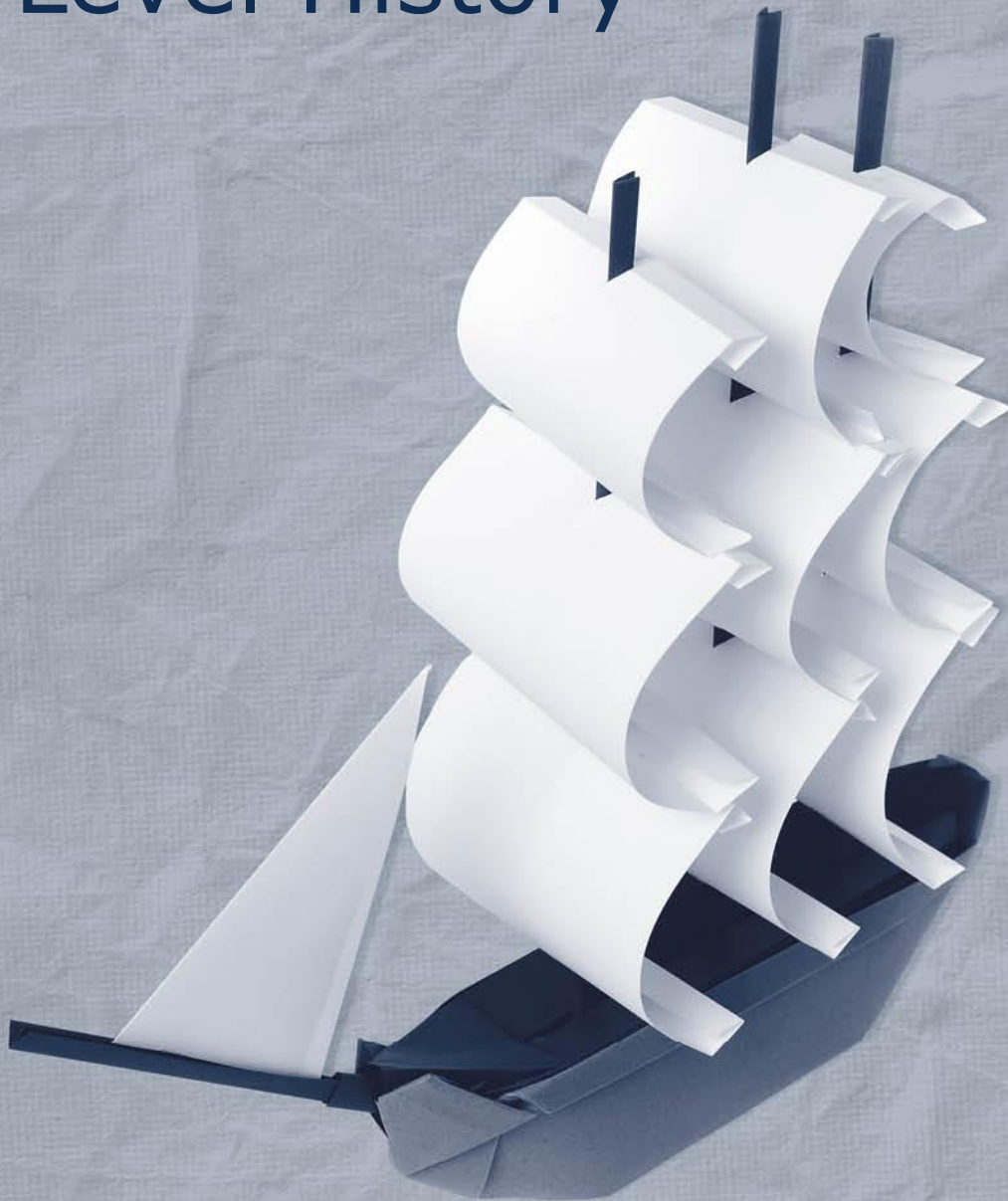


# **Pearson Edexcel**

## **A Level History**



**Summer 2017 examination series**  
**STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0\_03**

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Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 35







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# GCE History 2015

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## About this exemplars pack

This pack has been produced to support History teachers delivering the new A Level History specification (first teaching 2015). Existing exemplar packs for both AS and A Level can be found on the Edexcel website and further packs will be published as centres progress through the course.

