

Examiners' Report
June 2012

GCE History 6HI01 C

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications come from Pearson, the world's leading learning company. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk for our BTEC qualifications.

Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.

If you have any subject specific questions about this specification that require the help of a subject specialist, you can speak directly to the subject team at Pearson.

Their contact details can be found on this link: www.edexcel.com/teachingservices.

You can also use our online Ask the Expert service at www.edexcel.com/ask. You will need an Edexcel username and password to access this service. See the ResultsPlus section below on how to get these details if you don't have them already.



Get more from your exam results

...and now your mock results too!

ResultsPlus is Edexcel's free online service giving instant and detailed analysis of your students' exam and mock performance, helping you to help them more effectively.

- See your students' scores for every exam question
- Spot topics, skills and types of question where they need to improve their learning
- Understand how your students' performance compares with Edexcel national averages
- Track progress against target grades and focus revision more effectively with NEW Mock Analysis

For more information on ResultsPlus, or to log in, visit www.edexcel.com/resultsplus. To set up your ResultsPlus account, call us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk.

June 2012

Publications Code US032395

All the material in this publication is copyright
© Pearson Education Ltd 2012

Introduction

General comments

Examiners reported that many candidates were comfortable with the essential requirements of the examination. They were able to structure their work effectively, provide a range of relevant and accurate material to support the points they were making, and maintain a sustained focus on the question set. At the highest levels of attainment were those who displayed the ability to analyse a range of factors in detail and present a convincing answer overall.

However, there were some candidates who did not do themselves justice overall. A number failed to respond to the specific demands of the questions in front of them. These often focused their answers on material with which they felt comfortable rather than targeting the specifics of the question set. Centres are advised to ensure that students are ready to use, and to adapt, the material they have learnt. Most centres use previous questions for revision and preparation for the examination, but they might warn students that their paper will consist entirely of previously unseen questions, and that they should be prepared for this uncertainty.

Many students became trapped within Level 3 or low Level 4 because of a lack of accurate and relevant exemplification. Most are able to develop some argument in an answer, but assertions must be supported with sufficient evidence to make these points stand up. In addition, they should explain how these points relate to the question, whether in supporting or challenging the premise of the question.

Many very good answers reached high Level 4, but were unable to access Level 5. It is important to note that otherwise strong answers sometimes stayed in Level 4 for one of two reasons. Firstly, the support material offered, while accurate and broadly relevant, was lacking balance in places, with uneven evidence in parts of the answer. A more widespread concern was that some able candidates were unfamiliar with, or unable to use, analytical concepts and terminology used by historians. While most are able to investigate economic and political factors, many were unsure of the precise meaning of, for example, 'social conditions' in A and B, and even 'foreign policy' in E and F.

The comments on spelling, punctuation and grammar made in previous reports remain relevant and valid. The literacy curriculum notes that, in a formal setting such as a public examination, appropriate language must be used, and should be free of abbreviations and colloquialisms. It also states that, if a candidate is to communicate effectively, what is written down must be legible. On several occasions this summer examiners could not decipher what might have been key words or phrases, and this inevitably influenced the final mark awarded.

Option C

General Comments

Once again Option C candidates, and their centres, are to be congratulated for the level of commitment to this area of study. With few GCE targeted resources available, the dedication of teaching staff to finding and producing suitable teaching material is clear and this is reflected in the interesting and often enthusiastic responses of many of the candidates. Indeed, new examiners commented on the refreshing nature of the responses in comparison to more traditional GCE areas of study. In particular, candidates are using more specific examples when discussing the broad themes underpinning both imperial expansion and decolonisation. Geographical awareness is also becoming more secure and there is less of a tendency to refer to imperial expansion and decline as an all-encompassing experience.

However, examiners did also comment on a tendency for some candidates to learn a 'stock' multi-factor response to certain topics which is then apparently rearranged to 'best fit' the

question asked. At the very most this is likely to gain a Level 4 mark and if not well focused on the question can result in much lower marks. As suggested in previous reports it is vital that candidates answer the specific question asked. This lack of focus combined with insecure supporting material means that many good candidates are producing high Level 4 rather than Level 5 answers. Explaining in a list-like fashion a variety of factors or counter-arguments and then trying to weigh up the answer in a conclusion does not create the direct discussion and evaluation required for a response to be placed in Level 5. Many candidates begin paragraphs on each separate factor by stating ‘... is also the most important reason because...’ or think that they have evaluated a factor by asserting that it is more important than another. In order to reach a judgement extent needs to be established rather than stated.

There is also some concern that a lack of conceptual understanding is preventing candidates from being able to be awarded marks at Level 5. The lack of focus and list-like answers mentioned above often seem to be as a result of candidates not being able to deal with generally accepted historical terminology such as ‘popular support’, to discuss causation in terms of long-term and short-term reasons or to identify the fundamental consequences of events.

Although candidates study two of the seven topics on the Option paper, the paper refers to all of the 14 questions and the Option is one of five Options so it is advised that centres look at Principal Examiners’ Reports, question papers and mark schemes for the whole Unit when considering preparation for future teaching and learning.

C1 – The Origins of the British Empire, c1680–1763

Over 230 candidates were entered for this Topic, of whom the overwhelming majority were well prepared and knowledgeable. Candidates have significantly improved their knowledge of events and developments allowing them to support adequately discussion of the more abstract causes of imperial expansion. However, there is a significant minority of candidates who waste valuable time by describing earlier colonial development at the beginning of the 17th century which is usually irrelevant to the question being asked. The best candidates are able to chart the rise of the early Empire from the period of the Glorious Revolution through to the significance of the victory in the Seven Years' War.

Question 1

Most candidates were aware of the concept of mercantilism and were able to discuss the influence of mercantilist policies in relation to other factors which helped to drive the growth of empire. The best answers were able to suggest that the tendrils of mercantilist thinking and practice were intertwined with the growth of trade, the development of overseas settlement and the growing need to provide armed protection for such developments. However, weaker candidates often differentiated themselves by describing mercantilism as a 'learned' factor and then several paragraphs later introducing mercantilist features e.g. Navigation Acts as a completely different and unrelated 'driving force'.

(This page is for your first answer.) In 1689 Britain's colonial possessions were negligible, but by 1763 the British empire was the foremost European power and commanded a global empire far superior to that of any other nation. This change can be explained in terms of the successes in war which added new territories to the empire, the development of joint stock trading companies which underpinned economic growth, and the trans-Atlantic slave trade. However, the role of government in co-ordinating these processes was essential, and of particular importance was the mercantilist economic framework.

Mercantilism was essentially a policy of economic confrontation with Britain's territorial enemies, principally the Bourbon powers - Spain and France - in the Americas, and with the Dutch in the East Indies. According to the mercantilist economic model, there was a finite quantity of trade to be exploited: whichever nation controlled the most trade would prosper the most, at the expense of the others. Thus,

(This page is for your first answer.) The denial of trade to Britain's enemies would necessarily benefit her maritime trading-complex, and would therefore ensure that her economy profited more than that of her enemies. Such protection was accomplished in three distinct ways: through the Navigation Acts (1650, '51, '60, '63, '96), which ensured that all maritime trade within the 'commercial empire' was done by British ships, and passed through British ports (so that Excise taxes could be levied); secondly, the Navigation Acts themselves were enforced by the Royal Navy, the maintenance of which was a crucial part of government policy throughout the 18th century (the naval upkeep rarely fell below £1.1m per annum); finally, the granting of Royal charters to trading companies ensured monopolies would develop in specific geographical areas - for example, in India - or for specific markets. All of these were aspects of the British government's mercantilist economic policy.

How did these directly lead to the expansion of the empire? Firstly, the economic strength derived from the protection of maritime trade allowed for the development of the fiscal-military complex, which enabled Britain to finance the lengthy wars against France and Spain. Aggregate British shipping tonnage increased from 340,000 tonnes in 1686 to 422,000 in 1750, and to 608,000 in 1790; this corresponded with a rise in aggregate revenue from £3,700m in 1693 to 20,700 in 1704, and to £7,000 in 1790. Economic

(This page is for your first answer.) growth was therefore dependent upon the protection of maritime trade. Finally, the development of overseas factories by the chartered companies - such as that established at Ghara in 1674 by the East India Company

territories - allowed for the gradual annexation of territory.

