



Examiners' Report

June 2022

GCE History 9HI0 35

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates able to range effectively in the first post-Covid set of exams on A level paper 35 which deals with the British empire (35.1) and the British experience of warfare (35.2).

The paper has three sections. Section A has a compulsory question requiring analysis of two enquiries linked to one source. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B has a choice of questions that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1). Section C has a choice of questions requiring analysis of the process of change over a period of at least 100 years (AO1). Most candidates divided their time effectively between the three sections. There were a number of cases where the legibility of handwriting caused problems.

In Section A, the strongest answers demonstrated an ability to work with the sources to identify and develop inferences. They also evaluated the sources by using contextual knowledge and considering the nature, origin and purpose of the source.

In Section B, examiners were impressed by the number of responses that were shaped to meet the demands of the question. The Advance Information clearly helped them to use wide-ranging and detailed contextual knowledge to support their arguments.

In Section C, candidates are required to answer a breadth question covering a minimum of 100 years. It is important to remember that in bullet point 2 of the mark scheme at least 75% coverage is necessary for level 5 and 60% for level 4. There was some evidence that the Advance Information may have had an adverse impact on the breadth of coverage in Section C.

In Section B and C, a significant number of candidates did not have a clear understanding of what is meant by 'criteria' in bullet BP3 of the mark scheme. It refers to the basis on which they make their judgement, not the issues they discuss in the process of reaching that judgement.

Question 1

The majority of candidates worked with the source to identify a range of issues and cited specific extracts to illustrate their points. Deployment of contextual knowledge was more uneven but generally sound. The second enquiry was less well addressed by many candidates. The author of the source was a moderate reformer who, as both the caption and details in the source indicate clearly, believed in a diplomatic route and, as many candidates pointed out, had a considerable influence on Durham. This indicates that he was instrumental in advancing the case for 'Responsible Government'. The author also refers to his concern that more extreme campaigners might gain the initiative if moderation failed. Some candidates revealed awareness that there were radical actions later in 1837 but did not comment that this was anticipated in the source.

The source by Robert Baldwin is immensely useful for both enquiries. The first enquiry, surrounding the issues that concerned the reform movement in Upper Canada (UC), is extremely useful as the source demonstrates the typical opinion of a moderate reformer in UC at the time. It is important to note that Baldwin was a key representative, and lawyer—who was respected in UC. Such that his issues are reflective of UC at the time. The second enquiry, about the attitudes of the people of UC towards reform is also valuable in alluding to the wishes and discontent in UC, though they were still "loyal to the crown". Ultimately the source is useful for both enquiries.

The source reveals that the governing system in Upper Canada, was the main concern for the Reform Movement in 1830s. It is made clear that Baldwin was unhappy with the "executive council". He notes, "My concerns have increased because of the actions of the recently appointed lieutenant governor Sir Francis Bond Head." When writing this letter revealing the issues of concern, Bond Head had ruled with Family Compact. It is important to note that this angered the Reformers of UC. Family Compact were protestant and fairly conservative.

loyalists. Their "vested interests [were] dominated by members of the Church of England" Baldwin also, typically, writes that their interests "don't reflect the majority" of religious views in Upper Canada and is reluctant to agree reform. This is significant because Baldwin was not alone in this opinion, in fact William Lyons Mackenzie, another reformer - a more radical one wanting full style American independence, similarly disliked Family Compact. In fact, the majority of reformers shared this concern. The source is further useful as Baldwin was representing himself and 'other campaigners' in Upper Canada. The concern was clearly very strong as Baldwin went to London in 1837 to express his views to King George III. This demonstrates the size of the concern in Upper Canada. Unlike its neighbouring colony Lower Canada, its issues lay within the executive council, Bond Head and Family Compact were a minority, and this is why Baldwin, in the letter, is a reliable spokesman. He is a fair and well rounded reformer, who was respected at the time. Thus his outline of the concerns in Upper Canada are typical and wholly representative for revealing the issues that concerned the reform movement in Upper Canada.

Moreover, the source is also useful for an inquiry boards the attitudes the Reformers in UC took towards reform. From the source, it can be inferred that the Reformers were loyal to the crown but were demanding change. Ultimately Baldwin is suggesting that if there is no change there will be conflict and the support ~~and~~ of the crown will dwindle. He notes "it is the wish of the Reformers to see a Constitutional Convention established which will build a system of responsible government." In this, he is demonstrating that the Reformers have ideas and problems they want addressed by the establishment of a new government. He is demonstrating that a new system where "the people participate in building up their state" is needed. He implies that the Reformers in Upper Canada are "loyal to the crown" and will remain that way if the British government enable the change he has suggested. In fact it is immensely important to note that he does outline that "if moderate voices are ignored, the support ~~of~~ for more radical figures will lead to conflict. It is unsurprising that Baldwin is correct and that conflict does break out in December 1837. This represents the value of Baldwin's letter. He clearly is educated and empathetic to the people of upper Canada, he has an understanding of the Reformers ideals and the attitudes it took towards reform. It is thus extremely typical of

The attitudes towards reform and valuable in demonstrating the attitudes those in Upper Canada took towards reform. He notes that the attitudes of reform are unified but does acknowledge the more "radical" figures like Mackenzie. Essentially the source illustrates to the somewhat loyal but pressing matters and thus desperate attitudes towards reform.

On the balance of evidence, ~~both~~ ^{the} source ~~is~~ ^{is} immensely valuable for revealing the issues that concerned the Reform Movement in Upper Canada. It is also useful, due to its typicality of the attitudes of ~~an~~ a reformer first hand of the attitudes that Upper Canada took towards reform. Ultimately Baldwin provides factual and relevant opinion to demonstrate to London and the British the issues of concern and also the attitudes (first hand) Upper Canada took towards reform in the 1830s. In fact, the source is even more useful for the first enquiry than it is the second, though ultimately it is valuable for both.



The response is focused and works with the source to identify and illustrate a range of points relevant to both enquiries. There is contextual knowledge throughout the answer to develop the valid inferences that have been made. The caption and contextual knowledge are used to evaluate the source.

A clear L5 answer



This response illustrates how a source can be interrogated to identify and illustrate points that form the framework of the response. The candidate can then deploy contextual evidence to validate the inferences.

Question 2

The majority of candidates worked with the source and identified the French threat to British commercial interests but many did not develop its strategic importance during the French Wars. The second enquiry was generally well addressed with specific extracts cited and some strong deployment of contextual knowledge, especially about Nelson's relations with his subordinate officers and his meticulous planning. There was some strong evaluation with very effective use of the caption.

In this question the caption is very significant in terms of evaluation and there are clear opportunities to deploy contextual knowledge to develop an effective response.