The pack contains exemplar student responses to A Level History Paper 3:

- Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914.
- Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918.

It shows real student responses to questions from the Summer 2017 examination series. The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 2.

<b>Students must:</b>		<b>% in GCE</b>
<b>AO1</b>	Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance	<b>55</b>
<b>AO2</b>	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	<b>20</b>
<b>AO3</b>	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	<b>25</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>

Following each question, you will find the mark scheme for the band that the student has achieved.



## Paper 9HI0\_35

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### Section A

#### Question 1 and Question 2

##### Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914

**Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the importance of Egypt to Britain in the late 19th century and the immediate reasons why intervention was thought to be appropriate in 1882.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

##### Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

**Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

- 2 Assess the value of the source for revealing the attitude of Wellington to the army and the problems he encountered in conducting the Peninsular War.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.



## Exemplar response A

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

The Royal Navy's bombardment of Alexandria on 11<sup>th</sup> July 1882 led to the creation of a British 'Veiled Protectorate' in Egypt, whereby British advisers ran the nation under the guise of advising the Khedive, whereas the nation had previously been a province of the Ottoman Empire. Source 1 argues that the chief importance of Egypt was geopolitical and moral, with Britain best suited to govern, using moralistic and persuasive language like "responsibilities" and rhetorical questions; the source argues the immediate reason for intervention was a power vacuum in Egypt, necessitating the "decisive and effective action" by Britain. By focusing on Britain's moral reasons for intervention, Source 1 is of value for revealing the official view of the intervention, and the utilitarian values that motivated key British individuals.

Source 1 is accurate in arguing the importance of Egypt lay in its strategic location "on the high road to the Far East... of interest to all the powers of Europe"; it is true that Africa was becoming a centre of the 'New Imperialism', with the creation of the 'International Association for the Exploration and Civilisation of Africa' by King Leopold of Belgium in 1876. Egypt was thus important to protect British prestige in Africa; however, the source is limited in its avoidance of explicit reference to economic interests in the region, since the <sup>British</sup> acquisition of 44% of shares in the Suez Canal in 1875 - ~~through~~ <sup>in</sup> which 3/4 of trade was British - necessitated intervention. Indeed, Gladstone had 37% of



his personal fortune invested in Egyptian loans; the source thus overlooks the under economic importance of Egypt to Britain, as it occurs in the context of an evangelical and moralistic British public. Being thus appeals to the religious sensibilities of the British public to portray the intervention as altruistic, which is more likely to gain public support for continued occupation. Source 1 is accurate to show that an immediate reason for the intervention was the power vacuum, where there was "no effective political authority"; this is of value since the Egyptian government had long been struggling, with foreign debt growing from £3 million to £100 million (1863-70), and the Khedive going bankrupt by 1875-6. The region's instability thus necessitated intervention; however, the source is limited in its euphemistic descriptions of such a power struggle, as it fails to mention explicitly the Arabi Pasha (who led a coup against the Khedive in 1879, and whose nationalist cabinet reversed the Dual Control's financial cuts by borrowing £400,000 from the Rothschild's). Being similarly neglects the rise of the Mahdi in Sudan in 1881, which threatened to spread pan-Islamic nationalism to Egypt that endangered both British economic interests and Christian values. Source 1 neglects such 'local' reasons for the intervention as it was written at a time when such local Muslim leaders and nationalists were dismissed as racially inferior - Somaliland's Hattar was called the 'Mad Mullah' by Britain - and so the source overlooks indigenous tensions as it comes from a period that placed Europe at the centre of world affairs.



