



Examiners' Report June 2024

GCE History 9HI0 36

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see that candidates were able to engage effectively across the ability range in this series of exams with GCE A Level paper 9HI036 that deals with Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780-1928 (9HI036.1) and Ireland and the Union, c1774-1923 (9HI036.2). The paper is divided into three sections. Section A contains a compulsory question that is based on two enquiries linked to one source. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting five second order concepts – cause, consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference, and significance. Section C comprises a choice of essays that relate to aspects of the process of change over a period of at least 100 years (AO1).

Most candidates appeared to organise their time effectively and there was little evidence of candidates being unable to attempt all three sections of the paper within the time allocated, although a very small number did not complete their response to Section C. There continues to be an increase this year in the number of scripts that were seen that posed problems for examiners with a lack of legibility of handwriting, some of which were almost entirely indecipherable. Examiners are only able to give credit for what they can read. There was some evidence this summer of a number of candidates abbreviating words that should not be abbreviated in formal written English, eg the use of gov instead of government. This is not a development that is welcomed.

In Section A, the strongest answers demonstrated an ability to draw out and develop reasoned inferences from the source for both enquiries and to evaluate the source thoroughly in relation to the demands of the two enquiries on the basis of both contextual knowledge and the nature, origin and purpose of the source. Some candidates continue to use their contextual knowledge to describe events in great detail, sometimes with only tangential links to what is in the source, rather than using it to illuminate and to discuss the sources. This sometimes resulted in candidates not dealing with the source adequately. In other cases, candidates might offer up no contextual knowledge to support their arguments and analysis. It is disappointing to note that a number of candidates did not explicitly address the focus of at least one of the enquiries or that candidates overlooked some element of the question. Some responses were seen where candidates dismissed one of the enquiries as having no material available for it. This will never be the case – both enquiries always have some relevant material, even though it is not necessarily always balanced. A number of candidates commented that the source was better for one enquiry or the other without substantiating the reason for such a judgement.

In Section B, examiners were impressed by the number of responses that clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second order concept that was being targeted by the question and shaped their responses appropriately to meet the demands of the question. It continues to be the case that a number of responses were seen that had a tendency to only deal with one side of an argument; some of these were very impressive in dealing with that one side, showing the links between the issues that were raised, but it is essential that candidates acknowledge the existence of a counter argument, where appropriate. Candidates need to be aware of the chronological parameters of questions and to ensure that they write across the chronology. Equally, the evidence that is presented should come from within the timeframe of the chronology of the question.

Section C requires candidates to answer a breadth question. The questions in this section are set to encompass a minimum of 100 years. Candidates are reminded that, as has been pointed out in previous Principal Examiner reports, this has important implications for the higher levels in bullet point 2 of the mark scheme. To access bullet point 2 at level 5 candidates are expected to have responded 'fully' to the demands of the question. The requirements of questions will vary and key developments relating to the question may be more specific to the entire chronological range in some questions and options than in others. However, it was judged not possible for candidates to have 'fully met' the demands of any section C question unless at least 75% of the chronological range of the question was addressed. To access bullet point 2 at level 4 candidates need to meet most of the demands of the question. It was unlikely that most of the demands of the question would be met if the answer had a restricted range that covered less than 60% of its chronology. There continues to be use made of the practice of 'bookending' the chronology this summer with little between those 'bookends'. This approach is unlikely to meet the demands of the higher levels in bullet point 2. It would appear that in this section of the paper in particular, there are some candidates who are not reading the question with sufficient care and who are using their own preferred question focus, rather than the one that has been set on the paper. This clearly has an impact on achievement.

The candidates' performance on individual questions is considered in the next section.

Question 1

Most candidates were able to engage with the source in order to address its value to both enquiries: working class demands for reform in the years 1816-17 and the significance of the Hampden Clubs. This question was handled well by many candidates, particularly in terms of bullet points one and two. It was pleasing to see how secure many candidates were in drawing on their contextual knowledge of the period to illuminate material drawn from the content of the source. Some candidates were able to draw upon the provenance of the source to make strong evaluative points, for example pointing to Bamford's views as perhaps being shaped by later events in the period, given when it was published. However, for a number of candidates, evaluation of the source was weak. For some, this was not fully addressed or done more as an afterthought. Otherwise strong answers were on occasion let down by this. Weaker responses often amounted to paraphrasing the source and/or presenting a series of quotes. Such responses also often included a list of what were perceived to be key events that the source had left out, without explanation or justification.

When looking at the reasons for working class demands in the years 1815-17, the source provides great value. The source itself can be used as evidence as to the reasons for working class demands as Bamford himself was a part of this group. Whilst Bamford may have had a different reason for demanding reform, he was still a part of the campaign and understands all the reasons as to why demand for reform was present. The title of the book 'Passages in the Life of a Radical' shows this as the term 'passages' implies that the source is referring to a wide range of demands and not just Bamford's own opinions. This is clearly shown within the source itself as Bamford provides several examples as to why demand for reform was present: 'high price of bread' and 'misgovernment.' This adds further value to the source as a large amount of support for reform came about due to the introduction of the

Corn laws in 1815 which essentially stripped the working class from purchasing bread as its price became unaffordable, driving many people into hunger and a demand for 'parliamentary reform.'

Another way in which Bamford explores the reason for working class demands for reform is through foul play by the government. Bamford ~~claims that the 'wishes of reformers in those days were moderate,' whilst this is certainly true~~

Bamford states that 'it was not until we were infiltrated by spies and agitators who... betrayed us, that the use of physical force was mentioned.' This adds further value to the source when looking at the reasons for working class demands as the Pentridge Rising of 1817 shows Bamford's point clearly. In 1817 ~~agreed~~ an agent provocateur, Oliver, infiltrated a reform group and successfully encouraged 300 men to begin an armed march.

Oliver informed the governments and troops were dispatched to stop the march. Whilst the threat was never real the governments response fits directly with Bamford's idea

of ~~B~~ betrayal as 3 of the leaders were hung and over 40 were imprisoned or transported. This adds great value to the source as it shows that Bamford acknowledges the differences between violent and peaceful demands for reform.

However, the source loses value when Bamford claims 'the views and wishes of reformers in those days were moderate.'

