

Examiners' Report
June 2018

GCE History 9HI0 35

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates able to engage effectively across the ability level with A level paper 35 which deals with the losing and gaining of an empire, 1763-1914 (35.1) and the British experience of warfare, 1790-1918.

The paper is divided into three sections. Section A contains a compulsory question which is based on two enquiries linked to one source. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises of a choice of essays that assess the understanding of the period in depth (AO1). Section C comprises a choice of essays that relate to aspects of the process of change over a period of at least 100 years (AO1). Most candidates managed their time effectively with little evidence of candidates not attempting all three sections.

In Section A, the strongest answers were rooted in the source and showed the ability to identify and develop reasoned inferences. It was also important to address both enquiries deploying contextual evidence and an analysis of the provenance of the source to add substance to the points made.

In Section B it is important to show an understanding of the focus of the question and to identify a range of points which can be developed to facilitate an informed and balanced argument. Candidates are expected to have knowledge and understanding of individuals and issues explicitly cited in the specification.

In Section C, candidates were better prepared this year to engage with the process of change and to focus on identifying, explaining and illustrating the significance of a range of points from across the timeframe.

In particular, it is important to emphasise that in relation to BP2 of the mark scheme it is necessary to address at least 75% of the chronological range and to access Level 4 on BP2 it was felt unlikely that the demands of the question could be met with a coverage of less than 60%.

It is also important to recognise that 'criteria' as referred to in BP3 of the mark scheme mean the basis on which candidates reach their judgement not a range of points they have considered.

Question 1

The source is taken from a British newspaper with Liberal attitudes and therefore likely to look at the events leading up to the Indian Rebellion with an understanding of the grievances that had developed. The source indicates that the British attitudes had played a part in the developing situation. However, it is important to note that the article appeared in the opening stages of the Rebellion when the writer could not but express horror at the outrages which had taken place. The candidates found the first enquiry more straightforward but the majority of responses worked hard to develop a discussion of British attitudes. The deployment of contextual knowledge was generally pleasing and often strong.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: **Question 1** **Question 2**

Source 1 is useful for both inquiries; this is a British newspaper, so would naturally indicate a British response. Moreover, since the purpose of this article is to inform, and convey its liberal political allegiance, this source provides more detail for the 2nd inquiry, but must be used with caution.

For example, the source indicates that one cause of the Indian Rebellion was an attack on Indian religion and customs. The quotes "ruthless application... doctrine of lapse" and "over-zealous missionaries" suggest that Britain was over-extending and interfering with Indian customs and ~~tradition~~ religion. This is supported by Dalhousie's doctrine of lapse, which annexed Awadh for profit, as well as the 1813 Charter Act, which allowed the arrival of Christian missionaries whose aim it was to modernise and proselytise India, despite religion comprising ~~Hinduism~~ Hinduism and Islam. Significantly, since this is a 'radical' newspaper, the source would blame Britain for causing

the rebellion since it opposed imperialism. Moreover, since this was written during the rebellion (1857), the source would have more knowledge about the longer-term causes of the rebellion. This is useful to indicate the ^{primary} longer-term causes of the rebellion to the historian.

For the 2nd enquiry, the source tells us that nature of the British response would be of severe punishment. This is evident in the quote "impressive lesson on the pate" of the rebels. This suggests that the British will probably kill the rebels ~~so~~ violently. This is supported by the punishment of rebels in Peshawar, who were blown standing in front of a cannon by 'Clemency' Canning; other rebels in Lucknow and Delhi were hanged or slaughtered. As this source was intended for a British audience, there would obviously be a ruthless response towards the rebels in India or killing British subjects. In addition, since the information obtained would have been a source in India - most likely a high-ranking

British soldier - they would have seen the barbarity the rebels carried out, so would want to seek vengeance. Therefore, this source is useful ~~for~~ for investigating the response of the British military in India.

Moreover, ~~the~~ for the 1st enquiry the source tells us that another cause for the rebellion was the use of animal fat in cartridges. Using indeed, using "hog's fat" as tallow for the Enfield Rifle was a defilement ^{of religion} for ~~Hindus~~ Muslim sepoys; however, this was considered to be a ~~big~~ mistake by the British who then used vegetable fat. Nevertheless, it was viewed as an attack on the religion of the sepoys, ~~which~~ which facilitated the Indian ~~rebellion~~ "mutiny". As this source was written about events in the ~~the~~ 'early stages' of the rebellion, they would know about the short-term causes, as this was a ~~a~~ catalyst for the rebellion, which began with the sepoys rebelling. In addition, since this is ^{an} anti-imperialist source, this ~~was~~ is probably ~~an~~ ~~just~~ another attack

on the British government; an attempt to condemn and humiliate them by using the word 'blunder'. As a result, this source is useful to investigate a short-term cause for the rebellion.

Finally, this source indicates that the British response was one of disdain in Britain. "Shocked and saddened" and "pitifully murdered" convey a sense of condemnation of the rebels' actions. Indeed, the British response at home was one of sadness and ~~disbelief~~ disbelief as to the extent of violence used by the rebels. However, since this is an article, the historian should take note of exaggerative and sensationalist language used. Nevertheless, since this is a British newspaper, it is likely that the source conveys some solidarity considering the public feeling of disbelief and disdain, so would be sympathetic towards the feelings of the British citizens. As a result, ~~in~~ despite some obvious aims of sensationalism, this source is useful to gauge the ^{national} British public opinion.

response towards the Indian Rebellion.

In conclusion, since the source is ~~anti-imperial and tries to vehicle this~~ a newspaper, it is likely ~~that~~ to convey its ~~past~~ left-wing, anti-imperialist political allegiance. Therefore, the historian should be cautious of this when using this source for the 1st enquiry, despite ~~the~~ ^{long and short term} valid reasons, as its purpose is to inform. ~~Therefore, this~~ source is more useful to investigate the British response ^{from} of the military in India and the public response in Britain, to the Rebellion. This is because the source intends to convey solidarity as a national ~~was~~ newspaper. Moreover, its source of information probably in India gives the historian a more ~~access~~ reliable ~~reason~~ nature of British military response.



The response addresses both enquiries and identifies the response on the Indian side to the interference with customs as well as being aware of the mood of condemnation that developed on the British side. The deployment of contextual knowledge is very strong with specific evidence developing key points, e.g. re religious and military issues. The attribution is also used effectively to evaluate the source making it clear that it came from the early days of the Indian Rebellion. The interrogation of the source, the deployment of contextual knowledge and the use of the attribution merit a clear Level 4.



This answer provides effective evidence of the effective use of the attribution and of the deployment of contextual knowledge to develop key points.

