



Examiners' Report **June 2023**

GCE History 9HI0 35

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Introduction

Candidates engaged effectively across the ability range in paper 35 that deals with the British Empire (35.1) and Britain at War (35.2).

The paper is divided into three sections: Section A has a compulsory question based on two enquiries linked to one source (AO2); Section B has a choice of questions that address depth of understanding of key topics in the specification (AO1); Section C has a choice of essays relating to change over a period of at least a 100 years. There was little evidence of candidates being unable to complete the paper.

In Section A candidates were required to identify key points related to both enquiries; to develop reasoned inferences, which could be developed by the deployment of contextual knowledge and to evaluate the source by use of contextual knowledge and consideration of the attribution. It is important that contextual knowledge should be used to develop points emerging from the source.

In Section B a pleasing proportion of candidates shaped their responses to meet the specific demands of the question. It is important that candidates examine and analyse both sides of the argument.

In Section C it is important that candidates demonstrate appropriate coverage of the timeframe. In relation to bullet point 2 of the mark scheme, they need 75% plus to achieve L5 and 60% to be awarded L4.

The paper performed as it has in previous series with the vast majority of candidates answering all three sections and completing their answers.

Question 1

Candidates found the source accessible and were able to identify issues relevant to both enquiries and illustrate them with specific references from the source. Many candidates made an inference about Macquarie's approach, e.g. describing it as 'paternalistic' and illustrated that from both evidence in the source and by deploying contextual knowledge. There was evidence of evaluation in virtually all responses with many referring to the nature of the source with Macquarie writing an official report to the government minister responsible for the Colonies. Many also argued that he could be exaggerating the problems he faced in order to boost his own achievement. Stronger candidates made reference to the controversies towards the end of his period as Governor General and cited the impact of the Bigge Report. Some used the source as a staging post for an essay on the two enquiries, rather than assessing its value.

START: 8:46

ASSUMED
END: 9:31

TRUE END: 36

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 1 Question 2

Governor Macquarie indeed stepped into his role during a period of instability. The source is a direct report from the man himself detailing his challenges and attempts to overcome them. ~~The~~

Enquiry 1; the problems faced by Macquarie are detailed in the beginning of the source. He highlights that they were left by the previous governor, Bligh, following "a recent rebellion". This is ^{likely} the rum rebellion, one of Bligh's own many challenges, and the reason for his downfall. Macquarie also speaks of "the quality of public buildings, [i.e.] decent roads and bridges". Indeed, we know well that Macquarie was the first governor to truly attempt to convert the penal colony into an imperial colony, because previous governors were not as concerned with changing the settlement - more so focusing their efforts

on maintaining and managing the prison system which they had initially arrived in Australia for. Macquarie was known for his grand (and successful) attempts at developing the infrastructure so as to turn New South Wales into a functioning colony with developed society. Infrastructure in general was not at all developed before Macquarie. This was a major issue for the governor, because unlike previous governors - he genuinely aimed to establish a self-sufficient imperial colony. This in itself was an issue even back in England - which Macquarie acknowledges as a 'legal challenge'; which we know to be opposition in parliament as Macquarie began taking liberties which the government and crown saw as not his to take. Even so he maintains that this was an issue he had to solve so that he could act "in interest of the colony". ~~trotted~~ As he himself accurately states - his challenges were not ~~the~~ inherently a result of him overstepping legal boundaries, ^{but} rather of "the previous government" which failed to invest in infrastructure, agriculture and

commerce, and general social and cultural necessities required to develop the colony so that it could become profitable to the empire. Overall for inquiry one - this source is accurate, and even manages to list multiple issues as well as their origins. One issue it seems to neglect is that of native challenges. It mentions the inaccessibility of country and some challenges in agriculture, but fails to inform Bathurst of the aboriginals and issues surrounding them. The report is retrospective, meaning Macquarie has (by the time of writing the source) experienced all issues including clashes with the aboriginal population. ~~however~~ We ~~can~~ must then consider if Macquarie saw this as a problem at all - while ~~if~~ provided he doesn't, maintains the high value of the source by revealing where Macquarie's priorities lie. Overall for inquiry one - the source is accurate and plentiful, and therefore valuable.

Inquiry 2 focuses on Macquarie's approach to dealing with the aforementioned problems. Once again, he begins by mentioning,

the issues of the previous government and the authority of the New South Wales Corps, whose "power and influence" seemed to Macquarie a major issue, stepping into his role as governor due to their disciplinary behaviour towards settlers in Australia. He also lists the ways in which he improved infrastructure, ^{by} ~~by~~ establishing "new schools", and the "development of new towns". This is accurate in its context as Macquarie was known for establishing institutions for education, as well as Macquarie towns by the lines of Richmond and Windsor in Australia. Macquarie was known for his development of infrastructure because he believed that the foundations of an imperial colony with developed society lay here. The source goes on to illustrate Macquarie's effort in developing agriculture to as to turn the settlement self-sufficient and perhaps even begin to engage in profitable trading. His "expeditions" of "The Blue Mountains" were seen as one of his most famed achievements as this was an action few were willing to take, but the risk of which payed off in the

"discovery of fertile plains", which allowed for "success of sheep farming" which later became the most crucial industry in Australia in *grand de Macquarie* Grouchy in ~~the~~ organising the expedition. The source also accurately ~~text~~ describes that Macquarie "treated all equally". This is accurate in its content, ~~and~~ as Macquarie was extremely concerned with ridiculing the colony of its image as a 'prison' by treating convicts as equals, so that they could move on to become free settlers and further aid the development of the colony. He did this by providing equal rations, legal opportunities, and tickets of leave. Overall the source is indeed very useful in revealing his approach to dealing with the issues he experienced, as the content is accurate in its information, as well as abundant, in that it mentions his actions in many different areas, ranging from infrastructure, to social problems.

Overall, the source is incredibly useful in revealing both the problems faced

by Macquarie, and the actions taken to solve them. ~~The source~~ For every problem found by Macquarie, the source states the actions he took to resolve it, with infrastructure being rectified through the creation of Macquarie towns, and limited agriculture - through the blue mountain expedition and purchase of cattle. The source is detailed - and ~~accurate~~ accurate in its details.



