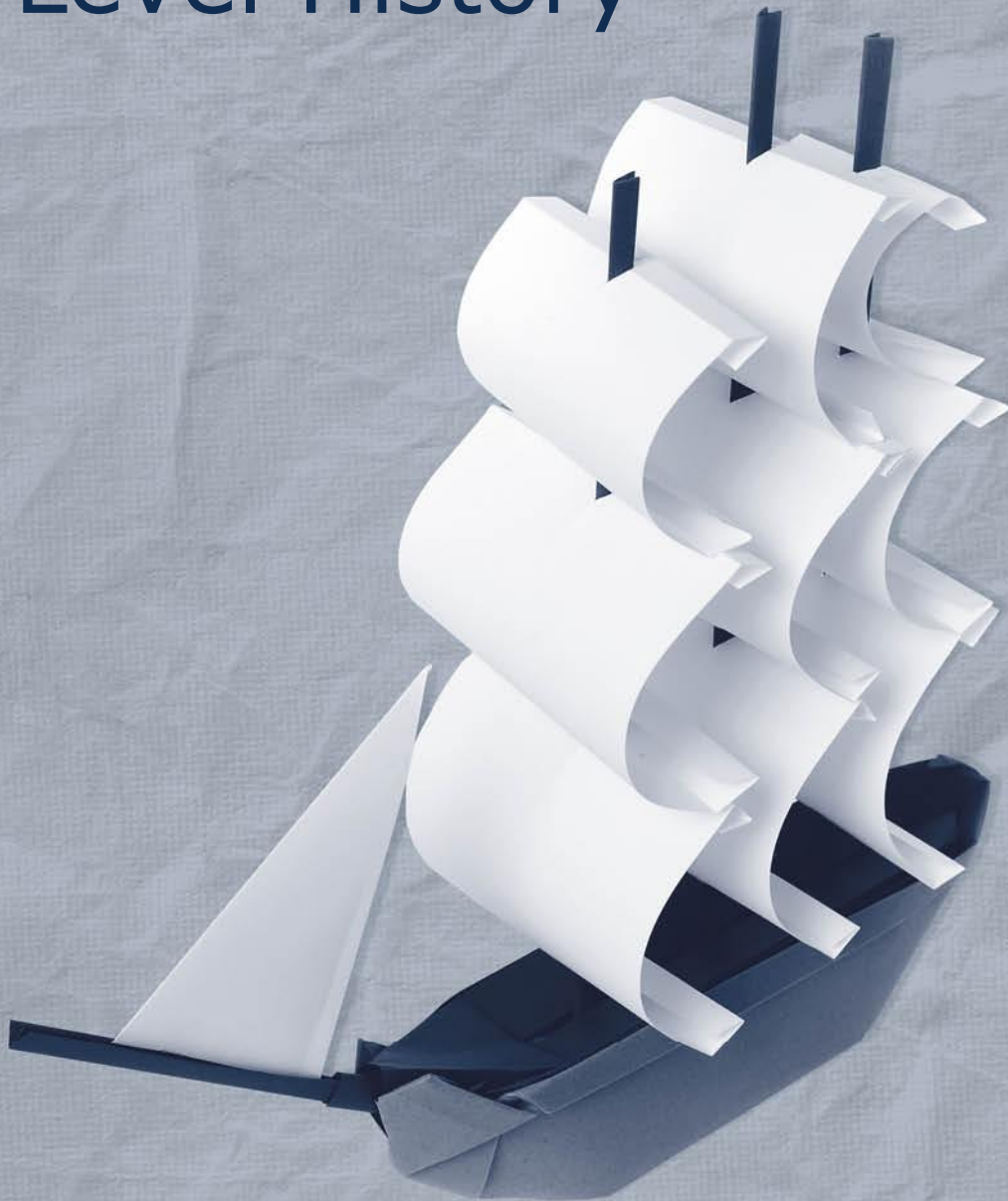


Pearson Edexcel

A Level History



Summer 2017 examination series
STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0_03

Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 36

GCE History 2015

Contents

About this exemplars pack	1
Paper 3/36.1 Section A - Questions 1 and 2	2
Exemplar response A	3
Exemplar response B	9
Exemplar response C	12
Exemplar response D	15
Exemplar response E	21
Paper 3/36.2 Section B - Questions 3, 4, 5 and 6	26
Exemplar response F	27
Exemplar response G	31
Paper 3/36.3 Section C - Questions 7, 8, 9 and 10	35
Exemplar response H	36
Exemplar response I	39

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 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928.
- Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923.

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.

Students must:		% in GCE
AO1	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	55
AO2	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	20
AO3	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	25
Total		100%

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

Paper 9HI0_36

Section A

Question 1 and Question 2

Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928

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

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the reasons for the opposition to the Contagious Diseases Acts by the Ladies' Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts and the nature of the responses to the publication of its manifesto.

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

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

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

- 2 Assess the value of the source for revealing the severity of the conditions experienced by unskilled urban workers in Ireland and the reasons for the 1913–14 Dublin general strike.