Source 1 is reliable in coming from an article by the Earl of Cromer as, having served as Consul-General from 1882 to 1907, Baring would have seen the changing landscape of Africa - with the Scramble for Africa, the Sudan campaign, and growing Egyptian nationalism - and so was exposed to a variety of reasons for British intervention. Indeed, as the most senior official, the source is useful in representing the official view; however, the source is limited by the fact it is an article published in 1908, hence after Baring had left Egypt, after he was rewarded with an Earldom. This means Baring aims to justify his leadership, thus portray<sup>ing</sup> the strategic importance of Egypt to appeal to the domestic public's sense of national pride - that France must never gain an advantage - and he equally shows the moral reasons for intervention to appeal to the public's evangelical principles. This source, as an article, is limited as it is aimed at persuading the British public that the occupation is just, hence neglects the details that portray Britain less favourably, such as the existence of the Dual Control since 1875 and the growth of Egyptian nationalism under it. Indeed, the first nationalist Congress met in 1907, caused in part by Baring's refusal to reform land tax inequality and his raising of tuition fees in 1901 that so limited Fellahin upward mobility. Baring thus has his reputation to defend - he hopes to legitimise his role in Egypt at a time when it again seemed more unstable - limiting the source's reliability as it gives a distorted view aimed to elevate an individual.



Q11 If a source is accurate about Egypt's importance and the reasons for intervention, it would acknowledge economic, geopolitical and moral aspects; if complete and broad, it would explore Britain's earlier action in Egypt. Source 1 meets the accuracy criteria in exploring both geopolitical and moral reasons for intervention, exploring the role of imperial rivalry and religious fervor. However, it is less useful in not acknowledging British financial intervention from 1875, and so limits the source in scope to largely moral aspects of Egypt's importance and reasons for intervention. Source 1 thus shows the official British viewpoint, but it is less value as an individual account as it seeks to defend the occupation, hence emphasise <sup>action in</sup> Egypt was a necessary and moral duty. Source 1 is thus quite valuable in revealing the moral and strategic importance of Egypt, but is less useful in showing the reasons for intervention as it reflects the Muslim and Arab to provide a Eurocentric view.

This response received 20 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interrogates the evidence of the source in relation to both enquiries with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion,</li> <li>Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying secure understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn.</li> <li>Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response B

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Source 2 is useful in revealing Wellington's attitude to the army however ~~it is~~ it is less useful in revealing problems he encountered in the Peninsular War since ~~it is a~~ the war is a far longer time frame with many other events, whereas other than the ones described whereas Wellington's attitude was fairly consistent towards the army.

Primarily, Wellington's attitude towards the army was ~~a~~ complimentary and commendatory towards the leadership but disparaging towards the lower divisions. This is revealed by Wellington's desire to 'commend the work of Colonel Lieutenant Colonel Ross' as opposed to he 'enabled the movement of troops' displaying that Wellington viewed the leadership as responsible for the organisation and movement of troops as opposed to troops themselves. This may be as a result of the aristocratic nature of commissions and the tendency of the leadership to support one another but also due to the fact that ~~as~~ disagreement and disunity caused many blunders in the French army like the battle of Salamanca in which  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the French forces attacked due to a <sup>royal</sup> general disagreement. This suggests the attitude that Wellington ~~a~~ valued unity.



among the leadership and appraisal to support this. ~~However~~ <sup>thus</sup> the source is useful in ~~is terms of~~ in terms of attitude towards leadership. It is also useful in that it displays Wellington's scorn for the 'unculy soldiers' who had a poor 'state of discipline'. This is evidenced by the primarily criminal source of recruitment of which the army used since conscription, unlike the French, was ~~directly~~ disallowed. However, the disparaging view of the 'scorn of the earth' ~~was not~~ and lack of discipline is not supported by the increasing use of discipline which actually enabled the Gravelotte to be 'gallantly stormed' due to 'determination to resist attack' expressing that moral and will of the British army as a result of discipline was greater than ~~the~~ Wellington's later disparaging paragraph may suggest, ~~limiting~~ limiting the utility ~~very~~ to a slight degree. Thus, the source is very useful since it reveals ~~both~~ <sup>the</sup> attitude of Wellington to both the ~~army~~ <sup>rank and</sup> leadership of the army.

