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HISTORY

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Paper 1b British History Outlines c.1399–1815

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MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 90

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This document consists of **28** printed pages.

Introduction

- (a) The banding definitions which follow reflect, and should be interpreted within the context of, the following general statement:

Examiners will give their highest marks to candidates who show a ready understanding of the relevant material and a disciplined management of the discussion the question provokes. They will be impressed more by critical judgement, careful discrimination and imaginative handling than by a weight of facts. Credit will be given for evidence of a good historical intelligence and for good use of material rather than for a stereotyped rehearsal of memorised information.

- (b) Examiners will use these banding definitions in combination with the paper-specific mark schemes.
- (c) It goes without saying that any explanation or judgement is strengthened if informed by the use of source material.
- (d) Examiners will also bear in mind that analysis sufficient for a mark in the highest band may perfectly legitimately be deployed within a chronological framework. Candidates who eschew an explicitly analytical response may yet be able, by virtue of the very intelligence and pointedness of their selection of elements for a well-sustained and well-grounded account, to provide sufficient implicit analysis to justify a Band 4 mark.
- (e) The Band in which an essay is placed depends on a range of criteria. As a result, not all essays fall obviously into one particular Band. In such cases a 'best-fit' approach will be adopted with any doubt erring on the side of generosity.
- (f) In marking an essay, examiners will first place it in a Band and then fine-tune the mark in terms of how strongly/weakly the demands of the Band have been demonstrated.

Band 5: 25–30 marks

The answer will be sharply analytical in approach and strongly argued. It will show that the demands of the question have been fully understood and that a conscious and sustained attempt has been made to respond to them in appropriate range and depth. It will be coherent and structured with a clear sense of direction. The focus will be sharp and persistent. Some lack of balance, in that certain aspects are covered less fully or certain arguments deployed less strongly than others, need not preclude a mark in this Band. The material will be wide-ranging and handled with the utmost confidence and a high degree of maturity. Historical explanations will be invariably clear, sharp and well developed and historical concepts fully understood. Where appropriate there will be conscious and successful attempts to engage with the historiography, to evaluate source material critically and to demonstrate an awareness of competing interpretations.

Band 4: 19–24 marks

The answer will be characterised by an analytical and argued approach, although there may be the occasional passage which does not go beyond description or narrative. It will show that the demands of the question have been very well understood and that a determined attempt has been made to respond to them in appropriate range and depth. The essay will be coherent and clearly structured and its judgements will be effectively supported by accurate and relevant material. Some lack of rigour in the argument and occasional blurred focus may be allowed. Where appropriate there will be a conscious and largely successful attempt to engage with the historiography, to evaluate source material and to demonstrate an awareness of competing interpretations. The material will be wide-ranging, fully understood, confidently deployed and well controlled with high standards of accuracy. Historical explanations will be clear and well developed and there will be a sound understanding of historical concepts and vocabulary.

Band 3: 13–18 marks

The answer will attempt an analytical approach, although there will be passages which do not go beyond description or narrative. It will show that the demands of the question have been understood, at least in large part, and that a conscious attempt has been made to respond to them. There will be an effective focus on the terms of the question and, although in places this may break down, standards of relevance will be generally high. Although it may not be sustained throughout the answer, or always fully supported, there will be a recognisable sense of argument. The material will be clearly understood, with a good range, and organisation will be sound. There will be a conscious attempt to draw conclusions and form judgements and these will be adequately supported. Some understanding of differing and competing interpretations is to be expected and some evaluation of sources may be attempted but probably not in a very sophisticated form. Historical explanations and the use of historical concepts and vocabulary will be generally sound but some lack of understanding is to be expected.

Band 2: 7–12 marks

The answer may contain some analysis but descriptive or narrative material will predominate. The essay will show that the demands of the question have been understood, at least in good part, and that some attempt has been made to respond to them. It will be generally coherent with a fair sense of organisation. Focus on the exact terms of the question is likely to be uneven and there will be a measure of irrelevance. There will be some inaccuracies in knowledge, and the range may be limited with some gaps. Understanding of the material will be generally sound, although there will be some lack of tautness and precision. Explanations will be generally clear although not always convincing or well developed. Some attempt at argument is to be expected but it will lack sufficient support in places and sense of direction may not always be clear. There may be some awareness of differing interpretations and some attempt at evaluating source material but this is not generally to be expected at this level and such skills, where deployed, will be unsophisticated.

Band 1: 1–6 marks

The answers will respond in some measure to the demands of the question but will be very limited in meeting these. Analysis, if it appears at all, will be brief and undeveloped. If an argument is attempted it will be lacking in real coherence, sense of direction, support and rigour. Focus on the exact terms of the question is likely to be very uneven; the answer is likely to include unsupported generalisations, and there will be some vagueness and irrelevance. Historical knowledge, concepts and vocabulary will be insufficiently understood and there will be inaccuracies. Explanations may be attempted but will be halting and unclear. Where judgements are made they will be largely unsubstantiated and investigation of historical problems will be very elementary. Awareness of differing interpretations and the evaluation of sources are not to be expected. The answer may be fragmentary, slight and even unfinished.

Band 0: 0 marks

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.