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 source is extremely valuable for an enquiry into the reasons for opposition to the Contagious Diseases Acts. The source, written by the figurehead and leader of the movement, is a retrospective account that highlights the moral argument and briefly references the medical argument. The source also presents 'valuable insight into the nature of the government's response to their motives; expressing many MP's confusion, the government's opposition and their belief that other initiatives took priority. Overall, the source is more valuable in revealing the opposition to the acts than the government response due to its content and author who led the protest against the Acts.

The author of the source, Josephine Butler, ~~at~~ immediately adds prominence to the ~~re~~ investigation into the reasons for opposition to the Contagious Diseases Acts. Butler was a devout Christian mother and wife with an impeccable

sex and respectable reputation. Her beliefs even suggested that seduction should be made illegal, thus ~~the act~~ her being the author and leader of the movement helps characterise the movement as a moral crusade. Language in this source further exemplifies the moral tone "victims of vice", "brutalising" and "sacred" colour the source with religious ~~to~~ undertones. At this period in time protesters argued that the medical examinations were institutional rape, comparing medical instruments to "steel penis". This language further exemplifies the opposition to the acts as a "moral crusade". Much of the opposition to the Acts revolved around beliefs concerning Victorian morality. Butler asserts that the acts put a woman's "reputation... in the power of the police," suggesting that the acts infringe upon a woman's rights. Campaigners for the repeal of the Acts also publicised the suicide of "Miss Percy" an innocent singer/performer who took her own life following the subjection and humiliation of her "imprisonment" by the police, despite being innocent. This exemplifies the

value of the source for a looking into reasons for the repeal due to its infringement upon women and their freedoms.

Moreover, the source is written in 1890, after the repeal of the acts has been achieved. This retrospective view adds a clear oversight of events which adds to the value of the source.

~~Another~~ While the source holds much value into the moral and feminist arguments for the repeal, there is limited information regarding the medical concerns brought forward by the campaign. Butler sets out her priorities when she says the ~~disea~~ ~~are~~ conditions of the disease are in the "first instance, are moral, not physical".

This undermines the work of James Stansfeld who forged a medical council to deal with and put forth a scientific argument for repeal. Moreover, in an inquiry, ~~Butter~~ Butler admitted to having no first hand experience with prostitutes. The lack of medical argument in Butler's argument reduces its value as it fails to highlight the medical opposition ^{as this reduces its value.}

The Source also gives

value into the nature of the responses. Firstly, the source highlights the public response, asserting "the that support came from "many well known in public life" this may allude to Henry Storks, an MP, who formed the Northern Counties League which resulted in the formation of a national movement for the repeal. Moreover Butler highlights the nature of response in the sources prominence. For her to publish a "Personal Reminiscences" book, it suggests an apt amount of public support and publicity. The source also highlights the governments response when the source stated the the government quote "this is very awkward for us, this revolt of women". The campaign for repeal was considered one of the first feminist movements, thus the source accurately highlights the bewildered male politicians. Moreover the source shows the governments initial ignorance when it says "its quite a new thing" one London MP claimed to not have heard any of the debates thinking that the rape Acts were for

cattle. Thus the source shows value in the confused response to the campaign.

The source, however, shows less value into the government's response. Butler had the aim to repeal, thus her writing would use emotive language to vilify the government such as "vice" "brutalising" and "dreaded consequences".

Moreover, the source doesn't reference the government's views on its growing colonial ambitions. The growth of the austro-prussian and italian empire required regulation of venereal disease, thus the source doesn't portray the powerful nature of the government's opposition.

Overall, the source is valuable in investigating both the reason for the repeal campaign and the response to it. However, it is more valuable in demonstrating its opposition due to the nature and author ~~where~~ as it gives an opinion from the leader, ~~equally these reasons weaken the factors displaying the response as~~ ~~Butt Butler had a motive to vilify the government.~~

who is most likely informed on the reasons for wanting its repeal. However, it is less useful for investigating the response to the manifesto as Butler would not make a case for them, moreover it fails to mention the greater context. Thus the source is more valuable in investigating the opposition than the reaction.

This response received 17 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, • 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. • 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.
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Exemplar response B

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒
 provenance
purpose
argument

The LNA was ~~compete~~ in favour of the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act. The Contagious Diseases Act had been brought through to try and prevent the spread of venereal diseases especially with the armed forces, with 10% of troops ~~to~~ being hospitalised due to venereal diseases. The value of the source for bringing to light the reasons for the LNA's opposition to the Contagious Diseases Act and the nature of responses to the publication of its manifesto will be evaluated. The source will prove very useful for highlighting the reason for LNA opposition to the Acts and ~~equally~~ less useful but still of some use with regard to the nature of responses to the publication of their manifesto.