Nelson became admiral after the Battle of the Nile as it was during this that he proved himself to be a skilled commander, therefore an enquiry into his qualities as a commander can be made. The threat of the French invasion can be inquired as facts can be used to assess the tactics the French took on.

The source being used for the enquiry is a confidential memorandum written by Nelson. This suggests that it will be objective as Nelson as rear-commander would be giving plan of attack. Nelson is writing to the Earl of St Vincent who is the commander of the Mediterranean fleet. This means that the source is likely to be written formally with contained instructions. It concerned the Battle of the Nile which was about to be fought, this suggests that it would contain urgent information as this battle was serious. This source would be useful for an enquiry into Nelson's quality as commander as it should discuss his tactics. It also would be useful in revealing the nature of French threat as Nelson should speak truly about this so that St Vincent's fleet would be prepared. *

For revealing the nature of the French threat this source is

Useful. The source states "this is a serious threat to British interests... threaten British trading interests in India" this suggests that the French invasion if it were to be successful would negatively impact British trade with India. British trade with India is significantly important as it balances British economy and means the trade of supplies such as cotton can continue. If it were to stop Britain would lose one of its key trading partners, leading to economic hardship. Therefore this suggests that the nature of French threat was serious and needed to be stopped.

The source also states that "French ships in the Eastern Mediterranean is a challenge to our authority" this implies that the threat of French invasion was large as it was an attempt to take control over Britain. Napoleon, commander of the French fleet, did intend to do this after defeating other countries such as Prussia. France felt that they needed to take control of Britain as well. Napoleon knew that by cutting off British trading with other countries that it would make them weaker as a nation. The threat posed was large.

The source is also useful for an enquiry into Nelson's quality as a leader. It states that "we will attack at ~~regular~~ sunset to take the enemy by surprise" this implies that one of Nelson's qualities as a leader was to

use tactics to outflank the enemy. This gave the British an advantage. This leads me to believe that Nelson was a clever leader. The source also discusses ~~how~~ ^{how} reconnaissance was used this suggests that Nelson ~~was~~ ^{gathered important} ~~the~~ information on the enemy before starting an attack - this provided information to use to then plan an attack, Nelson was smart and took time to decide on attack.

The source also states "all captains know that the attack will not be reduced in intensity unless there is a signal from me" This suggests that those who Nelson command listen and respect his decision. It also supports that Nelson planned his battles before going into them. From my own knowledge, I know that Nelson had respect from captains and their crew as ~~they~~ he treated them well and they ~~too~~ did not undermine his abilities in battles. Her respected them, so they they respected him.

The source also states that "this battle will destroy the enemy's firepower" this suggests that it would be ruthless. I can also imply that Nelson did not doubt himself or his crew as he repeatedly spoke about victory, so Nelson failure was not an option. The British did win this battle due to Nelson's skills and the training of his army.

In conclusion, this source is useful as it revealed

the nature of the French threat as being serious as if the French succeeded it would interfere with British trade. The source is more useful in revealing Nelson's ^{qualities} ~~effect~~ as a commander as it presents examples where Nelson was skilled by using specific tactics and how he was a caring commander as he looked after his army and believed in the captains.

★ However, it is important to note that the source at times may be less useful as Nelson would be trying to convince the Mediterranean fleet to join the battle and so Nelson would be trying to sound as prepared as possible though some of this may be a lie to convince ~~them~~ ~~the~~ Earl of St Vincent to bring his troops.



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Examiners Comments

This is a sound level 4 response which works with the source and identifies several extracts which are significant and provide a framework for responding to the two enquiries. Inferences are drawn re both enquiries and there is some contextual knowledge to develop the points.



When dealing with both Nelson and Wellington, who are both named in the specification, it is important that students have a wider knowledge of their military contribution than just Trafalgar and Waterloo.

Question 3

A popular question tackled by 80% of candidates. The majority identified a range of factors with some strong contextual knowledge although the significance of the points was often not explained as clearly as it should be in this type of question. A significant minority of candidates spent more time discussing Burgoyne's wardrobe and champagne consumption than in commenting on his strategic failings, especially in communication. Other factors, notably French/Spanish intervention and the strengths of the Americans were discussed by the majority and there was considerable evidence of linking of points. However, few candidates discussed the contribution to defeat of the failings of the government in London and the failure to give the war priority.

This question requires identification and illustration of Burgoyne's weaknesses as a commander. The focus should be on the military implications of these points. The nominated factor should then be measured against a range of other factors and a wide ranging and informed debate developed. In this case British weaknesses as a whole should be assessed, and not just those of Burgoyne; the strengths of the American forces, including the role of Washington, and their advantages in knowing the terrain; the significance of the intervention by the French and Spanish.

The cause and consequence of Burgoyne's military failings 1777 can contribute to the British defeat in the war. Many factors can be considered such as the entry of France and Spain into the war and the overconfidence of Burgoyne as general. The criteria the military failings of Burgoyne in 1777 were the principal cause of the British defeat in the war against the American colonist is true. Then I fall in agreement with the statement as Burgoyne was a weak over confident general.

Burgoyne was responsible for Britain losing the war as his defeat led to the entry of France and Spain to the war on the side of America ~~1778~~ France. France had heard about the defeat at Saratoga and debated joining the war on the side of America but selfishly just as it was against Britain. Despi after France decided to join after Burgoyne Spain allied

with France. This caused further struggle for Britain because after the entry of France and Spain Britain needed defence. There's Over in North America was stationed 65% of Britain Military however after fleeing for defence over in Britain only 20% remained over in North America. Furthermore only 13% of the Navy were left in North America. Therefore the cause Burgoyne's failing inspired France to enter the war leading to long-term negative effects for Britain.

Furthermore Burgoyne caused the British defeat in the war against American colonists due to his ~~lack~~ overconfidence. Burgoyne was so sure he'd completed the mission by Christmas. A leading factor of Burgoyne's defeat in 1777 was his lack of communications especially with General Clinton and Howe. Burgoyne had marched combined soldiers from Canada planning to make it to New York. Burgoyne decided to be overconfident and gamble his chances and assumed Clinton would've progressed North quick enough

to take the brunt off the colonists. In fact Burgoyne was wrong and by the time he'd reached Yorktown he and his 500 soldiers were surrounded and captured. Therefore the loss of the war for Britain was responsible by Burgoyne as if this event didn't happen in 1777 then France wouldn't of joined the war and Britain would've had a better chance as they wouldn't of lost such a high percentage of their army over in North America.

