inaccurate understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and of concepts relevant to the topic • General or weak understanding of the significance of most relevant issues in their historical context • Attempts at analysis will be weak or generalised, based on plausible but unsubstantiated points or points with very general or inappropriate substantiation OR there may be a relevant but patchy description of events/developments coupled with judgements that are no more than assertions • There will be some understanding of the question but answers may focus on the topic not address the focus of the question <p style="text-align: center;">11-12</p>
Level VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of relevant evidence will be limited; there will be much irrelevance and inaccuracy • Answer may have little organisation or structure; weak use of English and poor organisation <p style="text-align: center;">4-8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very little understanding of key concepts • Very limited understanding of the topic or of the question's requirements • Limited explanation will be very brief/ fragmentary • The answer will be characterised by generalised assertion and/or description/ narratives, often brief <p style="text-align: center;">6-10</p>
Level VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No understanding of the topic or of the question's requirements; little relevant and accurate knowledge • Very fragmentary and disorganised response; very poor use of English and some incoherence <p style="text-align: center;">0-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No understanding of key concepts or historical developments. • No valid explanations • Typically very brief and very descriptive answer <p style="text-align: center;">0-5</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	<p>At the higher levels candidates will need to address 'how successful' and not simply list methods and explain their success or failure. Candidates will need to understand why the French Revolution was a threat to an industrialising and urbanising society. Some may argue that Pitt was very successful, particularly once war with France broke out as he was able to appeal to patriotism. Others might argue that the repressive legislation of the 1790s was successful in preventing the spread of revolutionary ideas. In support of their argument candidates might point to his decision to put Radicals on trial in 1793, suspending Habeas Corpus, creating a new party of Order in 1794 when the Whigs split, the Treasonable Practices Act and the Seditious Meetings Act of 1795 which targeted radical methods, the regulation via taxes, of newspapers (which enabled freedom to be retained in theory) and formal bans on radical societies. Radicalism was driven underground by the policies and was then infiltrated by spies and by fostering and financing loyalist associations. This, plus King and Church mobs, did much to counter the French revolutionary threat. Pitt was also able to call on loyalist associations and propaganda, which were both used successfully. However, some might balance his success against the weakness of the radical movement within England and therefore argue that the challenge was never serious, but this might lead some to argue that Pitt was successful in exploiting it to fuel national loyalty. Pitt was able to exploit the fact that the revolutionary ideas were linked with France and therefore unpatriotic, a task that was much easier once war was underway. Some might also argue that Pitt was fortunate that the radical movement that might have embraced revolutionary ideas was divided over aims and methods, whilst the Whig party that supported some of the ideas was also weak.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.
2	<p>At the higher levels candidates should focus on 'how liberal' and not simply list measures that appear either liberal or illiberal. There is much debate about this, but historiography is not a requirement of AS, however candidates who can use the different interpretations to support their view should be credited, but examiners should be aware of answers that simply describe the views. If candidates argue in favour of the view they might consider issues such as the appointment of younger men, such as Peel, Huskisson and Canning. It is possible that much of the focus will be on the economic legislation passed in this period by Robinson and</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>Huskisson or on the work of Peel at the Home Office. These arguments could be balanced by the failure to grant Catholic Emancipation until the end of the period, and then under pressure, or introduce any measure of parliamentary reform. It might also be argued that they had the Test and Corporation Act forced on them. However, some might argue that the period does appear liberal, but this because of the repressive nature of the preceding period. But others might suggest that reform had already started before 1822, whilst others might argue that once economic stability had returned it was inevitable that reform would occur and Liverpool was simply waiting to ensure he had achieved order. This could lead many to argue that the period should be seen as one of continuity rather than change.</p>		