The source's value with regard to LNA's reason for opposition is very high. One reason for the LNA's opposition to the Acts was they felt that it put too much emphasis of blame on women, ~~and~~ suggesting that men go "unpunished" even though they "are the main cause" and that the prostitutes are "victims of vice". There was a belief during this time that men had a urge for sex and that it ~~had to~~ could not be stopped, which obviously annoyed a lot of women, as they saw the blame with men as they saw that men could control themselves. Evidence to suggest this view that men had an urge that

Couldn't be helped was seen in society was that within
wedlock the man could legally rape his wife. Another
reason for the LNA's opposition was the power of the
police to decide who was or wasn't a prostitute. The source
suggests that the police could destroy a woman's "reputation"
and "freedom". This had been seen with Mrs Percy from
Aldershot who killed herself after being wrongly accused of
being a prostitute. ~~opposition~~ The police had immense power with
the 1866 Contagious Diseases Act meaning the only evidence needed
was one police officer's word, the LNA argued this was
~~demeaning~~ as women could be wrongly accused as seen
with Mrs Percy. Another cause of LNA was the treatment of
suspected prostitutes. It is suggested that women are subject
to "punishments of the most degrading kind" with "forced medical
treatment" and "imprisonment". The LNA argued that the use of
the speculum, an instrument used for venereal diseases, was
instrumental rape and that the lock hospitals which prostitutes could
be kept in for a year were also barbaric. ~~therefore, the LNA~~
Therefore, this source suggests that opposition to the Contagious
Diseases Act's ~~came~~ from the LNA was rooted within the fact
women were being blamed too harshly, the ~~every~~ powers given to
police through the acts and the cruel and barbaric treatments
being used. The source's provenance reinforces the source's usefulness
as it is from Josephine Butler, the leader of the LNA, and so is
going to be useful when regards to ~~opposition~~ why they opposed the
Acts. Overall the source's value with regard as to why

The LNA opposed the Contagious Diseases Acts is very high as it outlines the key root of the opposition and is from Butler the leader of the LNA.

The value of the source with regard to responses to the publication is ~~much~~ less useful, but still of some use. The source suggests that the manifesto caused members of parliament to feel "sympathetic" and that it had "shaken" the House of Commons. However, this was never the case only a few members of the House of Commons, such as Stanfield and Wilson, ever supported the cause. Where the source is of more use is with regard to the government's response to the Manifesto and how it started the "conspiracy of silence" in the press which did happen as Stanfield and Wilson had to work hard to get the media to publish stories about the LNA and Contagious Diseases Act. The source's value is also weakened by the fact ~~Butler~~ it is from Butler, as she would have a biased and inaccurate idea of what the genuine response was from people and the government. She would also be trying to make it out as though her manifesto played a pivotal role in the success of the campaign.

In conclusion, the source is very useful with regard to the reasons for LNA opposition to the Acts, however is less useful with regard to the response received from the manifesto due to Butler's ulterior motives.

This response received 12 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒

Source 2 can be very valuable for revealing the severity of conditions experienced by unskilled workers and reasons for the Dublin Strikes. There are many aspects of the source which make it valuable and reliable, such as the fact it was published by an English ^{journalist} ~~person~~, thus meaning he is most likely not going to be ~~misleading~~ or favouring the unskilled workers or employers. It was also ~~written~~ published in 1914, the time of the Strikes making it more reliable because he witnessed it. However the source does have weaknesses, for example the journalist was reportedly paid £500 by Dublin employers to write the book, thus meaning there is the chance that he ~~tries to create~~ ~~tries to create~~ ~~tries to create~~ his ~~sympathy for the employers~~ ~~sympathy for the employers~~ ~~sympathy for the employers~~ and ~~make the employers look like~~ ~~make the employers look like~~ ~~make the employers look like~~ the ~~severe~~ ~~severe~~ ~~severe~~ ~~sympathy for~~ ~~sympathy for~~ ~~sympathy for~~ ~~workers~~ ~~workers~~ ~~workers~~ the antagonists.

The source ~~is~~ has many strengths which make it reliable. For example, Wright travelled to Dublin himself and carried out interviews and research. This therefore increases the value of the source as he could see with his own eyes what ~~conditions~~ ~~conditions~~ ~~conditions~~ were like the 'people crowd in incredible numbers' and the 'physical moral corruption'. He was an English journalist which will most likely mean his views are accurate and fair to what happened as he ~~writes~~ ~~writes~~ ~~writes~~ will neither be in favour of employers or employees. Another strength is the time it was

published 1914. This was right after the Dublin Strike which means his memory will be fresh, this meaning his information he provides will be more accurate. On the other hand, however, he was ^{reportedly} paid by Dublin employers which is a weakness makes the source weaker as it implies that he could possibly change factual information or write things that don't really represent conditions and the strike but suit the employers. As a whole, the source seems to have more strengths than weaknesses that make it seem reliable and valuable.

Wright ~~was~~ manages to effectively describe the conditions and general strike, this making the source valuable. He talks about the awful living conditions of unskilled workers explaining they live under conditions which are injurious to health and life; this can be supported by evidence, for example the life expectancy at this time was for unskilled workers was no higher than 50 and mortality rates extremely high, showing the information he provides is valuable. Wright continues to explain the reason for these ~~working~~ conditions and the strike adding that it was partly to do with housing and the decay of industry. This can be supported by the decay of wool and cotton industries which left workers with no other choice but hard cheap labour. ~~The source~~ Wright explains wages were low and this is supported by evidence such as ~~factory~~ ^{weavers} who did not earn enough in a week to look after their families. Wright however, fails to provide ~~info~~ in depth information as to

how the Dublin Strikes were triggered. For example he fails to mention the organisations and trade unions that helped strikers fight back.