Section 1: 1399–1485

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p>How successful was Henry V as King of England both domestic and foreign affairs?</p> <p>AO1 – The focus here is on Henry as King of England. However,, candidates may well refer to the war in France in terms of reflecting that Henry needed government at home to be secure while he was abroad fighting and in order to raise sufficient taxation.</p> <p>AO2 – Generally, Henry V has been seen as a very able and successful king, but some criticisms more recently have suggested that he was not without fault. Henry’s abilities as a military commander are well rehearsed, although his successes were not forgone conclusions and involved the kingdom in huge expense. It was essential that the kingdom be well ruled while Henry was at war. He certainly was able to maintain peace and stability in England and extend the prestige of the monarchy. He was able to achieve considerable feats with finance and accounting. His relationship with the nobility was sound and assured, although this might depend largely on his success in war. Henry was also notably pious; he worked against Lollardy and worked with the papacy.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p>‘Factional nobility, not personal inadequacy, best explains why Henry VI lost his throne in 1461.’ Does it?</p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns the reasons why Henry VI lost his throne; there is a focus on the responsibility of Henry himself as compared to the role of the nobility. Candidates’ answers need relative evaluation of the other possible reasons for his deposition.</p> <p>AO2 – Responses should explore Henry’s personal weaknesses and failings as a king alongside the issue of factionalism, and the role of people such as Suffolk, Somerset, Margaret of Anjou and Richard Duke of York, Salisbury and Warwick. It could be argued that Henry’s personal failings were the cause of factionalism, but other reasons might be explored. There are clear links between the various factors and the changes and developments of these over time. There should be some exploration of the final year of Henry’s reign.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p>How serious a threat was Owain Glyndwr to Henry IV?</p> <p>AO1 – The focus here should be on the threat posed by Glyndwr, although there may be some comment that it was more serious because of other threats to Henry. While the circumstances of Henry’s accession might have some bearing on the debate, it is not the thrust of the question.</p> <p>AO2 – An assessment of the longevity of the rising is essential as opposed to a narrative of events, although a chronological approach could work. Glyndwr’s declaration of himself as Prince of Wales in 1400 through to the fall of Harlech in 1409 and then his disappearance in 1413 should be considered. The fact that Glyndwr ruled in Wales for a decade, calling parliaments and negotiating with the papacy, should be considered. Responses should evaluate his dealings with the English nobility, especially the Earl of March, and Henry’s problems including his own accession, issues with Scotland and the challenges of the Percies. For ten years, Wales and the Marches were a battleground with economic, social and political consequences. The ultimate defeat of Glyndwr and the future Henry V’s role in that should also be considered.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p>Account for the dramatic changes in political fortune for both Lancastrians and Yorkists in the period 1469–1471.</p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns this specific period when the crown changed hands twice. Responses should focus on an analysis of the competing reasons for this change.</p> <p>AO2 – The reasons for the dramatic changes include: Warwick’s disappointments and desire to rule; the inaction of Edward IV, followed by his recovery and Warwick’s flight to France; the treachery of Clarence; the foreign perspective of the agreement of Warwick and Anjou, followed by Edward IV’s flight to Burgundy; and, the declaration of war on Burgundy once the re-adoption had been completed followed by the military triumphs of Edward IV. These could be considered in the context of the failings and abilities of the key players, Edward IV, Warwick and Anjou.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p>'He was never able to escape the circumstances of his accession.' Assess this view of Richard III.</p> <p>AO1 – The focus here is on whether Richard III's reign was troubled and short because he usurped the throne from his nephew whom he was rumoured to have killed. This needs to be set against an analysis of whether there were other faults and problems with the reign.</p> <p>AO2 – A case can be made for the proposition that Richard III 'was never able to escape the circumstances of his accession', with analysis of the impact this had on Richard's reputation. The weakness of his claim and the narrowness of his support base could also be considered. A crucial turning point is Buckingham's revolt and the aftermath, including the use of the northern lords. The activities of the French king could be considered. There should be some evaluation of whether Richard ruled well and whether in fact he lost his throne through chance on the battlefield.</p>	30

Section 2: 1485–1558

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p>'A tyrant from start to finish.' Discuss this view of Henry VII as King.</p> <p>AO1 – The question focuses on Henry's reputation as a tyrant and what this might mean in the fifteenth century. Contemporary views and historical debate concerning this issue might be referred to.</p> <p>AO2 – An exploration of some of the key features of his reign, most importantly relationships with the nobility and finances, should be explored. Responses should examine the constraints placed on the nobility which linked to financial exactions. Some explanation of the circumstances of Henry's accession might be expected. It could be argued that Henry became more of a tyrant after 1502, but there should be good coverage of the whole reign.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p>Did Henry VIII achieve his aims in foreign policy in the years 1509–1529?</p> <p>AO1 – Henry's aims in foreign policy in this period include wanting to emulate Henry V, rid himself of his father's cautious foreign policy and ultimately claim the French throne. He clearly failed to achieve this given the situation in Europe, the behaviour of his allies and financial constraints.</p> <p>AO2 – There could well be a strong focus on Wolsey and whether he had aims of his own. Successes in foreign policy including gains in France and the Treaty of London might be set against the failure to capitalise on the Battle of Pavia due to the failure of the Amicable Grant. Ultimately there were some successes but the main aim was not fulfilled.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p>How damaging for England was the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII?</p> <p>AO1 – This question concerns the impact of the dissolution of the monasteries on England in a variety of ways including social, religious, cultural and financial. The answer should be an evaluation of the level and scale of the damage.</p> <p>AO2 – The dissolution marks the end of a rich tradition in England. The loss of buildings, artefacts and books can be considered. The issues include the role played by the monasteries in the community in terms of charity, employment, the local economy and society. The wider political issues include: the severing England from the religious orders in Europe; the secularisation of the House of Lords; and, the way in which land was redistributed and the wealth used by the Crown. The impact of the Pilgrimage of Grace might also be evaluated.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p>How effective were Somerset and Northumberland in governing England during the reign of Edward VI?</p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns how effectively England was ruled during the minority of Edward VI, and the relative merits of Somerset and Northumberland. Consideration of a reasonable span of this period is be expected.</p> <p>AO2 – Often considered to be a period of crisis, it is important to consider such issues as: finance, inflation and the economy, and measures taken in their respect; the use of Parliament; proclamation and the Council; the role played by foreign policy; and the personal attributes and styles of Somerset and Northumberland. Candidates might compare the two, although this is not essential. The issue of social unrest will also be evaluated. There may be some knowledge of the historical debate which has rehabilitated Northumberland.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p>How able a queen was Mary I?</p> <p>AO1 – This question concerns the ability and attributes of Mary I as queen. Responses could refer to the debate over her ability. There should be a sense of a range of issues covered and evaluated.</p> <p>AO2 – The issue of her succession and her ability to secure the Crown and then to stand firm against Wyatt might be considered. There will be an evaluation of her religious policy which may well conclude that this was the least impressive area of her reign. Foreign policy and her marriage will also be considered. There should be an evaluation of the reforms she introduced and references to her use of Parliament and the council. These could be set against the background of economic distress and, perhaps, the view that however able the monarch, these circumstances would have been impossible to deal with.</p>	30