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Examiner Comments

A sound level 4 but has limitations. The candidate works with the source to identify and illustrates a range of points relevant to both enquiries. There is some deployment of contextual knowledge, e.g. a specific example of an educational development and reference to the opposition Macquarie faced both in Australia and in Britain because of some of his policies. The candidate does not cite the Bigge Report explicitly. The candidate has very limited address to evaluation, but the response is clearly expressed and structured.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Evaluation is vital in developing an answer to a Section A question. Often the attribution will provide evidence of the nature and purpose of the source and contextual knowledge can be used to confirm and/or challenge points made in the source.

Question 2

Candidates generally found the source accessible and were able to identify and illustrate points relevant to both enquiries. The issue of morale tended to produce more evidence with reference to diet, medical issues, accommodation with a significant number of candidates deploying contextual knowledge with reference to the campaign that led to the McNeill-Truscott report the following year. Candidates were also able to address the second enquiry with reference being made to differences between commanders, Raglan and Burgoyne, and the build-up of Russian defences and the advantage they had re supplies. The vast majority of candidates attempted evaluation ranging from comments that this was a private letter to his father to discussion that, as the son of a clergyman, Gowing had the advantage of a good standard of literacy.

A sound level 4 response which works with the source to identify and illustrate a range of points relevant to both enquiries. It deals with the key issues of lack of nutrition and disease and backs them up with both specific references and the deployment of contextual knowledge, e.g. to the work of Nightingale at Scutari. The second enquiry is also cited with reference to supply issues, the poor quality of the British commanders and the formidable defences constructed by the Russians. The evaluation is not fully developed with just basic reference to it being a 'firsthand account'.

Source 2 offers insight into the morale of the British Army in the Crimea as well as the military challenges faced by the British Army during the Siege of Sebastopol. It portrays the relentless toll of the British soldiers, their struggles with illness and also their supply issues which combined would have had a negative effect on morale. It also portrays the military struggle that faced the British Army in the form of strengthened defenses around Sebastopol, poor supplies compared to the Russians and the "devastating fire" faced by the British first assault which shows the massive challenges faced by the British Army in the Siege of Sebastopol. Source 2 gives a large amount of useful information in regards to morale and military challenges, and as it is written from a soldier's first hand account of events it can largely be trusted, making it very valuable in terms of revealing the two given insights.

Source 2 gives vivid descriptions of the colossal toll put on the British soldiers, notably the problem of illness with "many of our men dropping out from sickness" largely caused by "our invisible enemy, ~~called~~ cholera".

Cholera was not the only killer during the Crimean War in terms of illness either, as typhoid, scurvy and dysentery also were rampant amongst the ranks of British soldiers and in fact caused more deaths than the conflict itself. The extent of this can be seen at Scutari hospital, where even with the assistance of Florence Nightingale and her 38 nurses 4000 soldiers died in the winter of 1854-55, with this not improving until the arrival of a Sanitary Commission in March 1855 that drained the sewage system and better ventilated the facility. The effect of illness on morale of the British Army was largely negative as it not only made men weak and see their fellow men die, but also made them question the British commitment that failed to supply soldiers with ample medical supplies, shown by Gowing's recant of "we had no doctors with us and little or no medicine", which would have had a negative effect on the soldiers faith in their command, further diminishing their morale.

Another factor mentioned by Gowing in source 2 affecting morale of the British Army is the constant supply issues as well as incompetency of the British high command. He mentions that "Balaklava was too small", resulting in the French having to "march further round the coast" in order to gain their vital supplies, while this ~~was~~ ^{did} not directly affect the British Army it did highlight to

then the supply issues that faced the allies which they were already all to grapple with as they had to wait "days for support" which not only deprived men from basic needs such as food and medical equipment but also put them at a disadvantage against the Russians who had much faster supply. On top of this, the "meagre supply" that was fed to British ~~soldiers~~ soldiers combined with having to sleep outside further harmed morale, especially when their commanders such as Lord Raglan lived a luxurious lifestyle with plentiful food and alcohol available, further separating the connection between the commanders and the soldiers of the British army which negated morale. As Source 2 is written by a Sargeant who fought in the Battle of Alma as well as the Siege of Sebastopol, we can conclude that this is an accurate account of the conditions endured by British soldiers, and as it was written around the time of such events it is furthermore likely to be accurate making Source 2 very valuable in assessing the morale of the British Army in Crimea.

Source 2 also gives reports of the military challenges faced by the British Army during the Siege of Sebastopol, describing the "huge task of transporting them [siege guns] to the base for our attack", while it was only a six mile journey, it was no a simple

which had men "up to their ankles in mud", this portrays the tough conditions necessary to be endured for the siege to take place, as Sebastopol was a naturally defensible location requiring much uphill travelling to stage an attack, this was one of the most pressing challenges when it came to directly starting the siege on the city. Additionally, due to the failure of the allies to come to the decision to chase down the retreating Russians following the Battle of Alma, they had managed to retreat into Sebastopol and they had "wasted no time strengthening their defenses", these improved Russian defenses combined with Sebastopol naturally being a well defended city made the siege a long and costly endeavor for the British Army, with 7000 men dying throughout the siege. The supply issues also were a significant military challenge, as the Russians were receiving supplies and reinforcements daily while the British Army had to wait multiple days as the supply line from Balaclava to Sebastopol was short but treacherous, this allowed the Russians to be better equipped for much of the siege until major British reinforcements arrived in the summer of 1855. Sure 2 is quite ~~great~~^{valid} as it was written by a soldier at the time of this event, however as he was only a sergeant he would not have the entire scope of the military challenges faced in the British Army that a commander would, so

Source 2 is remarkably valuable for assessing the military challenges faced by the British Army but not it does have some drawbacks.