Overall, it is fair to agree that the source is very valuable in revealing the conditions experienced by unskilled workers and the reasons for strikes. For example Wright was there and held interviews and his factual information which is accurate also strengthens the value of the source. There are weaknesses to the source, such as how Wright himself does not seem to be reliable as he was being paid by public employers to write the book. This shows that he could be trying to create sympathy for the employers and get people on their side. But as a whole I agree the source is valuable as the strengths outweigh the weaknesses.

This response received 7 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
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Exemplar response D

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Andel Wright provides invaluable information for both the severity of conditions for unskilled workers and for the reasons behind the Dublin Lockout. The abhorrent living conditions are illuminated comprehensively, however, the working conditions leave out some detail - possibly due to the prominence and motivation of Wright. He discusses the primary reason for the start of the lockout - Lohr's work - yet loses some value for not retaining the cruelty and harshness of the employees.

The first point Wright pulls into contention is that of one population and the resulting overcrowding. With tens of thousands of Irish families moving to Dublin for work, proper accommodation became sparse. Wright's opening line 'The Dublin slum' describes the accommodation for a third of Dublin's population. Wright evidenced evidence this assertion by accurately stating that 25,822 families lived within 5,322 tenements. This is extremely valuable as it gives a sense of scale as to how crowded the city was. Wright also hints

of the problems that came from this 'old, rotten and filled with both physical and moral corruption'. Wright uses 'old, rotten' to exemplify the conditions of the buildings ~~was~~ which were a mix of crumbling Georgian houses and rented tenements. Wright vividly gives an insight into another aspect of the conditions of unskilled labourers 'conditions which are injurious to health and life.' This is a reference to the contest disease that plagued the labouring class due to a lack of proper sanitation and healthcare. A form of the disease claimed the lives of over 1,000 people in 1910-11 evidencing the extent of the conditions. Wright goes on to talk about the poor working conditions, focusing mainly on the problem of overwork/employment and low wages. Wright argues that the 'decay of industries' caused many labourers to be forced out of their jobs. What he is alluding to is the advent of mechanisation across Ireland. This meant that ~~the~~ many people were now redundant due to large machinery. ~~Wright~~ Wright goes on to argue that the problem in itself caused another problem in the form of low

ways. He argues that the 'enormous surplus' of absolutely unskilled labour' made it 'inevitable' for the employers to lower the wage. What Wright chooses to omit from his argument is that the low wage was primarily due to the lack of contractual ~~work~~ work for the unskilled labour and no other rights. This allowed the employers to ~~pay~~ pay their grievously small wages with no legal restriction prohibiting this. The lack of legal rights enjoyed by the unskilled labour also had an impact on the work they were doing. Wright chooses not to mention the fact that work was dangerous - with ~~at~~ 9 deaths a week on average in Dublin - and hours were excessive - 75 hours a week. The lack of these two key aspects of labourer's working conditions inhibit the value of Wright's case.

Arguably, Wright's premise completely justifies the omission as he was funded by the employers of Dublin who would be keen not to reveal the horrors of their employees' lives and work. Writing in 1914, the employers would have been in a particularly strong ~~position~~ position and so would've wanted Wright to emphasise the poor living conditions - which were

not the employers responsibility - over the
 working conditions. Wright's position and hope
 to Dublin would have allowed him
 some authoritative position when discussing
 the loss of the shire - and with
 means the same value.
 Wright also valuably discusses
 the role of John Baker in the
 beginnings/cave of the Dublin labour. Baker
 is undoubtedly the major cause for
 the general state beginning and Wright
 reinforces the position with a strong
 argument. Wright initially he alludes to
 the poor condition of the working
 class being an excellent parallel
 of urban conditions and relations. 'Dublin provides
 fertile ground'. This is entirely correct as
 the huge unrest and anger of the
 working class meant they were desperate
 for change regardless of the possible
 outcome. Wright reiterates this by saying they
 had 'nothing to lose'. The cause of
 Wright's argument is that the labourers were
 'easy prey to the smooth-tongued orator of
 the street corner'. This is an obvious
 reference to Baker's powerful skills

in action - which was a major factor in the start of the Dublin general strike. This is evidenced by the fact that Leher drew a crowd of 6,000 in 1913 even after he had been criticized by the UMPL and other British workers. Wright does not attribute any much responsibility to any other aspects of society which is mostly correct, although he does not tell of the work of any other union or the ITGWU, diminishing the source's value slightly.

The presence of Wright is fairly strong for this investigation as he is writing directly after the strike and so would be able to see which factors had the greatest impact on the strike's continuation. His intent in the writing of the extract is unclear, although it could be given the facts from the employees - a way of excusing the actions of the employees by reminding the strike's inevitability and how it was the people's fault for overcrowding Dublin - not the cruel actions of the employers like the Dublin lockout in 1913.