However I disagree with Burgoyne's military failings 1777 being the causation of the loss of the American colonist war to some extent. Firstly France's entry to the war can be argued to be mainly motivated by the 7 year war and France wanting to regain there lost land and teaming up with the colonists was a great opportunity to do so especially with the chance to persuade Spain to allie, therefore Burgoyne's defeat being responsible as an explanation falls short.

Furthermore the Burgoyne and his men were

made to give up their weapons and guided to ships with the exception they were never to fight again however Clinton and Howe's army were still active so the arrest and defeat of Burgoyne simply can't solely be to blame for the defeat of the British not to mention Burgoyne had a small army of only 5000 men. Therefore the blame can't solely be put onto Burgoyne as the other generals (Clinton and Howe) have to be considered responsible as well.

In conclusion I fall more on the side of Burgoyne's defeat being responsible for the defeat of Britain. This is a stronger argument as it made Britain look weak and encourage support on the side of the colonists. The criteria the military failings of Burgoyne in 1777 were the principle cause of the British defeat in war against the colonists ~~interests~~ links with my judgement as it was mainly the causation of rivalry powers becoming involved to fight against Britain leaving Britain to defend for itself.



This answer merits entry to level 4 but at the lower end as the qualities required for a secure L4 are not sustained. There is some effective address to the nominated factor and other points are cited. However, their significance needs more illustration and explanation to promote a more substantial debate. The candidate uses the word 'criteria' but it is not clear what this really means in the context of the question.



It is very important that candidates have a clear knowledge and understanding of the significance of all names explicitly named in the specification.

Question 4

Chosen by a minority of candidates but generally tackled competently although the range was often narrower than anticipated. Very few candidates, for instance, identified and illustrated the significance of Western Australia although it is specifically named in the specification. The economic developments, in both industry and agriculture, were generally well known and candidates were well versed in the contributions of Macquarie.

A broad question on the development of British influence in Australia. The nominated factor promoted discussion of the developments resulting from the crossing of the Blue Mountains and analysis of the significance of this compared to a range of other factors which are cited in the specification.

Plan:

- Blue Mountains - more grazing land - expansion + wool industry (1820-40)
- Political developments - Bigge Report + NSW Act (1822?) - communicating

Criteria:

- British influence ~~of~~ on economy
- British influence on political policy

In 1788 the first settlers arrived in New South Wales to develop a penal colony in Australia. In the following decades the colony developed into an imperial colony with increased British rule ~~so that~~ and it has been argued that the most significant development in spreading ~~this~~ the impact of British rule in Australia was the crossing of the Blue Mountains in 1813. To measure the extent to which ~~this~~ this argument is accurate it is necessary to investigate the effects of the crossing of the Blue Mountains on ~~the~~ increasing British influence on the economy, as well as other factors that impacted ~~British~~ Britain's influence on the economy of Australia during this period. Also, it is necessary to investigate whether political developments during this period impacted British rule in Australia.

The first crossing of the Blue Mountains occurred in 1813 when a group of colonists discovered a large expanse of land on the other side of the mountains. When Governor Macquarie was told this he

ordered the creation of a road through the Blue Mountains which was created ~~in~~ 6 months ~~later~~ in 1814 using convict labour. The crossing of the Blue Mountains had a large impact on ~~the~~ the development of Australia as it allowed for ~~the~~ further expansion of the colony, as well as providing more grazing lands for sheep farming. In fact from 1820-40, following the growth of sheep farming as a result of the crossing of the Blue Mountains, ~~the~~ the Australian wool industry boomed - with a ~~net~~ net worth of £2 million in 1830. As a result of increased prosperity and economic developments in Australia, Britain became increasingly interested in using the colony for economic gain, ~~and~~ and, therefore, increased British rule within Australia. For example, Britain ~~had~~ invested in ~~the~~ creating an imperial colony in Western Australia in the 1820s, providing the Swan, Company land to settle 100,000 free-settlers in ~~the~~ Western River Australia. Therefore it can be seen that British interest in Australia's economic value increased following the crossing of the Blue Mountains. ~~Here~~

However, it could also be argued that the growth of ~~the~~ the whaling industry also impacted on British Rule in Australia in this period by showing the economic value of the colony. For example, whaling and sealing were prosperous industries in Australia, especially in the colony of Van Diemen's Land where the waters were full of ~~ice~~ whales and seals. ~~In fact this industry~~ The sale of whalebones, whale oil and seal skins improved the economy of the Australian colonies. ~~and~~ In fact one Scottish whaler was able to break the monopoly of the East ~~India~~ India Company by trading

whale oil and sealskins directly with Britain. Therefore, it can be suggested that However, the impact of this industry on Australia's economy Britain's interest in Australia's economy was short lived as industry became replaced demand for whale oil with a demand for coal, and as the population of seals became dangerously low due to the sealing industry. Therefore it can be suggested that, though the whaling and sealing industry also increased the impact of British rule in Australia by increasing British interest in the colony's economy, the crossing of the Blue Mountains in 1813 had a ~~less~~ more significant long-term impact as the success of the wool industry was longer lasting and because it allowed the geographical expansion of the New South Wales colony.

The development of political policy in Australia between 1788-1829 can also be investigated to study the impact of British rule in Australia. For example, in the early years of the colony, the Lieutenant Governor held almost complete power within the colony and, due to ~~the~~ long time delays in communications between the mother country and the Australia, British rule was limited. However, as communication advanced free settlers became more able to send word back to Britain. In the 1920s, as a result of communication between ~~the~~ the Exclusives and contacts in Britain, a commission of inquiry was sent to ~~the~~ the Australian colonies to investigate concerns regarding Governor Macquarie's leadership. The Bigge Report concluded that Macquarie had taken the colony in the

'wrong direction' and suggested a number of changes which would increase the impact of British rule in the colony. Following this report the New South Wales Act was passed which created a legislative assembly in Australia to advise the Governor. Then in 1827, the legislative assembly was further expanded to 15 members - these members were mostly influential Exquisites who were chosen for the role, not elected. The development of the ~~Bigge~~ political structure of ~~the~~ the Australian colonies as a result of British intervention in the Bigge Report and New South Wales Act suggests that the impact of British Rule in Australia was increased due to ~~political~~ developments in political policies and communication with the mother country.

To conclude, the crossing of the Blue Mountains in 1813 was a significant development in spreading the impact of British rule on the economy of ~~the~~ Australia as it expanded the colony and supported developments in the wool trade. However, changes to political policies - such as the New South Wales Act - also spread the influence of British influence in Australia by increasing colonial control and reducing the powers of the Governor. Therefore the view that the crossing of the Blue Mountains was most significant in this inquiry is limited and not fully agreeable.