Question 2

The source focuses on Black Week in 1899 when the fortunes of the British were at a very low ebb. The question seeks to promote debate on the tactical successes of the Boers at this stage of the conflict and the deficiencies of the British. The source details Boer tactics, e.g. their use of the terrain and British weaknesses in command and in planning for the engagement. The attribution makes clear the position and traditions of the Times newspaper and many candidates picked up on this in their evaluation referring to the team of reporters and using contextual knowledge of previous Times reporters including W H Russell. A significant minority of responses deployed contextual knowledge effectively. Some spent too much time writing about the fact that the source was just about Black Week.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Source two holds significant weight for revealing tactics used by the Boers in Black Week, December 1899. Source two accurately represents the effective defence, planning and reconnaissance the Boers held, giving them the ultimate upperhand. 'A single gun was fired from one of the small hills' suggests that the Boers had concealed their position from the British. This was a signal for the Boers to commence firing; ^{which} ~~this~~ also suggests the Boers had accurately planned out their attack. For example, the Boers elected commandos, who knew the land very well and would aid them in reconnaissance and planning. Therefore, ^{as source 2 reveals,} the tactics used by the Boers were efficient, as they were able to conceal their position 'from one of the small hills'; and ^{they} used commandos to gain knowledge of the land for battles against the enemy. ^{this suggests source two holds significant weight.} Furthermore, source two also holds ^{weight} ~~value~~ for revealing ~~the tactics used~~ how successful the tactics were that had been used at the Battle of Colenso. For instance, 'there was a long line of very thin smoke ... made it impossible to

pinpoint where the enemy were concealed' suggests the Boers had further tactical success from concealing and defending their position ^{by using} 'smoke.' At the Battle of Colenso, the Boers had used smoke to aid their concealment and to draw the British into the firing line. ~~as~~ As a result, when the smoke lifted the British were ~~seen~~ stranded by Boer guns, thus being cornered. Therefore, Boer tactics focused on concealing their position ^(using smoke or hills) to ~~draw~~ draw out the enemy in hope that they would believe the Boers had retreated. ^{due to their successful} ~~some~~ ^{hiding} ~~two~~ yet again holds further weight for revealing Boer tactics, as it is effective in suggesting how the Boers aided their success at Colenso through brilliant concealment ^{by using smoke} and reconnaissance. On the other hand, ~~some~~ ~~two~~ holds lesser weight due to its time period of the account. For example, it only refers to the 'Battle of Colenso' which shows that the ~~same~~ ~~can~~ ~~not~~ ~~account~~ for the Boers successful tactics in ^{other battles} ~~such~~ ^{as} ~~as~~ ~~Magasfontein~~ (where they used ~~such as using~~ ~~in~~ ~~guns~~ to ~~even~~ ~~start~~ the alert themselves to the British arrival.) Additionally, Boer tactics

~~used by the Boers~~ began to slack at the end of black week, and some h2o does not account for this as it only depicts the Boers' successes. Therefore, source h2o holds lesser weight for revealing the tactics used by the Boers in the black week, 1999, as it is limited to the Battle of Colenso and is unable to further its exploration into the outcome of the other battles in black week (such as Ladysmith and Magersfontein.)

Some h2o also holds significant weight for revealing deficiencies of the British forces in Black Week 1899, some h2o accurately depicts the poor reconnaissance the British army had and the inadequate leadership they received. 'Some of our men reached the river but where they had been told they would find a crossing point, the river was seven feet deep.' Suggests the error in knowing the land well by British command. For example, when the men reached this river they became trapped by Boer fire as they were unable to cross ^{the river to get away} due to it being 'seven

feet deep. Therefore, a deficiency of the British force is their poor reconnaissance. They were unable to cross the river and follow their plan effectively as they did not know the land well enough to do so. This suggests Sarre has holds significant weight as it gives an insight into why British tactics were so poor at the Battle of Coenro, highlighting their ultimate deficiency, which was reconnaissance. Similarly, Sarre has also holds further weight as it reveals the deficiencies of the British forces through ~~Buller's~~ poor leadership. ~~For example,~~ 'one of our brigades were moving some heavy guns forward when the firing started and our native drivers immediately ran away' suggests that due to confusion and the poor tactic of moving 'heavy guns forward', members of the British force 'ran away'. For example, Buller (the commander) had ordered his force to move the guns down the valley, this left his troops open to fire and as a result they lost 9 of their guns to the Boers. This suggests that due to his poor leadership, ^{which was} ~~he~~ not planning his

troops made ^{more} effectively. Buller left his force exposed and confused, which can also account for why they 'ran away.' Therefore, source two holds weight for revealing deficiencies in the British force as it acknowledges the poor leadership at the Battle of Colenso, which effectively left the British vulnerable to enemy fire ~~at~~ ~~the time~~ and confused. Furthermore, source two holds weight as it is from the 'Times Newspaper.' This is 'The Times' often sent out war correspondants to ~~the~~ South Africa, and they were widely accepted by commanders (such as Kitchener and Roberts) thus not being censored. Therefore, the war correspondants would be able to freely detail the war and British deficiencies to highlight the problems to the government at home, which means source two holds weight as it is likely to be accurate in its account. However, this may lead to the source being subjective, which will lesser its weight. If the reporter has an 'agenda' such as the need to portray to the British government just how bad the deficiencies were, the source could be

exaggerated and therefore not wholly accurate.

~~As a~~ Therefore, *Some two* holds lesser weight due to its subjective stance and the possible chance of omissions.

In conclusion, the value of *Some two* is very high for revealing the tactics used by the Boers and the deficiencies of the British force in Black Week 1899.

Some two shows how the Boers tactics allow them to excel and how the British force come susceptible to poor leadership.

However, I feel that *Some two* holds the most weight for revealing the Boers tactics. This is because, not only in the Battle of Colenso did their reconnaissance and planning excel, whereas British deficiencies began to change later on in Black Week when talks of new commanders (such as Kitchener and Roberts) emerged. Therefore, *Some two* is able to depict a full picture of Black Week for the Boers tactics, whereas it lacks contextual accuracy for British deficiencies improvements at the end.

Some two does only consider one battle, being Colenso, which needs to be taken ^{in Black Week}

into consideration when evaluating the events
of the whole week.



The response addresses both enquiries and interrogates the source to identify two key points: the evidence of careful planning and use of the terrain on the Boer side and the lack of planning, e.g. the lack of an effective recce of the area, on the British side. There is some deployment of contextual knowledge, e.g. general reference to the failings of Buller, but this could be developed. There is some weighing up and evaluation using the attribution. A sound Level 4 in the mid range.



On a military option more specific knowledge could be expected when dealing with a campaign which is cited in the specification.

Question 3

This was the most popular of the Section B questions on 35.1. The majority of candidates addressed the nominated factor with some effective explanation and illustration. In most cases this was measured against other factors although here the range and the depth varied considerably. It is important to be able to cite specific evidence of the failings of commanders, e.g. Burgoyne. Some candidates devoted large parts of their responses to analysing the causes of the conflict. Whilst this can be said to have an impact on the resolve of the Americans it did not require the extensive coverage it sometimes received.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 3 Question 4

Question 5 Question 6

The lack of effective British military leadership can be seen as one of the primary causes of the loss of American colonies, however the Spanish and French intervention overstretched the navy, reducing the amount of manpower ~~to~~ fighting the Americans, as well as the ~~initial political failures of imposing a tax and the self government~~ American army's successful organisation and cohesion are also significant causes. Yet the failure of the British leadership is a key issue that caused the loss of the colonies.