In terms of <sup>greater</sup> problems encountered, the ~~largest~~ <sup>largest</sup> issue appears to only be the 'state of discipline', limiting the utility due to lack of scope. The ~~the~~ 'scorn of the earth' soldiers were in fact disciplined by use of the ~~the~~ whip ~~and~~ of 9 tails ~~and~~ and branding, which ~~had~~ had not been banned yet under the Cardwell reforms. The presence of this issue is evidenced but other issues were far worse at times.



which ~~are~~<sup>are</sup> not mentioned, limiting the utility. These include  
 the failure of Spanish army such as <sup>at</sup> ~~Salamanca~~<sup>Salamanca</sup> <sup>and Talavera</sup>  
 in which the Spanish retreated <sup>by themselves</sup> following the largest victory  
 in the war of around <sup>Spanish</sup> 80,000 men. Similarly, the fact of  
 being ~~rather~~ reliant on supplies by sea meant that supply  
 lines were more valuable than the French. French since  
 then and at Fuentes de Oñova, the British had to manoeuvre  
 to defend them as opposed to ~~remain~~<sup>remain</sup> fortified. Thus, patterns  
 faced are limited in the source due to the lack of  
 inclusion of other ~~not~~ patterns in the larger scope of  
 the war.

The source is an official document from Wellington  
 making it's validity assured. It is written towards the  
 end of the war, however this may mean that ~~as~~<sup>as</sup> issues faced  
 may be different from those towards the start since  
 strategy was perfected. In terms of attitude, it is useful  
 as since Wellington is ~~not~~ an icon for the leadership  
 and since it is a private letter ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> concerning tactics.  
 Since it is to the secretary of war, it is very unlikely  
 that he is ~~he is~~ <sup>he is</sup> misconstruing his own attitude as  
 it is of limited importance, therefore the source is  
 still useful ~~for~~ for attitude. The source may be made

\* and certain issues became less prevalent as the French retook  
 territory, making the source less useful for issues ~~faced~~



less useful overall due to the aristocratic nature of Command due to purchase of commission, ~~and so~~ and ~~the~~ Wellington may portray the fault of the leadership as that of 'discipline', ~~and~~ making the source yet less useful for problems faced and more useful for attitude.

To conclude, the source is highly useful in revealing attitude to the army from Wellington's perspective but less useful in understanding problems faced. ~~This is due to~~ The difficulty in using ~~the~~ the source for 'problems' lies mostly in its narrow scope and somewhat contradictory accounts of conduct of the men. The utility for attitude lies mostly in attitudes expressed towards both the low ranks and leadership, allowing ~~attitude~~ of of a broad Wellingtonian attitude to be ~~assess-~~ assessed in a ~~broad~~ broad scope.

This response received 13 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two enquiries may be uneven.</li> <li>Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn.</li> <li>Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.</li> </ul>
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## **Section B**

### **Question 3, Question 4, Question 5 and Question 6**

#### **Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914**

##### **EITHER**

- 3** To what extent were the rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada in the years 1837–38 motivated by common causes?

##### **OR**

- 4** 'Lord Dalhousie made a positive contribution to the government of India during his term as Governor General in the years 1848–56.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

#### **Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918**

##### **EITHER**

- 5** 'British public opinion became increasingly hostile as the Boer War developed.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

##### **OR**

- 6** How far do you agree that Haig's strengths as a commander outweighed his weaknesses in the years 1916–18?



## Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒  
**Question 5** ☒ **Question 6** ☒

China Canada - government not approved  
 of fear of women necessarily not  
 being respected  
 in the context to have been  
 before they would be angry

Apple Canada - a newspaper  
 ↓

India =

8%

- sat. 2000s 100% of region formation of India
- census 1947 N
- 1950s 100% N
- 1960s 100% N
- 1970s 100% N
- 1980s 100% N
- 1990s 100% N
- 2000s 100% N
- 2010s 100% N
- 2020s 100% N

India in 1995 - 100% India was

→ X



During the years 1848 - 1856, Lord Dalhousie and the government made many changes to the India. Many of these were ~~more~~ reforms.

One of the positive changes was the abolition of Sati. Although it was seen as an attack on religion and an attempt to control more control the public to Christianity, many were grateful. In some areas, particularly those opposed to the abolition.