A focused response with a clear and effective introduction. There is sound address to the nominated factor with some specific illustration of the importance of crossing the Blue Mountains. A range of other factors is identified with illustration which facilitates debate even though it is not fully comprehensive. There is a clear judgement and the response is well structured. Merits clear level 4.



It is important when working on each bullet point to ensure that each factor cited in the specification is fully addressed. In this response there is a sound range but no reference to Western Australia.

Question 5

This question attracted slightly less candidates than Q6 but the standard was generally sound but with a lack of really strong responses. Of the two nominated individuals Emily Hobhouse was dealt with more effectively. Candidates were aware of her investigations and writings and of the impact they made. The majority of responses dealt with Churchill in a rather one dimensional way and only a minority discussed the importance of his accounts of the failings in Natal, especially by Buller at Spion Kop. Many candidates were aware of the development of the Press, especially the *Daily Mail*, but there was little development re the British political scene although a small number wrote well about the Khaki election.

The question invited a discussion of changing attitudes in Britain to the Boer War with specific reference to the impact of the writings of Churchill and Hobhouse. The majority of responses addressed both nominated factors at least soundly and identified other points that could be debated.

Between 1899 and 1901, the British Army fought the Boers for the second time in a war that was to be called the Second Boer War. The new increase in literacy rates during this period along with technological advancements in photography allowed this war to have media coverage. While some historians have argued that Winston Churchill's writing led to the most significant impact in influencing the attitudes of the public, other historians have argued it was Emily Hobhouse that did so.

To assess the reveal which

war coverage had the most significant impact, the amount of change it led to in regards to government and the public along with significance of the change can be used.

The writings of Winston Churchill were known for taking a pro-war supportive stance. Churchill wrote on the events of the Boer war and was very optimistic and supportive of the British army. However, what brought a lot of attention to his journals was the fact that they revealed the deficiencies in the army without being censored. When ~~the Boer war started~~ ~~getting~~ ~~Britain~~ were getting defeated during Black week, the government began to censor newspapers and any media that provided a critical input on the war.

In some cases, journalists and publishers were fined for what they had written on the war. As a result, ~~the~~ ~~war~~ Churchill's writing became very popular exposing the weaknesses of the army. ~~however~~, ^{on one hand} this did not have a major impact on the British public opinion. It may

have triggered some criticism but due to Churchill's overall supportive writing the negativities on the army were diluted and hence had a very limited impact on the public.

Moreover, the fact that there were previous pieces of media such as photographs of dead soldiers in Spionkop that sparked huge criticism at home before the writings on Winston meant that the deficiencies he ~~repeated~~ revealed were not completely unknown ~~the~~ to the public. ~~or~~

Therefore it had no significant impact in influencing the attitudes of the public. On the other hand, it could be argued that Winston's writings contributed to the triggering of the khaki elections - elections that took place due to the criticism on the performance of the army in the second Boer war. Regardless, this doesn't ~~improve~~ tip the scale in favour of ~~Winston's~~ ^{Churchill's} writing having a significant impact on the public.

The lack of change that his writing

led to along with the insignificance of the writings means that his Winston Churchill's writings didn't have a significant impact influencing the attitudes of the public.

On the other hand, Emily Hobhouse didn't produce journals or any typical media coverage on the second Boer War. Hobhouse instead revealed the appalling conditions in concentration camps, something that ~~hadn't~~ had not been written about before. Concentration camps in South Africa lacked sanitation and food ~~leading~~ leading to the death of 28,000 people, 22,000 of whom were children under 16 years old. As a result of her report, criticisms were on the rise in Britain. This ~~to~~ had a very huge impact on the public opinion of the war to the point where the government had to take action. ~~The~~ ~~of~~ ~~at~~ The government, in

response to Hobhouse and the criticism she triggered, sent an enquiry board along with Millicent Fawcett to investigate the conditions in South Africa. The finding, which also led to more criticism in Britain's conduct of war, led to further government action which reduced death rates to less than 2 percent - less than the death rate of Wales at the time. This type of government action goes to show the massive significant impact Hobhouse had on the public opinion; ^{leading to saving lives in South Africa.} Her finding led to change, something that ~~through~~ Churchill's writings did not do. Hobhouse also set up a South Africa Women and Children Distress fund and went to South Africa herself to give out medication and food to people in concentration camps. This once again shows that Hobhouse ^{that had a significant and positive impact on people's lives} led to a lot of change, due to her findings ~~to~~ making it perfectly plausible to conclude that Hobhouse's ~~rep~~ writings or findings led ~~to~~ the most significant impact

in influencing the attitudes of the public in Britain ~~and led to~~ ~~lots of change~~ ~~and that was~~ all significant.

Some historians may argue that it was the initial photographs of piled dead bodies of soldiers that led to ~~spark~~ or in ~~London~~ that sparked the most significant impact on public opinion. These pictures were published in The Illustrated London News and was the first time for the British public to be exposed to the devastating realises of war ~~triggering~~. These photographs led to the Times newspaper ~~writing~~ criticising British leadership such as calling Buller "Sir Reverse". ~~It~~ The photographs also meant that people wanted the war to end ~~or reverse~~ as soon as possible. In regards to the changes it led to, ~~if~~ the photographs were seen by the queen at the time and led to her sending 100,000 ~~of~~

chocolate and knitted clothes to her "brave soldiers". However, it could be argued that this was a very minimalistic change as chocolate was not going to save the soldiers or improve the ^{initial} weaknesses of the British army. ~~As~~ Considering the fact that during the relief of Mafeking the mood of the public had become optimistic with music such as "Gods", "Goodbye Dolly Grey" being produced, it is plausible to conclude that the photographs had no lasting nor significant impact ~~as~~. Therefore, the photographs of Spionkop were ~~not the most sig~~ did not have the most significant impact in influencing the attitudes of the public in Britain.

In Conclusion: ~~the statement is~~ that ~~the writing~~ I disagree with the statement that both the writings of Winston Churchill and Emily Hobhouse had the most significant impact in influencing the attitudes of

the public as only Hobbouse led to the most amnduro of change that had a significant impact. Unlike Churchill, the criticism she fuelled in the public led to government intervention to save thousands of lives in Concentration Camps.



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Examiner Comments

A sound level 5 response. It is focused, clearly expressed and develops a balanced argument. It addresses the writings of both Churchill and Hobbouse with specific detail and assessment of significance. These points are then weighed against a range of other factors and the response is strong on context.



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Examiner Tip

It is important that individuals named in the specification are covered in teaching and in examination responses where required.