The lack of British Military leadership is a primary cause of the loss of American colonies, as communication and misplanned attacks resulted in high fatalities and failed advances. In ~~1774~~ 1776, at the battle of Saratoga there were divisions among the generals over what to do; the indecisive actions contributed to the many failures to advance and quash the rebel forces. ~~1776~~ The British military took time to be mobilized, and even with correct information (such as the location of enemy stores which they raided) they were often forced to draw back without successes. At Burner Hill, although they outnumbered the rebel army they were driven back and forced to surrender, given that they had been overpowered by the army. Similarly at Lexington and Concord, the

generals had communication issues which left them unable to form a successful advance. The final defeat at Yorktown in 1781 was a failure for General Cornwallis. This new approach of attacking from the north failed due to lack of manpower and ~~still~~ communication ~~from~~ with troops further south. The rebel army drove them back and surrender was called. The failed military leadership was caused by the distant silence and issue communicating with London. The distance ensured that generals were rarely given direct orders and when they were they were months ~~away~~ too late from London and therefore attacks couldn't be co-ordinated. ~~The~~ The missing of a central figurehead to lead the army unlike the USA who had Washington efficiently coordinating the Continental Army, led to the British Army's downfall, and subsequent loss of colonies.

Furthermore, the introduction of France and Spain as allies in 1778 added to the problems for the British. The French had been defeated in the 7 Years War and had been forced to surrender its American, Canadian and Caribbean colonies to the British. An alliance with the 13 colonies allowed France to regain her lost land and have revenge for the lost colonies. The Spanish too were in search of more land and colonies to take from the British and wanted to remove British naval supremacy. The fighting was now on 3 fronts for the British and contributed

to the struggle for manpower. Britain was more invested in defeating the French and the Spanish than protecting the 13 colonies, which were proving too difficult to overpower. The French and Spanish attacked British ships, ~~low~~ decreasing the amount of troops available for the British to use on land and shortening supplies; thus contributing to the loss of the American colonies.

~~The failure of the British to act upon American requests~~
The successful management of the American forces and government that they used is another factor that lost the American colonies. The Americans knew their territory and were more comfortable on the rocky/hilly terrain. They had more efficient clothing, and although ~~there~~ had fewer ~~more~~ men, they were more loyal and radical. The ~~13~~ Sons of Liberty, formed in 1765 by Sam Adams gave the rebel army a force to aspire to and to copy example. They were placed under the effective leadership of George Washington and the 13 ~~continental congress~~ colonies each had a say in the fighting (in continental congress). The American advantage was also seen in their strategic retreats and ~~giving~~ the surprise ambushes; the British were used to ~~more~~ ~~know~~ fighting their attack and uniformity, thus not being able to retreat effectively. Often when they did retreat they found themselves fighting a second rebel group and failing to win a battle.

In conclusion, ~~and~~ despite the ~~efforts~~ the French and Spanish ~~had~~ ~~not~~ entering the war (which caused the British to be overstretched) the ~~main~~ real failure lies in the lack of effective leadership and communication. The distance between USA and Britain proved to be too big of a gap, thus leaving the generals with delayed messages and the inability to coordinate attacks. This, coupled with the advantage and effective leadership of the Americans contributed the loss of the American colonies, however the British failure is the ~~most~~ primary cause as the American ~~had~~ advantage of the British military blunders. ~~and~~



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Examiner Comments

This response is focused and deals with the nominated factor and identifies a range of other issues to facilitate a counter argument. There is a sound range of specific evidence deployed to illustrate points and there is some weighing up of the relative importance of issues. The structure and expression of the answer are both clear. The answer merits a sound Level 4.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

The response provides illustration and explains the significance of some key points, e.g, communication.

Question 4

This question attracted a healthy minority of responses and revealed a generally pleasing level of knowledge about Macquarie. The positive case was generally dealt with more thoroughly with a range of points with specific illustration in the majority of cases. The counter argument was ignored by very few candidates but did tend to have less range and depth. Nevertheless most candidates made at least some attempt to weigh up the contribution of this important figure.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 3 Question 4

Question 5 Question 6

~~The lack of effective British leadership military leadership was a cause of the loss of the American colonies, but however it wasn't the most effective significant. The most significant cause for the loss of the American colonies was~~

I would agree to a large extent that Macquarie made a positive contribution to the development of New South Wales. Macquarie's time in leadership of Australia was a key period of Australian history as it was the start of the change which saw New South Wales (NSW) develop from a convict settlement to a great penal colony across Australia. There were three key areas in which Macquarie would focus on, ~~life~~ ^{lives} of convicts, relations and lives of aboriginals and the growth of NSW. Both ~~life~~ ^{lives} of convicts and growth of NSW would experience positive growth, but some aspects with regards to aboriginals didn't.

Convict life under Macquarie would have a ~~increase~~ positive increase as Macquarie viewed them less as conflicts.

Macquarie had ~~to~~ had the aim to reduce the image of the convicts and increase the standard of life. This led Macquarie to increase the amount of tickets of leave to convicts reducing

the number of convicts and increasing their chances of finding work. Ex-convicts would ~~ever~~ gain more jobs and have a better chance of education; without an ex-convict going on to become a magistrate in the magistrate court of NSW. However, even with Macquarie's change of ~~attitudes~~ attitude towards the convicts, many of the high-class emancipists still viewed them as convicts. This was shown with Macquarie facing huge issues with the NSW Corps and the ~~Concave~~ ~~beton~~ being a key issue in which Macquarie would have to sort out. Overall, Macquarie would set out to ~~impr~~ improve the ~~convict's~~ ~~life~~ ^{living} between 1809-1821 with this being one of his key aims. His Macquarie's actions with regards to the convicts was seen as too nice by other key ~~to~~ British rules with many tickets of leave being removed after 1821. However, this shows how Macquarie made a positive contribution as it ~~shows~~ shows the change of NSW from a prison colony to a developing penal colony.

Another aspect ~~of his~~ of NSW in which ~~Macquarie~~ Macquarie made a positive contribution to was the extension of the colony and an increase of trade. From 1809-1821, NSW would experience ~~huge levels of~~ ~~in~~ a huge amount of its gained land and an extension of area under NSW control. This was highlighted with the exploration of the Blue Mountains in 1813 as well as the extension into

the Liverpool Plains in 1819. These two expeditions had huge levels of importance in regards to the NSW colony. The extension of territories into the Liverpool Plains in 1819 were great for Australia NSW Trade as it resulted in an increase of land in which crops could be grown. Due to the increase of these lands and the crops, it benefitted the poor colony with NSW as there were previous food shortages leading to deaths within the colony. However, with Macquarie's desire to obtain new land and expand, this issue was reduced in 1819. The expedition into the Blue Mountains also benefitted NSW as it allowed them to further expand up into Australia. Trade levels would also increase between 1809-21 with the sheep wool and whaling industries gaining an increase in value. While oil between 1809-21 was a huge export for NSW. Overall, between 1809-21, Macquarie made a large positive contribution in regards to growth of the colony. His contributions would have a large impact on NSW after 1821.