Whilst it is true that the majority of reformers acted moderately, in 1816 at the Second Spa Fields meeting a small group of reformers marched on the tower of London, without infiltration by spies. This is in direct contrast to Bamford's claims and shows that whilst the source does have value, some parts have been exaggerated to benefit the movement Bamford was a part of.

When looking at the value of the source for revealing the significance of the Hampden Clubs, the source arguably has greater value. Not only was Bamford directly involved in the Clubs

having been involved in its information ...
'I was chosen as Secretary,' but the Source
was published in 1843. This adds great
value to the source as being published almost
30 years later, Bamford has the benefit of
hindsight and can actively see its significance
throughout the period.

The significance of the Hampden Clubs
is shown throughout the source, yet
Bamford focusses on its impact to the working
class: 'Cobbett's books were printed in a
cheap form.' William Cobbett was the founder
of the Hampden Clubs in 1812 and Bamford
showing his book were cheap allows us to
realise that ~~the~~ Cobbett was focussed
on benefitting the working class. Indeed
it was not only his books that were
cheap but also in 1816 Cobbett fixed
a weekly charge of only 1p to be a
member on the clubs. Not only does this
show the significance of the Clubs and
how they benefitted and were accessible to
the working class but it also ~~show~~ reveals
the reasons for working class demands for
reform. Bamford addressing that the clubs
allowed men to 'attend weekly readings'

Shows that the significance of the Hampden Clubs was that it allowed working men to demand reform. Its small weekly fee, readings, and lessons to read and write meant that the Hampden Clubs allowed working men to become increasingly politicised and combat the 'misgovernment' as mentioned by Banford previously.

The source also reveals that the Hampden Clubs played a vital role in organising the radical movement. Banford states that a 'meeting in December 1816 ... decided to send out missionaries to other towns and villages.' This shows great significance of the clubs as it shows they provided a network of communication.

The clubs also are portrayed by Banford as the voice of reform: 'resolutions were passed supporting the right of every man who paid taxes to vote ... parliaments should be elected annually.' This adds great value to the source as it shows that the Hampden Clubs set out the criteria of demand for reform.

Overall, the source provides overwhelming

value when revealing the reasons for working class demands for reform and the significance of the Hampden clubs. However, the source provides greater value when looking at the significance of the Clubs. Not only was Bamford a leading figure within the Club: 'Secretary', he explains how the clubs were one of, if not the primary reason as to the working class began to demand reform. The clubs description in the source depict that without them, the movement would have been poorly organised and the working class would not of had as great an opportunity to demand reform.



The answer interrogates the sources with some well-developed inferences that are linked to some of the values and concerns of the society from which the source is drawn. There is supporting contextual knowledge, although there is an error regarding William Cobbett. The answer considers the weight the source will bear both through its use of the provenance and by using its contextual knowledge to test the content of the source. This response is operating within level 5 for all three of the bullet points.

Question 2

Most candidates were able to engage with the source in order to address its value to both enquiries: the causes of poor living standards in Dublin in the years 1907-13 and possible solutions for the problems. Candidates were able to draw out a range of causes of poor living standards, eg low wages, poor sanitary conditions, and were able to develop these with relevant contextual knowledge, often including statistical information or reference to trade unionism and the general strike. Whilst some candidates found enquiry 2 more difficult to develop, even here most understood the source and were able to highlight solutions proposed by Cameron. Weaker responses often wanted to discuss what was not in the source, rather than considering what the source was saying. Source provenance was used to really test and interrogate the evidence in some very good responses. However, weaker responses made assertions based on Cameron's role as Chief Medical Officer of Health in Dublin, that showed they did not entirely understand the position.

The source mentions how living standards in Dublin are poor because the wages of unskilled workers are "rarely more than £1 a week" which is ~~so~~ useful because it directly attributes the poor working conditions to a lack of wages, which is true because the average unskilled worker ~~was~~ ^{made} 10 shillings a week working 75 hours a week when the average living cost for a family was 22 shillings a week, corroborating with the source stating how those workers "cannot enjoy much comfort". The source is also useful ~~as~~ ^{for revealing} the causes for poor living standards because it gives ~~so~~ comparative evidence of the extent of poverty because it states how "33.9 per cent" of families live in single rooms in Dublin compared to "not more than 10 per cent" in London. The provenance of the source included how the author was a Chief Medical Officer so he's in a higher class which can usually be accused of exaggerating the extent of poverty due to their lack of experience ~~going~~ ^{going} through poverty in their

upbringing but the author is ~~from~~ ^{the Chief} the Medical Officer of Health so this stereotype can be discounted, making the source more useful, because the author has experience of ~~being~~ ^{knowing} how the poor live because it's his job to know.

The source also dives into the role of women in justifying the causes of poor living conditions because it states "There is comparatively less work for females" The source is therefore useful because it can be backed up by W T Jim Larkin, founder of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union (ITGWU), ~~helped~~ ^{helping} found the Irish Textiles Workers' Union (ITWU) which was designed to support the rights of ^{women} ~~women~~ in the textile industry during the 1913 Dublin Strike. The source also covers the role of children and justifies poor living conditions by stating how the diet of workers is "very poor and insufficient" which can be corroborated by attempts from the ITGWU to help children flee to London ~~and~~ ^{and} other ^{coastal} areas in Britain to ~~be~~ get away from the violence during the Strike such as police baton charges, which would

in turn lead to fewer mouths to feed which would help in feeding and supporting the strikers.

Similarly, the source is useful at revealing solutions for the poor living conditions because it states how there would be "much good" if meals were provided for "the very poor children" which is evidenced to have had the British ~~also~~ ^{help relieve} relieving the food problem because it states how "an organisation" was established to provide meals for the children. This can further be backed up, making the source more useful due to its trustworthiness, by British sponsors shipping £13,000 of food to Dublin strikers in October 1913, £18,000 in November and £21,000 in December.

The author being from Ireland makes the provenance useful for offering solutions to the poor living conditions ^{the author would be more likely to support the} because ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{Unions and because} source was published ^{publicly} ~~publicly~~ to try to rally as much support as possible for the Dublin strikers' cause which ~~can~~ ^{could} include British Trade Unions and its Labour Party, such as the National Union of Dock Labourers (NUL). The time of

publishing corroborates this impression because it was published while the workers were striking in 1913.