Section 3: 1558–1603

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p>What best explains the growth and development of Puritanism from 1570 to 1603?</p> <p>AO1 – This question focuses on the issue of the growth and development of Puritanism. Answers should be confined to the chronology of this question. Candidates will be expected to deal with some sort of definition of Puritanism and be able to deal with both growth and development.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates might show that they understand that a precise definition is not possible. Some consideration of the nature of the settlement will be needed; however, it is reactions to that settlement after 1570 that are required, an evaluation of the settlement is not within the parameters of this question. They may understand that by 1570 it had become clear that Elizabeth was not prepared to countenance further change and that reformers had started to consider alternative strategies. Candidates might consider the scope of Puritanism, the role of Bishops and Archbishops, the role of Parliament and individuals and the reaction of the government.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p>With reference to the period 1561–1570, to what extent should Mary Stuart be held personally responsible for the failures of her rule in Scotland?</p> <p>AO1 – This question concerns Mary as Queen of Scotland and evaluates the failures of her reign and how far they might be attributed to her personality and skills as a monarch, and how much was beyond her control.</p> <p>AO2 – This period covers the time from the death of Mary of Guise to the flight of Mary Stuart to England. Descriptive accounts of this period will not score highly. Candidates might explore the relevance of her being brought up in France as a devout catholic and her relations to the powerful Guise faction. Her claim to the English throne might also be evaluated. It should be noted that Mary did not return to Scotland until after the death of her husband, Francis II. Issues to consider upon her return include the Scottish Reformation inspired by Knox and her plans to restore Catholicism. At first she might be seen as being successful, but her half-brother Moray, pro-English and Protestant, was a problem. Mary's marriage to Darnley might be seen as a turning point in her fortunes, especially his behaviour and death. Further problems were compounded when she decided to marry Bothwell and ultimately had to flee to England.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p>How effectively did Elizabeth I deal with the problems of the early part of her reign, 1558–1563?</p> <p>AO1 – This question is focused on the first five years of Elizabeth’s reign and the problems she inherited, as well as those which emerged during the period.</p> <p>AO2 – The problems Elizabeth had to deal with when she came to the throne include the religious settlement, the war with France, economic distress, the weakened currency, the relationship with the political elites and her gender. Candidates should evaluate the success of the 1559 religious settlement and the move to peace with France and Scotland. The use of Parliament could be considered and the workings of her Council. It could be argued that she was lucky in her inheritance from her sister in terms of economic and fiscal matters. Candidates might consider how she dealt with the issues of gender and how effective her propaganda was.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p>‘Though she resented Parliament, Elizabeth I managed it successfully.’ Discuss, with reference to the period 1565–1603.</p> <p>AO1 – The focus of this question is the relationship Elizabeth had with her parliaments, whether they displayed opposition and how she dealt with that, and whether she got what she needed from her parliaments.</p> <p>AO2 – There were issues about which Parliament felt strongly, and these were often the issues which Elizabeth did not want to be discussed. It might be argued that these frequently became unresolved issues in the Council. Candidates might suggest that Elizabeth did not much like Parliament and it was a constant struggle between her wish to dissolve Parliament as soon as she got what she wanted and allowing other business to be transacted. Candidates might argue that the relationships changed and developed throughout her reign and especially in the later years with the stresses of war. No set answer is expected and candidates might explore the traditional view of opposition in Parliament set against a reappraisal of issues to see far more accord.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p>Why did England go to war with Spain in 1585 and not before?</p> <p>AO1 – The concern of this question is to account for the deteriorating relationship between England and Spain and to explain why the two countries went to war. A chronological approach could be used but narrative is to be avoided. There should be sharper coverage of the 1580s than any other period.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates might comment on the fact that relations with Spain were generally good until Alba's arrival in the Netherlands in 1567. Some explanation of the actions of 1568 are likely to be addressed, and the attempted healing of the rift in 1572, but it was events in the Netherlands, prompted by Elizabeth's expulsion of the Sea Beggars, which led to further deterioration in relations. For the next three years, Elizabeth tried to stay neutral despite pressure from her Council signing the Perpetual Edict in 1577 and opening marriage negotiations in 1579 with Anjou in response to growing Spanish power. By 1584 with Anjou and Orange dead, the stage was set for an invasion of England. This led to Philip's alliance with the Guise faction in France and his championing of Mary Stuart's cause in England. The Treaty of Nonesuch was pivotal and Leicester's expedition to the Netherlands in 1585 was tantamount to a declaration of war, yet Elizabeth still pursued diplomatic avenues during the build up to and following the defeat of the Armada.</p>	30