In summation, the source is ^{truly} invaluable.

for understanding the extent of suffering the ~~insulted~~ ~~the~~ urban workers had in terms of living conditions, the source remains strong while discussing ~~the~~ some of the key issues surrounding working conditions. However some value is lost by not describing internal changes of the work and the lack of rights the workers had. The source is valuable for understanding the causes of the Dublin general strike as it focuses on the key person Jim Larkin. However it falls down again by not describing the actions of the employers. Overall it is quite valuable as the context, as evidence and argument is strong, yet its provenance and omission of some key detail lowers the value slightly.

This response received 17 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 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. 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.
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Exemplar response E

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒

For an enquiry into the severity of the conditions experienced by unskilled urban workers, the source gives an accurate and ~~a~~ trustworthy account of the crowded and unsanitary living and working conditions faced by the unskilled labourers. However, the source is particularly one-sided when explaining the reasons for the Public general strike, ~~which~~ favouring the employers, which makes it less valuable for this enquiry.

Arnold Wight gives accurate examples of ~~the~~ and figures presenting the overcrowded nature of living conditions, which resulted in poor hygiene and ~~dangerous~~ to physical health. The source states that 'people crowd in incredible numbers', and ~~showing~~ details ~~the~~ how 87,205 people had to share just 5,322 cheaply made houses, back-to-back terraced houses. This led to spread of disease,

such as cholera as sewage systems were often ~~not~~ shared or not deep enough, allowing them to ~~leak~~ ~~into~~ leak into water supplies, 'approximately a third of the population live under conditions which are injurious to health and ~~the~~ life! ~~Furthermore~~ It can be inferred from this also that along with sanitation issues, the cheaply built housing was dangerous to live in. Furthermore, the large density of ~~population~~ poor population allowed more crime. ~~This~~ The source also shows the reason for the 'Surplus of unskilled labour' ~~it~~ was ~~the~~ industrial development, 'decay of industries by closing the main avenues for skilled employment'. As the development of machines in industry ~~has~~ continued, they replaced the skilled workers making their abilities redundant. This makes the source valuable as it ~~also~~ accurately shows the poor conditions faced by the unskilled urban workers.

The source's value for showing the conditions faced by urban workers is

increased as the source is trustworthy. Wright carried out interviews and research for his account to ensure its accuracy, and it was not written to persuade anyone on this matter. These factors make it more valuable for this enquiry.

However, the source is less valuable for ^{investigating} the reasons behind the Dublin general strike because it ~~suggests~~ omits the actions of the employers in provoking trade unionism. The source suggests that Larkin brainwashed workers as they were 'easy prey to the smooth-tongued orator [Larkin]'. However, many workers were unhappy being forced to work long hours in unsafe conditions for little pay, due to competition from others also looking for work. The source also argues that these people desired a break from their ordinary lives, 'a welcome change from the drab monotony of ordinary existence', suggesting that the ~~the~~ strike was caused by boredom because they had

'little to gain and nothing to lose.' Again, the source fails to show workers' unfair treatment by their employers, which caused the general strike. This makes the source much less valuable for this enquiry as it does not show the true reason discontent which caused the strike.

A reason for this one-sidedness is that Dublin employers paid Wright £500 to write it and he ~~was~~ was therefore more likely to ~~to~~ take their side and write off Larkin and the urban workers' ^{reasons} ~~as~~ ^{being} for ~~each~~ ^{each} ~~think~~ striking as out of boredom. This weakens the sources value.

For the enquiry into the conditions faced by workers in Dublin, Wright shows ~~an~~ informed details making the source very valuable for this. However, the source is much less valuable for showing the reasons behind the Dublin general strike as it ~~omits~~ the actions and unfair

treatment by employers is causing
opposition from workers.

This response received 13 marks.

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• 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.• 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.
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Section B

Question 3, Question 4, Question 5 and Question 6

Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928

EITHER

- 3 How accurate is it to say that the threat posed to government by radical reformers, in the years 1792–1819, was extremely serious?

OR

- 4 'The key reason for the failure of the General Strike of 1926 was the strength of the government response.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

EITHER

- 5 'In the years c1774–1830, the rights of Irish Catholics were substantially improved.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

- 6 How accurate is it to say that the role of leading individuals was crucial to the passing of the 1870 and 1881 Land Acts?

Exemplar response F

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

In 1789 the French Revolution began and the traditional feudal systems of Europe came under pressure from a tsunami of progressive, radical ideologies. In Britain this gave rise to powerful authors like Thomas Paine and William Cobbett as well as influential orators like Henry Hunt and violent revolutionaries like the Spencean Philanthropic Society. Radicalism in the period ~~1792~~ 1792 and 1819 can be split into two periods; one preceding the Napoleonic and French Revolutionary Wars ~~1792~~ (1792-1795) and one following it, from 1815 to 1819. In the first period, the largely theoretical, bourgeois nature of political radicalism prevented it posing a significant threat, whilst in the second, the jingoistic response to the success of the Napoleonic wars dissuaded revolutionary action. Furthermore, effective and timely government intervention successfully limited any threat. Therefore, it would seem fair to conclude that the threat posed to the government by radicals, in the years 1792-1819, was never extremely serious.