One factor in which appeared to be a struggle for Macquarie to make a positive contribution would be that of relations and ~~lives~~ ^{lives} of aborigines. The relations between the British settlers and aborigines was a very complex relationship, Macquarie would have a focus on improvement for their lives during some moments but others would take little interest in them. Macquarie would set up schools for the aborigines as well as Macquarie Towns which would all include a town.

school, the Inn and a church. These policies would had the aim of improving the aboriginal lives, but however, the aboriginals weren't so keen to be with Macquarie. A select handful would gain some variety with one traveling back to Britain with Macquarie, who however died an alcoholic. But overall, convict lives and relations wouldn't improve. Many aboriginals had conflicts with the settlers over land and other cultural differences.

Overall, I would agree to a ~~BP~~ large extent that Macquarie made a positive contribution to the development of NSW between 1809-21. However, not all aspects were increased with ab the aboriginals experiencing little to no increase. But, convict lives improved with the increase tickets of leave and the increase the number of Macquarie towns, as well as the growth of NSW. Overall, Macquarie made a positive contribution to the development of NSW between 1809-21.



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Examiner Comments

This answer focuses on certain aspects of Macquarie's contribution with sections on the issue of convicts, commercial development including exploration and his policies towards the native population. There is some effective deployment of specific evidence and some development of a positive/negative debate which qualifies the answer for a place in Level 4. However, the range of points could be wider, e.g. there is no reference to his work on developing infrastructure or education. This would diminish the quality of BP1 and limit the overall mark to low Level 4.



It is important to define the key factors that are important in building up the state.

Question 5

This question was attempted by the majority of candidates in Section B. The nominated factor was addressed and it was pleasing to see that specific evidence was by no means confined to Trafalgar. Discussion of his personal qualities varied from thinly supported assertion to substantial consideration of the 'Nelson touch'. Most candidates promoted informed debate by identifying other factors and here range and depth determined the level of reward. There were some excellent discussions, for instance the changes initiated by Middleton, the impact of technology (graphic descriptions of the carronade in action) and the problems encountered by Villeneuve.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 3 Question 4

Question 5 Question 6

~~Nelson~~ Admiral Horatio Nelson's leadership proved to be a vital factor not only in his success as a commander but in the success of the Royal Navy in the French Wars. His determination as shown at Copenhagen in 1801 and unconventional tactics of two divisions or assaults as shown at Trafalgar in 1805 led to stunning success. However, it was also down to the superiority of Royal Navy gunnery and the quality and initiative shown by officers.

Firstly, Nelson's leadership quality of determination meant that he would refuse to withdraw and he also rallied his 'Band of Brothers' as he called his comrades to victory. This can be seen at the Battle of Copenhagen in 1801 where the superior Admiral Parker raised a signal for Nelson to withdraw. Nelson refused and went on to defeat the Danes and

Captured 11 ships of the line. This is evidence that Nelson's determination alone ~~was the~~ allowed the Victory at Copenhagen as most other Admirals would have withdrawn if Parker told them to. Therefore, his leadership and of determination saved him and his fleet from a major defeat and brought instead a decisive victory, as it prevented the British fleet falling into ~~the~~ French hands.

On the other hand, it is impossible to dismiss the superior gunnery of the Royal Navy compared to the French, ~~which~~ ~~was~~ as in Nelson's era, victory was decided by which ship of the line could fire the fastest broadsides. The Royal Navy's ships of the line could fire a broadside every ~~at~~ 90 seconds, much faster than their French counterparts. Additionally, the Board of Ordnance ensured that each ^{gun} ^{on} ^a ^{ship} was fired effectively 30 times, which ensured reliability on all ^{war} ships. This rapid and reliable gunnery meant that the French fleets were ~~to~~ defeated.

Such as at the Battle of Cape St Vincent in 1797 and at the Nile in ~~1799~~ 1799. Therefore, the Superior Royal Navy led ^{gunnery} and not just Nelson's leadership to successive victories.

Nelson's ~~innovative~~ ~~tactics~~ ~~tactics~~ proved unconventional tactics proved highly effective against enemy fleets as Nelson caught enemy fleets of guard and surprised. His effective tactics of assaulting in two divisions and using pell-mell tactics of close quarter fighting to maximize the impact of ~~the~~ the Royal Navy's gunnery. These tactics can be seen at the Battle of Trafalgar on 21st October 1805 where his two division attack and pell-mell tactics decimated the French and Spanish fleets. The effectiveness can be seen with Nelson being ~~overwhelmed~~ outnumbered with his 27 ships of the line facing 33 enemy ~~the~~ ships of the line. However, Nelson's tactics won the day and 18 ships of the line were captured and not a single Royal Navy ship lost. This shows Nelson's leadership played a key

role in decisive victories via his effective tactics.

Finally, the quality of Nelson's officers and sailors also played a key role in Nelson's success and not just his leadership from 1793 20,000 officers and sailors remained at sea aboard 125 ships. This meant that they maintained their skills, gunnery and initiative. This initiative and retained skill proved decisive at the Battle of the Nile in 1799. In particular, Thomas Foley a Captain, sailed between the French ships and the coastal rocks to fire a broadside at the French fleet under Admiral Villeneuve. Foley knew the French would not prepare their guns on the portside as they would suspect Royal Navy ships to get close to the rocks. This initiative was the day which was not possible without the skills of the crew (to avoid crashing into the rocks) and confidence.

initiative by Captains. Thorsøe, initiative ~~by~~ by Nelson's Captains also contributed to his success.

In conclusion, I would ~~argue~~ argue that Nelson's leadership had a huge impact on his success as shown by his determination and effective unconventional tactics that decimated every Fleet especially at Trafalgar even though Nelson was killed his tactics still won the day. However, it is ~~not~~ undeniable that Nelson could not have been so successful if at all, without the superior gunnery of his ~~own~~ crews. Gunnery meant everything in winning and firing a broadside every 20 seconds meant that the French could never compete effectively. The initiative of officers and the skills of the crew ~~was~~ also meant that Nelson's leadership was not the only factor in success as shown at the Nile, where Admiral Thomas Foley exploited ~~French~~ improved French ships. However, Nelson in part inspired this initiative and his determination was thus felt by his crew

and Fleet which he called his
'Band of Brothers'. Overall, Nelson could not
have been so successful without the
gumption and quality of his men. But
the Royal Navy only gained Naval
Supremacy ^{after Trafalgar} due to Nelson's determined
and effective leadership.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

There is some focus on the nominated factor with the deployment of specific evidence, e.g. the work of Thomas Foley who had been given responsibility by Nelson. However, the counter argument lacks range and development which limits debate. The points about the Board of Ordnance show what could have been developed and lift the response to low Level 4.