Question 6

Question 6 was answered by a small majority of the candidates. Most candidates wrote about the trenches, the development of tanks, and the role of the RFC with some knowledge. However, many did not explain the significance of their chosen points. Most answers included a judgement but, in many cases, it was asserted rather than following on from analysis of the impact of the points under consideration. Only the stronger responses linked points together to form a substantial and balanced judgement.

A question which invited debate on the controversial issue of whether the British Army adjusted to the changing military situation on the Western Front. A minority of candidates followed the 'Butchers and Bunglers' line but the majority, although criticising the policies adopted by commanders, recognised that there were positive arguments that could be advanced and weighed up.

The First world war changed the nature of warfare through the use of different tactics. The British army adjusted to this new form of warfare in the development of new technology and weapons, the tactics they used on the battlefield and the recruitment of men to the forces. For them to have adjusted effectively the army will have to adapt to the changing nature of the advantage switching from defence to attack as well as the leadership decisions made.

It could be argued that the British army changed its technology and weaponry due to the changing nature of warfare. A New technology like the vickers machine gun was used which had the firing power of 40 - 50 men shooting around 70 rounds per minute. This was an important ~~development~~ change in technology as due to the race to the sea and entrenchment, the war had become static and therefore

the advantage had shifted to the defender. The machine gun made it easy to hold a defensive position as it could wipe out entire regiments. However, due to aggressive tactics still being adopted each battalion was only given two which limited their effectiveness. This shows that although technology was changing, leadership styles and tactics were not allowing these technological adjustments to the new nature of war occur. The British did however use Lee-Enfield rifles which were more accurate than their Baker counterpart and could fire at a much quicker 15 rounds per minute thanks to its ten magazine clip. This ~~does~~ it was useful in the Battle of Marston for holding back the German force that had a far greater numerical advantage. This shows that there was some adaptation to try to fight the changing nature of fighting a greater numerical superior force in contrast to the Boer war. However, overall, the lack of technological implementation hindered Britain's effectiveness of its adjustment.

It could also be argued that Britain changed its tactics due to the changing nature of

connection of trenches with hospitals and other services, their tactics on the battlefields failed to show ~~and~~ any adjustments from prior wars.

Finally, it could be argued that Britain effectively adjusted its recruitment^{to} to the changing nature of warfare. The Haldane reforms created the BEF which were a permanent army structure consisting of 150K men split into 6 regiments. The militia and other home forces were combined to create the territorial force which added another 700K of reserves. This led to a high standard of troops at the start of the war with the sharpshooting British force holding the Germans back in Belgium to protect Paris even though they were outnumbered. This is due to the higher standard of troops with members of the BEF given 300 shots for training which was double that of Germany. However, Britain were still outnumbered vastly with the Germans having 84 regiments comparatively. Recruitment still relied on a volunteer force and patriotism being the main push factor with

* and the quality of its troops

40% of ~~men~~ ^{men} ~~enlisted~~ men signing up. Britain did adapt to the need of ~~or~~ ^{or} greater recruitment with that - the Pals Battalions scheme which allowed for groups of men to sign up as friends. This was hugely successful ~~of~~ especially in the north however this left many towns and villages without any workers at all. As well as this recruits were still of a low standard with most coming from lower class backgrounds meaning that discipline was sometimes an issue. Officers were also still from the upper class and used traditional tactics which didn't adjust to the changing nature. Recruiters were still given a bounty so $\frac{1}{3}$ of recruitments didn't meet the low physical fitness required and there were still 720,000 ~~convo~~ objectors to the war who didn't fight. Although Britain did manage to raise more forces, it wasn't until conscription in 1916 that their methods adjusted due to the changing nature of the war.

Overall, although there were some changes especially in the advancement of technology and ~~then~~ ^{then} ~~conception~~ ^{conception} the tactics used and the leadership restricted a major adjustment of the British forces due to traditional

ideologies of attack still being present in tactical decisions. Britain Therefore the strategy of defence and the adjustment from a war of movement to a war of attrition was not exploited by the British. This reinforces the fact that Britain failed to adjust to the changing nature of war



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A clear L4 response. It focuses on the question and addresses a sound range of points with some linking and weighing up. In some sections there is scope for more specific illustration and explanation of the impact of the factor being considered. This is especially true re the contribution of the RFC. The response has a sound structure and develops a judgement.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Candidates should ensure that they cover the importance of developments in air power when they are considering the Western Front campaigns.

Question 7

This question was chosen by a clear majority of the candidates. The nominated factor, the significance of Shanghai, was generally well known and many candidates explained the significance of the British influence. Most candidates were able to cover a broad timeframe, although a minority of responses neglected the earlier period. A very sound range of other factors, Singapore, Hong Kong, the Suez Canal, were identified by most candidates and their significance was usually explained. A significant minority did not weigh up the relative significance of their chosen points in order to develop a substantial judgement.

This question required informed address to the importance of Shanghai and an assessment of its relative significance when weighed against a range of other factors.

~~These~~ In the 19th C, British trade routes were constantly changing as a result of the acquisition of new entrepôts. Some would argue that the opening of Shanghai to trade was the most significant event in the development of trade routes, while others would suggest that the most significant event was the creation and acquisition of the Suez Canal, and some would argue that this was, in fact, the acquisition of Singapore.

It might be argued that the opening up of Shanghai to trade was the most significant development of British trade routes. Previously, China had been extremely closed off to trade with the west, no matter how determined countries like Britain were. However, when Shanghai was opened up in 1842 as a result of the Nanking Treaty, China was, too. Shanghai was strategically located on the Yangtze, one of China's main rivers. This meant that it was very suitable to act as a gateway to Chinese trade and trade in East Asia generally. Shanghai's ~~value~~

was quickly demonstrated, as traders flocked there. In fact, so many European traders of different nationalities such as Dutch/Spanish, came to Shanghai that it became a kind of 'international' city and a hub of trade in Asia. Shanghai was significant in the development of trade routes not just because of the route into China that it essentially created, but also in influencing trade routes in Asia as a whole. Therefore, the opening up of Shanghai to trade in 1842 can be considered the most significant ~~event~~ event in the development of trade routes.

However, some might argue that the creation ^{and acquisition} of the Suez Canal was the most significant event in the development of trade routes. A concept of the Suez Canal (a long canal utilising Egypt's vast river network) had existed for some time, but it was Francis de Lesseps that actually created the Canal and soon enough, British PM Disraeli acquired shares in the project. The Suez Canal was revolutionary to British trade routes. Previously, to get to India, British traders had to sail around the Southern African coast. The creation of the Suez Canal created a 'highway' for traders to India, cutting the journey short by about 1500 miles.