Section 4: Themes c.1399–c.1603

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p>'The Church in England in the fifteenth century was characterised by worldliness and corruption.' Was it?</p> <p>AO1 – The answers to this question should focus on the fifteenth century; it is not a question about how far the Church was ripe for reform in 1529. There was a great deal of corruption and worldliness in the period, but this argument needs to be balanced against that stating the good deal of piety and development.</p> <p>AO2 – There is a strong case to be made for the question with plenty of examples of worldly prelates such as Beaufort, yet vocation was still strong. There were an increasing number of graduates amongst the secular clergy although monastic life seemed to falter despite their wealth. Candidates might refer to various attempts at genuine reform. Some reference to Lollardy could be made. Popular piety was generally strong with enthusiasm for pilgrimage and lay guilds in particular. The links between lay literacy and printing of religious works are also relevant. The flurry in Church building and the refurbishment of parish churches should be mentioned. Candidates could debate whether there was a change in religiosity. There was certainly some anti-clericalism, but whether this was any greater or prompted by increased corruption is debatable.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p>How central was Parliament to the government of the realm in the period 1399–1529?</p> <p>AO1 – This question concerns the use of Parliament by the government in this period; there should be a reasonable spread over the period, although there should be sharper focus on some areas.</p> <p>AO2 – A thematic approach could work well in considering issues such as taxation, support for war, usage for succession, rebellion and civil war, and increased usage by individuals and usage to direct and encourage trade. Certainly, the issue of taxation became a fraught one, and there was increased reluctance to support a war that was going badly. The use of the House of Commons after usurpation and the Act of Accord could be mentioned. Packing of the House is important especially in the Parliament of Devils. The growing use of Parliament for issues such as enclosure, trade and commerce cannot be ignored, and to secure the throne and claims to the throne. There should be focus on both Houses and candidates might reflect on how the two Houses worked together and on the issues of patronage. Some comment on the changing nature of MPs is expected and how this relates to changes in society.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p>Why did some towns thrive, and others decline, in the fifteenth century?</p> <p>AO1 – The focus should cover the whole period and evaluate both parts of the question. Candidates should refer to a spread of examples. The picture is very mixed, and changes and develops during the period. There should be some sense of the underpinning wider economic issues.</p> <p>AO2 – Though population distribution in this period remained overwhelmingly rural and relatively stable, there was growth in urban population, with London taking the lead. The situation, however, was mixed. While many towns grew in both size and importance some declined significantly. In the North, towns such as York, Hull and Newcastle remained important, but York declined in relative terms especially at the end of the period. Traditional centres such as Lincoln and Salisbury declined. In some places, plague and death were to blame; in others, the impact of the civil war and shifts in the wool trade were responsible. Centres of pilgrimage saw a moderate decline, while the university towns of Oxford and Cambridge flourished. Change patterns of internal trade were important, as were those of external trade.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p>How successfully did Tudor monarchs use portraits to project images of power and authority?</p> <p>AO1 – This question focuses on royal portraiture during the Tudor period, with a steer towards how it was used as a method of propaganda and authority. The discriminator is the issue of success. It is expected that a range of examples will be used and that there is a fairly even coverage over the period. The focus should deal with the issue of power and authority.</p> <p>AO2 – Portraiture was used a great deal in this period and there was a real sense of change and development; candidates are expected to comment on that change. Under Henry VII, there was an understanding of how the Northern Renaissance had impacted on the Arts, especially in Burgundy, and Henry uses this to his advantage; reference might be made to his funeral effigy for example. The period of Henry VIII's reign shows clearly a great change especially with the work of Holbein; candidates might reflect on how images of power are also used to record Henry's ministers and wives, but most importantly images of the Tudor dynasty itself and images of Henry as Head of the Church. Images were used in much the same way in the mid-Tudor period; but the sense of portraiture as propaganda reached its height under Elizabeth. Reference might be made here to the methods of ensuring that the message was consistent throughout the land. Reference might be made to the iconography of these portraits. Some sense of political and social background might be expected. Candidates could also refer to the use of sculptural portraits and miniatures.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p>How important was the economic role of women in sixteenth-century society?</p> <p>AO1 – This question concerns the economic role of women in the sixteenth century. Candidates will be expected to range throughout the period and to consider a range of economic endeavours. There is a view that this was a period of development for women, but this view can also be countered.</p> <p>AO2 – Society continued to be patriarchal and independence depended very much on status, especially when women were heiresses or widows. Candidates might offer some examples, such as Bess of Hardwick. There is evidence of women running businesses and being members of craft guilds, although this became more difficult as the population rose. The influence of guilds also changed after the Reformation. The influence women had over their households depended on individual circumstances. At best the picture was mixed, but there is an argument for declining influence as well as a rise in influence.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p>How important was overseas exploration in Tudor England?</p> <p>AO1 – The focus of this question should be on a relative evaluation of the importance of exploration. Importance tends to be divided into political, economic and strategic. A major motive for successive governments was to protect the seas as a method of national security against foreign invasion, piracy and in the interests of trade; this could be seen as the most important issue. This can be linked to the building of the merchant marine and the navy. There were also ambitions to follow in the footsteps of other realms which had established trade and colonies.</p> <p>AO2 – Here candidates should explore the whole period in order to give weight to changes including developments and their relative importance, and how different motivations are of primary importance at particular times. The role of particular individuals could also be explored. The importance of Bristol to Atlantic exploration should be considered, especially in terms of Newfoundland and the North West Passage. The development of the Slave trade in the second half of the century is important, as is the growth in privateering. The answer also needs to be set in the context of changing foreign policy objectives.</p>	30