In conclusion, Source 2 gives vivid accounts of both the morale of the British Army in the Crimea as well as the military struggles faced by the British Army. However, it can be said that Source 2 is more valuable for assessing morale as it is a first-hand account of a ~~soldier~~ soldier while in terms of military challenges his knowledge of the situation was likely limited. So, therefore source 2 is very useful and valuable for assessing the morale of the British Army, however it is not as valuable when reading in terms of the military challenges faced during the Siege of Sebastopol.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is a sound Level 4 response.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Candidates should read the attribution carefully as it often gives indications of the nature and purpose of the source as well as the position of the author. It is important in Section A responses that contextual knowledge is deployed to develop points being made.

Question 3

This question was chosen by the majority of candidates and the nominated factor was well known with specific illustration of the various measures that antagonised Americans. Many candidates also cited political issues with the mantra. 'No taxation without Representation' appearing frequently. Strong candidates brought in other issues, e.g. the impact of Enlightenment views and the influence of individuals such as Sam Adams and Charles James Fox, the latter showing that there was some diversity of attitudes in Britain. Overall, this question was done well, and candidates were prepared for it.

Chosen question number: Question 3

Question 4

Question 5

Question 6

The outbreak of the American war of independence is due to many things, including factors, including economic factors, legislation and the political factors. However, economic factors are most definitely the primary cause, being the root cause of the outbreak. Therefore, I agree to a ^{great} large extent that economic factors were the primary cause of the outbreak of the American war of independence.

It seems as though legislation passed by the ~~gover~~ British upon the 13 American colonies ~~caused~~ the war, ~~for~~ however economic factors are the foundation of the laws passed. Following the 7 years war with France, Britain's empire expanded due to their victory. However, their victory was a ^{high} ~~high~~

victory, and these new territories now needed to be defended and maintained, despite the country's debt from war. The British felt as though America was responsible for ~~pay~~ paying taxes for their defence, and therefore imposed the highly controversial townshend duties in 1767. Though these were repealed in 1770, there began tensions and economic issues did not stop there. come to an end. Further decisions based upon the economic issues faced by Britain led to the beginning of the war and feelings of tyrannical rule against the Americans - who fought initially due to 'no taxation without representation.' In 1767 and 1768, Britain had also ~~try~~ attempted to gain £400,000 from the East India Company. However this, and the Bengal famine of 1772, led to the company going bankrupt and approaching collapse. Therefore, through the Tea Act of 1773, Britain attempted to support them, while cunningly ^{forcing} getting the Americans to pay duties on tea they

had been smuggling. This piece of legislation is arguably the trigger of the war, however economic motives led to its the implementation of it. Thus, economic factors continued to create tensions at the beginning of the war, being the root cause of the passing of legislation. This is further demonstrated by the coercive acts, which, following the loss of money at the Boston tea party, attempted to isolate Boston and Massachusetts until the £10,000 damage was paid for. This is a key demonstration of ~~the~~ economic factors starting the war, as this led to the united outbreak of all colonies and the Committee, therefore beginning the American war of independence.

However, arguably political factors also hold responsibility. The colonists opposed the tyrannical control of Britain as well as the lack of representation within British parliament. Furthermore, credit to the outbreak of

the war can be given to the politically driven leaders of the revolt. Sam Adams created and led the Sons of Liberty in 1765, before the duties were imposed in 1767. This suggests that the leading issue was the political control of Britain over the 13 colonies. Furthermore, tensions also rose due to the increasing number of troops stationed within colonies, leading to the committee of correspondence being formed, planning to ~~arm~~^{arm} themselves, and decide upon a new political system. This suggests that political factors had, indeed, been the main concern of the patriots, rather than economic control. However the addition of troops was a result of failure to pay duties taxes and increasing violence following the ~~implementation~~ implementation of more control and tax laws is due to the need economic goals of Britain is the first place. This demonstrates economic factors being the root cause of the outbreak.

despite the ~~undoubtable~~ ^{undoubtedly} significance of a power imbalance.

In conclusion, I agree to a great extent that economic factors were the primary cause of the outbreak of the American war of independence, being the root cause of all conflicts, particularly the tipping point; ~~of~~ the tea act ^{of} 1773. Despite there being political factors regarding an abuse of power according to the patriots, and legislation that sparked an outcry and radical responses, economic factors underlie both and had been prevalent throughout the conflict, particularly the beginning, making it the primary cause of the American war of independence.



A clear level 4 response. It is focused and structured and identifies and develops a range of key points concerning the nominated factor and other issues. It has some sense of context referring to the impact and cost of the Seven Years War influencing British policy in America. It cites specific detail, e.g. re tax levels to show how the situation developed. Links are established between economic and political issues by the reference to the Coercion Act. The point about the lack of political representation is made and there is reference to the role of Sam Adams.

Question 4

A minority chose this question, but the responses ranged from sound to very good. There was address to the nominated factor in all responses but with more effective development re Arabi Pasha than on the impact of Arab nationalism. Most candidates cited other issues, notably economic considerations and the French dimension and there was some effective debate in a high proportion of the responses.

Chosen question number: Question 3 Question 4

Question 5 Question 6

The actions of Arabi Pasha and the rise of Arab nationalism, following the deteriorating control of the Ottoman Empire, was most definitely of significant threat to British strategic and financial interests in Egypt in 1882, to such an extent that it can be categorised as the most significant threat.

Following Dual Control by the British and French, and their economic influence over the Khedive, they persuaded him to cut army wages by 50% and sack over 1,500 soldiers. This caused huge fury in army ranks and Arabi Pasha was gaining increasing influence over the Khedive. This can be demonstrated by the imposition of a nationalist cabinet in 1880 and his new status as Minister of War in 1882. This was to pose a significant threat, as if Arabi Pasha was able to persuade the Khedive to default on their £100 million debt, it would create a huge loss to bond holders in the City of London. This was particularly impactful as the Prime Minister himself, Gladstone had 37% of his own personal fortune in Egyptian loans. This would cause a huge economic downturn in the economy as the lost interest revenues meant these bankers could go bankrupt as well.