This was highly significant, as it made trade to India cheaper and more efficient. Given that India was one of the most valuable colonies to the British Empire in terms of trade, having a direct ^{trade} route was key. We can see that the Suez Canal quickly proved invaluable to trade, as an estimated 18.324 million tons of goods travelled across it in just one year. However, it should be mentioned that the Suez was not initially as valuable, as only steamships could travel the inland Canal. At the time of the Canal's creation, the majority of British trade was still conducted on sailing ships, so the canal was not immediately invaluable. However, as we can see, the Suez soon proved to be vital, and when considering the significance of an event, we must consider both short-term and long-term significance. The Suez proved highly significant in the long-term and therefore could be argued to be the most significant event in the development of British trade routes.

There is an argument to say that the acquisition of Zanzibar was the most significant event in the development of trade routes. When Zanzibar was acquired, it was fairly unprecedented, as Britain

did not yet have any trade links in East Africa. Britain, in fact, had very few trade links/entrepôts in Africa at all. The only key trade route that Britain had in Africa was in the Suez Canal, in Egypt, in North Africa. Zanzibar was the first entrepôt that Britain acquired in East Africa and it can therefore be argued to be significant, as it opened up a whole new potential ~~for~~ area for trade, especially with the Middle East, which Britain had had little access to before. Therefore, the acquisition of Zanzibar may be judged to be significant. However, in reality, Zanzibar had very little significance. Unlike Egypt, which had a vast river system that could be formed into the Suez, Zanzibar was very dry. The only way to transport goods in/through it would have been to build a railway system, which Britain was not financially prepared to do, so it had no possibility for trade. Additionally, Britain had acquired Zanzibar to stop Arab slavers kidnapping people, so any potential dealing with Middle East traders was very diminished. Zanzibar was virtually useless in terms of trade and therefore could not be considered the most significant event in the development of British trade routes.

To conclude, it is clear that the creation/acquisition

of the Suez Canal was the most significant event in the development of British trade routes 1763-1914. The creation of the Suez canal created a new trade route that cut short the journey to India by 1,500 miles, making it cheaper and more efficient to trade with India. This is particularly significant as India was one of the most valuable of British colonies, dubbed 'the jewel of the Empire'. Additionally, the Suez Canal was significant in that it marked Britain's first entrepôt/trade link with Africa; this was significant because it was a new area (Britain had focused on Asia). Therefore, the creation/acquisition of the Suez canal was the most significant ^{event in the} development of British trade routes 1763-1914.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A clear level 5 response. It has focus on the nominated factor and deploys a range of specific evidence to illustrate its significance. A range of other factors are identified which span the timeframe and their relative significance is considered throughout the answer to facilitate a balanced response. There is a clear judgement and the answer is well structured.



In Section C it is very important to cover all the specific points cited in the specification in order to ensure effective coverage of the timeframe.

Question 8

This question was chosen by a minority of candidates but there were some effective responses showing a clear awareness of the central importance of the Royal Navy in terms of representing British power and prestige and defending its interests. The nominated factor was addressed well, or at least soundly, by the majority. For instance, there was effective discussion of the vital significance of Gibraltar and the threat posed by piracy. Most candidates identified and developed a sound range but a minority struggled in this respect. A significant number of responses were held back by a failure to focus on illustrating, explaining and assessing the relative significance of their points.

The question requires an analysis of the role of the Royal Navy in defending British interests with specific reference to the relative significance of the nominated factor. The majority of candidates showed awareness of the argument for the importance of the stated factor, which is cited in the specification, but a significant minority struggled in this respect.

Between 1763 - 1878 the period saw rapid naval development and ~~the~~ event which saw the increasing strength of the Royal Navy.

Although the 'Attack on Algiers' in 1816 was a fairly significant example of the Navy defending British interests, the setting up of naval bases and the innovations in technology were arguably far more significant. These events must have ~~strengthened~~ ^{protected} Britain whilst increasing the Royal Navy's ~~strength~~ supremacy.

The 'Attack on Algiers' in 1816 was a fairly significant example of the Navy defending British interests. 200 Corsicans, Sardinians and Sicilians were unlawfully taken by the Barbary States, creating issues between them and the British. The Royal Navy responded by bombarding ~~Algeria~~ Algiers with 50,000 cannon balls until they surrendered. In order to protect their Mediterranean bases like Malta, Britain had to quash the Barbary States into ~~submission~~ submission. Interestingly, ~~this~~ the 'Attack

'on Algiers' in 1816 saw a somewhat protection of Britain as naval bases like Malta were possibly under threat. However this event did not increase Naval Supremacy as the Royal Navy was already much stronger than the Barbary States. Moreover, the previous defeat of the French at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 demonstrated this strength, thus Britain did not gain any ~~an~~ enhanced Naval Supremacy. Therefore, the ~~is~~ 'Attack on Algiers' in 1816 was a fairly significant example of the Navy defending British interests.

The retention of naval bases and expansion of other ~~base~~ ^{ports} a partially significant example of the Navy defending ~~the~~ British interests. Bases such as Ceylon and Cape Town were secured pre 1815 to ~~secure~~ reduce Napoleon's expansion and to grow the British empire.

~~The~~ Aden was a more important base as it meant that it can control the exit of the Suez Canal, allowing Britain to easily pass through and tax whoever they desire.

However the most significant base was the ~~the~~ retention of Gibraltar in 1782. Whilst Gibraltar and Minorca were acquired in ~~the~~ 1704 and 1707.

They were contested by the French, Spanish and Dutch after the Treaty of Aranjuez. Keeping this base meant that Britain ~~was~~ could control the key exit point of the ~~Atlantic~~ Mediterranean Sea through the strait of Gibraltar. Maintaining this port saw an increase in naval supremacy as Britain could now control both the French's exits into the Atlantic ~~and~~ Ocean. Contrastingly, the acquisition of other bases indirectly led to a weaker part of Britain as they were more exposed, and could be taken over and used by imperial rivals. Therefore, the retention of naval bases and ~~expansion~~ expansion of others ~~was~~ a partially significant example of the Royal Navy defending British interests.

The new innovation in technology ~~was~~ was a substantially significant example of the Navy defending British interests. The main motivation behind this expansion ~~was~~ was to become stronger than the imperial rivals of Russia, Prussia and mainly France. In 1843, Britain built the first steam propelled frigate, with the French building theirs a year later. In ~~retaliation~~ retaliation later, the French built the first ironclad, La Gloire in 1859, with the British

Building HMS Warrior in 1861. However, the introduction of the British HMS Devonshire saw the end of the Age of Sail, and it made all other ships, that were not steam, obsolete. The strengthening of British ships during the period of ~~the~~ First Britain directly saw a more protected Britain as technology led to greater successes, like HMS Suffolk aiding Ceylon in 1802. Furthermore, the stronger ships indefinitely increased naval supremacy as the Royal Navy was ~~not~~ ~~was~~ ~~not~~ hard to win a victory over and it was in line with their Two Power Standard (wanting to be stronger than the second and third ~~largest~~ strongest navies combined). Therefore, the new innovations in technology was a substantially significant example of the Royal Navy protecting British interests.

