

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
HISTORY**

Document Studies 1774–1945

FRIDAY 11 JANUARY 2008

2582

Afternoon
Time: 1 hour

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (8 pages)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer book.
- Write your answers on the separate answer book provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- This question paper contains questions on the following seven Options:
 - The Origins of the French Revolution 1774–92 (pages 2–3)
 - The Condition of England 1832–53 (pages 4–5)
 - Italian Unification 1848–70 (pages 6–7)
 - The Origins of the American Civil War 1848–61 (pages 8–9)
 - The Irish Question in the Age of Parnell 1877–93 (pages 10–11)
 - England in a New Century 1900–1918 (pages 12–13)
 - Nazi Germany 1933–45 (pages 14–15)
- Answer **both sub-questions** from **one** Option.
- You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.
- The time permitted allows for reading the Sources in the one Option you have studied.
- In answering these questions, you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you understand and interpret the Sources, as well as to inform your answers.
- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 60.

This document consists of **16** printed pages.

The Origins of the French Revolution 1774–92

Study the four Sources on Popular Unrest and the Events of 1789, and then answer **both** the sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

1 (a) Study Sources A and C.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the achievements of the Revolution in 1789. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that popular unrest was the driving force behind the Revolution between July and December 1789. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Popular Unrest and the Events of 1789

Source A: The British ambassador sends news of the attack on the Bastille to the Foreign Office in London.

On 12 July, the troops left Paris and the people remained masters of everything. To their credit, no great damage was done. Customs barriers were burned down and the St. Lazare monastery was broken into and corn, arms and ammunition taken. On the evening of 14 July a large crowd went to the Bastille to demand ammunition. M. de Launay, the governor of the Bastille, had his head cut off at the Place de Grève with circumstances of barbarity too shocking to relate.

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Thus my lord, the greatest Revolution has been made with the loss of very few lives. We may consider that France is a free country, the King is a limited monarch and the nobility put on a level with the rest of the nation.

Lord Dorset, dispatch, 16 July 1789

Source B: A nobleman complains to the National Assembly about disturbances during the 'Great Fear'.

A group of criminals and ruffians, not of this neighbourhood, together with my own vassals and other local people, 200 in all, invaded my chateau. They broke the locks on the cupboards in which I stored my title deeds, took my registers which were invaluable to me, and burnt them in the woods. Not content with burning my documents, they also killed my pigeons. These criminals rang the bells in the neighbouring parishes to get support. This saddens me because I never imposed feudalism strictly on my people. However, I appeal to the Assembly for justice.

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Comte de Germiny, Appeal to the National Assembly, 20 August 1789

Source C: A member of the Constituent Assembly looks back with satisfaction on the work of the National Assembly in 1789.

Except for priests, nobility, magistrates and financiers, it is clear that the rest of the nation has benefited enormously from the Revolution. Everyone else must bless this Revolution. When one thinks of the great abuses of all kinds which burdened this poor kingdom, it seems that only an intense upheaval could have achieved this much. What has the Assembly done? Look and observe: clergy and nobility abolished; provincial privileges gone, Church property nationalised.

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Adrien Duquesnoy, Speech, 16 January 1790

Source D: Two modern historians assess the effects of popular action.

On 5 October 1789, about 7,000 women followed by 20,000 men of the National Guard marched to Versailles. The October Days were a significant event in the Revolution. Once in Paris the King regarded himself as a prisoner of the Paris mob and therefore not bound by anything he was forced to accept. When Parisians revolted in July, they had seen the Assembly as their ally. In October the Assembly had been ignored and humiliated. When the deputies followed the King to Paris, some of them felt as much imprisoned by the mob as the King did.

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D. Townson and D. Rees, France in Revolution, 2001

The Condition of England 1832–53

Study the four Sources on the Development of Chartism, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

2 (a) Study Sources B and D.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the methods used by Chartists and the authorities. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that political and constitutional issues were the **most** important factors in explaining the development of Chartism in the period to 1848. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Development of Chartism

Source A: A Methodist Minister and popular orator speaks to a mass meeting outside Manchester, on Kensal Moor, following the publication of the Charter and the first petition.

I speak on the principle that every man who breathes God's free air and treads God's free earth has a right to home and hearth, wife and children as securely guaranteed to him as to any other man. This question of Universal Suffrage is a knife and fork question, a bread and cheese question.