Another feature of Arab nationalism stemmed from the Mahdi in Sudan who had claimed victory in the power vacuum following the abolition of slavery ~~in~~ in 1890. There was a real threat that the Mahdi, seeking independence from Dual Control by the French and British, could join forces with Egyptian nationalism led by Arabi Pasha, posing a real threat to the control of the Nile Valley. This was an issue as the Suez Canal, of which Durrani had purchased 44% of shares in, was the gateway to the British colony in India, 'the crown jewel of the British Empire', providing a shorter, safer and quicker journey. The loss of this trading, sailing route would disrupt trading patterns for the British, leading to reduced commercial profits.

~~The~~ ~~was~~ In addition, nationalism among the landowners, who were fed up with the British influence over economic policy due to Dual Control which meant an overall British majority in Egyptian administration, was another source of nationalism. This was integrated with nationalist sentiments among the ~~lower~~ ^{fellahin (peasants)} class, who due to poor class mobility and lower taxes on land for ushs (the richer landowners), could lead to a major

uprising. The amalgamation of ~~Arab~~^{Egyptian} nationalism led by Arabi Pasha, Sudanese nationalism led by the Mahdi and landowners and peasants could all lead to a mass uprising, thus Britain losing its strategic and financial interests in Egypt. This is evident by the French-~~led~~^{led} ~~French~~ and English-backed Gambia note, which stated any challenge to the khedive's authority would lead to military intervention, thus highlighting the threat of nationalism the British deemed to have.

~~Although there was also the~~ The British intervention in Egypt in 1884-85 was largely as a result of ~~Egypt~~ the rise of nationalism. Although there were other threats such as the role of France and the fact they maintained majority shares in the Suez Canal, it is ~~clearly~~ ~~to~~ clear they maintained similar stances to how Egypt should be run, and therefore cannot be the most significant threat.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A well organised and clearly written response which begins by establishing the strategic and financial threat to British interests. It also makes clear how the Suez Canal had transformed both issues in recent years. Other factors are also identified re Arabi Pasha and the candidate touches on some interesting points re the development of Nationalism. A sound level 4 response.

Question 5

There was very little difference between the number of responses to Q5 and Q6. There were some impressive responses showing sound specific knowledge of the campaigns in the Peninsular War and the qualities of command shown by Wellington. The strongest candidates were able to cite Wellington's conduct in other campaigns, notably Waterloo. There was some tendency to provide a narrative history of Wellington's strategies and successes with limited engagement with the specific question.

Chosen question number: Question 3

Question 4

Question 5

Question 6

Arthur Wellesley, also known as the Duke of Wellington, is considered a military hero and legend for his contributions in the French wars. It can be argued that his efforts in the Peninsular war were his greatest contribution to defeating the French, having been so effective that despite being replaced by Maitland and then Sir John Moore, he returned to Portugal to win, greatly damaging the French colonial effort with his initial victory - against the odds with 20,000 soldiers against 50,000 - and his large victory against Massena displaying strategic prowess with the lines of Torres Vedras. However, this may not be his most significant contribution as it was not necessarily his - eg the Spanish and Portuguese held a strong rebellion to Napoleon's rule. Furthermore, other contributions, most notably the battle of Waterloo may be considered his most significant contribution to facing the French threat on land as it was essentially the ~~the~~ ultimate battle, which counted the most. Overall, I would argue that his ~~is~~ efforts and campaigns in the Peninsular war were undoubtedly his most important contribution as they were the most ~~of~~

influenced by him and his strategy, whereas Trafalgar depended on the support of the Prussians heavily - almost equally, along with other reasons.

Arriving in the Peninsula in 1809, Wellington conducted a campaign which, against the odds, defeated an army of 50,000 with 20,000.

However, his most impressive feat was in 1810, when after instructing the construction of the Lines of Torres Vedras in 1809, he led Massena's $\approx 90,000$ army towards Lisbon, luring them into a trap and causing them to face large casualties and retreat to central Spain after being defeated. The lines of Torres Vedras prove this to be Wellington's greatest contribution as they show original, innovative strategy, causing the win to be mostly Wellington's willing. However, the entire Peninsula war can be seen as the contribution of others meaning it may not be entirely his success, making a smaller success compared to others. For instance, the geography of Portugal/Spain, having 3 sea fronts, on the North, West & South meant that there could be large aid from the Royal Navy - which Napoleon has described as a 'whale'. The navy's contribution diminishes Wellington's in the Peninsula war, making it less significant in comparison.

to contributions such as Waterloo. Furthermore, the peninsula was influenced by the lines of Haidsburg and Moore, again, diminishing Wellington's contribution to success. However, this argument cannot be made as they only make Wellington's contributions more significant with their failures - Haidsburg being wanting to send French prisoners back to France on British ships.

It can also be argued that Wellington's great battle of Waterloo overshadows the Peninsula war. Wellington's great contribution can be measured by the 15k British casualties in comparison to the French 25k. With less man power, strategising with the Prussians, the Wellington cornered the French at Waterloo. However, the great contribution of the Prussians - 7k casualties proves that Wellington's contribution was not outstanding. Without the Prussians, the size of the French army and the wet terrain would likely have caused a failure for the British army.

In judgement, it is evident that Wellington's campaign during the Peninsula war was his most significant contribution to the French threat. Overall, they faced the most casualties, despite being holding greater man power and Wellington's strategies and conduct - events emphasised by the lines of

Torres Verdes - ~~can~~ can be to thank for the great successes. The Peninsular war was Wellington's greatest contribution.



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Examiner Comments

This response was awarded low level 4. It develops a general argument and identifies some important points but lacks the range of specific illustration and weighing up of the relative importance of factors to facilitate a more substantial response. Nevertheless, the essay was structured and clearly expressed.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

It is important that candidates have a clear understanding of the details of the campaigns and significance of the major military figures cited in this specification.

Question 6

The majority of candidates had a sound overall grasp of the development of British airpower, but some listed the changes without explaining their significance and impact on the conduct of the war. The strongest answers did this effectively with clear explanations of the central part air power played in the All Arms warfare of 1918. There was also some informed discussion of other factors, e.g. the internal situation in Germany and the impact of the USA joining the war in 1917.