However, economic prosperity was also derived from a burgeoning commodity market, which was derived from the production of sugar in the West Indies. This itself was dependent upon the trans-Atlantic slave trade. Negro labour was imported to the Americas because of the strenuous physical demands on the plantations: an estimated 3,411,500 were transported between 1684 and 1775. Sugar islands such as Barbados - where there were 62,000 Negro slaves in 1766 - produced and exported the staple product of the commodity market in Britain. Prior to industrialization in the second half of the 18th century, it was this which led to the growth of the domestic British economy. Furthermore, the slavery-derived 'trade triangle' also opened up markets for British goods in Africa and the North American colonies, which also generated considerable wealth. Finally, because the southern American colonies - Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia - produced cash crops of cotton and rice which Britain came to rely on, the imperial endeavour came to rest on defending these colonies against France and Spain, and therefore securing more territory. This happened because of slavery.

(This page is for your first answer.) In addition, the successful performance of the fiscal-military state - though to an extent derived from mercantilist policies - was also based on the financial revolution of the 1690s, in particular the establishment of the Bank of England and the National Debt in 1694: this allowed the Earl of Clatham to outspend the French in the seven Years War, for example, so that at the Peace of Paris in 1763 Britain

acquired Senegal, Quebec, the trans-Appalachian lands and the 'Ceded' Islands of the West Indies. Armed conflict was the medium by which Britain's financial, administrative, commercial and naval advantages could be brought to bear with maximum results.

It is therefore clear that the government's mercantilist policies were extremely important in driving the expansion of the British Empire in the 18th century: the myriad factors which gave Britain an advantage were integrated into an overarching imperial system, predicated upon the denial of trade to foreign opponents. Without the Navigation Acts, the Royal Navy and the chartered trading companies, the British economy would not have grown in the way it did, so as to defeat Bourbon and Dutch competition.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is a Level 5 answer. It is directly focused on the question asked with an explicit understanding of the key issues. The supporting material is well selected and accurate. The response defines and explains the given factor in relation to other influences on imperial expansion such as the development of the 'Triangular Trade'. The conclusion shows the inter-relationship between mercantilist policies and other influences of growth of empire.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Make sure the opening sentence of each paragraph creates a direct discussion of the question posed.

Question 2

This was the less popular of the two questions. Those who did answer it often made a very good attempt to define settler colonies in relation to plantation or trading colonies and were able to relate their answer to the specific geographical areas of North America and the West Indies. Some very good answers were able to discuss the differing motivations for expansion in the Caribbean as opposed to North America with specific references to events during the time period under discussion. A few candidates confused the West Indies with India but in general most spotted the geographic limitation required.

(This page is for your first answer.)

~~Many~~ ~~this~~ ~~essay~~
There are many factors for the expansion of the British Empire in the West Indies and North America due to settler colonies. In ~~this~~ we will discuss these reasons and conclude the main factor for expansion.

Factors are English traders that have been posted in an area and trade with the locals.

The East India Trading company set up factors in India and the West Indies. This established them in the continent and they were able to monopolize on trade. Factors are just a way of getting men into the country to establish themselves. After the factors were posted, the expansion didn't stop there. The East India company, ~~it~~ in 1700 were given privileges by Charles II to create their own army.

(This page is for your first answer.)

This then enabled them to try and expand across the country and into other areas. From the West Indies and India, The East India trading company tried to expand into the mogul Empire. However this was difficult due to Dutch dominance and Mogul Emperors favouring the Dutch. This ~~is~~ to get

Trading rights in the Mogul Empire the trading company needed to be granted a firmum. The English and Dutch had minor battles over this and ~~the~~ when the Moguls saw the English victorious; ^{they} began to favour the ~~the~~ East India trading company. This enabled them to have profitable trade in the region and due to the factors and settlers that had been set up, this expanded the British Empire.

Slavery is a big factor to the expansion of British Empire. Settlers and colonies were founded on the East coast of North America. Like the East India Trading company, this established them as a dominant power in the area and were therefore able to control trade coming in and out of the continent. There were two main companies that ~~were~~ traded slaves throughout 1680-1763; these were the Royal

(This page is for your first answer.) African Company and the South Sea Company. The South Sea company was founded after the war of Spanish succession in the hope they could form an agreement with Spain ~~and~~ (who were ~~to~~ had monopoly rights on south America). However this didn't happen so they traded with both south and North America. Even though the British had colonies in North America trade wasn't as profitable as hoped ~~was~~ However, due to the colonies in North America ~~the~~ British ideas of expansion were clear.

The treaty of Utrecht 1713 ~~was~~ ended the conflict of the Spanish succession. Although it also ~~was~~ had consequences on the South sea trading company. They were only about to send one ship a year from Africa with slaves, to the Americas. This meant the settler colonies didn't make much profit from this company.

but helped them from losing territories.

The settler colonies in the west Indies and North America had ^{not necessarily} helped British Expansion during the seven years war. This war started with the prussian invasion of Saxony and saw the greatest navy (Britain) unite with the greatest land army (Prussia). The war was fought against the French, and Spanish. However the settler colonies

(This page is for your first answer.) helped Britain keep territories as this war was fought all over the world. Firstly ~~the~~ in the west Indies, this was fought under the guise of the carnic wars. This saw Britain and the settler colonies in the west Indies unite to prevent the French from taking territory. In the west Indies Britain's naval dominance began to show as they defeated the French. Britain's naval dominance was powerful due to the British governments two power standard. This meant that Britain's navy should always be twice as strong as her nearest rivals. Although the British couldn't have won the carnic wars without the help of the settlers in the west Indies and India.

In North America the settler colonies also helped to fight off the French. Colonial militias ~~also~~ joined either the French or the British in the wars in North America. However some militias joined the French due to the fact they wanted to break away from British control. Although due to the help of the colonies that joined the British they were able to fight off the French and

(This page is for your first answer.) not only destroy their navy but also ruin the economically.

To conclude I believe settler colonies in the west Indies and ~~the~~ North America helped British expansion although I don't think it was the main reason for it. I believe the trade in the areas helped to expand the British Empire more so than settlers. Although they were the main reason for helping Britain to keep control of her Empire because in North America and the west Indies, they helped Britain to fight off the French to keep control of her Empire.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This is a Level 3 response. It attempts to analyse and has some focus on the question with an understanding of some of the issues. The supporting material is weak and in particular there is a section of material at the beginning of the response which is irrelevant due to the lack of focus on the geographic area specified in the question.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

In order to focus firmly on the question set always try to define and explain the significance of the given factor at the start of the essay. In this case the first developed paragraph refers to trade in a geographical area that is irrelevant to the question.

C2 – Relations with the American Colonies and the War of Independence, c1740–89

Over 500 candidates were entered for this Topic with the vast majority answering Question 4. As usual the candidates were well prepared for an area of study which is both complicated and event dominated.

Question 3

Although the less popular question, those who did choose to answer it should be commended on their ability to show the complexity and changing nature of the relationship between Britain and the American colonies in the build-up to the conflict. Weaker candidates either described the pattern of events over time or explained the need for protection in isolation. However, there were some very good answers which were able to show the inter-relationship between the need for protection, both physical and economic, and other influences.

(This page is for your first answer.) Need for Protection - French Threats

PLAN: Mercantilism

Not United OS Colonies - Albany Congress

Salutary Neglect

Between the years 1740-1763 there were many significant influences on the relationship between the Colonies. An important factor was the need for protection from the British. As the colonies were only just ~~beginning~~^{being} established they were very exposed. However there were other significant influences such as the system of mercantilism and the colonies failure to unite.

The Colonist's need for protection from the British is a significant factor which influenced a strong relationship. During the period of 1740-1763 the Colonists occupied much of the east side of ~~the~~ (what is now known as the USA). However

(This page is for your first answer.) the French also had land in America slightly further west and the Spanish had some land to the South. This made the American Colonists vulnerable to attack from the French and Spanish who

were trying to expand their empires at the time. As the colonists had only recently been established in America they did not have a way of protecting themselves if the French or Spanish did attack. This ~~meant~~^{meant} that the colonists needed a strong relationship with Britain to ensure adequate protection. This is particularly prominent during the Seven Years war that began in 1756. At this point relationships were pretty strong as the ~~Americans~~^{Colonists} relied heavily on the British Army to support them. However in 1763, relationships started to deteriorate once the French threat had been removed from America by the British. Therefore this shows that between 1740 and 1763 the colonists need for protection had a significant influence over the relationship as the relationship was strong when the colonists needed protection but started to weaken once they no longer needed protection.