The source ~~is~~ also offers an additional suggestion for helping the problem of poor living conditions by suggesting how "two-room dwelling [s] at a fixed rent" would benefit "all classes" in terms of general public health so that way, there would be more space for families which would in turn, ease the financial burden of work. The source also gives some evidence of tangible action of solutions being provided for poor living conditions because the source states how the Police-Aided Society for Providing Clothes for Poor Children performed "good work" in Dublin. The fact that it wasn't getting the "more support" that it deserved ~~is~~ ^{can be corroborated by} ~~studies~~ ~~to~~ how the strikers created a Citizens' Army to specifically protect strikers from the police, ~~just~~ ^{explaining} the organization's hatred and justifying it because the police were protecting scabs (hard workers) working in professions that strikers targeted which the strikers hated.

In conclusion, the source is useful for revealing the causes of poor living conditions and solutions to them in Dublin because it covers a basis on a large number of aspects in Dublin such as workers, their homes, their family life and diet as well as making it representative of men, women and children. In addition, the source is useful due to its trustworthiness because the author has experience with dealing with the poor because of his background as well as the time in that background from 1862-1918, and most of the author's points can be backed up and corroborated with outside evidence.



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This response is clearly interrogating the source in relation to both enquiries. It uses contextual knowledge of the events in Dublin in this period to illuminate and test the evidence of the source. It has a secure understanding of the basis for ascribing weight to Cameron's views, even though there is an error in ascribing purpose to him in relation to the strike. Overall, this response is doing sufficient to access level 5.

Question 3

This was the more popular question in this section of the paper. It was generally well-handled by the majority of candidates. Some very impressive answers were seen. Often, such responses challenged the basic premise of the question and pointed to evidence that could be used to indicate that the leadership of Chartism had some significant strengths and was not uniformly 'poor'. Weaker candidates often saw poor leadership as being a separate factor to both 'weaknesses of the movement' and 'moral v physical force', when clearly there were links to be made between them. Candidates across the ability range often lacked nuance when considering physical v moral force in their responses. It was less that physical force Chartists 'preferred' the use of violence; rather they were prepared to use violence if they believed that the circumstances demanded it. The weakest responses had little genuine understanding about Chartism and wrote in general terms about the period without naming any of the leaders of the movement.

Poor leadership of the chartist movement can be seen to have contributed to the failure of the ~~chartist~~ movement to achieve its aims by 1850, as divisions between figures such as O'Connor and Lovett led to splits in the ~~movement~~ ^{campaign} and undermined its unity and coherency. However, the ^{effective} government response was more ^{the} significant reason for failure, as ~~this~~ both the use of force, and pragmatic and calculated measures, meant that Chartism had no prospect of success regardless of leadership. It was also this response which led to ^{the} divisions ^{the} in leadership as the failure of chartist petitions led to gaps emerging between 'physical force' and 'moral force' Chartists.

Poor leadership can be seen as undermining the success of the Chartists. For example, Northern leader of the GNU Feargus O'Connor had initially been reluctant to move behind the People's Charter in 1838, as he condemned the cautiousness of figures such as Lovett and

feared losing control over the GNU. Lovett was
a member of the LNMA was similarly highly
suspicious of O'Connor, disapproving of his
boisterous language which targeted unskilled
workers. These differences in approaches were
later exposed after the failure of the
first Chartist petition in 1839, as while some in
the Chartist movement turned to supporting more
'physical force' tactics such as a 'sacred month'
of strikes to bring the economy to its knees and
force government action, Lovett and others were
determined to 'pursue 'moral force' tactics.
Therefore from 1840, he split off from the
Chartist movement to promote 'knowledge chartism'-
suggesting that the key to gaining parliamentary
reform was educating the working class to
make them deserving of the vote, rather than
pushing forward the people's charter. However,
O'Connor refused to ~~co-operate~~ collaborate with this,
and similarly dismissed branches such as
'free total Chartism' and the Rochdale pioneers,
arguing that they would distract from
the central direction and focus of the movement.
This inflexibility ~~and~~ meant that the Chartist
campaign was not able to maximize support,
and many instead turned to alternative

campaigns as they were disillusioned with O'Connor's leadership. The Chartist Land Plan - proposed by O'Connor in 1845 - ~~was~~ is further evidence of poor leadership. The plan had intended to ~~move~~ resettle workers on agricultural smallholdings to improve their living standards and gain them the vote. However, ~~by~~ ~~1851~~ only 500 ~~of~~ 250 families were settled under this scheme, and in 1851 only 46 remained as they had little experience of farming. Therefore, divisions in leadership and the inflexibility and failures of O'Connor partly contributed to Chartist ~~failure~~ failure to secure its aims by 1950, as the movement became less unified and supporters turned to other campaigns. However, Chartist organisation had nevertheless been extremely successful, and leaders had managed to gather 3.3 million signatures - 3.5 times the electorate and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the adult population - for the 1842 petition, which was an inherently impressive achievement. O'Connor's National Charter Association had also attracted 70,000 paying members with 400 organisations. It was instead the repeated rejection of petitions by the gert which led to a sense of hopelessness among leaders, and was responsible for divisions as some resorted to increasingly

radical tactics.

The effectiveness of the government response to Chartism was the most significant reason that Chartists failed to secure their aims by 1850, including the use of force and repression. For example, the Newport Rising of 1839 was brutally put down by the government, with troops firing into the crowds and killing 22 protesters. The govt also subsequently arrested and executed key leaders such as John Frost, and used the rising as an opportunity to arrest Chartist leaders across the country. This was a successful tactic as they were able to take leaders out of circulation for several months, stalling the momentum of the Chartist movement. The government's ability to access huge numbers of trained and equipped troops meant that their power was ultimately superior to that of the Chartists, and could forcibly shut down any uprisings. For example, the Chartist Kennington Common meeting of 1848, which mobilised 25,000 supporters to present the Third Chartist Petition to parliament, was met with a huge government show of force. 8,000 troops were stationed in London ready to

intervene, and the government had further recruited 150,000 Special constables, making it clear that any chartist unrest would be brutally and decisively suppressed. This supports that the effective & government response was the most important reason for the failure of chartism, as the scale of force ~~over~~ that the state could wield meant that regardless of levels of chartist support or effective leadership, the movement had no prospect of success.