Chosen question number: Question 3 Question 4

Question 5 Question 6

British air power certainly played a major role in achieving victory on the Western Front in 1918, via its use in artillery spotting, ^{and reconnaissance} bombing targets and helping ensure aerial domination and a boost to morale. That said, there were other factors that played a ~~part~~ part with the changing situation of the war with the arrival of US troops and collapse of the German war machine, Haig's attritional warfare and the integration of new weapons and tactics.

One of the most important uses of British air power was for artillery spotting and reconnaissance of the battlefield. By taking photos of German lines, British forces were able to accurately identify weak spots, increasing the effectiveness of their attacks due to this increased intelligence. However, this did experience teething problems with the first flight by Mapplebeck resulting

*It also had a detrimental impact on German morale.

in him getting lost and soldiers playing football being mistaken for running in panic. Artillery spotting also had a crucial impact with the use of planes and wireless (which became less cumbersome as the war progressed), resulting in improved accuracy of artillery as details of where shells had landed quickly reached gunners who could adjust accordingly. This was particularly crucial in perfecting the creeping barrage and this, coupled with tanks (the noise of which was also disguised by planes ~~being~~ flying overhead, leading to a greater element of surprise), provided highly effective, in turning the tide of war, notably at ¹⁹¹⁸ Amiens with an advance of 9 miles. ~~As~~ British air power also aided the war effort through bombing with missions conducted from airfields in France in 1918 helping destroy German industry and slow down their war machine. *However, the cost of bombing raids was often more than the damage they inflicted and could thus

be said to be somewhat inefficient. British air power also ensured aerial domination by 1918, which helped secure victory. Not only did British planes now outnumber Germans, they also outgunned them with the 5 new Sopwiths destroying 87 German planes without loss from May to September 1918. This aerial domination prevented the Germans from being able to use their air force effectively, leading to a boost for morale as soldiers were often cheered by the sight of British planes overhead. British air power thus contributed to victory via reconnaissance, artillery spotting, dominating the air and, to a lesser extent, bombing.

However, the significance of air power could be somewhat downplayed by other factors. The arrival of American forces from the summer of 1918 onwards (with 250,000 arriving per month) helped turn the tide of the war, swinging the manpower advantage firmly in the Allies' favour with the arrival of thousands of fresh troops.

Similarly, the collapse of the German war machine helped turn the tide. By 1918, Germany was exhausted with industrial production only 65% of pre-war levels and the Allies able to call on far more troops and producing more weaponry. Thus the swing in material dominance aided the British victory and thus Haig's attritional tactics would ensure ^{eventual} victory due to this Allied advantage.

It could also be argued that the war was won due to the introduction of new weapons and tactics. Success of the creeping barrage helped turn the tide of war but it could be argued that this was only due to improved artillery spotting and thus the work of the air force. Tanks helped break the deadlock and enjoyed successes - advancing 3 miles at Cambrai in November 1917 (though these gains were swiftly recaptured) and 9 miles at Amiens in 1918. The tactic of combined arms warfare became

particularly effective which was only due to greater cooperation between branches and advances in communications. Gas also proved an effective new development, initially capturing the enemy by surprise although with the development and widespread use of gas masks, its effectiveness decreased. Similarly, mechanical issues and the difficulty of ~~control~~ ^{steering} as well as slow speed meant tanks were rather unreliable and had limited impact. Meanwhile the machine gun, although capable of the firing power of BO rifles, helped contribute to stalemate by favouring defences. As a result, new developments and tactics did enjoy success in breaking enemy lines and leading to advances but they also had their pitfalls, thus reducing their significance.

To conclude, British air power certainly played its part via the use of reconnaissance and ~~artillery~~ ^{artillery} spotting helping improve military intelligence and artillery accuracy as well as dominating the air by 1918, hampering

Germany's ability to ~~attack~~^{fight} back. However, they did suffer early pitfalls in development and bombing was rarely cost-efficient. That said, British air power certainly played a significant part in ensuring victory although it was perhaps overshadowed by other factors. The use of the creeping barrage and combined arms tactics led to rapid advances but this was arguably aided by air power and although new weaponry provided shock value (i.e. tanks and gas), it had mixed results. Air power was thus arguably more important than the development of other new weapons and tactics. However, air power would not have won the war alone and is arguably less significant than the changing military situation which saw the German war machine collapse, reducing their threat and the arrival of American troops which reinforced Allied forces, giving them a clear advantage in men, material and money, thus making this the most

significant factor in achieving victory in 1918, although air power also played a significant part.



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Examiner Comments

This response merits level 5. It sustains focus and has a clear grasp of the development and increasing contribution of British airpower as the conflict intensified, culminating in the campaign of 1918. A range of other factors is also identified and explained in order to facilitate an informed debate.

Question 7

This was the most popular Section C question in 35.1. The majority of candidates identified and illustrated a sound range of points from across the period often starting with the impact of the legislation re the Slave Trade in 1807 and going on to address a range of other factors, e.g. Hong Kong, Singapore, the Suez Canal etc. Many candidates also considered the impact of changes in Government policy, notably Free Trade. Stronger candidates weighed up the relative significance of a range of factors and developed a balanced judgement. Coverage of the timeframe was generally sound.

Chosen question number: Question 7

Question 8

Question 9

Question 10

The development of trade with India had a significant impact on the pattern of trade in the years 1807-1914 as shown with it being one of the key reasons for the purchase of shares in the Suez Canal and the acquisition of Singapore indirectly benefiting India, however other factors such as the abolition of slave trade, repeal of navigation acts and acquisition of other entrepôts had a more significant impact.

One way the development of trade with India had a significant impact on the pattern of trade in the years 1807-1914 could be seen by the purchase of Suez Canal shares by Dalhousie. Suez Canal shares were bought at short notice from a loan funded by the Rothschilds at £4,000,000 in 1875 due to the easily accessible route towards India despite the fact Britain's national debt had risen to a record high in 1821 at 260% of GDP and annual debt interest repayments being £4.4 million. This would prove vital for changing the pattern of trade as the Suez Canal was only accessible for

Steam ships causing the number of British tonnage exiting the canal from India increasing by 75% and Steamship competitiveness going up by 173% thereby providing a vital trade link for India and shifting the means of accessing locations by sail boats to steam ships. Subsequently the canal was so attractive that dividends rose by 33% in 1911.