Reverend Joseph Rayner Stephens, speech, 24 September 1838

Source B: A moral force Chartist recounts the circumstances leading to his arrest after the Birmingham Riots of 4 to 6 July 1839.

Birmingham Chartists held their meetings in the Bullring. At last the authorities sent to London, to their government friends, requesting a strong force of the new police. The police came down by rail, and were led by the authorities to a furious attack upon the men, women and children assembled in the Bullring who were listening peacefully to a person reading aloud from a newspaper. The morning after this brutal attack the Convention passed my resolutions condemning the outrage of an unconstitutional force from London, affirming the people's right to meet publicly and to have some control over the laws they are called upon to obey. 5
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William Lovett, The Life and Struggles of William Lovett in his Pursuit of Bread, Knowledge and Freedom, 1876

Source C: The Second Chartist Petition to Parliament, presented at a time of acute economic distress, tries to justify the need for the Charter.

Thousands are dying; we view with alarm the lack of provision made for the poor, the aged, and the infirm and view with indignation the determination to continue the Poor Law in operation. We would direct attention to the great inequality existing between the wages of the producing millions and the salaries of those whose usefulness ought to be questioned. We complain that the undoubted constitutional right of the people to meet freely has been undermined, 500 well disposed persons have been arrested, tried by hand picked juries, imprisoned and treated as criminals. An unconstitutional police is distributed all over the country, at enormous cost, to prevent the exercise of the people's right. The hours of labour are extended beyond endurance, and the wages earned are inadequate.

Hansard, Parliamentary Debates, May 1842

Source D: A local Chartist who argues against physical force gives an account of the situation in Leicester.

The decrease of work was alarming in 1842. The workhouse was crowded to excess and those who asked for outdoor relief paralysed the authorities. A workhouse treadmill was set up and had to be turned by relief applicants. They declared this to be degrading and beyond their strength. Meetings were held in the market-place to protest to the Poor Law Guardians and against the support given to them by the magistrates. I and my Chartist friends were often speakers. Resisting a workhouse official led to a riot. Police were soon on the spot and the ringleaders taken into custody. The whole affair was utterly unconnected with our Chartists.

Thomas Cooper, The Life of Thomas Cooper, 1872

Italian Unification 1848–70

Study the four Sources on The State of Italy, 1861–70, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

3 (a) Study Sources B and C.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the economic problems of Italy after 1861. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that a fully united state was created in Italy during the period from 1861 to 1870. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The State of Italy, 1861–70

Source A: A leading politician, and Prime Minister of Italy, 1863–64, who favoured delegating power to the regions, explains the problems of administration and the reasons for centralisation.

Since 1861 it has proved a difficult task to unify administratively a kingdom formed of independent states, each with its own laws and traditions. The aim was to change from the old to the new order in a gradual manner, reconciling the need for unity of the laws with a certain variety suited to traditions and customs. Delegating more extensive powers to the governing officials of the regions seemed the solution. However, the desire for political unity became so widespread that it was believed that unity could not be achieved except by eliminating every trace of the old order.

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M. Minghetti, Electoral Programme, 1865

Source B: The most distinguished economist in Italy advises the government on the difficulties facing the country.

Our commitment to annex Rome and Venetia will mean our deplorable financial situation will be made worse. To call Italy a nation seems odd. Even though old borders have been removed and there is a common government, there is little in our economic situation that shows unity: indeed, we will end up losing Naples and Sicily. Industry moves slowly and is dependent on government orders for military equipment. The economy is static and out of date. Our fields are cultivated with old-fashioned methods, there are no large-scale enterprises and few entrepreneurs.

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F. Ferrara, New Anthology, January 1866

Source C: A Neapolitan historian argues that unification had merely confirmed the power of the ruling class in Naples and led to a breakdown of order.

Brigandage is the most serious problem that can be seen in our countryside. Where the peasant was worse off, brigandage gained support; where his condition improved, brigandage declined. Brigandage is born of a real and true desperation. In the populous cities there are a few families of rich land owners in the midst of multitudes of peasants. The countryside is deserted as workers have moved to the cities. There is no industry, no bourgeoisie and nothing to check the power of the landowners. The prefect, who informs the ministers in government, depends on the support of the landowners. 15
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P. Villari, A Letter on Social Questions in Italy, 1868

Source D: The King provides an analysis of the state of Italy by 1870 to the senators and deputies of Parliament.