Section 5: 1603–1689

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p>‘A lazy and ineffective king.’ How far do you agree with this view of James I as King of England?</p> <p>AO1 – The focus is on the effectiveness of King James as monarch. It is expected that this will be tested in a number of ways and could take a thematic approach. There is considerable debate on this issue.</p> <p>AO2 – It could be noted that James was already an experienced and successful monarch, albeit of a much smaller kingdom by the time he came to the English throne in 1603. It might be argued that his skill was always limited by the unrealistic expectations he had of England when he arrived. Candidates might also wish to comment on his choice of ministers and advisors. Certainly James was determined to enjoy his position and both contemporaries and historians have seen him as being lazy. He also did not choose his closest advisors with particular skill and was not prepared to back down in the face of their unpopularity. He was probably skilful in facing the issues of the Church and, while not finding a real solution, was able to balance rival groups. He was active in foreign policy especially after the outbreak of the Thirty Years War. The chief criticism of James usually refers to his extravagance and inability to make reforms to the finances. While the issue of inflation and economic problems mitigate this accusation, candidates will probably conclude that he was not very skilful here. His plans to unify England and Scotland do not indicate political skill, and his handling of Parliament indicated a mixed analysis.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p>Why was Charles I forced to call two parliaments in 1640?</p> <p>AO1 – The focus of this question is on the decision to call parliament, and while some knowledge of the previous 11 years is needed, it is not necessary to retell the events of that period except where it is directly applicable to the calling of parliament.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates should link 1640 to the calling of both the Short and the Long Parliament. Answers might be expected to deal with the following: errors in the government of Scotland; the impact of the introduction of the new prayer book; and, the decision to use the English army. This led to the Bishops’ war and the calling of the Short Parliament. The argument is largely about the King’s financial difficulties.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p>Why, during the Interregnum, did it prove impossible to provide Britain with settled government?</p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns the range of attempts to find a solution to governance after the death of the King. It should evaluate the different reasons why this was difficult, and ended in restoration of the monarchy.</p> <p>AO2 – A chronological approach to the response could work if there is evaluation of the problems in finding a solution. The Rump’s decision to abolish the Lords and the Monarchy at the outset was unpopular with the radicals. The declaration of the Commonwealth in 1649 meant that in essence the government was a military dictatorship. Cromwell’s attempts to make the Commonwealth more popular by reducing taxes, allowing a measure of religious toleration and legal reforms might be seen as more pragmatic, but did not encourage enough support. This was followed by the Barebones Parliament, but this was unlikely to achieve much. The Instrument of Government was in many ways a radical solution but the reasons for its failure need to be evaluated. Cromwell’s role as Protector should be assessed as should the rule of the Major Generals. After 1657, attempts to find a solution became less radical, including the Humble Petition and the speed with which the protectorate crumbled after Cromwell’s death should be assessed.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p>How much was restored by the restoration of the monarchy in 1660?</p> <p>AO1 – The focus of this question is the extent to which restoration took place in 1660. Many candidates might view this as genuine restoration, but the focus should be on evaluating extent.</p> <p>AO2 – In many ways, it could be argued that this was overwhelmingly a restoration with the return of the House of Lords, the Anglican Church and the monarchy itself. Candidates might assess the Puritan cause and Venner’s rising, but for the most part they did not prevail and the Act of Uniformity underlines this, yet the Act did vest in Parliament the right to determine religion. Other subtle changes can be found in foreign policy and economic issues. Charles’s personality and style of monarchy might also be evaluated.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p data-bbox="316 248 1150 282">How realistic were James II's aims as monarch 1685–1688?</p> <p data-bbox="316 315 1289 416">AO1 – This question concerns James II's aims in governing Britain and an evaluation of how realistic they were in light of the circumstances he found himself in.</p> <p data-bbox="316 450 1337 786">AO2 – It could certainly be argued that James's aims for governing Britain were realistic, which might account for the support he received at the start of his reign. However, on the issue of faith anti-Catholic feelings had built up over the course of the century so that the fears of Catholic despotism overshadowed everything else. Reference could be made to James's apparent military power and his financial security, which might have given him the opportunity to pursue his aims. However, the birth of his son was pivotal though his aim for his son to succeed him was always going to meet with resistance; the existence of a viable alternative meant that this aim was unrealistic. James's actions in 1688 were generally disastrous.</p>	30