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Examiner Tip

In questions which ask whether the nominated factor is the 'primary reason' it is clear that a substantial counter argument is required.

Question 6

This was attempted by a healthy minority of candidates in Section B. The majority were aware of the key developments in technology and related it to the campaigns to some extent, e.g. the developments in cameras and radio communications. The developments in gunnery were cited by most candidates but the significance was not always explained. The higher level responses developed a counter argument with reference to the attitudes to the emerging force of senior commanders, e.g. Haig and his support of Trenchard.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 3

Question 4

Question 5

Question 6

Technology can be seen as a large factor on the increasing role of the RfC between 1914-18. It saw invention such as the interrupter gear, incendiary bullets and engines increase by speed six fold. However, there were other factors which can be seen as important to the increasing role of the RfC. One of those is the organisation, at the time led by the war cabinet and Jan Smuts, as well as manufacturing of planes increasing, allowing more planes to be built and sent out to fight.

The Royal Flying Corps (RfC) originally was made for scouting uses only, with planes sent over enemy land to take photos of trenches and structures. This was due to the low quality of cameras, this was largely pointless, as it was difficult to tell which side was which. In 1914, a German

reported that the British were in a frenzy, when in reality it was German troops playing football. ~~the~~ After a plane was forced down in Mons 1914, the British saw this as a cue to bring the fight to the air against Germany. Puts started to innovate themselves, making metal blades propellers and attaching machine guns to the front of the plane. ~~However,~~ This innovation led to the interlocking gear being developed by a German named Fokker. ~~It was~~ (1914). However, it was a year later when the British captured a German plane and could successfully copy ~~the~~ his design. The gear was ~~larger~~ a significant technological advantage, as it allowed the pilot to ~~the~~ fire their machine guns in between the rotor blades, and ~~to~~ take out enemy planes.

Another ^{significant} technological development was engines. Originally, planes were slow moving and light.

not able to reach high altitudes. This meant that they struggled to take good photographs, as they were originally meant for reconnaissance. ~~However~~, Although in 1914 they had only 75 brake horsepower, and an altitude limit of 15,000ft and a top speed of 80 mph, planes rapidly ~~increased~~ developed. The technology improved, allowing planes to become more important, ~~they~~ and by 1918, planes had improved to 600hp, having over 400 bhp, travelling at speeds of up to 160mph and an altitude limit of 22,000ft. ^{This allowed pilots to take photographs from an altitude of 20,000ft.} ~~The~~ ^{These} planes such as the SE5 and Sopwith Camel were crucial for the British, being light, quick and easy to manufacture. The introduction of communication was key too, seeing technology develop. ~~As~~ Originally, radios were 72lbs and had to sit in another cockpit due to the size and weight. The introduction of the sterling radio allowed for it to be placed in the ^{pilot's} ~~other~~ cockpit, weighing 21lbs and providing

communication between the ground and the front.

Technology can be seen as largely important in the improved role of the RFC on the western front, as they could help soldiers in the trenches by completing strategic runs, or bombing the Germans.

Another important factor however could be the organization, and changing tactics of the RFC. The war cabinet decided that although unemical, a key part in winning the war was through the bombing of German civilians. There were a variety of air raids in Britain, the worst by plane in 1915, seeing 223 dead, including 5 school children. This made many see the Germans as 'baby killers' and 'the Hun', who needed to be defeated.

With attacks by German Gotha and Zeppelins in places such as Hertfordshire, many citizens were outraged. This saw the war cabinet use the same

tactics against the Germans, and bomb
tains such as tankettes and tinnies.

The bombing also at German front
lines helped to 'soften up' the
enemy, before British forces would
go over the trenches. Although ~~they~~
the RFC's role may have improved,
there were greater losses as a result,
with 243 planes shot down at the
Somme alone, ~~the~~ trying to take out
a bridge. ~~They~~ Throughout
1917-18, over ~~700~~ 750 planes were
with ~~ed~~ 440 planes destroyed.

Although the RFC were playing
an increasing role, due to the number
of casualties it can be argued there
was little impact. However, Haig
wanted the ~~GC~~ to bombard the
Germans with bombs, due to the
technological advances of planes
and bombs. Without technology advances,
the organisation and strategy of
the RFC could not have been
changed or improved.

Finally, another reason why the RFC

could play an increased role on the western front was due to ~~the~~ manufacturing. At the beginning of the war, the Germans had 232 planes to Britain 112, which severely limited the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ success of reconstructions as the Germans outnumbered the British. However, production started to improve, and by 1916, the British were outproducing Germans 2:1 for planes, and 6:1 for engines. As the guns had been placed on planes, it allowed the British to successfully control the skies, as they had more planes, which were being manufactured at a quicker rate. The production of these planes meant that Britain could successfully gain air superiority over Germany, and ~~to~~ play a more important role on the western front. This ~~allowed~~ ~~to~~ manufacturing allowed for the British to ultimately dominate. However, whilst the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ organisation at home, the manufacturing could not have been so essential, as it could not have successfully

built so many planes.

In conclusion, technology was the most important factor in the RFC playing an increasingly important role on the western front. This is due to the multiplicity of the planes having ~~extra~~ reconnaissance qualities, as well as being able to bomb the Germans, softening them for a British attack without the developments, the organization could not have been successful, as they were cabinet based their strategy on the bombing of Germany, which was not prevalent before 1915. Also, manufacturing would not have improved unless organization was, but this was due to a direct cause of technology being upgraded and developed.

This makes technology the most important factor. The planes' technology allowed them to serve a dual purpose, and ultimately, technology was most important in the RFC on the western front.



This is a strong and focused response which merits Level 5. There is a central focus on the development of technology which is illustrated with specific detail, e.g. in the section on communication, and placed into context. The significance of points is made clear. Other factors are identified, e.g. the attitude of politicians such as Smuts and the importance of the contribution of military leaders such as Haig.



This answer illustrates the importance of establishing a clear sense of context.

Question 7

This was the most popular of the questions in Section C. The majority of candidates addressed the nominated factors and provided a good range of specific illustration, including statistical, of the contributions of Singapore and Hong Kong. They then identified other factors from across the timeframe which could be weighed against the nominated factors. It was important that they not only provided specific evidence to support the points but that the relative significance was also stressed.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 7 Question 8

Question 9 Question 10

The development of British commercial interests in the years 1763-1890 grew for a number of reasons, not solely the acquisition of Singapore and Hong Kong. Indeed, ~~many factors~~ the idea of a significant contribution implies a stimuli and ~~thus also~~ causation of growth in Britain's commercial interests thus whilst Singapore and Hong Kong acquisitions were significant they were not the most crucial. Alternatively, one must consider the role of the ~~the~~ early traces of free trade which stimulated economic growth thus proving free trade was a beneficial doctrine & conversely, the repeal of the navigation acts and earlier tariffs developed free commercial interests as Britain became an ^{economically open} ~~open~~ nation. ~~Alternatively~~ Yet the most significant factor was undoubtedly the acquisition of the Suez Canal as this opened up the Asian market for Britain thus contributed greatly to her commercial interests.