In areas where Sati was practiced more than once was only 2% of the population. Therefore overall, it was a positive contribution.

There were however many other issues relating to religion, customs and culture.

For example, the forced conscription of soldiers when men they had to cross water when was against their beliefs and Hinduism. Also there were the <sup>the</sup> Cartridge issue where animal fat was used such as cow and pig. This also was against Islamic beliefs. ~~Therefore these reforms~~



~~governments~~

the annexation of land effected the  
greatest ~~best~~ people Indian tribes land  
land rights such as caste and paramouncy.  
these things meant that the land needed  
to be increased with the land upon.  
two areas were introduced to benefit  
the Indian affairs. There was also  
other things such as many English for  
approval language without only to more  
amongst all long Indian languages.

The Canada, most of the commoners to  
India were before which they lead  
to the revolt in 1857

This response received 4 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question.</li> <li>• Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question.</li> <li>• An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit.</li> <li>• The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response D

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒Question 6 ☒

Agree - modernisation  
- extension of British territory e.g. Awadh.  
1856.

- Helped EICs go from traders to admin,  
thus extending influence

Disagree - Rebellion

- Annexation of Awadh

- General Service 1856

Not in his control - missionaries whom he didn't  
want and Bentinck.

The British in India ~~caused a~~ created mixed  
consequences for both cultures. Having received their  
charter and monopoly over India in 1600, the  
East India Company grew to unprecedented <sup>power</sup> control in  
the East throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries.

However, along with the other aspects of Britain's  
dark imperial past, the work of the East India Company  
(and then the British state after they took control of it in  
1833) became far more detrimental to the Indians.  
In order to establish whether the contribution of Lord  
Dalhousie was positive within this, one must consider the



different contributing factors to events after 1856 as a whole.

One could agree with the statement 'Lord Dalhousie made a positive contribution to the government of India' in 1848-1856 because of his modernisation programme. Considering the development of the Industrial Revolution in Britain - with the railways being implemented in 1820s - Lord Dalhousie was innovative in implementing the same changes in India. For example, throughout his time as ~~first~~ Governor, the penny post was established, railways laid, telegraph communication lines built and the Punjab were pacified. These reforms were highly significant to the government of India because they allowed it to exert more control and improve communications. This is significant because, following the removal of their monopoly in 1813, the East India Company (essentially the Indian government) changed their role from traders to administrators. Hence, it was no longer enough for the company to have trading posts in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, they needed to have more territory to collect revenue from. Hence Lord Dalhousie's reforms were positive in how they expanded government control. Lord Dalhousie's annexation campaigns ~~over~~ were significant in this because they physically



expanded territory, not just improved <sup>the government's</sup> ~~their~~ communication. ~~The~~ Dalhousie established a law called the Doctrine of Lapse which allowed Britain to annex territories from Indian princes who had no legitimate ~~best~~ heir, or if they mismanaged their state. This reform was pivotal in ~~to~~ allowing Britain to annex the region of Awadh in 1856. ~~Awadh was the~~ ~~are~~ This was important to the government as Awadh was the area from which they recruited sepays for the Bengal company army. Considering the company army was absolutely vital for the government to ~~maintain~~ control of India and to collect revenue from ~~citizens~~, citizens, Dalhousie's Reform was a largely positive contribution.

However, in the long term, Dalhousie's contribution was not positive as it arguably led to the end of the East India Company's influence in India, completely. The Indian Mutiny or Rebellion<sup>(1857)</sup> occurred almost directly ~~as~~ as a result of Dalhousie's reforms. The Rebellion, in turn, caused the British Crown to pass the Government of India Act in 1858 which meant the British Crown were direct rulers of India, not the East India Company. Most notably, Dalhousie's establishment of the Doctrine of Lapse ~~or~~ angered princes who saw how their power could be threatened. As the government relied on treaties and