3	<p>Candidates will need to establish criteria for success and could use Peel's own-cost effective and carefully thought out reform schemes; economy and care with finance; stabilising measures in finance; recognising and controlling industrialisation and its worst effects and feeding a growing urban population. It is likely that many candidates will argue that the reforms were successful, but in the higher levels discrimination between areas may be expected before an overall conclusion is reached. Some candidates might also use the views of contemporaries: his ability to push the measures through, his concern for working class budgets and the acceptability of much of what he did. Some may argue that the Budgets were particularly successful, linking the lowering of duties and a cheapening of the manufacturing base. At the same time they may point to the successful introduction of Income Tax to deal with the deficit inherited from the Whigs. The combination of sound government finance, a boost for manufacturing and broadening of consumption meant that it could be argued he was very successful. Peel could also be credited with the improvement in the economy in 1845 and this allowed him to bring in further measures implementing free trade. However, the success can also be questioned; recovery occurring through a combination of factors, including the development of the railways. Some may argue that the Corn Laws, although controversial, were particularly successful as they made cheap food available to the ordinary people and therefore helped achieve social stability. It could be argued, by Peel's criteria, that Factory Reform was also successful as it preserved a free labour market, although this might</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>be balanced against the failure of educational aspects. Bank and Company Reform may also be seen as very successful as a stabilised gold standard in the Bank Charter Act was the key to sterling's nineteenth century supremacy and to fiscal orthodoxy well into the twentieth century and at the same time the Company Act and railways showed the need for, and difficulties of, regulating industrial capital. Candidates might balance the achievements in these areas against Ireland. In considering Ireland they might argue that he brought stability and prevented mass disorder, but this could be balanced against the problem of the famine.</p>		
4	<p>At the higher levels candidates will focus on 'how liberal' and not simply list elements that were or were not liberal. There is a wide range of material that candidates could use and it is not expected that all areas will be addressed, what matters is the quality of analysis. Candidates may include the Irish reforms of disestablishment, land and university, but evidence from the mainland will provide enough examples to argue for and against the liberal nature of the ministry. At the higher levels candidates may set the reforms against the criteria of 'liberal' and this may include issues such as peace, retrenchment or economy, reform of abuses, laissez faire and the minimal state. Candidates may discuss reforms such as education, the army, civil service, public health, licensing, trade unions and the secret ballot in light of the criteria. Most reforms exhibit a range of criteria, but not always liberal. For example, army reform could be seen as creating a more liberal army with less floggings, greater inducements to enlist and the idea of a military police force to maintain the Pax Britannica, but Cardwell's motives may have been simply efficiency and a better army whilst there was outrage at the attack on property involved in the abolition of the purchase of commission and the method of evading Parliament to get it through. A similar pattern can be seen with the Education Act which increased local taxation and failed to satisfy those who sought a secular education. There were liberal elements, with the maintenance of the voluntary sector. The Trade Union legislation also had the same balance between liberal and illiberal elements. However, it might be argued that Irish disestablishment, Civil Service reform and the Secret Ballot Act are examples of pure liberalism. Public Health also remained a question of liberal permissive, administrative structures. Against this some may argue that the Irish Land Act attacked property rights and a similar view might be taken of the Licensing Act.</p>	50	No set answer is expected but candidates will need to address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	<p>At the higher levels candidates will need to focus on the issue of ‘how far’ and not simply list the characteristics of Disraelian Conservatism. Candidates will need to address the importance of Empire if they wish to reach Level III even if they argue that it was not the most important feature. During his ministry of 1874-1880 candidates could argue that he did put a great deal of emphasis on Empire and make reference to South Africa, Egypt, India and Afghanistan. This could be challenged by Disraeli’s earlier stance which did not suggest that Empire was important as he had considered the Empire to be too costly. The centrality of Empire might be balanced against other factors. It might be argued that Disraeli’s conservatism was essentially a traditional view of one nation, supporting the traditional institutions of the state – Monarchy, Aristocracy and the Church of England. It might be argued that he wanted to fend off Liberal cosmopolitanism. Some might suggest that he was concerned with the rural areas and clearing the Church of Romish practices. His speeches at Crystal Palace and Manchester in 1872 emphasised traditional values. However, candidates could also challenge this view by discussing whether Tory Democracy was ever the leitmotiv and consider the importance of the alliance between workers and Tory aristocrats against their common middle class liberal enemies, using worker numbers to gain power for a government who then delivered on social reform. This might lead some to look back at Disraeli’s earlier career and link these ideas to his writings and the concept of two nations, which Disraeli wanted to abolish.</p>	50	No set answer is expected but candidates will need to address the focus of the question.