Another strong influence over relationships between the Colonies and Britain was the system of mercantilism. This system meant that Britain would restrict the colonists global trade but in return the colonists would have a ready made market to sell their products to - the British. For most of 1740-1763 the Mercantilist

(This page is for your first answer.) System worked well. Merchants were happy with the system as they were pretty much guaranteed a market to sell their goods to and farmers were happy as they would receive a subsidy from Britain to grow certain crops. Britain was also happy as they could sell their manufactured goods back to the colonists and could sell colonists products round the world for a higher profit. However towards the latter end of this period

An increasing feeling of resentment towards Mercantilism led to relations beginning to deteriorate. Many colonists wanted to buy goods that were restricted by the British, as well as selling goods to places other than Britain. As Britain would not allow this relationship between the colonies + Britain became strained. Therefore it is clear that the feelings towards Mercantilism had a strong influence over the relationship.

Another strong influence ~~was~~ ^{over} the relationship was Britain's policy of Salutary Neglect. This policy basically meant that Britain would in the main allow the colonists to run their own affairs. This meant that many colonists had a feeling of autonomy and freedom to do as they wished. The American colonists were the only part of the British empire to experience such autonomy. As such the relationship between the colonists and the British were strong as the colonists were happy to be left by themselves.

(This page is for your first answer.) but still felt fond of their British heritage. However in 1763 after the British almost lost the American colonies to the French they took a more imperialist approach to the colonies and started making policy for the colonists such as the Proclamation line 1763. This led to a deterioration in relationships as the Americans didn't feel the British had the right to interfere with colonial affairs. As such British policy had a significant influence over the relationship.

Another ~~reason~~ significant influence of the relationship between Britain + the colonies was the colonies failure to unite. None of the 13 colonies

were particularly united with each other. There was lots of disagreements over land such as the arguments between Virginia + Maryland and there were disagreements over Religion. This helped to strengthen the colonies relationship with Britain as this was the only thing to look after or unite the Colonies. As well as this when the Colonies tried to unite at the Albany Congress this failed and Benjamin Franklin's plan to unite was rejected. This helped to influence the relationship as it showed the Colonies they could only rely on Britain for support.

Overall, to a large extent the need for Protection from the British was one of the most significant influences over relationships between the Colonies and Britain

(This page is for your first answer.) as the removal of any threat to the colonists had to ~~be~~ a large deterioration in relationships. Therefore it is ~~clear~~ obvious this factor had significant influence on the relationship. However there are other significant factors such as Britain's Policy of Salutary neglect.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This is a solid Level 4 response. It is well focused on the question and clearly understands the key issues influencing the relationship between Britain and the American colonies in the years 1740-1763. The response is a series of well developed paragraphs which explain the role of the given factor and several other factors. The conclusion states that the need for protection was significant but does not attempt to evaluate the extent of influence.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

The opening statements of each of these paragraphs makes a statement about the relationship between Britain and her American colonies creating a list of developed factors. A Level 5 response would have given some indication of the relative significance of each factor in comparison to the factor stated in the question with an evaluation or judgement being given in the conclusion e.g. Although protection was an important influence it was in fact the British attitudes towards the colonies that had the most influence...

Question 4

This was generally well answered and it was a pleasure to see an increased use of specific examples of events to support general statements. It is clear that centres are helping candidates select specific events to highlight the themes and factors affecting the course of the war. However, the thorny problem of chronological security still remains and it is vital that responses indicate when events happen in relation to each other. Most candidates were able to access high Level 3 and above and differentiation usually came through the security/depth of discussion concerning the ability of the American military leadership; many candidates just wanted to explain the military failures of the British and/or foreign intervention. There were some very good answers which were able to distinguish the ability of the American leadership at the start of the conflict in relation to their growing effectiveness as the conflict continued. At Level 5 evaluation of different factors was clearly evident.

Plan -
Intro - yes quite for - General Greene employing
Militia / Guerrilla warfare + Washington. However other factors:
- incompetence of British leadership + Foreign intervention.
P.1 - General Greene - military - ranks for command etc.
P.2 - Washington - victory at Yorktown - all his troops in the same place.
- not all military leadership was good e.g. General Gates.
P.3 - ~~other~~ other factors - incompetence of British at Saratoga.
P.4 - Foreign intervention

4) I think that the victory of the American Colonists in the war of independence was some way due to their ability of military leadership. For example militia tactics employed by General Greene and the role of Washington. However, I think other factors played a significant role for example incompetent British leadership and foreign intervention.

Firstly, I feel American leadership from General Greene helped the American victory. Greene took over from Gates

(This page is for your first answer.) ... and was significant as he employed Guerrilla warfare. Although Greene never won a decisive battle his hit and run tactics were very suitable for the American strategy. Greene knew that all he needed to

do for America to stay within the war of independence was to keep troops on the move and whereas the British needed to wipe out the entire forces of the Continental army. Using his militia tactics Greene would cause damage to small numbers of Cornwallis' (British leader) troops and then remain on the move. This was very effective in keeping the pressure on the British army. It was important as he learned from previous mistakes (Cowan 1780) and realised it was a way to win the war.

Another example of good ability in American leadership during the war was Washington. Although Washington has become an American national hero and ~~the~~ his losses in some battles may make this view of him ~~an over-rated~~ may make him an over-rated military genius, I do believe that Washington was successful at winning at important moments. (decisive points within the campaign.) An example of this was at arguably the most important American victory, the battle of Yorktown in 1781. The battle was important as it resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis and effectively the removal of British troops in America. For the battle to be successful Washington demonstrated good military leadership in combining all of the forces of the Continental army (scattered throughout America) to one place which helped defeat the British

(This page is for your first answer.) Forces with the help of foreign intervention.

Although I think the role of ~~ability~~ good American leadership (Washington in many campaigns including Yorktown and Greene's hit and run tactics) I think it is untrue to say all American leadership was of high quality throughout the war. One example of poor leadership is General Gates at the battle of Cowan in 1780 where he marched his troops towards the British forces. (if they had kept fighting like this

they would've lost the war however Gates was replaced by Greene after the battle. I also think other factors helped the American victory: poor British leadership was one reason the American's won the campaign. There are many examples of this including many mistakes from General Howe in hesitating to destroy Washington's forces. ~~After~~ Howe failed to destroy the forces of Washington after the victory at Long Island in 1776 and again after the capture of Philadelphia in the winter of 1777 (instead he took comfort in Philadelphia.) poor British leadership from Howe shows how the Americans ~~could~~ were enabled to stay alive - the only thing needed to stay in the war. Another example of bad leadership is the defeat at Saratoga in 1777. This victory was important for the American's in the campaign as it was their first major victory and kept them in the war. (also encouraged foreign intervention) The poor leadership was Burgoyne underestimating his enemy and Clinton and Howe not coming to help out (combine forces) which may have avoided the war changing victory for the Americans.

(This page is for your first answer.)

Another factor for the loss was foreign intervention. The French became involved in the war in 1778, after seeing a weakness in Britain at Saratoga they wanted revenge for the Seven years war. The Spanish also joined in 1779, as ally's to the French and wanting to regain lost land. I believe foreign intervention was important in the American victory for a number of reasons: It made the war of independence a world war for Britain (focus not just on America), they provided weapons and finance for the Americans and the moral superiority helped the important American victory at Yorktown in 1781. All these reasons make foreign intervention an important factor.

In conclusion the ability of American leadership was important

~~is~~ is the victory of the American colonists. However it can not be seen as the primary reason and the other factors can not be ignored. The tactics of Greene were vital in keeping the Americans on the move however if British leadership had been stronger at an earlier date (Howe in ~~1776~~ 1776 and 1777) they may not of still had an army. Also Washington played a significant role but even with good leadership at Yorktown may not of won without the French naval help. Therefore it played a role but all the factors need to be in combination. ~~from a primary (not just a)~~



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

In this Level 5 answer there is a direct discussion of the focus of the question with each paragraph opening contributing to the argument being put forward. The conclusion actively weighs up the given factor in relation to the other factors discussed.

C3 – The Slave Trade, Slavery and the Anti-Slavery Campaigns, c1760–1833

This was the most popular Topic with over 600 candidates entered. Question 5 was the most popular but Question 6 had a large number of responses as well. Responses for Topic C3 range from very simple statements to complex evaluation and are further differentiated by accurate and secure knowledge. Candidates increasingly show greater knowledge of the events surrounding slavery and the anti-slavery campaigns but are often confused as to chronology and need to be aware of the difference between influences which were obvious at the time and later historical debate. This is particularly so when discussing economic factors.