Furthermore, pragmatic measures taken by the government were extremely successful in undermining chartism so that it had failed by 1850. There was a recognition that attempting to shut down chartist organisations such as the National chartist convention, or banning O'Connor's newspaper the Northern Star, would provoke a violent chartist response. The government therefore let these ~~or~~ organisations continue and worked to more gradually undermine chartism. General Napier took a similar approach in his expert command of 4,000 troops in the Northern District, refusing magistrates' requests for precautionary troops and refusing to take any actions which could provoke a violent chartist

reaction. This meant that the peak of Chartist unrest in the North from 1839 was managed effectively under his moderate leadership. In addition to this, Prime Minister Peel introduced a series of reform measures such as the Mines Act, Factory Act, and repeal of the Corn Laws in the 1840s, which tackled the issues which provoked the most working class recruitment. This successfully took wind out of the movement and reduced Chartist attraction. Finally, the fact that the government was simply able to reject all petitions - despite them gathering 1,283,000 signatures in 1839 and 3.3 million in 1842 - meant that there was no hope of success for Chartism. The government did not even agree to consider the propositions, making no concessions which the Chartists could have exploited. Therefore overall, the pragmatism^{-and calculation} of the government response was again more important than divisions in leadership, as it was repeated rejections of petitions which exacerbated divisions in leadership, and meant that the Chartists had no possibility of success.

In conclusion, while divisions in leadership did undermine the unity of the Chartist

movement, the campaign nevertheless attracted immense support, and it was the govt response which exacerbated problems with leadership as the chartists tactics were not successful. Therefore it was instead the effective government response which meant that the chartists failed to achieve their aims by 1850, as superior force and pragmatism meant that they had no prospect of success. Regardless of support, effective organisation, or leadership, the government were simply able to reject chartist petitions.



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This is an impressive level 5 response to this question. The candidate has a secure and wide-ranging knowledge base from which an analysis that is directly linked to the focus of the question is developed. The occasional misstep, eg Frost's death penalty was commuted, does not undermine the strengths of the response.

Question 4

This was the less popular of the two questions in this section. However, it produced some very strong answers. At the higher levels, candidates focused in on the years 1915-1919 and made the point that militancy posed a greater threat during the war given the context. There was some impressive contextual knowledge of events in Russia and Germany. Some answers used this knowledge to develop an argument that these revolutionary events created a greater fear of militancy in areas like Glasgow than the reality perhaps merited. Candidates do need to read questions carefully. It was clear that this was not always the case with this question, as examiners saw some answers that evidenced their arguments from the years 1815-19. It was not possible to score highly when all the specific evidence was drawn from an entirely different time period.

In the years 1915 to 1919, trade unionism fluctuated and its effectiveness both increased and decreased in this period. While the government viewed trade unionism as a genuine revolutionary threat, in reality they posed no threat to the foundation of Britain, as their aims were economic and not political.

It can be argued that trade unionism presented a genuine revolutionary threat in the years 1915 to 1919 as union membership increased dramatically and strike action also was at an all time high. In 1914, union membership was 4 million, rising to 8 million by 1919. In the railway industry, there was a 56% rise in unionism and a 17% rise in the mining industry. This growing force presented as a genuine threat to the government, as they had the power to halt the British economy. Therefore, ^{the} government were often forced to accede to unions' demands, for example in 1915, the Glasgow rent strike resulted in the introduction of rent controls to

appease the working class. Therefore, the power of the unions could be seen as a threat to the government, as they were able to force the government into allowing concessions, as they relied heavily on their workforce. Furthermore, the 40 Hour Strike in Glasgow was depicted by the government as a 'Bolshevik uprising', attempting to ~~to~~ curb support for trade unionism. In the context of two European revolutions in Russia, 1917 and Germany, 1918, the British Government had genuine concerns that ~~the~~ strike action could turn into a genuine revolutionary threat. Therefore, this provides evidence that trade unionism could pose a threat and the government perceived them as a genuine revolutionary threat. ~~Overall~~

However, overall, it is not accurate to describe the trade union movement as revolutionary, as their aims were economic and not political. As well as this, by 1919, trade unions were significantly weakened. Therefore, although the government perceived them as a threat, they did not pose as a genuine threat to British society.

Furthermore, it is more accurate to say that the trade union movement did not pose a threat between 1915 and 1919, as the aims of unions were ~~political~~ ^{economic} and not political. Trade union leaders were socialist and advocated improving workers ~~rights~~ ^{pay} and hours. However, they ~~are~~ were not communist and did not want to overthrow the government, despite the government depicting them that way. In 1918, the franchise was extended to all working class men, yet in the 1922 election, voter habits were relatively unchanged. Labour secured 29% of the vote, the Conservatives 38% and the communist party only 0.2%. Therefore, this proves that working classes and trade unions did not have political motivations. They only wanted to improve working conditions, thus were not a threat to British society, ~~Britain~~, ~~these economic aims of trade~~ ~~unions~~ Moreover, unions promoted practical socialism, which saw workers wages increase and hours decrease. This was not an extremist political view and showed that calls for improvement would relax if their requirements were met. This further proves that unions posed no threat to British society as they advocated moderate

reform so that their working conditions improved, therefore posing no threat to British politics. Overall, the economic aims of union leaders proves that the trade union movement posed no threat to the government. While they did demand higher wages and improved working hours, they did not threaten the foundation of British government, as their aims were not political.

Finally, the weakness of the trade union movement by 1919 further demonstrated that they posed no serious threat to the government. By 1919, men had returned from war, thus causing an excess in workers. The government now did not rely as heavily on the workforce, as they were out of the war and would be able to easily replace workers who went on strike. The fall in demand for labour meant that the government no longer were forced to accede to unions' demands, and the artificial increase of unions' power came to an end. The government also installed new anti-union legislation to curb the power of unions, such as the emergency powers Act 1920, which became vital in future strike action in 1926. Therefore, ~~imposed~~ anti-union

legislation as well as decreasing demand for labour after the war curbed the power of the trade unions, proving that they could no longer pose a threat to the government. Mass strike action no longer ~~pose~~ forced ^{the} governments to accede to unions demands, demonstrating the loss of power of unions and thus their lack of threat. Moreover, the privatisation of mines in 1919 was a further indicator that the unions had lost their power and no longer posed a threat to the government. Private owners slashed wages by 30% in the mining industry, seeing ~~over~~ total wages fall by £12 million per week. Lock-outs threatened the jobs of miners who refused ~~of~~ pay cuts and the miners' strike called, forcing workers to accept pay cuts. ~~workers~~ As a result workers lost faith in unions and their power slowly diminished. Therefore, the failure of trade unions to improve wages and the fall in union support demonstrated their loss of power, correlating to the ~~fact~~ fact that they now no longer posed a threat to the government. Overall, the loss of power for unions and the falling support meant that they could no longer force government concessions or pose a threat to them. Therefore, it is accurate to say that trade

unions posed no threat to the government by 1919.