6	<p>At the higher levels answers should focus on the issue of ‘how successful’ and in order to do this it might be useful if criteria are established against which success can be judged. Candidates might judge his success against solving the Land problem, violence and unrest, upholding Liberal principles and achieving Home Rule. Violence was a problem in the period after 1880 with ricks burned, animals and houses attacked. The Kilmainham treaty was an attempt to resolve the problem, but this failed; there might also be mention of the Phoenix Park murders. Some might argue that attempts to end violence failed and the government was forced to introduce a Coercion Act. In dealing with the Land problem some might argue that it was more successful than the First Act because of the ‘3 Fs’ of fair rents, free sale of leases and fixed tenancies. However, violence continued as Parnell encouraged the Irish to continue to refuse to pay rents. It might also be</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	argued that land was no longer the major grievance and therefore the measure was too late to satisfy Ireland and that grievances were now political. It is possible that many will focus on the failure to pass Home Rule in 1886. Gladstone was unable to get support from the Commons in 1886.		
7	At the higher levels candidates should address the issue of 'how far' and not simply provide a list of reasons for Britain's involvement in the Balkans and Mediterranean. There are a variety of reasons that candidates could consider, but in order to achieve Level III they must consider the named factor even if they argue that it was not the most important factor. In support of the argument candidates might consider the importance of trade with India and the Far East and the need to prevent Russian warships from entering the Straits, as seen 1856-70 or when France threatened more control over Egypt towards the end of the period. There were also concerns about the growing influence of Russia in the area, but this might be convincingly linked to the issue of trade, although the challenge to the balance of power might also be considered. Candidates might point to concerns over Russia's threat to the Mediterranean through her invasion of the Danubian principalities and an attack on the Ottomans using the pretence of protecting Christian Holy Places. In order to support this argument candidates might point to 1875 and Russia's support for Bulgarian Christians. Some candidates might argue that support for the Ottoman Empire was the most important reason, but again this can be linked to using them as a balance against Russia. This can be supported by reference to support given by Disraeli regardless of her conduct.	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question set.
8	The question focuses on the view that after 1902 and the Anglo Japanese alliance British foreign policy changed from one of splendid isolation to full involvement in European affairs, which, although outside the dates in the question, would ultimately culminate in the decision to go to war in 1914. There are arguments that foreign policy did not change as Britain had always been involved in European affairs given her Empire and the Mediterranean Agreements of the 1880s and 1890s and issues with the USA. At the same time the Anglo Japanese agreement did not deal with affairs in Europe, but with imperial concerns in Asia where the fear of Russian growth remained. The treaty did not mark a watershed as it was	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>designed to deal with a specific imperial issue and protect India. On the other hand it could be argued that this was the first formal alliance that Britain had entered into for a long time. There is also likely to be discussion of the 1904 Entente Cordiale, some will argue that this also drew Britain further into European affairs, although this could be balanced by a consideration that all it did was resolve colonial problems in Africa and was simply an understanding rather than a military alliance. However, candidates might go on to argue that in the longer term it did draw England further into Europe as there were military talks with the French, particularly over the stationing of the navies and support for them over Morocco. At the same time Britain did try to maintain good relations with Germany and it was the Kaiser who appeared to push England to choose, taking the view that friendship with France meant enmity with Germany, which was not Britain's position. It should also be noted that throughout the period the main concern of Britain was to protect her Empire. There might also be discussion of the Entente with Russia in 1907 and whether that marked a significant change as Russia was seen as a major threat and potential enemy. However, this might be balanced against it resolving issues in the East and was not an alliance.</p>		