Question 5

Although there were well focused responses, in general many responses were disappointing leading to high Level 3 and low Level 4 marks. Many answers just described or explained all the different factors surrounding the abolition of slavery with a focus on why the campaigns succeeded. In particular, many responses failed to focus on the key terms of 'popular support' and 'so strong' referring to support in general. The concept of 'popular' support being that of mass participation was missing from many of the answers and there was little of the hoped for discussion of the anti-slavery campaigns being supported by ordinary people. However, there were some excellent answers which looked at the influences of religion, the Enlightenment, mass campaign techniques, women and the role of the individual while acknowledging that there was a hiatus in support in the years directly after 1807.

(This page is for your first answer.) Popular support for Abolition 1790-1833

Plan

Clarkson - campaigns enlightenment, organised revival

Eyraud

Long 1781

Revolts

Increased literacy, communications

women

Essay:

The strength of public support for abolition and emancipation was due to a number of factors, some stretching back into the early 18th century. Tireless campaigning by committed abolitionists also played an important role.

In examining the causes of public opposition to slavery we must first look to the enlightenment period of the early 18th century. This was a time of radical change in values and opinions, ~~it~~ with men such as those

(This page is for your first answer.) seeking to explain the world without God and economists such as Adam Smith promoting free trade through his book 'The Wealth of Nations'. Against this backdrop peoples' attitudes towards slavery began to change, ideas of white supremacy led by ~~the~~ the Church of England slowly faded. Linking to this is the evangelical revival, also of the early to mid-18th century, where more and more worshippers broke free from the Church of England. With a stronger moral compass, groups such as Methodists, Baptists and especially Quakers turned decisively against slavery. whilst it is true to say that at first these factors only reached a minority of the public, they set a solid foundation for abolition and the ever growing evangelical community provided a network of campaigners, some taking leading roles such as John Wesley.

It was probably the massive public campaigns that really turned public opinion against slavery en masse. With the founding of the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in 1787 came a host of individuals who were set on persuading the public. The stand-out figure

(This page is for your first answer.) here is Thomas Clarkson who covered over 30,000 miles touring the country in the run up to 1807 and Abolition. He gave passionate speeches on the ~~same~~ subject of

'abolition, ~~is~~ using artefacts from Africa to demonstrate that Africans were not savages. He also presented evidence he had ~~g~~ gained from his research in cities such as Liverpool to show how barbaric the Slave Trade and especially the Middle Passage was. Clarkson is particularly noteworthy because he was an important part of both the campaigns for Abolition of the Slave Trade and then emancipation, ~~the~~ whereas people such as Wilberforce played a smaller role in the latter.

Other campaigners that had a role in forming the public opinion were the freed Africans, such as Equiano and Mary Prince. These people could give painful first hand ~~account~~ accounts and both wrote and published autobiographies, ~~as~~ with Equiano's 'An Interesting Narrative' going on to be incredibly successful. This hints at another factor that made public opinion so strong: the fact that literacy was spreading among even the lower classes by the early-19th century, meaning that more people

(This page is for your first answer.) could read the propaganda and literature produced by the abolitionists.

There are certain events that happened in the run up to Abolition and emancipation that created strong reactions among the public. Firstly, the Somerset case of 1772 in which Granville Sharp fought for the freedom of a slave in Britain. Following this, the Zong case of

1781 showcased the violence and ~~and~~ brutality of the Middle Passage, even though it was merely treated as a case of insurance fraud.

The slave revolts should also be noted as having effected public opinion. While some have argued that the revolts actually made the public view slaves as savage and dangerous, I believe that the brutality of the rebellions in, for example the Jamaica revolt of 1831 when 200 slaves were executed, the last being the ~~is~~ originator Sam Sharpe, actually served to sicken and disgust the British people, turning them against slavery. Further revolts happened in 1791 (St Domingue), 1816 (Barbados) and 1823 (Demerara), all of which demonstrated to the vast majority of the British public that the slaves were desperate for freedom and that the system was significantly

(This page is for your first answer.) planned. The historian James Walvin offers support on this, saying that the "blood-letting" in the rebellions swung public opinion "decisively" against slavery itself.

Perhaps one reason why there was so much support for abolition was that it was a campaign accessible to so many different people, from all classes. Clarkson's essay of 1785 set up the idea of abolition as a literary campaign so it was not seen as ~~so~~ so radical, meaning more of the middle and upper classes joined. The working classes

could also play their part, with effective sugar boycotts from 1824 onwards. Indeed, more people put their names to abolition ~~as~~ petitions than ever for electoral reform, one being signed by half of Manchester, this showing that it was a far broader campaign. Women too provided a strong base of support for the campaign, one reason perhaps being that they, along with non-conformists, felt they could in part identify with the slaves because they were often oppressed in Britain at this time. The abolition campaign was an opportunity for women such as Elizabeth Heyrick with her 1824 pamphlet on

(This page is for your first answer.) immediate abolition to play a larger part in society, ^{an opportunity} ~~which~~ which many gladly took.

In conclusion, I believe that the strength of public support for abolition can be traced back to the enlightenment period which dramatically changed people's values. However, ~~it~~ it was predominantly the tireless public campaigns of abolitionists that really grabbed public opinion.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

In this Level 5 answer there is a clear focus on the reasons for public support and mass campaigning with an element of why it was so strong. Although the supporting material could be more secure in chronology at times the conceptual focus is clear.

Question 6

Once again, although there were well focused responses, many of the candidates failed to engage with the concept of the 'fear' of slave revolt and its consequence. Examiners commented that many candidates produced what appeared to be 'stock' responses with reference to the abolition of either 1807 or 1833 and were unable to cope with the 'fear of slave revolt' as the given factor or both Acts. In particular, the lack of chronological security was apparent in the response to this question. Candidates often confused 1807 and 1833, referred to Tacky's Revolt as being immediate to the 1807 Act and some suggested that slave revolt might take place in Britain itself. However, there were some excellent answers which were able to relate the 'fear of revolt' to the situation in both 1807 and 1833, with reference to events in revolutionary France and the Jamaica revolt, and discuss other contributory factors.

(This page is for your first answer.) How far do you agree that fear of slave revolts was the main reason for the abolition acts of both 1807 and 1833.

Plan

Disagree

Slave revolts - Tacky's revolt

Jamaican revolt - Strong support

Work of Campaigners - Clarkson

Wilberforce

Equiano

} Humanitarian

Economics - Slave trade may not be worth it.

Clarkson, Boxer

Politics - Whig govt

Replacement of ~~George~~ Pitt by Grenville.
1802.

(This page is for your first answer.)

I do not agree with the claim in the question. Instead I feel that the humanitarian concern of the public for the slaves caused the government to act. Slavery

rebellions played a part, but it was a minor one next to campaigners and the public's role as a whole.

Slave rebellions occurred for a number of reasons. Tacky's revolt for example in 1800 was caused by slave conditions. Rebellions like this heightened public awareness of the plight of the slaves but I do not feel that this caused ~~great~~ the government to fear slave rebellions. The government would ~~also~~ simply implement martial law to crush the rebels, it was the planters who feared rebellions, not the Government. The "Christmas rebellion" in Jamaica in 1831 did not however lend support to the question of slavery. Samuel Sharpe, a baptist slave, spread the message of Wilberforce's reforms and was certain that freedom for slaves had been granted. ~~They~~ He told slaves that it was the planters who were not granting emancipation and so they should take it themselves. Initially a sit down protest the revolt soon turned

(This page is for your first answer.) ugly and reportedly 500 slaves and 14 whites were killed. Wilberforce in government thought this would damage his cause in the public eye fearing that the view on slaves would revert to that of barbarians who can not properly reason. However the public saw this in another light, they said that it was clear that slaves wanted reform (as some

in the common, said they didn't) and that any more delays would cause more bloodshed. This then is evidence for the public fear of revolt as a driving factor behind abolition of slavery. A link could also be drawn in some of Clarkson's arguments, for the abolition of the slave trade. He claimed that the revolts, on slave ships, were dangerous for the crew and so to protect whites on board the trade should be stopped. Again this shows support and that fear of slave revolts, and their danger to whites was cause for abolition.