Alternatively one way the abolition of the slave trade in 1807 was important in changing the pattern of trade in the years 1807-1914 could be seen with the triangular trade. In 1798 the "lottery" sailed from Liverpool and contained a cargo of 453 slaves worth approximately £22,943 and this subsequently proved the profitability of the slave trade at every level as the ports they sailed from (Bristol, Liverpool, London) benefitted as well with 120-130 ships every year leaving from these ports. Even the Church of England owned a plantation of 400 slaves in Barbados. The abolition of slavery in this sense influenced the direction of trade as Britain had to introduce sugar duties in 1836 for Jamaica West Indies due to the ban on slavery making them uncompetitive which costing their economy badly. Furthermore increased public pressure following the grass-root campaigns in 1807 by Wilberforce against Napoleon's decision to restrict

Slavery in Saint-Dominique only further emphasised the change needed in trade to make up for the loss of substantial income from the slave trade.

Similarly the repeal of the Navigation acts in 1849 also had a significant impact on changing the pattern of trade as a reduction in protectionist laws and mercantilist principles by Robert Peel led to increased public support. Sir Robert Peel, a Whig pm, was an advocate for ^{free} trade and inspired by entrepôts such as Singapore which had 0 tariff rates compared to Dutch and English colonies in the same region resulting in them doing substantially better. The people's representation act of 1832 also influenced trade decisions as manufacturers and consumers would now have a say in trade policy, often being against protectionist policies due to them paying higher prices. All of these factors subsequently led to the repeal of the Navigation Acts in 1849 which was done in a bid to increase the volume of trade rather than price in order to avoid creating potential discord as shown with America in 1770 with Bostonians

allowing \$10,000 worth of tea into the ocean
out of anger with the import duties. This significantly
changed the pattern of trade as Britain ^{was} opting
for larger volume of exports and imports over higher
prices in order to increase ~~export~~ benefits to
consumers and improve relations unlike the mercantilist
system where there was no choice and all trade
was done for the benefit of the empire.

Additionally acquisitions of other entrepôts such
as Singapore, ~~Starb~~ Hong Kong and Shanghai ~~also~~
all had an impact on the changing pattern of trade.
The acquisition of Singapore ^{in 1819} showed that free
trade could outperform protectionist measures
with ~~the~~ Singapore producing 11 million Singaporean
dollars in 1822 can increase by 2,700% (from 1819)
and boasting 35 English merchant houses. Similarly
the acquisition of Hong Kong and Shanghai
in 1842 showed that force could be used
to install trade policies as opposed to complete
freedom with the Treaty of Nanjing in 1842
forcing Shanghai to pay \$6 million to ~~the~~ silver
dollars to make up for destroyed opium, 12 million
silver dollars in reparations and setting tariffs
at the low rate of 5%. ⁱⁿ Between 1795
Opium imports were at 75 tons ~~to~~ compared to

1850 being at 6,500 tons despite opium being illegal in 1725 in China. This proved a stark difference in trade policy as Britain used violence.

In conclusion India was important in changing pattern of trade but slave trade and other entrepôts were vital.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A sound level 5 response. There is some effective address to the nominated factor and a range of other points are identified providing coverage of the timeframe. The relative significance of the different points is analysed, and links are established between different factors. The response is structured and clearly expressed.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

It is important in responding to a nominated factor question to ensure that the factor is thoroughly illustrated and analysed and then weighed against the significance of a range of other points to facilitate a substantial overall judgement.

Question 8

Most candidates seemed to be well prepared for this question. There was some effective address to the nominated factors although this was generally stronger re Aden than the Falklands. Coverage of the timeframe was generally sound with reference to Singapore, Hong Kong, Malta etc. There was especially effective comment on the importance of Gibraltar in many responses. The stronger answers focused on analysing the relative significance of a range of evidence in order to develop an informed overall judgement.

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

The British Empire possessed the powerful Royal Navy that strived to obtain key strategic bases globally in maritime dominance. Many proponents argue that the Falklands, in Area in the 1830s, made the most significant input to the development of key strategic bases. However, this essay favours the more credible argument that other acquisitions were clearly portrayed as the most expansion of the British, in made the most vital input to the development of imperative strategic bases.

From 1590-1774, British presence had been prominent in the Falkland Islands. In during that period till 1881, the area had been under the Spanish Viceroyalty of the River Plate. Most notably however, had been the settlement produced in the late 1820s which urged British intervention. As it is known, in 1826, French figure Louis Vernet convinced Britain to place a settlement there, but in 1829, Vernet was elected the Governor by the United Provinces (the Netherlands). As a result, the British Empire invaded ^{the Falklands} in 1833. With the utilisation of floating batteries, an occupation was

9:58

~~10:09~~ 10:09

Subsequently administered.

Hence, the British occupation of the Falklands made the most significant contribution to key strategic bases as the British possessed the clear capacity to obtain regions; ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~region~~.

Aden in 1839, was obtained as a key route for trade to the Suez Canal as well as it stalled to undermine Russian presence in Persia. Due to Aden becoming a free port by 1850, this proved a huge significance to the British as they were able to benefit from a profitable trade route to India & dominate geopolitically.

Fundamentally, Aden can be depicted to have made a significant contribution to the development of key strategic bases as the British ambition increases & it furthered the Empire's capacity to gain greater bases.

On the other hand, it can be greatly argued more that the Treaty of Vienna in 1815 made the most significant contribution as it allowed the British to acquire Malta, Ceylon, Cape Town & Mauritius. In 1809, Britain had been present around Malta when the location was meant to be evacuated under the Treaty of Amiens in 1802.