9	<p>Many candidates are likely to focus on the long-term problems in Anglo-German relations, but there must be some consideration of the balance of power if candidates want to reach Level III. Candidates might suggest that Britain could not allow German domination of the northern coast of France and Middle Europe as it would allow Germany to impose their vision of Mitteleuropa. The importance of the invasion of Belgium in the decision to go to war is likely to feature in many answers. It was the invasion that triggered the declaration, although some may argue it was the occasion not the cause and that there were other reasons that caused it. Some may argue that the invasion provided a divided Liberal government with the excuse and justification it needed to uphold the Treaty of 1839. There had already been resignations from the government and without the invasion it is unlikely that the government would have held together. War was seen by many as an illiberal act and therefore they needed the justification of the defence of a small nation to uphold the decision. However, answers may focus on the longer term problems of naval rivalry, the economic growth of Germany and imperial rivalry. Candidates might also consider the wish or need to support</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>France following the Entente; if Britain did not support her following the military discussions of the previous years then her moral worth would be questioned. There may also have been concern that Britain would be isolated if Germany should win and it was therefore in her interests to ensure that this did not happen. Some answers might suggest that domestic problems also encouraged Britain to declare war as a short and glorious war would detract from the problems of Ireland, industrial unrest and the suffragettes. It might also be mentioned that declaring war was popular and most expected that would be over by Christmas at the latest.</p>		
10	<p>At the higher levels candidates should address the issue of 'how far' and not simply provide a list of reasons for his fall. In order to reach Level III candidates must consider the named factor even if they argue that it was not the most important factor. In considering the Chanak Crisis candidates might argue that by taking Britain to the brink of another war he was seen as a warmonger at the very time Britain was recovering from the First World War. It was seen to be over an issue that scarcely concerned Britain and was highly unpopular with the public and the Conservative party. However, candidates might suggest there were other more important factors. Lloyd George was dependent upon Conservative willingness to back his leadership, given the electoral situation, and therefore any policy that antagonised them was potentially disastrous. His policies over Ireland, the economy, housing and education were all unpopular with either the Conservative party or the electorate and for many Conservatives he was becoming an electoral liability and this could be linked to the issue of Chanak. Policy on Ireland particularly annoyed the Conservative rank and file. Lloyd George often rode roughshod over Conservative sensibilities, especially over honours. He had failed to integrate the Coalition and was therefore powerless to ward off the Carlton Club rebellion once the backbenchers found a champion in Baldwin. It might also be suggested that they were willing to act following the success of an independent Conservative in the Newport by-election. The Conservatives felt Lloyd George had served his purpose and helped to win the 1918 election as the man who won the war, but that could not be used a second time.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question set.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11	<p>At the higher levels candidates should not simply list the reasons for the formation of the National Government, but should evaluate their relative importance and reach a balanced judgement. Many answers may focus on the immediate causes of the formation, Macdonald's attempted resignation as Labour PM and the persuasion from the King to stay on and lead a National government. In the longer term candidates are likely to discuss the impact of the Depression and rising unemployment and the challenges that presented for a Labour government which was expected to protect the interests of the working class. It resulted in divisions over cuts and, in particular, the demand for a cut in unemployment benefit. When considering the demand for cuts candidates might mention the May Committee report which was set up to consider the problem of the deficit and how to tackle it. There might also be mention of the banking problem, particularly in light of the collapse of many European banks. Some candidates might focus on the scale of the problem and argue that to face such a problem a national government was needed as it would restore confidence. There might be consideration of the role of Baldwin and Samuel in the formation as they promised to support Macdonald, however some might argue that the formation was Macdonald's attempt to remain in power.</p>		<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p>
12	<p>At the higher levels answers will need to focus on the question of 'how far' and not simply provide a list of reasons. In order to reach Level III candidates will need to consider the role of Churchill, even if they conclude that he was not the most important reason and offer an alternative. Some might argue that it was not due to Churchill as he was popular as a war time leader, but others might suggest that this was the problem. Churchill had refused to adopt the Beveridge Report, suggested that Atlee would bring in some form of secret police or Gestapo if Labour won, he also insisted in wearing a military uniform which also signalled his link with the past when many wanted a new start. There were other reasons for Conservative unpopularity which need consideration; these could include their association with the failed foreign policy of the 1930s that had led to war, their poor industrial relations record over issues such as the General strike and blame for the Depression and subsequent problems of the Depression, particularly unemployment. The war had also created a desire for change and Labour was seen as the best hope for this. They were associated with social reform and</p>	50	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>appeared to promise a new start and an improvement in the lives and welfare of the people. They appeared more willing to address the problems the war had revealed. Many were anxious for social reform and Labour had embraced the Beveridge report. There were also many 'first time' voters who turned to Labour and they had a large influence as there had not been an election since 1935, added to this many returning servicemen supported Labour.</p>		