Section 6: 1688–1760

Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p>How much change, in the years 1688–1701, did the ‘Glorious Revolution’ bring to government in England?</p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns the scale and depth of change in English government, for example in the role of Parliament, the powers of the monarch and the Act of Settlement’s proscription of Catholics from succession to the throne. Candidates could also refer to the growing importance of party politics and party divisions.</p> <p>AO2 – Discussion of change might include reference to the power of the monarchy in the context of the need for Parliament to meet every year and the extent to which monarchs needed Parliament for the voting of supply, especially during wartime. Parliament was increasingly divided between Whigs and Tories, although party allegiance was not fixed and many continued to be elected as independents anxious to see good government. It is possible to argue that the Revolution brought relatively little change to the way England was governed.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p>What best explains why Scotland was prepared to support political union with England in 1707?</p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns support for the Act of Union in Scotland. Candidates could refer to the extent of support for Union, including also information about the substantial opposition in many quarters.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates should focus on the reasons why Scotland gave up its political independence. They may discuss the often different perspectives of the mercantile and wealthier landed interests contrasted with those of the lower orders and peasantry. There was a strong commercial element here, particularly after the failure of the Darien Scheme and also considerable evidence of ‘inducements’ from England for support of political union. Candidates should attempt a discussion of the relative importance of key factors including: support for a larger Protestant nation; the strong influence of the more prosperous classes; and, the terms of Union which left the Scottish church, education and law largely untouched.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p>What best explains why, as prime minister, Walpole faced more opposition after 1733 than before?</p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns the reasons for growing opposition to Walpole’s rule. Candidates should discuss the nature of opposition to Walpole and the changing circumstances which gave the opposition increasing opportunity to attack his leadership. On limited opposition to 1733, candidates can select from a range of factors such as: Walpole’s astute financial management after the South Sea crisis; his use of patronage and control of Parliament; support from the Crown, including generally close relations with George I, George II and, especially, Queen Caroline. On the rise of opposition, candidates might discuss: the roles of the Country and Patriot Parties; the anti-Walpole press, including Pulteney and <i>The Craftsman</i>; the growing effectiveness of ‘Cobham’s Cubs’, including Pitt and Grenville; increasing controversies surrounding taxation (especially the Excise Duty), Walpole’s foreign and religious policies, and especially diplomacy and the growing clamour for war with Spain, which he opposed; and, Walpole’s increasing weakness and even isolation, 1739–1742.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates should explain both the reasons for increasing opposition (see AO1 above) and also for the more limited opposition earlier in his prime ministership. Explanations for limited opposition before 1733 might concentrate on Walpole’s effective financial policies and his control over Parliament. On growing opposition, candidates should identify reasons for its growing effectiveness from 1733 onwards and discuss why it was increasingly effective. Some candidates might argue that, despite its growth, Walpole was able to contain opposition relatively easily until 1739 and the outbreak of war with Spain.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p>Why did Britain experience only limited success during the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–1748)?</p> <p>AO1 – This question concerns Britain’s involvement in the War, including consideration of military campaigns and of the alliances which fought them. Candidates should know about the key developments and events, including: the Hanoverian alliance (1742); the Battle of Dettingen (1743); and, the naval victories of Anson and Hawke off Cape Finisterre (1747).</p> <p>AO2 – Explanations for limited success might include: the military strength of France, especially under the leadership of Saxe (victories at Fontenoy, 1745 and Roucoux, 1746; the limited value of alliances, especially perhaps that with Austria; the lack of strong support for war in Parliament; and, the relatively limited engagement in areas where Britain was strong, perhaps particularly in India and the Americas. Candidates should discuss the real, if limited, successes, including naval strength and effectiveness and France’s recognition of the Hanoverian success at the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748).</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
31	<p>'In the period 1714–1760, the Church of England underwent a period of unrelieved decline.' Did it?</p> <p>AO1 – This question concerns the strength, or otherwise, of the Church of England under the early Hanoverian monarchs. Candidates may discuss: the impact on the Anglican Church of greater religious toleration; the pastoral role of the Church; the political involvement of senior clerics, especially the Archbishops; the rapid growth of nonconformity; the challenge of urban growth.</p> <p>AO2 – Arguments in favour of 'unrelieved decline' are likely to concentrate on: the Church's arguably excessive political role; absentee clerics and poor pastoral care; and, the limited impact of the Church on urban growth, including perhaps a contrast with nonconformist chapel-building. Candidates who challenge the assertion in the question may note that the picture was not all negative and that the Church arguably sustained its presence and its effectiveness in most rural areas. Perhaps, excessive attention has been paid to particular scandals and to the political engagement (largely on the Whig side) of a few senior clerics. Good candidates will discuss both the Church's strengths and its weaknesses.</p>	30