In conclusion, it is accurate to say that the trade union movement posed no serious threat to the government in the years 1915 to 1919. While the government perceived unions as a genuine revolutionary threat throughout the war years, in reality, despite their industrial action, trade unions never posed a serious threat to the government.

They only ever had economic aims, including improving wages, and never intended to start a political uprising. Coupled with this was the declining influence of the trade unions by 1919, demonstrating that overall, trade unionism posed no threat to the government between 1915 and 1919.



This response has passages of sustained analysis based on a secure understanding of the demands of the question. Valid criteria are clearly applied through the course of the answer. There is some straying beyond the chronological parameters of the demands of the question, but, in spite of this, the response is sufficient to meet level 5 in all the bullet points.



It is really important to look at the chronological parameters that the question asks for and to ensure that evidence is taken from this period, or that material from outside the period has relevance to the line of argument.

Question 5

This was the less popular of the two questions in this section. Some very impressive answers were seen in response to this question, where candidates were able to use an impressive range of knowledge to directly address the terms of the question and develop a well-rounded analysis. Weaker candidates were often unable to correctly name any of the leading individuals involved in the industrialisation of Ulster. This was problematic for analysis in a question where individuals were the focus of the question. Candidates also needed to be aware of the chronological focus of the question. Harland and Wolff as a company did not exist in the years 1825-55, although the basis of its existence does lie within the period. However, discussion of the company building the Titanic by a number of candidates was not relevant.

Between the years 1825 and 1855 there was an increase in urbanisation and industrialisation prominently in Britain however this then moved to areas in Ireland such as Belfast. The role of individuals who took a big ^{risk} ~~leap~~ in this time period is one of the factors which led to the success in industrialisation. However other factors such as ~~Transport~~ ^{the development of mechanisation} can be argued to be more crucial to this success. Transport was the biggest factor and development which led to industrialisation. This is because it paved the way for the ability of the growth of industries.

The role of individuals such as Andrew Mulholland and Richard Dickman can be argued to have been hugely crucial to the industrialisation success. ~~In 190~~^{In} 1829 Mulholland opened the first wet spinning mill in Belfast after his old cotton mill had burnt down. He is significant because he took this ~~to~~ risk ~~to~~ without knowing the success of the wet spinning mechanism which was invented ~~in 1826~~ only 3 years previously in 1826 by James Kay. His business proved to be worth the risk because ~~in 1851~~ ~~the~~ by the end of the 30s there were 12 other ~~17~~ wet spinning mills.

Also his business and ~~indust~~ industry can be proven to be success as by the end 1900 Mulholland had 5000 workers. The role of Andrew Mulholland led to the development of industries such as linen, this increased the economy massively.

^{Furthemore}
~~Therefore~~, The role of Richard Hickman is very significant. ~~He started it~~ He led to the development of shipbuilding in Water, By placing his shipyard on Queens island in Belfast, this became a desirable place for ship building in Belfast. Hickman also talked to the Belfast Chamber of commerce, which set up after 1828, to invest in the area of Queen island. Hickman also brought over Mr Harlod who worked as his yard manager, Mr Harlod later set up his own ship company called Harlod in Wolfe which famously ~~built~~ built the Titanic. The Role of Mr Hickman developed the shipbuilding industry in Water this ~~led~~ leads to an increased economy and the area becoming desirable for new business owners. Therefore the role of these individuals can be seen as crucial as they took the risk which was necessary to trigger this development. However it could be argued that this could of been triggered by someone else if they hadn't existed and without the development of transport these industries would of been hard to grow.

Transport is the most critical ~~or~~ factor leading to success in Ulster. previously to this time period there was a lack of transport this limited its development.

Areas of linen production called the linen triangle was landlocked ~~with~~ with old roads and canals which led to ships being delayed at port. So in 1838 when the first railway was built between Belfast and Lisburn (part of the linen triangle) this meant that ships were not delayed and this increased its productivity leading to an increase in economy. The train made ^{Belfast} it a desirable place for new business owners this brought more ~~to~~ money into the city. ~~It also led~~ This railway was funded by the Belfast chamber of commerce.

~~Therefore~~ Furthermore Developments in transport in and out the port led to huge success for Ulster.

The River Lagan before this time was shallow and bendy therefore only small ships could travel in and out. By ~~the~~ improving the River by dragging it making it deeper and building 2 straight channels this ~~was~~ led to it meant that larger ships could travel in and out. The amount of exports ^{in Belfast} increased to 2.5 million pounds worth in this time period. With 91 ~~ton~~ thousand tonnes ^{of exports} in 1815 increasing to 291 thousand tonnes by 1835. Transport didn't only improve the shipbuilding industry

but also the development of much smaller ~~can~~ connecting industries such as for rope. ~~This meant~~ led to an ~~economy~~ this meant that the economy was not protected as it didn't rely on one industry. The improvement in transport is the most crucial factor leading to the success of industrialisation because without it the improvement of ~~other~~ these industries wouldn't be possible. ~~increasing~~ linen wouldn't be able to develop if there was ~~not~~ no transport for this product to be taken to the ships and via via with shipbuilding. It also made it a ~~big~~ more desirable place.

The development of ~~mechanical~~ new machinery can be argued to be the most crucial factor. ~~This is~~ The invention of wet spinning by James Kay in 1826 in Preston meant that linen could be produced at a faster more efficient way producing much ~~the~~ finer and a bigger amount of linen. The fact Belfast had the River Lagan made it a ideal spot for linen as vast quantities ~~can~~ could be made at one time. The development of this machinery led to a change from cotton mills to linen mills. Linen mills become more ~~product~~ valuable. Per pound of cotton it costed it 10 pence and they would sell this for 18 pence whereas for linen, one pound of flax cost 6 pence and they could sell

at for 4 shillings. This shows this increase in value from cotton to linen caused by this new development led to a decrease of the cottage industry this ~~meant that~~ led to less cotton being made within a household and within the family. This decrease led to an increase in people moving. This leads to the increase of infrastructure and factories in Ulster. Therefore this new development can be seen as crucial because it led to the change from cottage industries this increased the industry and the economy. However without key individuals this machine wouldn't of been created or used.