I however feel that humanitarian concerns were of greater importance than the fear of revolts. There were many abolitionist groups for the abolition of the slave trade and later slavery but the most notable were: "The committee for the abolition of the slave trade", the "Clapham sect" and the "Society for the gradual mitigation and abolition of slavery". These

(This page is for your first answer.) groups tirelessly appealed to the public, creating petitions, marches and letters to MPs. These groups proved to the government that the slave trade ~~should be~~ and slavery/abolition was wanted by the public. One notable abolitionist was Thomas Clarkson. He reportedly travelled over 30,000 miles around the country campaigning for the abolition of the slave trade. He took with him "Clarkson's box" which contained tools from slavery and also African goods. He showed the chains that slaves were kept in to the public to instill sympathy in them and create

humanitarian concern for the slaves. This was the driving force behind their support and therefore the abolition act.

Eyraud also created concern with his book "an interesting narrative". In this he told his story of being captured and then sold many times as a slave before eventually buying his freedom for £40. His book became a best-seller and soon everyone knew about the conditions the slaves were kept in and wanted an end to the trade. This again gave support to the argument for humanitarian concerns.

Elizabeth Heyrick also published a pamphlet for the "Immediate" abolition of slavery in the

(This page is for your first answer.)

1820's. This demanded even more action than the government was taking (who were taking a gradual approach). This shows that due to humanitarian concern for the quality of slave life that people wanted reform, and radical reform at that.

Wilberforce was the driving force behind the abolition of the slave trade and also to some extent the abolition of slavery, although he retired in 1825 and was replaced by Buxton. He fought in the Lords and Commons for the abolition of the trade and eventually achieved it in 1807. He appealed to them not because of slave revolt, but because it was morally wrong to continue. This clearly links with the drive.

Another factor to be considered is the political shift, particularly in the 1800's for the abolition of slavery. In 1832 the new electorate was introduced through the great reform act. This electorate was voting out for abolition and the politicians knew it. Political change then is some cause for the act of 1833 being passed.

This would also be said of 1807. Pitt was Wilberforce's friend but by 1807, after supporting Wilberforce, he was against abolition.

(This page is for your first answer.) ~~The~~ In 1806 he was replaced by Grenville. Grenville was in favour of reform and so with his work in the Lords with Wilberforce in the Commons the bill was soon passed. Political change again here is shown to be a factor, but not so much evidence that the slave revolt was in mind.

Basic economics also played a factor. Historians like Porter said that the trade by the 1800's was simply not profitable. The huge variation in conditions made the trade "a lottery" as you could make huge gains or losses. On average in the latter half of the 18th century the profit was only 10% (about) so clearly the trade was almost not worth it, another reason for the 1807 act to be introduced. Clarkson also used this fact to introduce 1807 as he took in his boat many African trading goods, showing the money to be made by non-human trade with Africa.

In conclusion although slave revolts did make an impact on Britain, particularly the Jamaican revolt of 1831 this was more on the public not the government. The real driving factor of both the abolition acts was humanitarian concern in the public eye and it was this the government

(This page is for your first answer.) acted on.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Many of the responses to Question 6 attempted to argue that the fear of slave revolt was not the most important factor in the passing of the abolition acts. Many candidates just dismissed the slave revolts in a few sentences and moved on to the factors which they saw as more important. This higher Level answer shows how it is possible to create a well developed, directly focused answer which argues that the given factor was less important than other factors.

C4 – Commerce and Conquest: India, c1760–c1835

There were no candidates entered for this Topic.

C5 – Commerce and Imperial Expansion, c1815–70

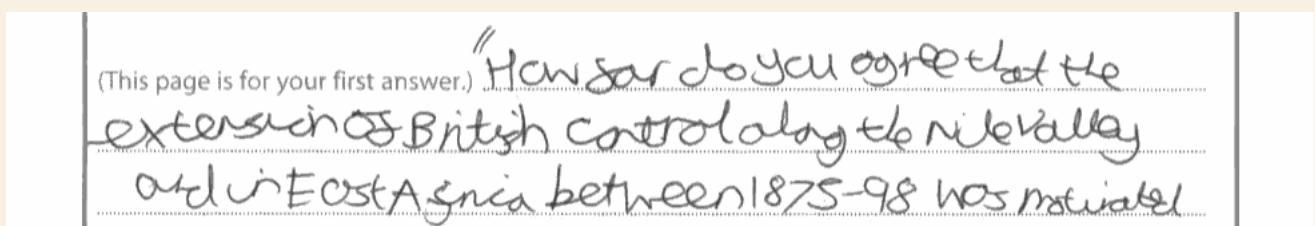
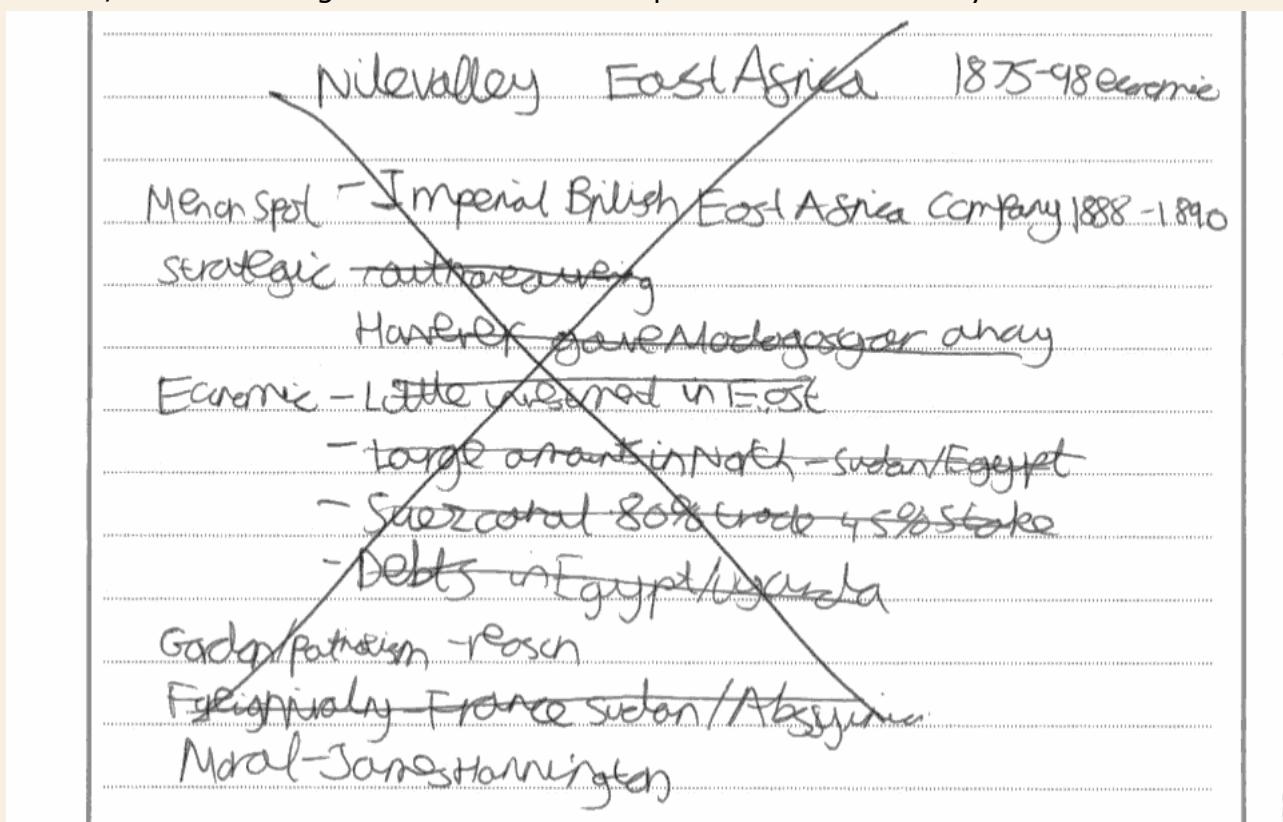
There were very few candidates entered for this Topic. Those that did respond often wrote very generalised answers with few specific examples and little chronological security.

C6 – Britain and the Scramble for Africa, c1875–1914

Over 300 candidates were entered for this Topic. As usual, the responses were generally impressive with a high degree of both conceptual and factual knowledge. As in previous years there are some centres who use the metropolitan, peripheral and international model to explain imperial expansion and it was a great pleasure to see this used with greater reference to specific examples rather than theoretical assertion. When used in this fashion the responses make for interesting reading and show a greater understanding of the events under discussion.