One could argue that an alternative factor which contributed the development of British commercial interests was the ~~earlier ~~was~~ traces of free trade~~ demand for free trade within Britain. Indeed this

contributed to the development of British commercial interests for the trade ideology was set by the politicians, therefore a demand for free trade within the political sphere would have ~~facilitated~~ ^{facilitated} its subsequent implementation. The demand for less restrictive trade can be seen through the ~~events~~ work of Adam Smith in his work 'An Inquiry into the Causes and Nature of the Wealth of Nations' (1776). His work ~~highlighted~~ ^{bolstered} the ideal of free trade and thus introduced into the political-economist nation. His work explained the benefits of free trade and thus proved it to be a favourable theory. His work arguably influenced the likes of Robert Peel who later spearheaded the transition to free trade. Indeed, the demand for free trade within Britain was imbued with the rhetoric of Smith but - yet more importantly, the change to Britain's domestic politics facilitated this demand for free trade through the election of the Whigs in 1830 ~~the~~ on a platform of parliamentary reform. This representation of the People's Act saw the electorate rise to 18%. (a 60% increase) and thus ~~included~~ ^{included} manufacturers and working-class members into the electorate. This contributed to the development of British ~~and~~ commercial interests because the ~~etc~~ ideas of free trade and open economic exchange

ruined the newly reformed electorate thus provoking a development of commercial interests and for as Britain was forced to consider repealing mercantilist policies.

~~A crucial mercantilist policy that was~~ Importantly, this leads to the idea that the repeal of mercantilist tariffs was a crucial factor in developing Britain's commercial interests as the repeal of such acts enabled Britain to be open to Free Trade as thus develop their economy and stimulate greater economic growth. Robert Peel was an instrumental figure in the repeal of such laws as he heralded the need to develop Britain's commercial interests via free trade. Peel was elected on such a campaign in ~~1834~~¹⁸⁴¹ with his Conservative Party and within 1842-46 he successfully repealed 1200 import tariffs which enabled merchants to freely sell the commodities such as glass, cotton and paper, thereby highlighting how the repeal of mercantilist tariffs aided the development of Britain's commercial tariffs. This was augmented through the Importation Act of 1846 which repealed the Corn Laws and the sugar tax, which had a monumentally ^{detrimental} impact on the political sphere, yet it only served to liberate Britain's economy further. Finally, the repeal of the Navigation

in 1849 marks the significance of repudiating mercantilism as the ruling government recognised how free trade best served Britain's commercial interests. Indeed the repeal of these ~~laws~~ enabled colonies to trade with others in more open terms ~~to~~ by reducing tariffs such as ~~and~~ and duties, such as entering a British port each time ~~or as according~~ to the ~~13th September 1663~~ being made for. Arguably the transition to free trade, which ~~stimulated~~ developed Britain's economic interests, was caused by the realised potential of low tariffs, as seen through Britain's previous acquisitions.

The territorial acquisition of Singapore (1819) and Hong Kong (1842) was undoubtedly a significant development in British commercial interests because Britain realised the potential economic gain that comes with free trade and thus it altered imperial mindsets. ~~Moreover it developed commercial~~ ~~interests~~ because Singapore was first 'acquired' by Britain following a treaty signed in 1819 with local rulers, ~~how~~ its low tariffs and ideal location enabled ships to circumvent the ~~or dangerous~~ dangerous waters of the Malay

Arpeggio and Straits of Malacca and in doing so undercut the
* Canton in merchants and the other towns in
the Straits. Their trade increased exponentially from
\$400 000 Spanish dollars in 1819 to ~~to~~ \$11 million in 1829,
an increase of 2700%. This was significant as
it illuminated ~~that~~ the value of ~~low tariff~~ free trade
economies and influenced Britain to develop more
entreports, as seen with the acquisition of Hong Kong
in 1842. Hong Kong was crucial to the development of
commercial interests as Britain was able to engage with
the lucrative Chinese market and begin trading
in opium, as by 1800 they trade 100 T, by 1822
it reached 347 T. With the repeal of the
East India Company's monopoly in 1833,
trade in opium reached 2553 T in 1842. This
therefore developed commercial interests as Hong Kong
enabled Britain to exploit the Chinese opium
market which was incredibly lucrative thus it
enriched the British economy.

Yet whilst these acquisitions
were significant, arguably the later acquisition of
the Suez Canal in 1874 was of greater importance
for this eased Britain's ability to trade with her
Asian colonies and therefore developed commercial
interests by facilitating greater levels of trade.

The opening of the Suez Canal in 17th November 1869 was instrumental for British trade by virtue of India's remote location. Indeed between 1868-74 the British tonnage from the India increased by 175% thanks to the canal. Furthermore three-quarters of all ships passing through were British hence thereby exemplifying just how crucial this passage was for British trade interests. Furthermore, Disraeli's purchase of the canal was itself a great development for commercial interests as the tonnage passing through the canal increased exponentially meaning Britain reaped tremendous reward. The dividends increased from 4.7% in the first five years to 13.1% in 1911 when 18,740,000 Tonnages were estimated to be passing through, thus Britain, via by virtue of earning 4.5% of the shares enjoyed the profits earned via this investment.

To conclude therefore, having considered multiple vantage points, one can conclude that the acquisition of Singapore and Hong Kong was not the most significant contribution to the development of British trade interests, this is due to

the fact that whilst it ~~opened up~~ revealed the ~~significance~~ ~~from~~ potential economic gain that comes with ~~subsequent~~, the real demand for free trade, i.e. development of commercial interest was ~~not~~ ~~from~~ from the domestic political point in Britain. This was subsequently compounded by the repeal of key mercantilist tariffs which facilitated greater growth and exchange. Yet most crucially, the Suez Canal was of ^{the} greatest significance because it ~~also~~ enabled the magnitude and frequency of trade to develop exponentially thus it ~~is~~ significantly developed commercial interests.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A focused and wide ranging response which illustrates and explains the significance of the nominated factors and identifies a good range of other points both in terms of policy changes and acquisitions. The relative importance of the points is weighed up and a substantial judgement reached. The response merits a clear Level 5.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

This response emphasises very clearly the importance of focussing on assessing the relative significance of points.