In conclusion the development of transport ~~is~~ is the most crucial factor to Ulster's success. It ~~made~~ it created strong links to between ~~the~~ Ulster which made every work place more efficient. The exports increased during this time period due to the prevention of delays due to bad roads and canals. It also made it a desirable place making it possible for the development of more industries. Without this improvement the key individuals, and new ~~machines~~ machines would of been delayed in taking off and developing. The need for transport was more of a turning point which enabled the development



This is a level 4/5 borderline answer. The candidate has a good understanding of the focus of the question and sufficient knowledge on which to base the response. The causal factors for the success of industrialisation in Ulster are considered and an attempt is made to link the factors together, not merely to look at them in isolation. There is analysis, but this is not always fully developed.



Ensure that analysis is sustained throughout the response.

Question 6

This was the more popular of the two questions in this section of the paper. Most candidates were able to discuss the Land Acts of 1870 and 1881, although some had only a rather generalised knowledge of their detail. There were a range of responses to the question, with some comparing the Land Acts, while others weighed improvements made through the Land Acts against the need for further reforms, such as the Kilmainham Treaty. Candidates tended to show awareness of the Three Fs (free sale, fixity of tenure and fair rent) testing the extent to which the Land Acts responded to the demands of tenant farmers. The best responses considered both strengths and limitations of the land acts before reaching reasoned judgements. Candidates do need to read the question carefully. Some weaker responses struggled to test the extent to which the Land Acts made 'significant improvements', either considering the reasons for their passage or summarising the terms of the acts with varying degrees of precision. It is vital that candidates consider more than one perspective to support rounded evaluations which enable them to reach judgements.

It is ~~not completely wrong~~ true that the Land Act of 1881 had a great impact on tenant farmers more so than that of the Land Act of 1870, however they both didn't deal with the underlying issue of tenants who couldn't afford rent, ~~which~~ ~~is why~~ Parnell and the Kilmashnam treaty ~~1882~~ ^{were} ~~was~~ the ~~most~~ ^{also} significant in the improvement of Irish tenant farmers in Ireland. It was however the 1881 Land Act that remained most significant.

— new para

Firstly there was the Land Act of 1870 which stemmed from Gladstone who wanted to pacify Ireland as well as having the feeling that Ireland deserved justice in land. Firstly the 1870 Land Act was well received by farmers and ~~was~~ was the first time the government had actively assisted tenant farmers in Ireland. This was significant in helping improve tenant farmers position but ~~not~~ ^{really} ~~very~~ impactful as it was only the start of land reform. Another positive improvement

of the 1870 Land Act was that it introduced the idea that landowners would provide compensation for any improvements made to the land by farmers when their tenancy ended. What made this insignificant was that landowners could just increase rent at the end of a tenancy so that ~~they~~^{the} tenants are evicted and they don't need to pay compensation. Lastly there was the 'Bright Clause', this was a loan system that made it so farmers could pay a $2\frac{1}{3}$ deposit for a sheep loan to buy land with. It was also unfortunately not very significant as only 877 farmers took advantage of it as most farmers were too poor to even pay the $\frac{1}{3}$ deposit. The 1870 Land Act had no immediate effect and little effect in the long term making it less significant than other factors like the 1881 Land Act and the Kilmainham Treaty.

Next there was the 1881 Land Act, this was done as a direct result of the Land Wars where there were murders (Mountmorros), boycotts (Captain Boycott) and ostracising and mobbing. All of these were condoned by the Land League. Firstly

The 1881 Land Act sorted out each of the 3 F's; Fair rent, fixity of tenure and Free Sale. Firstly Fair rent was fixed by making it so that a fair rent must remain the same for 15 years for a tenant so that it can't be raised and cause eviction. This was strong as it helped stop landlords avoiding compensation through raising rent. Secondly there was fixity of tenure, this was fixed by making it so that as long as a tenant pays rent they can't be evicted which ensured security for many farmers which they hadn't had before. Lastly there was an improvement on the bright clause in that the $\frac{1}{3}$ deposit was dropped to a $\frac{1}{4}$ deposit which many more farmers could afford and take advantage of. All of the changes in the 1881 Land Act ~~had~~ brought long term useful improvements to tenant farmers and was very clearly the most significant factor.

Lastly there came the Kilmainham Treaty of 1882 ^{and Davitt and Parnell's influence.} This stemmed from Parnell's arrest for criticising the 1881 Land Act. Firstly

Michael Davitt managed to host mass meetings of 4000-8000 farmers where they would pressure land owners with rent strikes. This was a success as seen with Canon Burke dropping his rent prices by 25%, this was significant as Davitt's actions were directly influencing the rent prices of Irish tenant farmers making him quite significant. It's worth noting that this was before 1881 land act and Canon Burke may have just raised rent again. As for the actions of Parnell, there was his trip to America in which he used his charming charisma to speak publically in 60 large cities. The result was that he brought £2,000 of land war league funds and £60,000 for famine relief. His influential persona and ability to increase support and resources most likely led to the success of the Land Act of 1881 and Kilmainham Treaty. As this made him very significant. As for the Kilmainham Treaty 1882, it was decided by Gladstone and Parnell that the violence needed to stop and so they came to a deal. Gladstone cancelled £2 million of rent arrears for farmers and released Parnell and

Land Leaguers. This was extremely significant as the rent arrears were one of the biggest causes of eviction, as seen in County Mayo where 2/3 of the farming population of a 150,000 people were evicted. The influence of Davitt, Parnell and the impact of the Kilmainham Treaty were all very significant as well as long term in improving the position of tenant farmers in Ireland.

Overall it's very close between the 1881 land act and the influences of Davitt, Parnell and the Kilmainham Treaty of 1882 but the 1881 land act just gets the edge over it as it has ^{more} lots of strong long term effects that greatly improve the position of Irish tenement farmers. The 1870 land act was awful and had ^{almost} no significance compared to the other two factors.



This answer is on the margins of level 4 and level 5. It is clearly aware of the need to debate the ways in which the Land Acts of 1870 and 1881 did and did not lead to significant improvements to the position of tenant farmers in Ireland. However, the analysis is not always sustained and, on occasion, drifts to a causal focus.