communications with princes, this denied a degree of the government's control. Furthermore, Dalhousie's takeover of Awadh in 1856 angered the Bengal army as for many, it was their home. For many sepoys, it was enough to be fighting on behalf of Britain, but with the their home being taken over increased tensions even more. As well as this, during the annexation of Awadh, Dalhousie ~~ordered~~ ordered all land to be seized from landowners who could not prove their ownership. As British land tenure was so different to that of the Indian feudal-like system, many Indians had their land taken despite owning it. This was significant as, when the Rebellion began in 1857, a large proportion of those who fought alongside the Bengal Sepoys against the British, were disgruntled land owners from Awadh. As well as this, Dalhousie's implementation of the 'General Enrolment Act' in 1856 meant Hindu sepoys were going to be deployed to fight British wars overseas. As travelling and water polluted Hindu's ~~so~~ caste status (most of the Bengal army were of the highest caste) this ~~greatly~~ greatly angered the sepoys whose religion had been threatened.

Despite this, Dalhousie's reforms cannot be blamed



entirely for the Indian Rebellion. An immediate cause of the Rebellion was the rumour that the new gun cartridges, which had to be ripped open by mouth, were greased with pig and cow fat. As ~~many of~~ the Hindu and Islamic Sepoys could not touch or eat pig or cow, this was seen as a deliberate and direct threat from the increasing British and Christian influence in India. As well as this, the long term causes of the Rebellion ~~were~~ were previous British cultural campaigns against *thugi* and *sati* (banned in 1829) which increased cultural friction between the British and Indians. Hence, Dalhousie's contributions were not entirely responsible for the Rebellion and fall of the government.

In conclusion, one could agree with the statement to an extent as Dalhousie's contributions did help expand the Indian government's (run by the East India Company) control over India. This is significant as, throughout the period 1813-1833, the role of the East India Company developed from that of a trading company to more administrative control. However, one cannot dispute how Dalhousie's reforms such as the annexation of Awadh and the General Service Enlistment Act in 1856 ~~sparked~~ sparked the Indian Rebellion in 1857. This is



Extremely significant as the Rebellion - despite British victory - caused the fall of the East India Company government in 1858. Interestingly, one could view the fall of this government as an arguably positive contribution to Britain as a whole because it gave the British crown justification to take direct control of one of their most prized possessions. However, Dalhousie's negative contributions in this sense can only be argued to an extent as there were ~~most~~ significant more long term and short term factors that caused the Rebellion.

This response received 16 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>• Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported.</li> <li>• The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response E

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒Question 6 ☒

I do very much agree that Haig's strengths as a commander outweighed his weaknesses in the years 1916-18. For example, Haig led the army to a lot of victory's, regardless of his failings.

Some would argue that the loss of lives under Haig's command during 1916-18 was shocking, arguing this was due to carelessness and a lack of compassion for his soldiers. He however learnt from this as he learnt to not be so careless with the soldiers and not just send them on hopeless cases with a high risk of dying. Therefore due to Haig learning from his mistakes I would agree that Haig's strengths as a commander outweighed his weaknesses in the years 1916-18.

People often focus on Haig's weaknesses as a commander and not his strengths, forgetting he often led them <sup>army</sup> to victory. He was an effective commander and that fact is often lost due to one or two mistakes he made. Therefore due to the victory's under Haig's



~~My~~ I agree that  
 command, ~~therefore~~ his strengths outweighed  
 his weaknesses in the years 1916-1918.

To conclude, ~~therefore~~ I do agree with the  
 statement of Haigs strengths as a commander  
 outweighed his weaknesses in the years 1916-18  
 due to the overlooked facts of him learning from  
 mistakes and leading the army to some victory's.

This response received 3 marks.

1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic.</li> <li>• Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question.</li> <li>• The overall judgement is missing or asserted.</li> <li>• There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Section C

### Question 7, Question 8, Question 9 and Question 10

#### Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914

##### EITHER

- 7 How far do you agree that the purchase of the Suez Canal shares provided the most significant stimulus to British trade in the years 1763–1914?

##### OR

- 8 'The advances made as a result of Cook's South Seas expedition of 1768–71 can be seen as the most significant stimulus to the development of the Royal Navy in the years 1763–1914.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

#### Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

##### EITHER

- 9 How far do you agree that the shift from sail to steam was the most significant development in the conduct of war at sea during the years 1790–1918?