Question 8

The question was answered by a significant minority of the candidates and there was address to the nominated factor with explanation of how it was a key part of the process of moving away from mercantilism and protectionism. Candidates then measured the significance of the nominated factor against a range of other points, e.g. the impact of the measures against Slavery and the decisions to develop new trading bases. Candidates were generally well informed but need to focus on the relative significance of their selected points.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 7 Question 8
Question 9 Question 10

The repeal of the Navigations Act in 1849 was certainly an important contribution of government policy to the development of the prosperity of the British Empire in the years 1763 - 1914, however it was not the most important contribution. To judge what was the most important for prosperity, we will look at ~~what~~ ^{which} ~~beneficial~~ factors were most beneficial to the empire in both economic ^{other factors} and political terms. These would include free trade, the ~~acquisition of~~ ^{acquisition of} ports and entrepôts and the abolition of the slave trade.

Firstly, the repeal of the Navigations Acts in 1849 was a very important contribution, however not the singular most important contribution ~~to government~~ to the development of

the prosperity of the Empire. They were important as they were the first shift away from the extremely strict mercantilist and protectionist system that had been imposed by the British.

~~After 1713 the Navigation Acts~~
~~which restricted trade to British ships~~
~~and to British ports~~
~~and to British ships~~
~~and to British ports~~
For example,

It meant that not only British ships could land and trade at British ports and wine could be traded in general. This definitely helped in terms of economic prosperity, although the Corn Laws and Sugar Duties still remained.

~~This is the~~
~~evidence of~~
~~the~~
~~prosperity~~
The repeal of the Acts, therefore, were economically beneficial in terms of prosperity, but not necessarily politically beneficial.

~~Free trade, it can be argued~~

The adoption of free trade can be argued to be the most important contribution of government policy in the

development of the prosperity of the Empire. Adam Smith was the champion of free trade and directed government policy in favour towards it. This was particularly important in terms of avoiding conflict with Ireland who were Britain's first colony and second most prosperous. Ireland's ~~was~~ economy was largely dependent on agriculture, as was Britain's, which was being very imposed such strict tariffs and taxes on their products. However, with calls for 'taxation without representation' mirroring those from America, ~~Adam Smith said~~ these policies were not sustainable and threatened the prosperity of the Empire. With the removal of tariff barriers, this invited for more trade and increased Britain's wealth instantaneously. Therefore, the adoption of free trade was the most important contribution of government policy as it ^{was} highly ~~benefitted~~ ~~both~~ massively beneficial, both in terms of economic and political prosperity.

~~Another~~

Another important factor was the ^{setting up} ~~acquisition~~ of ports and enclaves. For example, the acquisition of the Suez Canal was particularly important as it provided a fast route ^{between} ~~between~~ Britain and their jewel of the crown, India. It halved the time to get there and within 2 years, ~~the~~ British trade dominated the route with almost 80% of all ~~trade~~ ^{passing through} it being British. The expansion of ports in Asia were also initially very profitable, such as Singapore and Hong Kong ~~which~~ ^{provided} in which Britain boomed the opium trade. Later on, ~~the~~ however, with the 'struggle for Africa' and the acquisition of ports such as Port Arthur in China used simply to spy on the Russians were completely devoid of commercial purpose and were used merely for geopolitical influence. Therefore, it can be argued that the acquisition of ports, enclaves and strategic

seen as boosting economic prosperity.

Politically, ~~many~~ of the public were

very mobilised against the slave trade following a grassroots

campaign by the Quakers in which they were shown horrific images

of the conditions aboard slave ships.

Therefore, the policy can be

considered somewhat important as

it helped keep the public on side

and promoted humanitarian methods,

however ~~the~~ overall it can't be

seen as being a particularly

important contribution to the

development or prosperity of the

Empire.

In conclusion, whilst the repeal of

the Navigation Acts was an

important stepping stone for an

age ahead in terms of economic

prosperity, free trade was definitely

the most important contribution of

government policy as it ^{generated} brought

a great deal of ~~wealth~~ and

~~stability~~ maintained ~~the~~ ^{rather} peace which allowed

the Empire to expand smoothly and
successfully.



An organised and clearly expressed response which addresses the nominated factor and explains its significance in the movement away from mercantilist and protectionist policies. It identifies examples of the benefits of Free Trade and begins to discuss the question of the establishment of entrepôts with some illustration. It also deals with the Slave Trade reforms and explains their significance. There is the need for a wider coverage of the timeframe to facilitate a more substantial overall judgement but the response merits a clear Level 4.

Question 9

This question was the least popular on Section C. The question was designed to promote an informed discussion as to whether the developments in artillery transformed the British Army's effectiveness from the end of the French Wars to the end of the First World War. Most candidates were aware of the key role of artillery in the First World War and there was discussion of the creeping barrage and other developments. Many candidates were also aware of the importance of the developments most associated with Armstrong in the mid 19th century but few considered the situation at the beginning of the period with focus on, for instance, the Congreve Rocket which is cited in the specification. This meant that a significant number of candidates did not address the issue of transformation in a substantial way and also could not access the higher levels on BP2.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 7 Question 8
Question 9 Question 10

One could both agree and disagree that the developments of the artillery transformed the British Army's effectiveness in the years 1815-1918. You could agree as guns gradually became more effective due to their improvements to loading, stability and munitions. Along with other developments such as: Fuse 106, fighter planes and Tanks. However, one could disagree as other influential changes occurred that ~~had~~ ~~not~~ was not artillery. For example, cardwell reforms, streamlining of war office and improvements to co-ordination.

Guns during the years of 1815-1918 started off as still unreliable and at times difficult to work with. Over this time period they became lighter, more powerful and in general more reliable. ~~to work~~ As a result of this, one could agree with the ~~stated~~ statement that developments in artillery transformed the

British Army's effectiveness as less time was wasted on faulty guns and keeping gunpowder ~~dry~~ dry. Eventually, during the First World War a machine gun called the Lewis was created and allowed soldiers to mobilise such a machine gun and even take it into enemy trenches. As well as this, less men were assigned to ~~at~~ one gun and this maximised the numbers of men directly defending and advancing forward.

Other developments in artillery that transformed the British Army's effectiveness included: The Vickers, fighter planes and tanks. The creation of the Vickers meant that bombs dropped by the British would explode immediately on impact and disperse horizontally. This aided the British as it destroyed a wider area of barbed wire and helped the soldiers cross 'no man's land'. Fighter planes had artillery / guns installed into / onto them and this aided the British in the sense that they received aerial support when attacking the enemy's. And finally, tanks (in theory) were revolutionary in the sense that these large metal vehicles could make its way across

no man's land, clearing barbed wire and shoot at the enemy trenches. Whilst these were eventually successfully used in this way, they were notoriously unreliable to begin with.

On the other hand, some would disagree with the statement that development in artillery transformed the British Army's effectiveness as other development ~~massively~~ positively effected the British effectiveness. For example, army reforms such as the Cardwell reforms contributed to the effectiveness of the British as the banning of people buying status in the army stopped put an end to aristocratic mismanagement as ~~at~~ people were now allowed to rise in ranks due to merit and not their money or class. As well as this, the ~~streaming~~ streamlining of the war office meant that they worked more as a unit and as a result were more organised. This contributed to the effectiveness of the British as both of these factors meant that they were more organised in supply and command.