Question 11

This was the more popular of the two questions. There was generally an impressive knowledge of the motivating factors involved in imperial expansion and a clear understanding of the geographical limits to the question. There was some particularly good knowledge of the events in East Africa during this period. The best answers were able to differentiate between motives in Egypt and along the Nile Valley in contrast to that of East Africa and/or show change over time. It was a pleasure to read many of these answers.



by mainly economic concerns?"

Between 1875-98 the British Empire grew rapidly in size, with new territories^o vast amount of territory being gained in both North and East Africa in the form of Egypt, Sudan, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar. The debate over why this expansion occurred continues to this day. Some like J. A. Hobson believe the main cause was financial; others like Robinson and Gallagher prefer the strategic argument. In this essay I will examine the reasons behind British expansion in the aforementioned territories and will decide whether it was motivated by mainly economic concerns.

A prime reason behind the British occupation of Egypt in 1882 was the perceived threat to their economic interests. The Suez Canal, built in 1869, provided the ~~short~~ route to ~~the~~ India, Britain's "jewel in the crown". By the early 1880s, 80% of trade was British and after Egypt's debts began to rise dramatically in the mid 1870s, they also gained a 45% stake in the canal, following Ismail's decision to finance debt. Undoubtedly the ~~defense~~ Society of the Canal

(This page is for your first answer.) a cause for British concern and they were determined to prevent it falling into ~~unfriendly~~ hands. It is said that between 1878-1882, Britain and France shared control with France and that when they occupied the country in '82 they tried to persuade France to assist. France did not wish to occupy the colony. Rather they wanted to ~~see it~~ use as a means of trade and a

place where their economic interest was protected.

This brings us to the ideas of 'gentlemanly capitalism', traders and financiers who invested heavily in Egypt until the 1870s and 80s, leading to Egypt's debt spiralling from £3 million to £100 million in 1879. Junos these investors who lobbied and persuaded the British government to intervene. The stance of William Gladstone, Liberal PM 1880-1884, merely provides evidence. Elected in 1880 on an anti-imperialist ticket, he resolutely opposed expanding the African Empire. It was only when investment in Egypt was threatened, as it was in July 1882 when Egyptian riots caused the death of 50 Europeans, that he sent troops, suggesting that economic concerns were the motivating factor.

One might also say that Britain's occupation of the Sudan in 1898 emphasises this point, as Salisbury

(This page is for your first answer.) ordered the invasion under the belief that British investment in Egypt was threatened, under the belief that an occupying power could pose a danger to Egypt's lifeline, the river Nile. However, the economic argument does not end there. The government's decision to occupy those colonies governed by the Imperial British East Africa in 1894, after the company went bankrupt several years previously, suggests that Britain wanted to protect investment as Uganda, like Egypt, used great sums of money to Britain and her investors followed the IBEA's large scale business.

in the late 1880s. One can therefore see that economic concerns was an important factor in Britain's decision to occupy large portions of North and East Africa.

yet the question remains - was it the main reason? When answering this point, we must consider the other reasons behind British expansion. Strategy must be considered when examining the conquests in East Africa. This land appeared to have no viable economic potential, with William Mackinnon, the founder of the IBEAC, viewing it as a 'new Australia', where the main motivation was land, ^{and} an increase in the size of the Empire. However this argument proves less likely when one considers the case of Madagascar. Historians who support the strategy argument claim that a

(This page is for your first answer.) Key reason why Britain occupied East Africa was to secure the coastal positions for Britain's trade to India round Cape Horn. They say that Britain wanted to secure gun bases to cement their position and ensure unchallenged control of the coast. However the fact that Britain had highly permitted France to occupy Madagascar, an island which whose close proximity to Cape Horn meant it could pose a ~~clear~~ threat to British trade, shows that strategic concerns were not such a motivating factor in terms of pure expansion.

Rather, the only strategic concerns that really mattered. Considering North and East Africa are closely related to Britain's imperial needs. Karl Peters, a German explorer, had been signing treaties in the early 1880s with numerous

African chiefs. At the 1884-5 Berlin conference, Germany recognized his claims and announced the territory as their own. Subsequently Britain wished to secure their position in East Africa in order to prevent German domination of the territory, meaning they began to expand into these areas. A similar argument can be made for the Sudan.

Between 1884, when British troops were withdrawn from the area, and 1896 when German British troops re-occupied the country, the area was under the command

(This page is for your first answer.) Of Lord Kitchener, Britain was perfectly happy to permit African rule. However by the mid 1890s this view changed as France appeared to be preparing to invade. Just as many Englishmen dreamed of an allied Cape to Cairo route, so the French dreamed of an all French East-West route, spanning through the Sudan. The Mervil and Luard expeditions in these years heightened British fears of a possible invasion. They were happy to permit Mahdi rule initially as it filled a power vacuum and ensured no imperial rival could threaten the Nile and the Suez Canal position in Egypt. However when the Mahdi's brother, a European country posed a danger, Britain needed in to consolidate control.

Yet in the East, where Germany looked to dominate the entire region, Britain did not wish to maintain a standing army so therefore they permitted Mr. King to establish a chartered company, the IBEAC, in 1886. His expansion into Kenya and Uganda suggests the importance of the area.

was important here, as without him Britain would have not established an initial presence that led to Uganda and Kenya becoming British protectorates in 1894. However the fact that Britain wanted to protect investment in these areas as well, suggests economic concerns were present for again, ~~but~~ whilst no such 'martyr' can be considered for British expansion in North Africa.

(This page is for your first answer.) ~~Although~~ Actual reasons behind British expansion in East Africa were the moral factors. ~~Whilst~~ General Gordon had been sent to Khartoum in 1884 to ensure evacuation of the city before the Mahdi invaded. His death turned him into a martyr figure and ~~was~~ the idea of "avenging Gordon" was one of the main arguments behind the 1896 invasion of the Sudan. Similarly, in Buganda, an Anglican priest James Hannington and his 30 pages were murdered in the 1880s leading to outrage in the missionary lobby and a factor in the government's decision to declare a protectorate over the area, fearing that such an incident had to happen again if they did not intervene. However these appear to have had little effect on the government's thinking. For example, Gladstone's administration bitterly opposed sending aid to Gordon in 1884 and did not share the public's belief that he had been a martyr for the Imperial Cause. Moreover successive governments, Conservative and Liberal, opposed re-taking the Sudan for over a decade until the Mahdi position seemed unbreachable, suggesting it had little impact, whilst the way that Britain accepted the French expulsion of British missionaries in Madagascar suggests that moral reasons played little role in expansion.

In conclusion therefore, I would say that economic concerns were the key factor behind British

(This page is for your first answer.) in Egypt and the Sudan. Certainly capitalism, British reluctance to occupy, and the subsequent attempts to decolonize the area until the end of the century suggests to me that Britain did not want to keep the colony for any strategic concern. Rather they merely wanted to protect their position i. e. the large British imperial route in these years and the Suez canal's trade route. In East Africa, it's more a combination of factors but I would say that to keep on the spot today's reasonable here, or without McInnes, it's unlikely such expansion would have been so great, or would have occurred at all, due to the government's reluctance to interfere in these years. Therefore economic concerns played a very important role in expansion and can be seen as having an ^{invaluable} role in the East through the IBEAC, saved for economic gain.

Yes Rhodesia in WMR Lost Congo - nationalists

Yes Zanzibar - Zanzibar War 1976 onwards nationalist

Willingness to only nationalist

No SA/Mozambique

British



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This Level 5 response is directly focused on the question and is able to discuss events both in the Nile Valley and East Africa in relatively balanced proportions. The response develops the economic factor which is the focus of the question and then goes on to consider the significance of other factors.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Try to make sure that the conclusion written reflects the argument made in the main body of the essay rather than an argument added to the end of a list of explanatory causes. In this case the response manages to show what has been argued in the two different geographical regions and comes to a slightly different conclusion for both.

Question 12

Although candidates were clearly aware of the causes of the Second Boer War, some candidates were unable to fashion an answer which discussed immediate (trigger) and longer term (fundamental causes) causation. Some candidates appeared to have prepared responses with reference to factors leading to the war which they found difficult to 'rearrange' for the focus required here; this was then compounded by a lack of secure chronological knowledge. The best answers were able to take the issue of 'Uitlander rights' as the starting point for a discussion of what really did cause the outbreak of conflict and the extent to which events were 'created' or evolved out of longer term rivalries and fears.