13	<p>Candidates might choose to approach this by looking at either themes or their relationship with individual countries or the EEC. If they take the latter approach it is likely that they will focus on Britain's relationship with the USA and USSR and this might be linked to the issues of the Cold War. Some might argue that there was a significant change after the war because of Britain's financial position and point to the change seen in Greece. The development of a close relationship with the USA might be stressed, although some might argue that after Suez this did see a shift. The desire to remain a great power remained a constant and answers might mention Britain's place on the Security Council and the desire for an independent nuclear deterrent.</p>	50	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question. There are a large number of areas and issues that candidates might consider, but it is not expected that they will deal with all, what matters is the quality of the analysis.</p>
14	<p>At the higher levels candidates should not simply explain a list of reasons, but should evaluate their relative importance and reach a balanced judgement. There are a variety of reasons that candidates might consider and it is not expected that all will feature in an answer, what matters is the quality of analysis. Answers might consider Bevin's attempt to create a Third force in Europe, the important changes signified by the Council of Europe and Hague Congress 1948, Britain's involvement in the Western European Union, the failure to attend the Messina Conference and not signing the Treaty of Rome and the new direction under Eden. It is likely that answers will consider the view that Britain had to make a choice between USA and Europe and also between Empire and Europe. These reasons might all be used to explain why Britain's attitude was largely negative. However, decolonisation and the realisation that the EEC was economically successful helped to change perspectives as did US support. Some might argue it was less a change of attitude in Britain, as there had been application to join in 1963, but rather a change in French attitudes that resulted in Britain joining as it followed soon after the death of De Gaulle. Many in the Conservative governments of the</p>	50	<p>No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>1960s were opposed as was the Labour party. There were economic and political reasons compelling Britain to apply, particularly the strength of sterling. Britain was also prepared to keep its conditions to a minimum, mainly involving the CAP, and was now willing to accept the Treaty of Rome and the supranational principles behind it. The attempt to join in 1967 was rejected by De Gaulle, but Wilson countered by leaving the application open, ready to be taken up at the earliest opportunity, therefore De Gaulle's resignation was the opportunity. Agricultural concerns were a major issue as Britain would have to pay more into it, and would get less back, than other EEC countries. Heath's election was crucial as he was a pro-European; he played down the special relationship with the US in order to appeal to the EEC. There were problems over the world role of the pound sterling, but Heath's intervention and direct talks with the French President, Pompidou, were crucial as he believed he could trust Heath.</p>		
15	<p>Candidates at the higher levels will probably identify the aims of her foreign policy, she had strong ideological convictions and a forceful style, and use these as criteria against which to judge success or failure, rather than simply look at each event and assess it; however either approach is acceptable. It might be argued that her anti-communist views were very successful as she was in office as communism collapsed in Europe, but this was largely due to factors outside her influence. The consequence was the reunification of Germany, which she did not want. However, she was able to build up a working relationship with Gorbachev and initially use it to mediate between USSR and USA, but this was later undermined as the two powers reached an agreement at Reykjavik which would mean Europe would be exposed to the larger conventional forces of the USSR. Thatcher was able to limit the impact of this. This might be used as an example of occasions when Britain struggled to control US independence despite the special relationship between Thatcher and Reagan; other examples might include SDI and the invasion of Grenada. Thatcher did try to uphold British power and independence and this could be illustrated through reference to the Falklands War and negotiations with the EU. Thatcher was able to get back some of Britain's contribution to the EU budget and it might be argued that this helped Britain's standing in Europe, but this was at the expense of a good relationship with France and Germany and would cause problems in the future. Britain contributed to the</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	SEA as it was consistent with her belief in free market economics. However, this might be balanced by considering the nuclear dependence Britain had on the US and mention might be made of the presence of US weapons in Britain. British willingness to work with the US in support for Kuwait and the Gulf War might also be used to show that Britain was a major power.		