Ensure that you are clear as to the second order concept that is being addressed by the question and that you focus your analysis throughout on this.

Question 7

This was the more popular question in this section of the paper. A significant minority of candidates decided to rehearse what was clearly a previously attempted essay on the move towards democracy. Whilst it was possible to make some relevant points, taking this approach did not precisely answer the question that was set, namely 'the most significant change in parliamentary representation'. There were a wide range of approaches to the question, with some candidates going through act by act, whilst others took a more criteria-based approach or grouped some of the pieces of legislation together. Most candidates demonstrated a detailed knowledge of the different acts and therefore were able to construct a clear and coherent argument. The best responses had a clearer sense of the criteria for judgement, and this was more convincing when the criteria did not only involve the number of people being given the vote, though this was, of course, a valid criterion. A large number of candidates went for the acts of 1918 and 1928 as the most significant change, but strong cases were also made for most other acts. Weaker responses, on occasion, appeared to have an insecure grasp on basic contextual knowledge of the period. There was some misidentification of the precise terms of the parliamentary reform acts, for example, a number of such responses referred to how the 1832 Act extended the franchise to the working class. This made it difficult for candidates to move into the higher levels when any analysis was predicated on inaccurate knowledge. There was also some inaccuracy concerning dates and who was the prime minister in power at any given point in time.

The Representation of the People Act 1832 brought the most significant change to parliamentary representation: 1815-1928 as it not only extended the franchise to new groups and reduced corruption in ~~the~~ constituencies, but it set the precedent that parliamentary reform was needed. It can be argued that ^{later} reforms ^{such as these to} eradicate corruption, ^{including} ~~the~~ the 1872 Ballot Act and 1883 corrupt practices act, or the later reform acts, led to greater parliamentary representation but these merely built upon the provisions of the 1832 Representation of the People Act.

The 1832 Representation of the People Act was highly significant; it led to changes to representation both in terms of extending the franchise and changing distribution to reflect the economic landscape and minimise corruption. It introduced franchise reform of £10

householders in boroughs, meaning that the number enfranchised rose from 490 000 to 800 000. This made parliament more representative as groups such as shopkeepers now had the vote and could elect MPs in line with their interests (which differed from the interests of the landed gentry and aristocracy who had been enfranchised prior to the Act). Additionally, the Act led to changes in distribution as it abolished 56 ~~const~~ pocket boroughs (boroughs which had been owned by a single wealthy individual or which no longer required a seat). This made parliament more representative as it set the precedent that borough seats should not be retained due to the historic system of counties and boroughs and that reform was needed. Additionally the Act introduced 44 new constituencies in areas such as the north and midlands which ~~lacked a seat~~ were not previously represented, meaning that parliament now represented the interests of a greater proportion of Britain and a broader demographic. Therefore the 1832 ~~reform~~

Representation of the People Act brought about the most significant change in parliamentary representation as it broadened the electorate to new ~~est~~ groups in society and meant that seat distribution reflected the interests of the whole of Britain, whilst also setting a precedent for further reform to parliamentary representation.

However, it can be argued that reforms to reduce corruption were the main reason for a change in parliamentary ~~par~~ representation; as bribery and intimidation were minimised, electors could vote for candidates who they favoured, rather than those supported by their landowners, whilst also limiting campaign expenses so middle and working class MPs could run. The 1872 secret Ballot act made parliament, and the electoral system more representative as it introduced a secret ballot meaning that the intimidation that took place during public voting lessened significantly. It led to a dramatic increase in support for Home Rule in Ireland, meaning it bec-

and a greater issue on the parliamentary agenda, and also meant that parliament was less dominated by the aristocracy and landed interest (these were the individuals who would have previously exerted influence on voters). Moreover, the corrupt practices Act 1883 brought about a change to parliamentary representation as it limited campaign expenses to £710 for the first 2000 candidates, and meant that ⁱⁿ the 1885 election, expenditure dropped by 31%. This limited drunkenness and rigging in elections but also made parliament more representative as it was less expensive to run in an election, due to a restriction on campaign expenses. This led to a growth in middle and working class MPs and by 1885 the number from industrial and working class backgrounds outnumbered those from aristocratic, and meant that parliament represented the interests of all British voters. Therefore, reforms to minimise corruption led to a change in parliamentary representation as it meant that voters had greater

choice in who they elected and meant that a greater number of candidates, from different classes, representing different interests, were able to run. However, this sentiment of minimizing corruption was actually established in the 1832 Representation of the People Act, particularly through its redistribution measures, and therefore these measures are merely an extension, and targeted more local instances of corruption in individual elections.

Furthermore, one could argue that change in parliamentary representation occurred due to reforms later in the period; particularly the 1884 and 1885 Reform Acts and the 1918 Representation of the People Act which created a more uniform system of voting and distribution. This is evident through the 1884 Act which created uniform franchise qualifications in the counties and boroughs and introduced a £10 occupation franchise of which 84.3% were enfranchised under by 1911. This made parliament more representative due to the sheer increase in

the electorate as the majority of the electorate was now working class, ~~rep~~ reflective of the population demographic in Britain, whilst the occupier franchise removed qualification based exclusively on wealth or possession as previously it had been dependent on house ownership. Therefore parliament was more representative of the public interests. Additionally the 1885 Redistribution Act made parliament more representative as it created a uniform distribution of seats with one seat per a population of 50 000. This meant that constituencies were now based on population rather than the historic system of ~~system~~ ^{distribution}, and all areas of Britain were equally represented, meaning they had an equal say in who was elected to parliament. Furthermore, the 1918 Representation of the People Act led to significant changes to parliamentary representation as it enfranchised women over 30 owning property (women over 30 owning property could now vote) and created universal manhood suffrage. This made

parliament more representative as ~~to~~ the electorate enlarged, men of all classes were enfranchised and ~~for~~ both sexes had the vote. This led to the rise of the labour party (~~the~~ ^{reflecting} working class interests) and a later act in 1918 meant that ^(such as Nancy Astor) women could run as MPs. Therefore, later reforms certainly brought about a change to parliamentary representation as ~~it~~ they significantly broadened the electorate and created a more uniform system of political representation. However, it was the Representation of the People Act 1832 that truly set this into motion as it ^{established} ~~set~~ the precedent that ~~the~~ the electorate should represent different groups in Britain and set about making seat distribution reflect the economic landscape, even though it did not entirely create a uniform system of distribution or representation.