~~Part 4~~ Between 1792 and 1795, influential middle class political theorists challenged Britain's undemocratic

system, but were never able to organise to provide ~~such~~ an extremely serious threat. Thomas Hardy's London Corresponding Society was the epitome of this fact. As a shoemaker, Hardy was part of the disenfranchised skilled class that had been politically repressed. In 1792 he organised the LCS to provide a forum for political discourse which had within two years amassed 5000 members. Hardy hoped to grow the group, which could undoubtedly have posed a threat to the British government but the quick response of Pitt led to their repression. The 1794 Seditious Meetings Act and Treason Act were adopted to curtail radical activity and were broadly effective for the period. ~~Society~~ Meanwhile, Thomas Paine had published his inflammatory response to Edmund Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France, with the Rights of Man part one being published 200,000 times. The book was hugely significant in a number of ways ~~that~~ and it went to have an important legacy, however the widespread illiteracy of the working classes, the Reign of Terror under Robespierre leaving ~~th~~ over 16,000 dead and - once again - effective government response with the 1792 Royal Proclamation Against Seditious Writings proved to be insurmountable and thus never posed a threat. Other prominent authors like William Cobbett, who's Political Register had a 4,000 circulation also left Britain, weakening the movement. Overall therefore,

it seems clear that any radical threats to the government were, for ~~any~~ a number of reasons, limited and unquestionably did not pose an extremely serious threat.

Where this can be less easily discerned is following the Anglo-French wars, where though nationalistic, constitutional pride prevented revolution, the withering economy, detrimental government legislation and increased class consciousness did constitute a governmental threat. As Cobbett noted, "I defy you to agitate a man with a full stomach", but by 1815, after 22 years of war, Britain was hungry. The 1815 Corn Laws antagonised all but society's richest and the post-war depression saw high unemployment and falling living standards. This encouraged dissent and in 1816 the largest grouping for 40 years gathered in Spa Field's to question the political system. The ineffective policing prevented the government from quelling the rebels though the crowd of 10,000 didn't pose an extreme threat as informers like Cottle, the revelation of whom created distrust and disharmony amongst radicals, were able to reduce the threat posed. Furthermore, the embarrassment of the Penbridge rising in 1817 & weakened radical unity and sustained attacks on the Prince Regent encouraged the extension of the 1794 Treason Act and Seditious Meetings Act as with the 1817 Gagging Acts being heavily repressive*. Peterloo

posed perhaps the most extreme threat, with 80,000 being the largest gathering to that point and influential orators like Hunt being effective at galvanising the crowd. Furthermore, the heavy-handed response of the Manchester Magistrates could have further encouraged radical dissent. However, radicalism was nullified by effective government responses which stripped them of their leaders, like Hunt, and repressed their activities, as the 1819 Six Acts did. Therefore, whilst dissent ~~was~~ in the second phase had broader, more passionate and more violent support, it failed to ever pose an ~~the~~ ~~se~~ extremely serious threat to the government.

In conclusion, it does not seem accurate to conclude that, in the years 1792 to 1815, radical reformers posed a serious threat to ^{the} government as effective responses neutralised already ill-prepared groups and organisations before they could take root and violent repression deterred those supporters who were simply desperate and unemployed.

This response received 17 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Exemplar response G

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

The General Strike of 1926 was a result of the failure of government's Samuel Report which had been published in March 1925. It ~~had been~~ had concluded that the future of the coal industry was not to be nationalisation. In addition to this, there was not to be any wage increases. The coal industry was already being undercut by a fall in foreign trade. Countries were buying their coal from other countries such as the US as it was cheaper. In addition to this private companies had failed to invest in new industrial equipment. This meant the miners of Britain were less efficient than the workers. Ultimately all of this led to the General Strike in May 1926.

One key reason for the failure of the General Strike was the government. It was efficient and had been prepared for a full-scale revolution nationwide since the Clydeside Strikes of 1915 and the '40 hour strikes' of Jan 1919. Since the October Revolution of 1917 the fear of a full Socialist uprising in ~~the Russia~~ Britain had never

been higher. Due to the extension of the railways and the newly built telegraph lines - all invested in by the government troops had been moved around efficiently, especially since Red Friday in 1925 when Churchill had been starting to prepare. When the actual strikes occurred in ~~19~~ May 1926, the government was fully prepared. Volunteers had been drafted in to drive lorries and ~~to~~ drive trains. Even when wheat supplies ~~became~~^{had} dramatically to low levels a convoy of lorries drove from the London Docklands to Hyde Park under armoured car supervision to distribute food to the people. Ultimately all of these efforts by the government helped to maintain peace and keep all the bare ~~mini~~ necessities running. ~~For~~ Its for this reason why the strike had been ultimately peaceful and the miners were forced back to work.
it was a success

Although from the 'Triple Alliance's' point of view the General Strike was a mixed success, in terms of the number of people who went on strike, but the ultimate outcome was not a success for the miners. The miners had managed to gain the support of the printer, power, transport, ~~the~~ and train workers. For example on the first day only 1% of transport workers went to work.