Overall, the innovations in technology ~~was~~ ^{were} the key example of the Royal Navy protecting British interests. Until the 'Attack on Algiers' and the acquisition of naval bases, technology still protected Britain and enhanced its naval supremacy. With the creations of HMS Warrior and HMS Devonshire - helped to expand

~~the~~ ~~the~~ rivalry, ^{then} ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~noted~~ a key strength of Britain. Although these factors were all reactions to imperial rivalry, innovations in technology saw a constant growth which was unmatched by no other. Therefore, the innovations in technology were ultimately the most significant example of the Royal Navy defending British interests in the years 1763 - 1878.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A clear level 4 response. The candidate addressed the nominated factor effectively and identified and illustrated a range of other points. The argument for the importance of technology was especially well developed. The relative significance of some of the points could have been explored more. There is a clear structure and an overall judgement.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

In Section C it is important that the relative significance of a range of points is at the centre of the argument.

Question 9

This was clearly the more popular of the two section C questions. Most candidates addressed the nominated factor at least competently and were aware that the question related to the 'fighting forces' and made appropriate references to the Royal Navy as well as the land forces. There was evidence of good specific knowledge of the different stages, perhaps as a result of the Advance Information, and many candidates used this material to compare the voluntary recruitment at the beginning of the First World War with the impact of the 1916 legislation. The methods of recruitment for both land and sea during the French Wars was generally well known and there was some good discussion of the recruitment of native forces, e.g. the sepoys, during the 19th century. However, a significant number of responses neglected the significance of points such as the McNeill-Tulloch and Cardwell reports and their significance in improving conditions. Some candidates wrote well about the relationship between the state of the domestic economy (e.g. employment opportunities) and recruitment to the forces.

A clear question with a strong nominated factor which is cited explicitly in the specification. It is important that candidates range over the timeframe and do not focus unduly on the French Wars and the First World War.

① ~~the~~ impressment (French wars)

② voluntary

↳ press

↳ reforms in 19th century

Throughout the years (1790-1914) the method of recruitment changed drastically, with the method during the French war being impressment, then during the 19th century and start of WW1 being voluntary recruitment to the eventual introduction of conscription in WW1.

The significance of the change of recruitment method can be highlighted through both its impact and duration, therefore making conscription the most significant change //

Firstly, during the French wars the main method of recruitment was the use of impressment. This is highlighted through both the press gangs for the navy and the recruiting sergeants for the army. The press gangs were located throughout in coastal areas to target seamen who would have the most experience out at sea, similarly to the recruiting sergeant which tried to recruit anyone to the army. Press gangs gained a reputation of violence and the recruiting sergeants had

to use persuasion such as offering to pay the targeted men fines, but which in reality came out of their wages. The impact which these two methods of recruitment had in terms of change was limited because it meant that the established method of conscription was the law of the land and the government who introduced the would lose support. Although the duration has a greater effect or arguing that the method of impressment was the most significant change in recruitment method was because of the French wars, which lasted until 1815, thus demanding Britain to have enough men to fight and to be economically strong enough to continue. Therefore, impressment impact and duration aren't enough to argue it was the most significant change in the method of recruitment because the change which press gangs and recruiting sergeants had was minimal as it was the method before.

However, the change from impressment to voluntarily getting men to sign up to the army fighting forces is quite drastic. This is because of 'instead of' manipulating men to fight up to the army British military, the method used was to get men to sign up voluntarily. This shows the the series of reforms which occurred through the 19th century and up until the start of WW1 with the idea of gals battalions. The impact which these had on the change of recruitment was fairly significant.

As the reforms like the abolition of punishment of receiving a pension after 21 years of service made the Army much more appealing, which is shown the service becoming a respected profession with soldiers wearing their uniform in public. Likewise, with the 2nd Battalion, which had the honor of men fighting up to the army for WWI to experience battles with their mates. Although, the duration of trying voluntary recruitment methods hindered its significance as the change only occurred during colonial wars, which unlike the French wars and WWI had less demand due to the colonial countries having less soldiers and resources to put up a fight. Moreover, the 2nd Battalion idea was stopped and replaced by conscription because of the battle of the Somme in 1916 which caused many men who joined the 2nd Battalion to never return, crippling the countryside. Therefore, although the impact of the change was fairly insignificant going from improvement to voluntary recruitment methods, the duration hindered the significance as the colonial wars didn't demand much change to be needed.

Finally, I believe conscription which was introduced in 1916 by the ~~1916~~ military service Act was the most significant change because the impact was unmatched and the duration although very short was highly important. Conscription was needed during WWI

as the British fighting forces could not meet the sudden change in availability of German manpower which was caused through Russian surrender. Therefore, conscription was vital, having a huge impact which is shown through the 7.5 million men which were conscripted by the end of 1916. It meant Britain and its allies were able to match German numbers, which ~~was~~ led to the eventual victory of the war. Conscription's duration is also great, as it was used during the bloodiest and longest war throughout the years 1914-1918. Although it was only used for two years this I believe strengthens the argument further, highlighting how much this change of recruitment had and how it went from voluntarily joining the British fighting forces to then being forced to join anyway. Therefore, conscription's great impact which is shown Britain's victory in 1918 and the dangerous time it was used makes it the most significant change in the recruitment of fighting forces.

In conclusion, I completely agree with the question which that conscription in 1916 was the most significant change in method of recruitment. Although, the change to voluntary had a fairly significant impact and improvement during the French war, although was strong, conscription was far superior in both aspects.

The 11 highlighted through it showing voluntary recruitment up to Pal Battalion to voluntary conscription, which replaced it and was the regular opposite method used. Moreover, although the French wars were significant, WW2 was far greater risk ~~works~~ and demand which is shown the number of deaths which occurred in 4 years, ~~but~~ therefore, conscription was the most important method because its impact and duration makes the change in recruitment method far greater than that of improvement of voluntary method.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A clear level 4 response. The answer is focused and structured. It addresses the nominated factor and identifies and illustrates a sound range of other factors spanning the timeframe. Some effective weighing up and an overall judgement.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Candidates need to ensure that their responses to the Section C questions have coverage across the timeframe.