The work to which we dedicated our life has been accomplished. Italy was restored to herself and to Rome. After years of separation our people found themselves reunited in the persons of their representatives. Having recognised the absolute independence of the spiritual authority, we are convinced that Rome will continue to be the respected seat of the Papacy. Senators and deputies, a vast range of activity opens before you. The national unity of today will render less bitter the struggles of parties and, instead, act as a productive force for the development of the nation. 25

King Victor Emmanuel, Address to Parliament, 1871

The Origins of the American Civil War 1848–61

Study the four Sources on The Outbreak of War, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

4 (a) Study Sources A and C.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the reasons why the North opposed secession. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the outbreak of civil war is chiefly explained by the South's failure to compromise. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Outbreak of War

Source A: An editorial in a Northern newspaper, written immediately after the election of Lincoln as President, explains why it fears the consequences of secession.

If the South succeeds in carrying out her designs, she will immediately form commercial alliances with European countries, which will readily agree to any arrangement which will help English manufacturing at the expense of New England. The South's first move would be to impose a heavy tax upon the manufactures of the North and an export tax upon the cotton used by Northern manufacturers. In this way she would seek to cripple the North.

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Boston Herald, 12 November 1860

Source B: The President of the newly formed Confederacy sets out his view of the situation two months before the Civil War broke out.

Through many years of controversy with our former associates, the Northern States, we have vainly tried to achieve peace and respect for the rights to which we were entitled. As a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to separation. If the North acknowledges that it is in the best interests of both sections to permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But if this is denied us, and our territory is attacked, it will but remain for us with a firm resolve to appeal to arms.

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Jefferson Davis, Inaugural Address, 18 February 1861

Source C: When he took up office as President, Lincoln still hoped that secession and civil war could be avoided.

The people of the Southern States fear that by the accession of a Republican government, their property, peace and personal security are in danger. There has never been any cause for such apprehension. I have no purpose to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. 15

I hold that the Union of these States is perpetual. No State, on its own, can lawfully get out of the Union. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not attack you. You can have no conflict, without being yourselves the aggressors. 20

Abraham Lincoln, First Inaugural Address, 4 March 1861

Source D: On 12 April 1861, Confederate forces attacked Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbour, the first fighting of the Civil War. A Northern newspaper voices its opinion of the significance of the event.

The war has begun. The aspect of the question is now wholly changed. Until now, all moderate men, fearing the horrors of a civil war, earnestly urged a fair compromise granting to the South her just rights under the Constitution. But the South has decided not to wait for the difficulty to be resolved by lawful means, but has decided upon an armed revolution against the government. The South has struck the first blow, a successful blow, but one which will unite the North as one man for the Union. The authority of the government must be maintained. The wrongs of the South are now a matter of minor consideration. 25

Pittsburg Post, 15 April 1861

The Irish Question in the Age of Parnell 1877–93

Study the four Sources on The Leadership of Parnell, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

5 (a) Study Sources B and C.

Compare these Sources as evidence for Parnell's character. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Parnell was an effective leader. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Leadership of Parnell

Source A: In a passionate speech made at Cork, Parnell aims at a wide audience, both in Ireland and the USA, and implies his support for Irish independence. It was reported in the Freeman's Journal, which was sympathetic to Home Rule.

I come back to the great question of national self-government for Ireland (*cheers*). I do not know how this great question will be settled, in what way full justice may be done to Ireland, but no man has the right to fix a boundary to the march of a nation. No man has the right to say to the country 'Thus far shalt thou go and no further'. We have never attempted to fix the boundary to the progress of Ireland's nationhood, and we never shall (*cheers*). We must struggle for it with proud consciousness (*prolonged applause*).

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C. S. Parnell, speech, January 1885

Source B: A former ally of Parnell in The Land League writes about Parnell's character.

He struck me at once with the power and directness of his personality. There was the proud, resolute bearing of a man aware of his own strength, with a mission, yet without a hint of Celtic character or typical Irish emotion. He was an Englishman of the strongest type, devoted to an Irish purpose. His speeches were not exaggerated, and when he spoke on any aspect of the Irish question it was always with the object of making himself clear. Mr. Parnell was never a revolutionary in thought or in act, though he certainly benefited from revolutionary situations in Ireland.

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Michael Davitt, The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland, 1904

Source C: A well-known journalist, active in the 1880s, recalls Parnell's personality.