In total over 3 million workers went on strike was a great success. They also gained the support of the TUC which was vital. The miners managed to stay on strike for a ~~whole~~^{nine} month but eventually were forced to go back to work on wages that had been reduced by 30%. The failure of the miners and the TUC to hold purposeful talks eventually lost them sympathy support from the rest of the Triple Alliance and ultimately ~~the~~ a successful outcome from the General Strike.

It's also important to mention the role of the media. While the BBC had to respectively remain neutral the other papers did not. The Times was supportive of the strikers as they had been sympathetic to other causes in the past, such as the Chartists. The Gazette was very hostile towards the strikers and helped to boost the government's position in the negotiations over the strikes. Its editor was none other than Winston Churchill who had helped to organise the government's response. Although this was a key factor it was not the ultimately deciding factor.

It was the efficiency and organisation skills that led to the failure of the General Strike. This outweighs the ~~failure of~~ self-failures of the Triple Alliance

because they were genuinely successful. They helped to gather up support from the working class and across all Trade Unions. But the government managed to hold out longer as the miners were always going to be forced back to work as there was a reason why they were working in the mines in the first place; they were poor.

This response received 10 marks.

3	8–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• 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.• Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.• The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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Section C

Question 7, Question 8, Question 9 and Question 10

Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928

EITHER

- 7 How far do you agree that the passing of the 1832 Representation of the People Act was the key turning point in the development of parliamentary democracy in the years 1819–1928?

OR

- 8 'The most dramatic changes in the organisation of political parties, in the years c1780–1928, took place as a result of the passing of the 1867 Representation of the People Act.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

EITHER

- 9 'Rebellion and violence achieved little for Irish nationalists in the years c1774–1923.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

- 10 How far do you agree that the passing of the Act of Union (1801) was the key turning point in the evolution of British government policy towards Ireland in the years c1774–1914?

Chosen question number:

Question 10

towns
boroughs
constituencies

The 1832 'Great' Reform Act did play an important role in the development of parliamentary democracy, but was not the key ~~dec~~ turning point. Before the 1832 'Great' Reform Act only 500,000 out of a population of 8 million could vote, bribery and corruption was rife within society with ~~the towns and~~ rotten boroughs dominating. ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Areas were extremely underrepresented or overrepresented. The 1832 'Great' reform Act was an attempt to quell this. It did a lot, ~~the~~ increasing the amount of people eligible to vote at elections up by around 300,000, gave some seats to less represented areas and got rid of some rotten boroughs, trying to limit the grip of the aristocracy over the governmental system within Britain.

~~However, the act itself~~ The Act therefore is seen as the instigator and therefore turning point in the British road to becoming a parliamentary democracy. However, the Act itself was very limited in its progress with around only 10% of the population actually enfranchised and so rotten boroughs still ~~there~~ in place. The aristocracy's grip over elections was still as strong as ever with a continuation of public elections, and so bribery and corruption was still a factor in elections. Therefore it cannot be seen as the key turning point because ~~it~~ with no real calls for reform after 1832, there was no real need for the government to reform.

Party pragmatism was ~~also~~ a more crucial turning point ~~than~~ as to the moves towards a parliamentary ^{system} government. The Reform Acts passed after 1832 were all called on the basis of the idea that the party in power would gain more supporters by doing so. For example the enfranchisement of ~~the~~ middle to upper class women in the 4th Representation of the People Act, 1918, was done on the basis that these women would majoritarily vote Conservative and therefore was a pragmatic and ~~an~~ ^{all} move by the Conservatives to win seats and votes. Acts were not passed on the idea's of morality or on the continuation of the 1832 reform Act, but rather as a way of the Conservatives and therefore the aristocracy keeping hold of their dominant position within Britain. If the Conservatives had seen no gain in passing the acts then they would not have bothered to change anything.

Therefore, party pragmatism is a huge factor in the start of parliamentary democracy within Britain as it meant that parties brought through progressive legislation as a means to keep their position and therefore could be seen as a key turning point.

However, the key turning point in the development of parliamentary democracy within Britain 1832-1928 was the 1872 Secret Ballot Act. This act meant that voting ~~and~~ now had to be done in secret, which brought an end to bribery and corruption. This weakened the aristocracy's hand and therefore led to the parties having to be ~~essentially~~ pragmatic and pass the Reform Acts in order to maintain their position. Without the secret ballot act the parties and aristocracy would have easily been able to maintain their position and would not have had to pass the reform acts which did play such a vital role in the development of a parliamentary democracy within Britain. Therefore, the secret ballot act 1872 was the key turning point.

In conclusion, the 1832 'Great' reform act did play a role in shaping parliamentary democracy in Britain. However, without the 1872 Secret Ballot Act and this leading to the need for parties to evolve the system in order to maintain their position the parliamentary democracy seen in Britain today would ~~not be~~ have taken a long time to achieve or would never have happened. Therefore, the 1872 Secret Ballot Act was the key turning point in the development of a parliamentary democracy as it loosened the hand of the aristocracy.