16	At the higher levels candidates will need to address the issue of 'how far' and not simply provide a list of reasons for their electoral dominance. There is a wide range of factors that might be considered and it is not expected that candidates will cover them, what matters is the quality of analysis. However, in order to reach Level III candidates must consider the named factor even if they argue that it was not the most important factor. Economic success certainly played a role in their dominance. Prosperity made Conservative disputes petty and made it harder for Labour to attack their policies. The Conservatives were fortunate that economic recovery was underway in the 1950s once Korea was over and this enabled them to dismantle the apparatus of austerity and gain the credit. The ability to reduce taxes and increase social expenditure gave the feeling of prosperity and many wanted to maintain this. This was also reflected in full employment, which helped to spread the gains more widely and affluence was more marked by the end of the 1950s. They were fortunate that the booms coincided with the times of elections, for example in 1959. Elections were fought on the economy and issues of taxation and on both Conservative policies appeared to be successful at the time of elections. However, these issues could be balanced against Labour divisions and weakness, the timing of elections which, fortunately for the Conservative party avoided moments of potential disaster (Suez and Profumo). Conservative leadership might be seen as a strength, at least until Alec Douglas Hume in 1963-4, particularly as Churchill's health problems were hidden from the public. Eden was popular pre-Suez and Macmillan was seen as modern, exploiting affluence. Conservative Party organisation and economic management, until 1960, was competent. The importance of economic factors could be shown through the loss in 1964 when economic uncertainty had returned.	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question set.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
17	<p>At the higher levels answers will need to consider 'how far' and reach a balanced judgement. There are many issues that candidates could consider and it is not expected that they will deal with them all, what matters is the quality of analysis. In terms of electoral results it could be argued that Wilson was more successful, winning in 1964, 1966 and 1974, whereas Callaghan lost in 1979. There might be a comparison between Callaghan's handling of the 1979 'Winter of Discontent' with Wilson's management of strikes, the need for an IMF loan and inflation. Some might compare their success in handling the problem of Trade Unions; Callaghan had a difficult time in office as unions would not agree to pay restraint and this might be compared with Castle's attempt to bring in 'In Place of Strife', which also angered union leaders and had to be withdrawn in the face of union threats not to support Labour. It might be argued that both leaders alienated moderates, Wilson in 1970 who saw many voters defect to Heath in the hope that action would be taken against union militancy and this could be compared with 1979 when Thatcher won. The issue of inflation might also provide an area of comparison, with both facing large rises, although Wilson's were more dramatic. There are other areas where the Wilson government did appear to be less successful and candidates might point to Wilson's failure to join the EEC or tackle immigration. However, it would be unfair to argue that Wilson's government witnessed only failure and there might be mention of some of the successes in the period 1967-79; this might include the success of devaluation and a rise in exports.</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.
18	<p>Answers may start by identifying the problems faced by the governments and this might include issues such as the divisions, the growth of terrorism, economic discrimination, the use of violence, the development of paramilitary groups and perceptions of the police and army. Although the topic starts in 1951 some answers might place the problems in context of earlier developments and this can be credited provided the main focus is on the period from 1951. Candidates might consider the problem of the division between Nationalists and Loyalists and the emergence of more extreme forms within the period which resorted to more violent approaches. The sizeable proportion of the population, about 1/3, who felt resentment against the government made the problems more difficult to resolve. Candidates might examine the importance of the events of 1968-9 in exacerbating the problems and they might also argue that the issues had largely been ignored</p>	50	No set answer is looked for but candidates will need to address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>until then and that this had made matters worse. There might be an examination of the issues of discrimination in policing, social and economic areas and the anti-Catholic nature of the Unionist majority that added to the difficulties and this might be linked to the problem of a Unionist dominated government. Answers are likely to consider the role of the IRA and the emergence of the Provisional IRA following the split in 1969. Attitudes towards the British army among many Catholics did not make the situation any easier. Policies such as internment may also have exacerbated the problem and this was added to by events such as Bloody Sunday. There might be an exploration as to why the Sunningdale Agreement and power sharing failed and this might include the change in government and a lack of decisive leadership. There might also be some consideration of international support for terrorism and reference made to the hunger strikes of the 1980s. Some candidates might also examine the problem of the relationship between Britain and the Irish government, particularly when Fianna Fail was in power, particularly during the Falklands crisis. Candidates might also make reference to the political success of Sinn Fein, the divisions within the Unionist movement and the limited support among both communities for a lasting peace.</p>		

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