I saw a great deal of Mr. Parnell in the 1880s. He was aloof and cold in manner. His steel-blue eyes, the tight-set mouth gave him an air of monk-like seriousness. His whole attitude was arrogant. He stalked through the corridors of the House of Commons, ignoring the existence of the rank and file Irish members, even though some had ruined their marriages and lost all domestic happiness in following 'the uncrowned king'. Even at the end, the Irish people who had supported his campaigns would have rallied to his cause again if he had taken advice and retired for a while until the O'Shea scandal had died down. But he was too proud. 15 20

John Boon, Victorians, Edwardians and Georgians, 1927

Source D: A leading British politician offers an analysis of Parnell's character and leadership.

Aspects of Parnell's earnest and sincere life were astonishing. He made use of his times and gained wide support. He was a Protestant leading Catholics; a landlord inspiring a 'no rent' campaign; a man of law and order inciting revolt; a humanitarian and anti-terrorist controlling and yet arousing the hopes of extremists. Parnell was the last great Irish leader. He was a great moderate who held back the powers of revolution. 25

Winston Churchill, Great Contemporaries, 1937

England in a New Century 1900–1918

Study the four Sources on Tariff Reform, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

6 (a) Study Sources A and B.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the effects of Free Trade on the working class. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the **main** issue in the debate over Tariff Reform in the period from 1903 to 1906 was the competition Britain faced from foreign trade. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Tariff Reform

Source A: A leading Liberal politician defends Free Trade, and attacks those supporting Tariff Reform.

Tariff Reform will raise the price of food. Under Free Trade our 'Big Loaf' costs much less than bread in France or Germany. Protection will also raise the price of raw materials for our manufactured goods, damaging our trade in every market, increasing unemployment. If you give preference to some groups over others, you cause jealousy between different interests at home, and between different members of the Empire, especially those who fear our manufactured exports. Finally, all round the world, you will have a tariff war with those foreign countries which are today your best customers.

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H. H. Asquith, speech at Caxton Hall, Westminster, July 1903

Source B: The leader of the Tariff Reform movement tries to persuade the workers of Liverpool that Free Trade is not the best policy for them.

Free Trade has always been supported by manufacturers and middle classes. These people support the 'Big Loaf' because it means lower wages. They do not encourage trade unions, believing that an employer should be free to bargain with his workers, and that one should always buy in the cheapest market. Thus, it is impossible to reconcile Free Trade with working class interests, especially today when British industry is under threat from the exports of foreign rivals. Free Trade must now be abandoned as we try to benefit the working man, and raise money for welfare reform from duties payable by foreign importers.

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Joseph Chamberlain, speech in Liverpool, October 1903

Source C: A Tariff Reform poster produced for the 1906 general election. It shows foreign countries piling large quantities of goods into Britain. It suggests a connection between Free Trade and unemployment.



The Tariff Reform League, 1905

Source D: A modern historian comments on the impact of the Tariff Reform movement.

Although support for Tariff Reform was gaining ground among Conservative Members of Parliament, the Conservative party was weakened by divisions over the policy. The decisive Liberal victory of 1906 showed that the Tariff Reformers had not managed to persuade most British people that Free Trade should be abandoned. Why should they pay more for their food, while Britain was prosperous, and the Empire strong? With hindsight, it seems unlikely that Tariff Reform could have produced the reconstruction needed to halt Britain's industrial decline. Indeed, by upsetting the delicate balance of international trade, Tariff Reform might have done more harm than good.

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V. Brendon, The Edwardian Age, 1996

Nazi Germany 1933–45

Study the four Sources on Hitler's Methods of Ruling, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

7 (a) Study Sources A and C.

Compare these Sources as evidence for Hitler's style of leadership. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Hitler was 'master of the Third Reich'. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Hitler's Methods of Ruling 1933–45

Source A: At a meeting of state agricultural representatives, the State Secretary in the Food Ministry justifies the lack of written orders from Hitler.

The Führer can hardly dictate from above everything which he intends to achieve. Everyone with a part in the new Germany has worked best when he has, so to speak, worked towards the Führer. It is the duty of everybody to try to work towards the Führer along the lines he would wish. Those who make mistakes will notice it soon enough. But anyone who really works towards the Führer along the Führer's lines and towards his goal will certainly one day have the finest reward in the confirmation of their work as law. 5

Werner Willikens, speech, February 1934

Source B: A Nazi lawyer comments on the nature of Hitler's power.