Hence, ~~the~~ ~~British~~ ~~occupation~~ ~~of~~ ~~Malta~~ ~~in~~

1815, the region as a result, became a headquarters & imperative base for the British Mediterranean Fleet. Furthermore, in 1795, Cape Town had been occupied by Britain but by 1815 under the Treaty of Vienna, Britain permanently possessed it, showcasing their dominance in Africa. Ceylon in 1795 had also been occupied by Britain but under the Treaty of Amiens, the Dutch retook it. By 1815, the British permanently held it, dominating Asia. Following after the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815, France lost its possession of Mauritius to Britain. As a result, the British Empire had been able to capitalize greatly under the Treaty of Vienna in 1815, as they obtained a set of strategic bases, which would significantly contribute to Britain's acquisition expansion later in the 1830s.

Under the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, the Ottoman Sultanate ceded the territory of Cyprus to the British Empire. Therefore, this provided a significant contribution to the development of key strategic global bases, as the British by this period, possessed a gallery of strategic areas to globally dominate. The Far East Asian Entrepôts notably proved itself to significantly develop global strategic bases. For instance, under Japanese colonial administrator, Stamford Raffles.

10:14 ~~15~~ 10:19 ~~15~~ 10:24

Singapore was acquired by 1819 & as a result by 1824, trade under the Spanish dollar currency increased by over 2700%. Furthermore, the Palmerstonian doctrine of 'gunboat diplomacy' under foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston, was employed where the Royal Navy under foreign policy would be tool of intimidation during the Opium Wars (1839-42) regarding the regions of Shanghai & Hong Kong. As a result, the British Empire came out successfully, where the Shanghai Municipal Council & Treaty of Nanjing 1842 undermined the Emperor's Miaoqing. As Canton was finally relieved by, regardless of the Chinese government's ban on opium, the opium trade continued to thrive as by 1860, 6500 tons of opium were trade.

Fundamentally, this denotes how the British Empire's gain of the Asian outposts significantly contributed to the development of key strategic bases as they were dominating Asia & were powered from the continent's economic hub.

The 'Great Game' between the Russian Empire & British was integral as it showcased the geopolitical battle in Asia. In 1898, the British leased Weihaiwei. China & Russia seized Port Arthur. Therefore, this showcased the British's competitive strategy in geopolitics. Moreover, the acquisition of Livorno under the 1783 treaty

had been due to Spain in France capturing it in 1771. As a result from 1780-81, Gibraltar was relieved by Britain in 1782, launched a frontal assault on the region using floating batteries, and in 1783, a treaty was subsequently signed to declare British occupation of Gibraltar and that Spain would concentrate on Mexico and other Caribbean Island locations. Hence, 'The Great Game' and acquisition of Gibraltar proved how it significantly contributed to key strategic bases being developed globally due to the strength and ability of the British Royal navy.

In 1890, the Heligoland-Treaty ensured British authority of Zanzibar and following the Sultanate's death in 1896, the Successor Khalid waged war consequently against Britain and fled to the German consulate. Moreover, Khalid's successor Hamoud in 1897, abolished slavery and Britain retained Zanzibar. Fundamentally, this suggests that Britain's acquisition of Zanzibar significantly inputted to the development of key strategic bases as the British were able to gain a foothold in Tanzania.

To conclude, whilst it is evident that the acquisition of the Falklands and Aden made the most significant input in the development of key strategic bases,

around the world, this essay inclines to the more plausible argument. Ultimately, it can be judged that other acquisitions, especially the gain of the Asian entrepôts of Singapore, Shanghai or Hong Kong, made the most significant contribution to the development of key strategic bases. This is due to the entrepôts being somewhat an economic hub for Britain, where the nation greatly benefitted from the Chinese market in trade. As a result, the Empire's ability had been furthered to the points where they were competing geopolitically with the likes of Russia to obtaining key global bases as a result. Fundamentally, the acquisition of the Falkland's & Island were integral, but did not make the most imperative input.



A very thorough response with sustained focus on the specific question with well-illustrated address to the nominated factors. Coverage of the timeframe is comprehensive, and the candidate analyses the significance of each factor weighing it against others. Very well-structured response with clarity of expression throughout. The response is a secure L5.



This response illustrates very well the importance of having a thorough knowledge and clear understanding of the significance of all factors featured in the themes section of the specification.

Question 9

This was marginally the more popular of the Section C questions on 35.2. Most candidates had a generally sound knowledge of gunnery development from the carronade to Armstrong's innovations and to the Dreadnought's weaponry and firing systems. In a minority of cases there was confusion about chronology. There was also effective comment on a range of other factors from Middleton's reforms to the work of Graham (with reference to HMS Excellent) and Fisher. Coverage of the timeframe was generally not an issue and the stronger responses weighed up the relative significance of their chosen points and came to a judgement about the specific question.

Chosen question number: **Question 7**

Question 8

Question 9

Question 10

In this essay, I will be ~~be~~ discussing how far I agree with the statement "the improvements in naval gunnery were the most important development in the conduct of war at sea in the years 1790-19~~10~~¹⁸." To do this, I will be discussing carronades and their usefulness in the war at sea. I will then be discussing Armstrong Whitworth's inventions and his idea of breech-loading. I will then be addressing the usefulness of Vickers' machine gun and to the extent of how beneficial each were.

Carronades were invented and used for short-fire. This means that the ship had to get very close to the enemy's ships before firing a carronade, which could potentially put the British ships at a higher amount of danger. Carronades were able to fire grapeshot rapidly, resulting in the deck of the enemy vessel being cleared if the British ships were able to get near enough to the enemy ships for carronades to have an effect. However, if the British ships were able to get close enough to enemy ships, it would have a large impact through the use of rapid fire which could cause a significant amount of damage to enemy ships.

Even though carronades could fire grapeshot rapidly, the British found that it was too much of a risk to get so close to enemy ships. This resulted in the use of the carronade being unsuccessful for the war at sea and they were phased out by the Royal Navy in 1851.