Moreover, the improvement of co-ordination also contributed to the effectiveness of the British Army. Creeping Barrage was used at the Battle of Somme. However, the poor management of it meant that the bombs and men were not in time and as a result either left the men open ~~or~~ ~~made the~~ ~~in~~ put them in the ~~in~~ explosion, thus adding to the disaster of the whole battle. Although, General Bingham and the BFF helped co-ordinate the tactic and ~~was~~ when it was deployed at the Battle of Vimy Ridge was far more successful! This contributed to the effectiveness of the British Army as it set a standard and also ~~en~~ allowed the army to organise more successful battles and attacks.

In conclusion, I would ~~ag~~ disagree with the statement as ~~I~~ I believe other factors such as reforms, organisation and co-ordination had a far greater impact on the British Army's effectiveness. This is because the change in attitudes struck a far deeper cord than that of the change in artillery. There will ~~elt~~ always be new technology but in order to make any impactful change you must also tackle attitudes and systems.



There is some effective development of the significance of artillery in the First World War with reference to the development of the creeping barrage and the effectiveness shown in the later campaigns with a specific reference to Vimy Ridge. There are also references made to other developments, e.g. fuse 106 and some weighing up of the relative significance. The weakness of the response is in the overall lack of range and depth. The qualities referred to enabled it to reach low Level 4.



It is vital for Section C that candidates are familiar with all the points explicitly cited in the specification. Failure to have secure knowledge will compromise coverage of the timeframe.

Question 10

This was the most popular question on Section C. The majority of candidates had a sound knowledge of the significance of the nominated factor and explained the points by explaining the context. Most also considered the Cardwell reforms and McNeill-Tulloch with some also discussing Childers. Consideration of these measures produced many well informed debates but with a range that neglected large parts of the timeframe and led to lower levels for BP2. A significant minority did consider the reforms of the Duke of York and discussed the significance of the continuing influence of Wellington.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 7 Question 8

Question 9 Question 10

The British Army ~~underwent~~ had undergone significant reforms between 1790-1918. In order to be the most significant reform the reform must bring about the greatest change and have the most positive effect on the army. 3 separate examples of reforms are the reforms following the McNeill Telloch reports 1854 and 1855, the Cardwell reforms in the 1870s (largely) and the Haldane reforms. The most significant being the Cardwell reforms as this completely altered the legal framework of the army.

The Cardwell reforms followed the Crimean war disappointment ~~about~~^{over} a decade later. The army was oversubscribed, had difficulty attracting employment (especially in times of economic prosperity) and elitist. In order to change this Cardwell introduced a number of reforms. The purchasing of commissions was banned in 1871 and ~~this~~ there was a hugely significant change as the legal framework of promotion had been completely changed. Now an introduction of meritocracy could be introduced instead of wealth being the key factor. In addition to this the ~~short service act~~ was introduced and army enlistment

act was introduced in 1970 and soldiers could now spend 6 years in the reserves and 6 in the regulars thus avoiding the massive 12 year commitment. In addition to this Great Service was stopped and the introduction of a regional recruitment system. Therefore the reforms put in place by Cardwell completely altered the legal framework of the army and was as a result the most significant change. Although the next major offensive was the ~~Boer~~ Second Boer war which was not largely successful this was due to a variety of reasons including the underestimation of the enemy and ~~the~~ the ~~Boer~~ forces were reinforced with supplementary officers the Boers were overcome. The next reorganisation of the military was highly significant and would in time change the social structure surrounding the army allowing merit over wealth and it now being a viable career option for the masses encouraging promotion with non-ferocious conditions.

The Haldane reforms ~~was~~ ~~as a result of the~~ ~~professional~~ introduced the implementation of two Forces with the expeditionary and territorial forces act (1907). This was significant as the army now had a group of professional forces to be released around the empire while a group of volunteers could police ~~the~~ Britain. ~~At~~ This allowed for a larger expeditionary

force to be able to be deployed however was not a hugely significant change as the existence of yeomanry ~~volunteers~~ and militia volunteers had previously existed. The new volunteer unit did however have its own ancillary services which ~~was~~ allowed its deployment to be separate of the expeditionary professional army. However in the next major offensive the use of ~~of~~ this reform was insignificant as the demand of what was required to whole population mobilisation and had the introduction of conscription in 1916. ~~the~~ Haldane also introduced the ~~of~~ cadets and army involvement at youth level however this was ~~is~~ insignificant as in 1914 only 20,000 children were ~~to~~ had joined. Therefore the Haldane reforms are not as significant as they the Cardwell reforms as they only ~~slightly~~ changed the military slightly and ~~was~~ (combining yeomanry and militia volunteers to the landwehr volunteer force). They also had little impact on the next major war, its youth policies were also not very widespread.

During the Crimean war the state of the military was a national tragedy. This prompted reforms following the McNeill Tulloch reports gave the press recognition an official status. ~~One reform was the~~ The reform of the commissariat was popular in 1858 which was significant as the army was no longer responsible for

its own auxiliary services which were required for its function. Another major change was the influence the government now had on the army which they previously did not. This was a significant change as the government now had the ability to reform the army. However this only really paved the way for later reforms such as the Haldane & Cardwell reforms and it therefore not as significant as these reforms as these issues the key changes were made.

The Cardwell reforms are the most significant change to the army as the legal framework of the army was completely changed. The vast difference between all other reforms makes it the most significant. The Haldane reforms were less significant as most the changes were more minor also professionalising the armed forces ~~making them~~ absorbing functions already present. While the reforms following the McNair Committee reports were significant as they allowed for the significant changes to occur later they cannot be as significant a change as all these reforms as when the changes actually took place. Therefore the Cardwell reforms are the most significant.



A generally well supported analysis of the reforms from the mid 19th century onwards. There is an appreciation of the significance of these reforms and contextual knowledge is deployed to illustrate the points and provide context. There is some weighing up of the relative significance of the reforms to promote judgement. The lack of coverage of the earlier part of the timeframe leads to a lower assessment for BP2 but the overall answer merits mid Level 4.



It is essential that all topics in the Breadth section of the specification are covered across the timeframe.

Paper Summary

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

Section A

- Candidates should ensure that they deal with both enquiries
- Candidates should not simply paraphrase; they should develop inferences supported by evidence from the source and their contextual knowledge
- Candidates should avoid stock evaluation
- Candidates do not have to make a judgement on the relative value of the sources.

Sections B and C

- Candidates should avoid narrative as it tends to undermine analysis
- Planning of essays helps to develop focused analysis
- Candidates should be aware of the basic chronology of the topics covered
- Candidates must ensure that they are confident about all the points covered in the Breadth section of the specification. This is essential to promote coverage of the timeframe in Section C essays.

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>