The position of Führer combines in itself all power in the Reich. We must speak of 'Führer power', which is given to the Führer as the bearer of the nation's common will. He shapes the collective will of the people within himself and he embodies the nation and entirety of the people in opposition to individual interests. Führer power is comprehensive and total. It embraces all spheres of national life. It includes all national comrades who are bound to the Führer in loyalty and obedience. Führer power is not restrained by safeguards and controls. It is free, independent and unlimited. 10

Ernst Huber, Constitutional Law of the Greater German Empire, 1939

Source C: Writing after the war, Hitler's personal assistant, who had regular access to him, recalls Hitler's daily working routine.

Hitler normally appeared around midday, quickly read through Reich Press Chief Dietrich's press cuttings, and then went into lunch. So it became more and more difficult to get him to make decisions which he alone could make as Head of State. He disliked the study of documents. I have sometimes secured decisions from him, even about important matters, without his ever asking to see the relevant files. He took the view that many things sorted themselves out on their own if one did not interfere.

15

Fritz Wiedemann, Memoirs, 1964

Source D: A modern historian questions the image of Hitler as a strong, decisive leader.

The view of Hitler, as the man who does not decide, would help explain the continual confusion of the men working for him. There was a large crowd of ambitious and fearful people trying to please the 'great one', escape his wrath or to avoid notice altogether. They were never quite sure what he wanted them to do after they had said 'Heil Hitler'. The result was the division of power into thousands of little empires of ambitious men. These little empires were largely unchecked by law for this had been replaced by Hitler's will, which was largely unclear.

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Edward Peterson, The Limits of Hitler's Power, 1969

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Q.1 Source A Source: Lord Dorset, despatch, 16 July 1789.
 Source B Source: Comte de Germiny, Appeal to the National Assembly, 20 August 1789.
 Source C Source: Adrien Duquesnoy, speech, 16 January 1790.
 Source D Adapted from © D Townson & D Rees, *France in Revolution*, p.39, published by Hodder & Stoughton, 2001.
- Q.2 Source A Adapted from a speech by Reverend J Stephens, quoted in © E Royle, *Chartism*, published by Addison Wesley Longman, 1996.
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 Source D Adapted from Thomas Cooper, *The life of Thomas Cooper*, 1872, quoted in © R Brown, *Chartism*, p.82, published by Cambridge University Press, 1998.
- Q.3 Source A Adapted from M Minghetti, *Marco Minghetti ai suoi elettori*, Bologna, 1865 quoted in © S Woolf, *The Italian Risorgimento*, p.64, published by Longmans, Green and Co Ltd., 1969.
 Source B Adapted from F. Ferrara, *New Anthology*, 1866, quoted in ©D. Smith, *The Making of Modern Italy*, p.358, published by Macmillan, 1998.
 Source C Adapted from P Villari, *A Letter on Social Questions in Italy*, Turin, 1878, quoted in © S Woolf, *The Italian Risorgimento*, p.65, published by Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd., 1969.
 Source D Adapted from source: www.fordham.edu.
- Q.4 Source A Adapted from The Boston Herald, November 12, 1860 quoted in © Simon and Schuster Inc., Editor K Stampf, *The Causes of the Civil War*, p.91, published by Touchstone, 1986.
 Source B Adapted from *The papers of Jefferson Davis*, vol.7, pp.45-51; source: www.jeffersondavis.edu.
 Source C Adapted from source: www.fordham.edu.
 Source D Adapted from the Pittsburgh Post, April 15, 1861, source: www.mason.gmu.edu.
- Q.5 Source A Source: speech by C Parnell, January 1865
 Source B Source: Michael Davitt, *The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland*, 1904.
 Source C Source: John Boon, *Victorians, Edwardians and Georgians*, 1924.
 Source D Adapted from © W Churchill, *Great Contemporaries*, p.282 (1972 edition), published by Collins Fontane, 1937.
- Q.6 Source A Adapted from a speech by H Asquith, Caxton Hall, 1903; quoted in © V Brendon, *the Edwardian Age*, pp.23-24, published by Hodder and Stoughton, 1996.
 Source B Adapted from a speech by J Chamberlain, Liverpool, 1903; quoted in © D Brooks, *The Age of Upheaval*, p.178, published by Manchester University Press, 1995.
 Source C Poster from the Liberal Party archives.
 Source D © V Brendon, *The Edwardian Age*, p.19, published by Hodder and Stoughton, 1996.
- Q.7 Source A Text from a speech by W Willikens, 1934.
 Source B Text from E Huber, *Constitutional Law of the Greater German Empire*, 1939.
 Source C Text from the memoirs of F Wiedemann, 1964.
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