Section 7: 1760–1815

Question	Answer	Marks
32	<p>Account for the political prominence of John Wilkes in the 1760s.</p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns the importance of Wilkes and candidates are likely to concentrate on his role as an agitator and irritant. On his political prominence, candidates could refer to: his radical journalism, including his prosecution for seditious libel and the attack on Bute in <i>North Briton</i>; the Wilkite ‘causes’, including the attack on General Warrants, ‘Wilkes and Liberty’; the Middlesex election dispute (1768), his expulsion from Parliament and reinstatement; his support for the American colonists; the role of the Society for the Supporters of the Bill of Rights; and, his imprisonment and riots in London in his support.</p> <p>AO2 – Explanations for Wilkes’s political prominence are likely to make use of material such as that in AO1 above. Good candidates should go beyond a biographical treatment to discuss the issues which Wilkes could exploit both as an agitator and a radical journalist. These include: the unpopularity of Bute and the idea of ‘rule from Scotland’; the growth of discussions about liberty and the rights of citizens; and, the frequent changes of government gave Wilkes the opportunity to make a series of populist statements about political rights. Candidates might also discuss Wilkes’s political skills and his popularity with London artisans and craftsmen, and his use of populism.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
33	<p>What best explains the extent of Britain’s political stability in the 1770s?</p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns the extent to which Britain experienced domestic stability in this period. Candidates could refer to the means by which political stability was achieved, North’s own abilities and George III’s use of ‘influence’ to secure parliamentary majorities for his prime minister.</p> <p>AO2 – Explanations for stability include: the growing experience of George III as a monarch and the resources available to him to secure North’s hold on power in his early years as prime minister; Burke’s analysis of Parliament dominated by royal influence; and, North’s growing support and the extent to which MPs were members of vying political factions rather than a substantial and disciplined opposition. Candidates should note that: political stability was far from absolute in this period, and particularly so once it was clear that the American colonists were likely to achieve independence; criticism of the conduct of war (from 1778) threatened North’s position; and, the challenges to his government by Wyvill and the Whigs.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
34	<p>Assess the view that the French Revolution's most important consequence for Britain was that it strengthened the younger Pitt's hold on political power.</p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns the impact of the French Revolution on Britain, with particular reference to the position of the Younger Pitt. Candidates could refer to: the emergence of radicalism based on French calls for liberty; the Corresponding Societies; a predominantly conservative reaction in Parliament leading to the Whig split and the Pitt-Portland coalition (1794); and, the anti-radical and anti-republican reactions to the French Revolution outside Westminster.</p> <p>AO2 – Explanations of the impact of the Revolution might include: extent of support for parliamentary reform and attacks on what was seen as a corrupt political system; opposition to the Revolution (e.g. Burke) and the extent to which it grew after outbreak of war with Revolutionary France (1793). Candidates should attempt to focus on the relative importance of the strengthening of Pitt's political position (including guaranteed majorities for government policy) in comparison with other consequences, for example, the growth of political awareness outside Westminster among both those who supported the Revolution and those who considered it as a threat.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
35	<p>How much did British sea power contribute to the defeat of Napoleon?</p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns the importance of British sea power. Candidates are likely to discuss Napoleon's plans to invade Britain and their failure after the Battle of Trafalgar. It is relevant also to discuss: the navy's ability to challenge, and partially defeat, the objectives of Napoleon's 'Continental System; naval support for Wellington in the Peninsular War; and, to the strength of the British navy, including the importance of its victory at Trafalgar. Britain's other contributions (particularly the army's role and Britain's economic strength) are not irrelevant in a question which asks 'How much...' where the focus of the discussion should be on Britain's sea power.</p> <p>AO2 – Explanations of the reasons for the defeat of Napoleon should concentrate on the specific contribution of Britain's navy in reaching a judgement on how much Britain owed to naval power. Candidates may discuss the significance of Trafalgar and the virtual demolition of the Franco-Spanish fleet, thus freeing Britain from the threat of invasion. Support for colonial initiatives and the capture of the Danish fleet (Second Battle of Copenhagen, 1807) are also significant as is the navy's role in supporting Wellington's forces during the Peninsular War (1808–14) which proved crucial in tying up substantial French forces in what Napoleon termed his 'Spanish ulcer'. In discussion of 'how much', it is acceptable for candidates to discuss the relative importance of the navy, in comparison with Britain's army and its growing economic strength. Good candidates, however, will see the need to concentrate on the navy's role.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
36	<p>'Ireland enjoyed a period of successful legislative independence and economic prosperity in the last two decades of the eighteenth century.' Did it?</p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns the position of Ireland during the period of the so-called 'Grattan Parliament'. Candidates could refer to: the work of Flood and Grattan in securing parliamentary independence for Ireland; economic prosperity linked to Westminster's removal of trade restrictions; prosperity threatened in the 1790s by the French wars; plans for a French invasion; and, growing pressure for full political union (1800).</p> <p>AO2 – Explanations concerning the 'success' of Irish legislative independence may turn on the extent of stability achieved by a Dublin parliament which refused to enact parliamentary reform (1783) and somewhat loosened anti-Catholic penal laws against Catholics (1793). Economic prosperity largely depended on the cattle trade. Protestants enjoyed significant economic prosperity in this period while Dublin's status as a national capital was enhanced by a building boom, providing high-quality dwellings for the middle and upper classes. Candidates may discuss the extent to which Catholics benefited from parliamentary independence or economic prosperity.</p>	30