When fighting the war at sea, it was found that loading fire power down the muzzle was too much of a complex process and gave the enemy ships enough time to move closer to British ships while they were loading fire power down the muzzle. Armstrong, Whitworth came up with the idea of breech-loading which was introduced to the war at sea with Armstrong's new cannons. It was found that breech-loading was a quicker, more efficient way for the army and gave them more chance to fire upon the enemy than to prepare their artillery. However,

Whitworth's new artillery was heavy so needed a large ship to carry it. 'The Warrior', a British ship, was created ~~and~~ and set for battle which carried Whitworth 110 pounders. ~~Thus~~ Whitworth's invention proved to be successful with the conduct of war at sea as it gave the British more time and focus on being successful against the enemy than preparing the artillery and allowing the enemy to emerge closer. to an extent

Vickers Machine gun also was beneficial¹ to help the conduct of the war at sea. Vicker created the machine gun in order to help the British defeat the enemy. Vicker

made his machine guns light and able to swivel. Making these guns light was beneficial for the army as it meant that if they were under attack from the enemy the guns could be put into use quickly to fight off the enemy. By Vickers allowing his machine guns to swivel, it also meant that the army was prepared to fight the enemy ~~from~~ from all different directions and if the enemy did emerge from an unexpected direction, Vickers' machine guns could be swivelled and ready to fight the enemy. Vickers' machine gun also required fewer men to hold an area. This was beneficial also as if many ships were attacking the army then other ~~men~~ army men could be preparing other artillery of fighting from another direction to prevent the British admitting defeat. However, one issue with Vickers' machine gun was that it was complex compared to ~~the~~ the majority of other artillery to conduct the war at sea. This means that the men handling the machine gun had to be highly trained. This meant that the men who were trained had to use the machine gun and no other artillery as no other army men were trained enough to use Vickers' machine gun. This could potentially be a drawback to conduct the war at sea as the development of the machine gun resulted in more training than previous artillery used.

In conclusion, I believe the naval gunnery was ~~proper~~ improved to some extent. Whitworth's breech-loading was beneficial as it allowed a more quick and efficient

way of preparing artillery. Vickers machine gun both was and wasn't beneficial for conducting the war at sea. The machine gun was ~~was~~ light and able to swivel meaning the enemy could be fought off quickly. However, the advanced training needed meant only few and certain army-men could occupy the guns. The use of carronades were useful as they could fire grapeshot rapidly and clear the deck of the enemy vessel. However, ships had to be up close to enemy ships which put them at risk of being under heavy fire from the enemy.



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Examiner Comments

A level 3 response which has some effective address to the impact of the carronade and the innovations of Armstrong but does not cover a large part of the timeframe and, therefore, does not weigh up the importance of the Graham reforms and the establishment of HMS Excellent, the reforms of Fisher and his impact on training and the development of the Dreadnought etc. Nevertheless, the response is structured and clearly expressed.



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Examiner Tip

A thorough knowledge and understanding of the significance of all points appearing in the themes section of the specification is essential if the Section C questions are to be tackled with confidence. It is also vital to have a clear grasp of chronology.

Question 10

This question generally showed a sound knowledge of the nominated factor with consideration of the massive contribution made by the civilian population in the First World War. Most responses revealed knowledge of a range of points from earlier in the timeframe, e.g. camp followers, taxation, contribution of women etc but a significant number were rather fragmented and did not establish themes that could be followed through the whole response to facilitate a more effective overall judgement.

Chosen question number: Question 7

Question 8

Question 9

Question 10

I agree to a large extent with statement that it was not until the first world war that the civilian population made a significant contribution to the war effort. This is because the first World War led to the introduction of conscription and the impact that domestic labour had on the war efforts. However, it can be argued that ~~other~~ factors the civilian population contributed to the war effort during the ~~British~~ Britain and French wars as a result of the economic impact.

One reason why it is accurate to say that it was not until the first World War that the civilian population made a significant contribution to the war effort is because the first World War led to the introduction of conscription. Conscription means that significant numbers of men would be forced to join the military and

contribute to the war effort. Prior to the first World War, recruitment of soldiers was largely voluntary, with the exception of press gangs which made up a small portion of the navy soldiers. This means that the civilian population was ^{largely} unaffected in regards to recruiting soldiers. ~~Conscription meant that~~ Therefore, the introduction of conscription is one reason why the statement that it was not until the first World War that the civilian population made a significant contribution to the war effort.

Another reason why the statement is true is due to the entire nation being made to aid in the first World War. Due to the introduction of conscription as a result of the increased need for soldiers, ~~because of~~ ~~the~~ women were introduced into the workforce for the first time in British history. The jobs that women were made to work in also aided in the war effort as they worked in jobs

such as manufacturing in order to supply soldiers with weaponry. The entire countries productivity was aimed towards providing supplies to the military. Furthermore, the first World War meant that the civilian population had to ration their food in order for the military to be given enough food. Therefore, it is accurate to say that it was not until the first World War that the civilian population made a significant contribution to the war effort.

In conclusion, I agree to a large extent with the statement that it was not until the first World War that the civilian population made a significant contribution to the war effort. This is because it led to conscription which was never seen before in British history and this led to women having to join the workforce ~~and~~ which also was not seen before. Outside of inflation, the ~~food was never affected~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ amount of food that people had access to was not affected by

war in Britain. As a result I agree to a large extent that it was not until the first World War that the civilian population made a significant contribution to the war efforts.



A level 3 response that is seriously compromised by lack of range and, therefore, coverage of the time frame that means substantial overall analysis and judgement can't be made. Nevertheless, there is some address to the nominated factor with consideration of the impact of conscription and the role of women in particular.



This response illustrates very clearly the importance of thorough coverage and understanding of the specification.

Paper Summary

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

SECTION A

- It is important to address both enquiries and not to simply paraphrase the source. Candidates should develop reasoned inferences.
- The attribution should be read carefully to indicate the nature of the source.
- Contextual knowledge must be used to illustrate and develop the points identified.

SECTIONS B AND C

- Analysis of a range of points is vital to achieve a high level
- Students should plan their responses to facilitate a structured answer
- A sound grasp of chronology is important.

Grade boundaries

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