##### OR

- 10 'In the years c1790–1918, the French Wars set the pattern for the contribution made by the populace in subsequent wars'

How far do you agree with this statement?



## Exemplar response F

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

The statement 'the advances made as a result of Cook's South Seas expedition of 1768 to 1769 can be seen as the most significant stimulus to the development of the Royal Navy in the years 1763 to 1914' can be seen as holding significant truth because the role of exploration and mapping was a significant catalyst in the ~~exp~~ expansion of the scope of the Royal Navy. However, there were also technological advancement of ship types and the acquisition of key naval bases that also contributed to the Royal Navy's development in the years 1763 to 1914. Those years ~~seen~~ saw an increasing need for Britain to develop its Navy in order to become the Great European Naval Power it so desired.

Cook's South Seas expedition was one of extreme importance to the British Royal Navy. Cook was able to chart maps and sea levels in areas which had previously been unknown to Britain. If the Navy had not ~~been~~ had ~~any~~ access to these maps and charts, it could never have been such an effective Navy.



as it's ships would not be able to survive in unknown waters. British history before Cook's expedition clearly provide support for the need to chart and map a sea before embarking as shown in the fact that in 1704, 15 ships were lost to Britain as they entered unknown waters. Cook's sudden advancement of British intelligence about the seas enabled Britain to become the Naval power it was soon to be. Another advantage of Cook's expedition for the British Navy is that Cook was able to identify new territory in which the British can use as colonies to expand the empire. The most significant example of this is Cook's discovery of Australia and his declaration of it as Terra Nullius meaning unoccupied land. Cook's discovery of this colony provided ~~enabled~~ Britain with a location to develop a penal colony to send the ever increasing number of convicts after they could no longer send them to America following the War of Independence. Cook's South Seas expedition overall had two significant advantages for the British Empire in terms of greatly advancing the skills and intelligence of the British Navy so that it could operate more effectively and also enabling the British Empire to expand into territories no country had ever gone before.



However, there were other factors that significantly influenced the development of the Royal Navy in the years 1763 to 1914. This came in the form of the acquisition of key naval bases to broaden both the scope and influence of the Royal Navy at the same time as dealing with imperial rivalry from France, Germany and Russia. In addition, there came the humanitarian development of the Royal Navy during 'Pax Britannica' ~~from 1816 to 1816~~ whereby the Navy's role transformed from that of defensive during wartime to that of 'patrolling the seas'. Therefore the abolishment of the slave trade in 1807 can also be seen as a significant factor in the development of the Royal Navy as the Navy adapted to take on a humanitarian role. An example of this can be seen in the British attack of Barbary Pirates in Algiers in 1816. The bombardment took place purely because the Royal Navy had taken on the role of enforcing the abolition of the slave trade and humanitarian in ensuring the safety of commodities being transferred and the sailors and merchants who were being taken.

Aside from the humanitarian role that the Royal Navy had taken on, <sup>a</sup>the stimulus for the development of the Royal Navy in the years 1763 to 1914



is ~~its~~ its ~~ability~~ need to adapt to a defensive role in the time of war. This concept also links in with the development in ship types that the Royal Navy used in order to maximise its effectiveness. During the period of ~~Pax Britannica~~ <sup>war</sup> whereby the Royal Navy's main role was to ~~defend their presence on~~ <sup>defend</sup> ~~protect~~ and ~~protect~~ the seas, their ships were formed in a line so as to maximise the effect of the cannons firing together and prevent friendly fire. Therefore, in times where the Navy needed to ~~fight~~ <sup>defend</sup> against imperial rivalry, a significant development in the tactics of the Navy was shown.

In conclusion, Captain Cook's South Shore expedition did have an extremely significant impact on the scope of the Royal Navy but there were other factors like the need to adapt to a defensive Navy in a time of war and the need to protect commodities that also saw a significant development in the years 1763 to 1914.

This response received 12 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included.</li> <li>• Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth.</li> <li>• Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.</li> <li>• The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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