This response received 9 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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Exemplar response I

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

~~While~~ whilst it could be argued that the improving organisation of political parties did take place ~~to the~~ as a result of the 1867 Representation of the People Act, as this caused a more national network of supporters to be established, it could also be argued that it was the individual role of party members in changing party policy that was responsible for key changes. By introducing new policies to appeal to the growing working class electorate, the Conservative Party effectively adapted and efficiently changed their organisation to ensure electoral dominance.

The 1867 Reform Act did cause both ~~parties to~~ the Liberals and the Conservatives to respond to the growing working class electorate, as 1 in 3 men were now eligible to vote through the introduction of householders' suffrage in the boroughs. As a result of the 135% increase to the

electorate, the conservatives established a Central Office, under the effective leadership of John Gorst. The office was vital in feeding information on party policy ~~and~~ to ~~maintain~~ the National Union of Conservative local affiliations, which had over 700 local branches by 1877. This reflects ~~and~~ an effective change in organisation by securing ~~local~~ a political and Social focal point to respond to the growing electorate and reach out to new voters through a national network of support, which proved vital to conservative support on a local level. The 1867 Act additionally benefitted the Liberal Party through Chamberlain's development of the Liberal Caucus System, which ensured the use of local associations to inform Liberal voters in different constituencies of how to vote, which was highly effective at squeezing out the Tories. This is evident through a surge of electoral success in the West Midlands by 1800. Therefore, as a result of the 1867 Act, parties responded to the vast growth in the

electorate by establishing a ^{more} national network to ensure support, reflecting a change in Party organisation.

However, although the 1867 Reform Act revealed the effectiveness of ~~test~~ a national network of support, the Conservative Party was highly familiar with this technique as a result of redistribution, which fundamentally allowed the conservatives to grasp electoral success on a national level through redistribution. The creation of 33 new boroughs in industrial towns of Leeds and Manchester, ~~3~~ following the 1832 Reform Act, ~~to~~ saw the creation of the conservative's Carlton Club. As voters now had to ~~be~~ be registered on an electoral register in order to be eligible to vote, local Carlton Club branches were responsible for ensuring conservative voters registered. This led to a successful registration drive on a local level in new constituencies, providing a political ~~focus~~ focus point to guarantee electoral support. This is also similar to the 1885 redistribution of seats which created

roughly ~~size~~ equal member constituencies in the boroughs. Hence, the Conservatives established the Primrose League that reached out particularly to ~~newly~~^{voters in} rural constituencies newly created by the act. The Primrose League signified a significant change in Party organisation as it responded to redistribution effectively; new constituencies became too large for bribery, hence the Primrose League provided the Conservatives with social events ~~the~~ to garner significant voter loyalty. By 1900, the League had attracted around 1.5 million voters. Essentially the Conservatives responded effectively to redistribution by actively seeking support in new constituencies on a local level as constituencies became too large for aristocratic patronage. Thus, while the extension of the franchise in 1867 was effective at encouraging both parties to begin to mobilise support, the Conservatives were more effective in responding to redistribution to maintain voter loyalty, signifying a change in organisation.

Whilst both redistribution and the

extension of the franchise cultivated local level support to attract new voters. The most significant change to Party Organisation was due to changing Party Policies, pioneered by key individuals, which successfully appealed to the masses and transformed new voters into loyal voters. Peel successfully rebranded the Tories as a party open to reform in his 1834 Tamworth Manifesto, in response to the 1832 Reform Act. This appealed to the newly enfranchised middle class voters, whom liked mild reform that allowed them to preserve ~~the~~ stability and tradition. Thus, Peel's reforms evidently transformed the Conservative into a party that was open to mild reform to please middle class voters, which became a fundamental element to the Conservative Party for ~~years to~~ decades. Salisbury also supported mild reform following the 1884 extension of the franchise, which added 2.5 million new voters. Salisbury's slum clearance policies and elementary education ~~£~~ grants from 1891 ~~and~~ again strengthened the Conservatives as a party of mild reform. ~~this~~ Essentially,

the development of Tory Democracy, particularly under Salisbury, reflects an effective change in party organisation as these policies targetted newly ^{enfranchised} ~~politicised~~ middle and working class voters, whilst fundamentally maintaining support for traditional Conservative values, which was vital to the Conservatives electoral success against the Liberals. Ultimately individual Conservative leaders were vital in steering the direction of party policy to target new voters, thus the ~~1867~~ 1867 Act was not the ~~most~~ catalyst for the most dramatic change, but part of a wider change within key Conservative policy that led to transforming organisation.

~~Essence~~

In conclusion, the most dramatic change to the organisation of political parties was down to the nature of individuals to reform policies that appealed to the changing electorate, including within the 1867 Act. The 1867 Act did cause a significant change to Liberal organisation, however was just part of a ~~change~~ chain of wider

changes occurring in the conservative party that was undoubtedly more successful in improving party organisation, through the use of local associations, but primarily through individual changes to party policy.

This response received 17 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period.• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands.• Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement.• The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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