Plan:

How far do you agree that the protection of uitlander rights in the Boer republics was the trigger rather than the fundamental cause of the Second Boer war?

Plan.

Intro - set context.

↳ Yes.

Agree - Sparked initial conflict

GB - Wanted civilisation rights, treated unfairly

disagree: HE GB wanted Transvaal & CAS - gold & diamonds
cheap labour. appointed milner - High Commissioner
∴ wanted conflict

conc. — no rights ∴ wouldn't attract trade

Some people may agree with this statement, that yes the controversy over the Boers giving ~~GB~~ British Settles (uitlanders) civilisation rights was what sparked the Second Boer war and that it was not a vital, or fundamental cause, because Britain not only had interests in taking over Boer territory such as the Transvaal, and the Orange free state - but all along had a urge for

Conflict with these unsurprisingly clever farmers
~~the~~ Uitlander rights was merely the excuse that
Chamberlain needed.

The Transvaal and Orange Free State were occupied
by the Boers as 2 independent nations, and also
because the Boers did not like the fact of the
slave trade being abolished. However there was
a lot of British gold and diamond mines and
companies. Perhaps Britain done this as a strategic
accomplishment. ^{to} If Britain had workers in Boer
territory then they would have some sort of
informal influence over the Boers, right?

Wrong. The Boers resented the British and their
settles. Britain was stumped by this as this
process of informal influence had worked on
other ~~regions~~ regions. ~~Britain~~ This idea of
Britain taking over independent territory can

not be considered as a shock as Britain
had done this before with Serra Leone,
to protect economic interests and secure a
foot hold in Africa.

Chamberlain had appointed Milner as
High Commissioner, and therefore very much in
charge of the proceeds of this war, however
Milner was famously known for being extremely
^{unpredictable} hostile towards Africans. This shows that Britain
wanted some sort of conflict between herself
and the Boers otherwise Chamberlain would
have appointed a more strategy political aware,
peaceful & commissioner.

~~Overall~~ In contrast, some people may however disagree because without looking into Boer was in defeat it would be obvious on the whole, ~~was~~ that the war was only started because of Britain felt that the rights of ~~landers~~ had ~~were~~ ~~a~~ unsatisfactory, for example they could not vote. Imperialists who agreed with the idea of empire would be enthusiastic with this view as they saw it as the British government ~~was~~ helping their priority (British settlers) in Africa, which was one of the responsibilities which came

with having an empire.

Overall I think that Britain used the Uitlander issue as an excuse. \rightarrow They believed the Boers were 'just farmers' and wouldn't fight if confronted - as Milner suggested. It would be an easy annex in theory, and secured British interests in Africa. ~~But even~~ ~~before~~ Chamberlain wouldn't have ordered Milner if he didn't want ~~respect~~ violence all along - Chamberlain knew Milner would intervene ~~on~~ militarily and ~~a~~ wasn't expecting the Boers to fight back. ~~Also Britain also realised~~



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This is a Level 3 response. It attempts analysis and the introduction clearly shows some understanding of the focus of the question. However, although there is an understanding of underlying and immediate causes the answer lacks coherence and detailed, secure supporting evidence.

(This page is for your first answer.)

~~Uitlander rights were the trigger~~

~~Economic Concerns~~

~~booke along the~~

~~the~~

~~Strategy~~

~~foothold in North Africa~~

~~Transvaal 1877~~

~~1st Boer War~~

~~Jameson Raid~~

~~Gold 1886~~

~~Kruger Telegram~~

The suggestion that the fundamental cause of the Second Boer War was because of the demand for Uitlander rights is not wholly true and covers up a large portion of the story. There was previous history with the Boers throughout the period of 1875-1902 that contributed and built up tensions that started the conflict.

The area ~~had on~~ of the Transvaal had originally been annexed in 1877 when the Boers volunteered themselves to become a British protectorate. This was because neighbouring Zulu territory was becoming a huge threat to their lands under the leadership of

(This page is for your first answer.)

Cetshwayo. The Zulu threat was eliminated in 1879 with the conclusion of the Zulu War and the exile of their leader, the British however wanted to remain in control of the territory however partly because of the ambitions of Bartle Frere who had dreamt of a confederated South African state controlled by the British which included the Boer Republics in it. The First Boer War was fought over the rights of the Transvaal militants to retain control over region and regain independence, which led to the defeat of the British at Majuba Hill in 1880. This is therefore an argument that would suggest previous history had been a cause in the start of the Second Boer War.

With the Boer War ended in 1881 at the Pretoria Convention, the Boers had regained the Transvaal's independence and although the British retained suzerainty over the region. The Boers saw significant progression by the British into the South African interior or 'Hinterland', making territorial gains such as Bechuanaland in 1885 which bordered the Boer Republics as well as their allies Germany. In addition to this under the control of Cecil Rhodes' ~~the~~ Royal British South Africa Company there were defeats and annexations of Ndebele lands such as ~~the~~ Mashonaland via the Rudd Concession in 1888 and Basutoland in 1891 which became North and South Rhodesia respectively. This expansion left the Boers somewhat boxed in by the British with no way of any further expansion after their route to the sea was

(This page is for your first answer.) blocked by the British in 1888. This could possibly have raised tensions between the Boers and the Brits and left the Boers feeling like they could be under threat from further British attack. The point ~~proves~~ further suggests that the reason for the Boer War of 1899-1902 may have been based over a number of previous years and not totally come down to one event, certainly Boer tensions rising due to the fear of British invasion may explain the nature of their preemptive strike on border British towns in 1899.

In addition to this the Jameson Raid of 1895 that proved a huge embarrassment for the British when one of their forces was sent into the Transvaal and ambushed by the Boers and the resulting telegram from German Chancellor Bismarck would have raised tensions to almost breaking point. There was now solid evidence to the Boers that the British

may launch an attack on their territory in an attempt of annexation and may have also been a cause of the 2nd Boer War.

The issue of the Uitlanders rose from the increased economic interest in the Transvaal after gold was discovered at Witwatersrand in 1886. The resulting gold rush brought many foreigners to the Boer Republics and many of these were originally British. The problem that arose from this however was that the ~~Boers~~ were denied many rights. Uitlanders were denied voting rights in the region which they considered unfair. Also they came under increasingly

(This page is for your first answer.) harsh treatment from the Boer authorities and the murder of a British Uitlander by a Boer policeman led to many Uitlanders to petition to the Queen over the issue. Many argue that the Uitlander issue gave British High Commissioner of South Africa ~~to~~ Alfred Milner, in his role since 1897 the excuse that he needed to demand rights for the Uitlanders and possibly launch a takeover of the country. When talks between Milner and Paul Kruger, leader of the Boers collapsed in 1899, the Boers launched their attacks in November ~~1899~~ and signified the start of the Second Boer War. The ~~er~~ Uitlander issue suggests that it was the direct trigger of the Second Boer War, giving an excuse for the British to fight.

In conclusion I feel that the issue of Uitlander rights in the Transvaal in the late 18th century can accurately be regarded as the trigger of the Second Boer War. However it would be wrong to attribute it as the only direct cause and I feel greater attention should be given in this sense to the growing tensions between the Boers and British throughout the

1880s which may ~~have~~^{also} explain and be supported by the Beer
pre-emptive strike on the British in 1899.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

In this higher Level response the argument is not dissimilar to the Level 3 response but there is a clear discussion of the conceptual nature of the 'trigger' and 'fundamental cause' and the supporting material is more secure and detailed.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Always try to refer to and define the key words and dates found in the question.

C7 – Retreat from Empire: Decolonisation in Africa, c1957–81

Almost 200 candidates were entered for this Topic. Candidates are well prepared but examiners commented on an increasing tendency towards 'stock' multi-factor answers which fail to pick up on the nuances of questions and also have some problems of chronological security. However, more candidates are able to use actual examples of the events of decolonisation rather than just making generalised all-encompassing statements.