Question 10

A minority of the candidates chose this question. Despite the word 'populace' appearing in the specification and after comments in the report on the previous exam question in which it featured, a number of candidates appeared to lack a clear grasp of its meaning. The nominated factor was addressed at least competently, and in some cases well, by most candidates and there was evidence of specific knowledge of the costs of the wars, especially the French Wars and the First World War. There was also some knowledge of the tax reforms that ensued. There was also good knowledge of the introduction of things such as War Bonds. Most candidates identified and illustrated a range of other contributions, e.g. the camp followers, the need for more agricultural workers and developments in Industry. There were many effective sections dealing with the massive contribution of women, especially during the First World War. Generally chronological spread was sound.

A question requiring identification of a wide range of points, often needing statistical support, covering a period in which the nature of warfare experienced massive changes. Candidates need to address the nominated factor, which is cited in the specification, and weigh its relative significance against a range of other points.

To judge what the key role of the populace was between 1790-1918 for the war effort, we can see it the factor effects the greatest proportion of society and it is that shows the role of all of the population but also what role the context of the threat by the war with WWI being the greatest threat due to their expansionist desires and vast army compared to the British as that shows it the role by the populace was 'Key'. I believe that the key role of the people populace was recruitment and having people sign up for the military due to it being large ~~known~~ role throughout the period and effecting the widest proportion of society.

An important role of the populace for the war effort between 1790-1918 was the contribution of finances as it was extensive in both the Napoleonic wars and WWI. We can see this contribution being large by the populace at the start of the period as ~~income tax was~~ introduced to pay for the war there was great contributions from people like the Rothschilds.

providing a £1.2m loan for the war as well as ~~the~~ levies on luxury products and general money lenders as seen with the huge amounts of loans being taken during the Napoleonic wars with debt as a percentage of GDP being higher than even WWI. Also, there was the contribution of financiers through the new income tax and stamp ^{levy} duties on luxury products like silk. However, this cannot be very significant as due to the threshold for income tax being £60 £, well above the average salary, it was ~~the~~ only the rich that really contributed as seen with £34.8m out of the £54.2m collected by the tax coming from the upper classes. This is also backed up by only the rich being affected by the £ taxes on luxury products as they were the only ones capable of buying them. However, during the WWI the financial contribution did indeed spread to most of society as seen with ^{anyone} people able to set up a People Savings account and buy stamps at 15 shillings in return for £1 later meaning it was accessible to contribute to most of society. This can also be seen with taxes being enlarged so that by 1918 there were 7m tax-payers showing the large number

of people now contributing through taxes. Also, in 1914 the Victorian war income tax was doubled but again this only affected a small proportion of society and so the contribution of the populace wasn't big allowing with the context of the threat by Russia being small and so this contribution didn't happen in an important context, overall meaning that the provision of finance wasn't very large by the people as it wasn't sustained throughout the period as well (with just minimal contributions of finance for the Boer war.)

The most important role of the populace was the contribution of the people to join the military, as that was large throughout the whole period.

We can see this with the army for the war on land in the Napoleonic wars 1793-1813 peaking at 250,000 which whilst not huge had people in from all areas of society like the wealthy and wealthy commanders (Wellington) but also the poor with a large proportion of the army coming from the less wealthy nations of Britain with Scotland and Ireland, there were ³40,000 Irish troops in 1810. Also, the showing how all areas of society contributed which is backed up by criminals and drunks

being pressed into the Navy with half of the sailors in 1805 coming from imprisonment. This was mainly due to the navy getting rid of people's sentences in return for unpaid work. Also, the recruitment was sustained throughout the 19th century largely throughout the period with 450,000 in South Africa after by 1902; however due to working with the French the contribution of recruitment was limited in the Crimean War 1854-56 with only an army of 30,000. But the shortness of this war makes this point less important. Finally, the contribution of the in WWI with conscription there was a huge role played by people joining the army with £2.5m people conscripted between 1915-1918 which affected all areas of society as people didn't have a choice of whether they could go or not. Also, the fact that 80,000 volunteered for the BEF and over 100,000 for the territorial army in the context of the greatest threat of the period, makes recruitment in WWI very significant.

Finally, the role played by women was important as they performed many activities

auxiliary services for the war effort through camp followers. We can see the extent of these followers at Waterloo ~~where~~ ^{some} in 1815 where there were 8000 alone for the battle. They would perform ~~some~~ helping services like cleaning and entertaining these men ~~and they became~~ which boosted the role played by people joining military as it made joining the military a more appealing occupation, with the prospect of women for company. We can also see how they continued to contribute in this way right up until the 1850's with the likes of Mary Seawell providing famous hostel style help and provisions as well as Nightingale greatly contributing to the health of soldiers by making the hospital at Scutari better provisioned and more professional, making it better able to treat soldiers for the war effort. Also, women's contribution ~~inspired~~ ^{exacerbated} the provision of finance from the populace with Nightingale's work provoking the creation of the Times fund where ordinary people could donate to the soldiers and it would be worth up to £30,000. However, after the Crimea the role of women in camp followers was reduced pretty much got rid of completely meaning their role was inconsistent

throughout the whole period with Cuswell's reforms ~~by~~ creating 59 battalions stationed at home meaning the army took over the previous ~~work~~ ~~auxiliary~~ services of the women as well as prostitution banned in the Diseases Act 1888 and the conscription being taken into the War Office in 1888 meaning conscription's role quickly died out and so their contribution was not sustained. However, in WW1 2m women did fill in jobs which the men had previously done with the many working in munitions factories showing that women's role did not completely die out.

In conclusion, whilst the contribution of women was great the fact it was inconsistent and only impacted wider society in WW1, at the end of the period means it wasn't the most significant. This combined with recruitment being largely sustained, widespread across society and huge in WW1 mean I strongly disagree that it was the contribution of women.



A clear L5 response. The candidate engages with the question and develops a balanced and well informed debate. There is a clear understanding of the importance of the nominated factor and some impressive deployment of statistical evidence. A range of other factors is identified, again with specific illustration, and the relative significance of factors is weighed up. Fluently written with a clear structure.



Candidates must be aware of the meaning of all words and expressions that feature in the specification.

Paper Summary

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

Section A

- They must address both enquiries; there will be material in the Sources to support both
- They should not simply paraphrase but seek to identify and develop inferences
- Candidates should read the caption carefully so they do not mistake its intent
- Candidates should deploy contextual knowledge to support inferences and evaluation.

Sections B and C

- Candidates should avoid a narrative approach
- Planning of the essay will aid effective analysis
- Candidates should be aware of key dates as identified in the specification
- Candidates should range across the breadth of the chronology in Section C.

Grade boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/support-topics/results-certification/grade-boundaries.html>