Section 8: Themes c.1603–1815

Question	Answer	Marks
37	<p>Why did British colonies expand in the seventeenth century?</p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns the expansion of the British colonies in the seventeenth century. A chronological approach should be avoided here. There are a number of factors which are interrelated, and change and develop over time.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates might discuss the cessation of war with Spain in the early part of the century as a clear spur to colonial expansion, as was the persecution of the Puritans. The role of the Merchant Adventurers and significant individuals could be assessed together with the perilous nature of early colonisation attempts in Virginia. The role of the Pilgrim Fathers and the rapid expansion in New England should be explored and numbers leaving during Charles I's reign could be analysed. Candidates could also examine colonisation in the West Indies. The impetus of the Civil War for migration was important and Cromwell's role in further expansion is key. Trade and Navigation Acts were important with the restoration monarchy largely following the lead of Cromwell. The foundation of Carolina and Pennsylvania should be noted. In the later part of the century, settlement in and trade with India should also be examined.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
38	<p>How important was London to intellectual and cultural developments in seventeenth-century Britain?</p> <p>AO1 – The focus of this question is on explaining and analysing the importance of London to intellectual and cultural innovation and development in this period. The importance was certainly evident; however, some comparison needs to be made to other centres, not least the universities.</p> <p>AO2 – There was a range of factors to explain the dominance of London in this period, but descriptions of this will not score well. Candidates might well consider London's political significance as the centre of government and Parliament. Clearly, there was a great deal of change and development over the period; for example, theatre was significant at the start of the century and highly important in the Restoration, but damaged during the Interregnum. London was important for foreign trade and a consideration of the diversity of this and its growth might be important. It also became an important centre for finance and banking, which meant that finance for cultural development was present as well as the wealthy who wished to patronise the Arts. Candidates might explore: the formation of the Royal Society; the rebuilding of London after The Fire; the role of religious leaders; and, the role of the monarchs. Comparisons might be made to Oxford and Cambridge, and Edinburgh, but most candidates will probably conclude that London was dominant.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
39	<p>What was the political significance of religious dissent c.1640–c.1700?</p> <p>AO1 – This question concerns how religious dissent impacted upon the way that politics and political thought changed and developed in this period.</p> <p>AO2 – Most candidates will conclude that religious dissent was most influential in the earlier part of this period. It could be argued that in part it influenced the thinking of Cromwell and perhaps the outcome of the Civil War. However, it did perhaps hamper Cromwell's efforts to find a lasting solution to the governing of Britain. It might also be argued that the diverse nature of the Dissenters meant that their influence was not as significant as it might have been. Some might argue that in part it was responsible for the success of the Restoration, given that many were dissatisfied with the extremes of dissent and craved consensus. The essay must cover the whole period, including: the on-going issue of religious dissent, in particular in reaction to James II; continuation of religious dissent in Parliament; and, perhaps, some indication of how religious dissent was significant in the localities. While there must be coverage of the whole period, it is anticipated that this will not be entirely balanced as there is more to say about the earlier period.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
40	<p>Did Britain experience an agricultural revolution during the eighteenth century?</p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns developments in British agriculture during the eighteenth century. Candidates should select material from across the question's broad chronology. They may refer to: new and selective animal breeds; more productive forms of cropping, using clover and turnips; Parliamentary enclosure and the attack on 'unproductive' common rights; and, leading improvers such as 'Turnip Townshend' and Jethro Tull.</p> <p>AO2 – Explanations on whether Britain experienced an agricultural revolution may relate to overall judgement on whether changes in agriculture were sufficiently extensive to merit the description 'revolutionary'. Explanations for agricultural developments are likely to discuss: the extent of novelty in agricultural practice; and, whether leading innovators introduced revolutionary methods or whether there was greater uptake of farming practices in use from the end of the seventeenth century. Candidates may consider the ability to feed a rapidly growing population in the eighteenth century as evidence, as being 'revolutionary' in itself. Candidates should be able to establish their criteria for 'agricultural revolution' and to test it on the basis of the evidence.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
41	<p>'Population growth was the greatest cause of social change in the eighteenth century.' Discuss.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates should present a response to the question which displays accurate and relevant historical knowledge of population growth in the late seventeenth century and the first half of the eighteenth century. The theme here is the rate and scale of growth. Their responses should mention that population growth was very limited until c.1740 and that there is strong evidence of a mild population decline during the later 1720s and early 1730s. (Population estimates for England and Wales are: 1701: 5.8m; 1711: 6.0; 1721: 6.0; 1731: 6.1; 1741: 6.2; 1751: 6.5m.) Candidates should know of factors affecting birth rates and death rates in the period, including delayed ages of first female marriage. Candidates are also likely to know that population growth was markedly greater in urban manufacturing and commercial centres (including, of course, ports) than in most rural areas. It is unlikely that migration had a substantial net significance on population growth in this period.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates should demonstrate an understanding and awareness of historical concepts, enabling them to present clear, focused and analytical explanations, which are capable of weighing up the relevant and relative factors and approaches and of arriving at a well-considered judgement. In addition to sustaining an analytical focus on the question asked, good candidates should be able to select their material from across its broad chronology. Here, the focus is on reaching a judgment about the reasons for relatively limited population growth over the chosen period. Candidates are likely to explain how changing birth rates and declining death rates affected the size of population and that there were significant changes in both during the first half of the eighteenth century. Stronger candidates are likely to explain how changing economic conditions affected the population growth, with growing opportunities affecting the birth rate through a declining age of first marriage. However, the economy did not grow significantly before c.1740. What was probably a severe outbreak of influenza affected the population size in the later 1720s and early 1730s. The rate of urbanisation was also much slower in the first half of the eighteenth century than later. Weaker candidates are likely to produce excessively generalised answers with some knowledge but only limited understanding of the factors affecting population growth.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
42	<p>What best explains the dominant role of the East India Company in the development of Britain’s overseas trade and colonisation in the eighteenth century?</p> <p>AO1 – The question concerns the impact made by the East India Company (EIC) in Britain’s overseas trade and colonisation. Candidates should select material from across the question’s broad chronology. Candidates may refer to: Britain’s growing dominance in India against first Mughal rule and then the French; the establishment of a trade monopoly in the late seventeenth century and early eighteenth century, including creation of a new EIC (1698); greatly increasing value of trading, especially in silks, cotton and tea; frequent conflict between the EIC and Parliament over the former’s rights in India, including the administrative changes wrought by Warren Hastings and his impeachment by the Board of Control ; the effectiveness of licences for exclusive trade; the role of EIC troops in India during the Seven Years War, including the victory at Plassey (1757); and, the growing demand for goods for India as part of a move towards ‘Orientalism’.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates’ explanations for the domination of this trading company are likely to include: the increasing importance of trade outside Europe; the administrative development of the EIC; the increasing governmental role; the expansion of the EIC’s military role after c.1740; and, the declining importance of local administration. Candidates should recognise that ‘best explains’ requires candidates to discuss a range of explanations for EIC dominance and to produce a reasoned judgement.</p>	30