Question 13

This was by far the more popular of the two questions. This question is an example of the need for centres to be clear about the terminology used in the specification when referring to events. Although many centres will have used the term 'cost-benefit analysis' when teaching the 'audit of empire' it is the latter term which is specifically used in the specification outline and clarification. Unfortunately some candidates did confuse the 'audit of empire' with the 'winds of change' speech. Although most candidates were clearly aware of the 'audit' there were a lot of answers which appeared to give 'stock' responses concerning decolonisation in general and which referred to this factor as one of many rather than as a focal cause to be used in evaluating an explanation. Also this is a question about the reasons for 'speeding up' the decolonisation process and too few responses referred directly to this. The best answers were able to refer to previous decisions to begin the process of decolonisation with the Gold Coast/Ghana and to show how this dynamic was forced to speed up by events occurring in the later 1950s.

Macmillan's 'audit of empire' in 1957 was basically a review of what colonies in the British empire were beneficial and which were not. Due to national debt, changing attitudes in Britain and the decline of British influence, it had to be taken into account that the audit was not the only thing that caused the ~~quick~~ speedy decolonization of independence.

Although money plays a big part behind the story of decolonization, the rising powers across the Atlantic should also be the main pushing force. America greatly helped out Britain during the world war meaning that, financially, they owed them but also due to strong industry as well as the campaign for independence for every country around the

world, they were seen as the main country in power - globally. Due to ~~this~~ this shift in power, it meant that Britain relied on them more for power & support when having to deal with a crisis. For example, the Suez Crisis in 1956 proved that Britain were unable to do anything without confronting the Americans first, sending out the message that the country that rules over them are just basically weak. Once people picked up on that, it would be a matter of time before they themselves started pushing against the limits imposed on them by the British, who as shown, would do nothing. This shows that it was Britain trying to avoid humiliation and save face that caused them to rapidly decolonize.

As Britain also owed a lot of money to America, it can be said that due to the new welfare state ~~as~~ which provided free healthcare and education ~~meant~~ along with the fact that British civilians didn't really think much of the empire anymore, it seemed like a waste of money in

preserving something that people didn't care about anymore. Also, it showed that the government had to start retreating the money spent, which through Macmillan's credit, proved that it was being wasted abroad.

this overall, shows that Macmillan's audit did help in recognizing ~~the~~ where the money was being spent but it was this combined with other factors (taking care of their own country/people) that caused rapid decolonisation.

It could also be said that changing international relations could have contributed to decolonisation, as trade with Africa was no longer seen as efficient (with it mainly happening within the EC) therefore there was no need for a ~~strong~~ link between the continent & Britain, also the rise of nationalism meant that Britain started recognizing the people in their colonies as equals and therefore could no longer suppress them in terms of education or politics. This therefore proves that it wasn't just

Macmillan's audit that led the British to think about ~~money~~ decolonising.

In conclusion, I think that despite being an important factor, Macmillan's audit of the empire was not the main reason for the ^{rapid} decolonisation of Africa. Other factors have to be taken into account, such as the growing nationalist movements (as well as the

growing threat of violence) ~~and~~, as well as the fact that people were just not that interested in the empire anymore, and therefore decolonisation was probably just the smartest thing to do. The speed at which it happened however, may be due to the rate at which everything happened, causing the government to be overwhelmed but also leading them to make the right choice for their colonies, countries and people.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is a solid Level 3 response. It attempts analysis and has some understanding of the focus of the question. Although it makes relevant points the development is generalised in reference to decolonisation and has little feeling for the speeding up of the decolonisation process. There is little specific supporting evidence in relation to Africa itself.

Question 14

This was a less popular question but centres are clearly preparing their candidates for specific questions on the situation in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe to some effect. Some candidates clearly were confused as to the split between ZAPU and ZANU but most were able to deal effectively with the different factors which kept the white minority government in control for so long. The best candidates were able to discuss these factors in relation to each other and to come to a judgement as to the importance of nationalist divisions in prolonging white minority rule.

Plan

~~division~~ ✓

~~failure of sanctions~~

~~support of SA~~ ✓

~~cold war~~ ✓

~~failure of Britain to do anything~~

~~Smith as good strong leader~~ ✓

The continued white minority rule in southern Rhodesia up until 1980 proved very problematic to resolve for the British government and the black Africans living in Rhodesia. However it can be argued that nationalist disunity was one of the factors which allowed Smith to cling on to power. This along with other issues, such as the support of South Africa and the limited effect of

(This page is for your second answer.) economic sanctions are important to consider in assessing the reason for the slow process to black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Nationalist disunity proved a key factor in the continued white minority rule. The two main parties ZAPU and ZANU were

bitterly divided, distracting from the main goal of removing the white government from power. This violent in-fighting also played into Smith's hands, as he was able to justify his racist regime by playing on the genuine fears of the rest of the world that any replacement government would lead to instability in the country.

The cold war which dominated international relations in this period also prolonged the white government's time in power. Since surrounding states, such as Angola which had become independent in 1974 had quickly turned to communism, alongside the fact that the nationalist leader of Rhodesia, Mugabe, declared himself a

(This page is for your second answer.) marxist, America, and thus Britain were less inclined to push for outright independence straight away as they might otherwise have done.

Britain's failure to prevent the development of the situation in Rhodesia can also be seen as delaying Rhodesia's move to majority rule. By allowing UDI to be declared, Britain effectively lost control of Rhodesia and was powerless to prevent the situation escalating. Furthermore

Wilson's negotiations with Smith in 65 and 68 on board HMS Tiger failed to ~~show~~ come to any satisfactory conclusion. The Home-Smith agreement of 1971 during Heath's time as prime minister allowed Smith to continue to lead an "interim government" thus justifying the leadership of the Rhodesian front. ^{It can also be argued that racism present in the British army led to them refusing to fight in Rhodesia, meaning that} Wilson and Heath could not use means of force to resolve the situation.

It can also be argued that the strength of the Rhodesian front allowed them to stay in power. Along with the fact that they had a charismatic and clever leader in Ian Smith, who

used the world's genuine fears of instability and communism to prolong his time in power, the voting franchise operated, based on wealth and property ensured that blacks could not voice their opinion in elections as 50% of the land in Rhodesia was reserved for the white population, although they were outnumbered in a ratio of 16 to 1.

The support of other countries such as Portugal, via their colony of Mozambique also helped Rhodesia hang on to white rule. ~~It~~ Mozambique refused to apply economic sanctions and continued to supply Rhodesia with oil throughout

this period, meaning Rhodesia could avoid the ~~loss~~ damage supposedly done by the ~~sanctions~~ sanctions put in place by the UN. South Africa also helped Rhodesia by continuing to trade and supplying electricity; South African security forces were also deployed to help the white Rhodesian army combat the nationalist guerrilla fighters. On top of this the

apartheid regime in South Africa provided Smith with ideological backing and so justified his claim to white minority rule.

The failure of economic sanctions to have the desired effect was also increased by the continued trade with the USA for chrome, following the Byrd Amendment of 1971. On top of this, British ~~go~~ companies, such as BP continued to trade with Rhodesia with minimal government interference.

In conclusion however, it seems that nationalist disunity was the factor which had the most effect on the length of white minority rule, as this gave Smith a fear to use in order to justify his regime, and this also made ~~the~~ western countries such as the USA and Britain more nervous about

a move to black majority rule as it appeared that this prospect would lead to greater instability.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is a Level 4 response. It is well focused and has an understanding of the key issues. Each paragraph is part of a structure leading to a coherent conclusion. However, the supporting material used to make the main point of the argument is lacking in some depth and detail so that the analysis made in the conclusion is not adequately evidenced.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Try to support the key points being made with sufficient accurate and relevant supporting material. In this case the nationalist divisions and Western fear of communism are developed but they are not satisfactorily explained in enough detail to make the points stand up.

Paper Summary

Centres might consider the following ways in which future performance might be improved.

- Candidates must answer the question set, not the one they were hoping for.
- The whole chronological range given in the question should be covered.
- Candidates should be familiar with, and comfortable with, historical words and phrases appropriate to the course of study.
- Candidates should study the factors relevant to an aspect of their course as a set rather than as a number of disconnected factors; and their relative importance could be weighed up accordingly.

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>

Further copies of this publication are available from
Edexcel Publications, Adamsway, Mansfield, Notts, NG18 4FN

Telephone 01623 467467

Fax 01623 450481

Email publication.orders@edexcel.com

Order Code US032395 June 2012

For more information on Edexcel qualifications, please visit

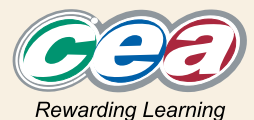
www.edexcel.com/quals

Pearson Education Limited. Registered company number 872828
with its registered office at Edinburgh Gate, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE

Ofqual
.....



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government



Rewarding Learning