Therefore, the 1832 Representation of the People Act brought about the most significant change in parliamentary representation as it led to changes to

the franchise and distribution, whilst also revealing that parliamentary reform was needed through dismantling the current system. Although reforms to eliminate corruption certainly needed change, particularly to interests within parliament and the demographics of MPs, and cater reforms to the franchise and distribution made the system more ^{universally} representative, these would not have taken place without the seminal reform of the 1832 Representation of the People Act and merely extended parliamentary representation rather than establishing it.



This is a level 5 response to this question. The candidate has addressed the terms of the question clearly and used an extensive knowledge base to develop a sustained analysis of the relationships between the key features of the period. The relative significance of the various pieces of legislation considered has been evaluated.

Question 8

This was the less popular of the two questions in this section. Most candidates had a broad knowledge of the social makeup of the House of Commons in the years c1815-1928. Most candidates recognised the importance of payment to working-class MPs and also discussed the impact of the abolition of the property qualification and the advent of female MPs. Some candidates wrote about the increase in the number of working-class MPs after the First World War and the first Labour government in 1924. The strongest responses had a clear sense of the shifting relationship between, and proportions of, aristocratic, middle class, and working-class MPs, and were able to link these shifting relationships to specific pieces of legislation that they were confident in discussing right across the period. Weaker responses focussed mainly on the 1911 Act and the end of the period, failing to identify other decisive turning points, whilst knowledge of the composition of the Commons through the period was often a little vague.

Payment of MPs - working classes - 1918+
1930s
Commons
But, still dominated by middle-classes

Removal of property Q: Middle-classes
Link to 1832

Labour Party

1885

The Payment of MPs was introduced as part of the 1911 Parliament Act and in many ways, it ~~is~~ ^{was a} key turning point in changing the social composition of Commons due to the shift it brought in working-class representation. However, whether it was decisive is debatable = due to the limited scope of its impact and the superior importance of earlier developments. In this sense, it was the Birth of the Labour Party which was the decisive turning point in changing the Commons' social composition.

The Payment of MPs may ^{be} the decisive ~~aspect~~ turning point due to the impact it had on working-class representation.

It marked a significant break from the past as working-class MPs were now considered able to be an MP and make this role financially viable. Indeed, the impact of this can be seen with the ~~impact of~~ election of 57 working-class Labour MPs in 1918 and strong working-class representation ~~was~~ up to 1928. It was also both radical ^{financial} because it marked the end of the exclusion of the working class from high politics and organic as it created ^{the conditions} for parliamentary representation which started complemented the expanded working-class electorate since 1867. Therefore, it was the decisive turning point due to the way it fundamentally affected working-class social representation in the Commons

who still formed
41% of MPs
by 1945

However, it may be the 1858 Act which removed the property qualifications for MPs which was the decisive turning point in changing the social makeup of the Commons. The Act did much to end the domination of Commons by aristocrats as it meant middle-class men could feasibly stand for Parliament and represent middle-class interests - making ^{the Commons} Parliament through its more open nature a more representative, legislative ~~and~~ political institution. Furthermore, the ~~fracturing of aristocratic~~ ^{very} ~~demer~~ allowing of ^{new} middle-class MPs into Parliament was important in recognising the growing ^{economic} power of the middle-classes as a result of the Industrial Revolution and in a sense, completing the 1832 Reform Act in which they were given political power through their enfranchisement. Therefore, the 1858 Act may

be seen as the decisive turning point in terms of middle-class representation. This is clear ~~when~~ due to outnumbering of landed MPs by middle-class MPs by 1885. Despite its impact being long-term and gradual, it ~~arguably~~ still ~~was~~ allowed ~~Parl~~ the Commons to ~~be~~ dominated by the middle-classes by 1928. This suggests it may be more decisive than the 1911 Act, as despite the increase in working-class representation as a result of the Act, the middle-classes were dominant.

* Alternatively, it may be the formation of the Labour Representation Committee in 1900 which was the decisive turning point. The Committee, later the Labour Party, formed an electoral organisation between the TUC and working-class candidates which they supported. This was highly significant as it formed an active and successful mechanism for changing the social composition of the Commons by allowing for more working-class representation. Significantly relative to other reforms, this change in social composition was ~~not~~ ^{directly} intended to see working-class representation actively promoting working-class issues and ~~acted as a~~ ^{to} ~~place~~ ^{place} pressure on other parties to follow. Indeed, it may be said that it was through the ~~notion~~ strong position the party held in Parliament that the Liberals introduced the payment of MPs in the first place. ~~Further~~ What may also boost its significance is ~~its~~ ~~role~~ that it ~~was~~ ~~a~~ ~~an~~ effective organisation for financially supporting incoming working-class MPs despite them not being formally paid. Therefore, the ~~the~~ birth of the Labour Party

in terms of its organisation and principles make ~~to~~ it the decisive turning point.

* The nature of the House of Commons had dramatically changed by 1928. It was ~~no~~ no longer dominated by landed MPs and interests and was instead dominated by the middle-class with a strong working class element. Arguably, the most decisive turning point for this was the birth of the Labour Party. It made the first, most significant steps to working-class representation, marking a significant break from the past, which was then built on by the 1911 Payment of MP. Of similar, ~~though lesser~~, decisiveness is the 1858 Act which opened the doors for middle-class representation. Although the overwhelming significance and change brought by the Labour Party is far more important as it was a much more radical ^{positive} effort to change representation - actively ~~seeking~~ aiming to change the social makeup rather than the 1858 Act simply stopping from being so restrictive.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is a secure level 4 response. The candidate has examined three key issues in some depth with sufficient knowledge to demonstrate an understanding of the demands of the question. They have linked the 1858 abolition of the property qualification back to the 1832 Reform Act to extend their chronological coverage but have not gone back to the start of the period.



Be aware of the chronological parameters of questions. In Section C, answers need to range across the entire time period.

Question 9

This was the more popular of the two questions in this section. Most candidates were able to develop material on the rebellion of 1798. In some cases, this had a precise focus on the question, but some weaker responses fell into narrative, on occasion even telling the story of Wolfe Tone. Some candidates did recognise that the fact the rebellion crossed sectarian divides meant that it posed a particular threat to the British government. Many candidates were able to offer range in discussing other threats with a focus on the 1848 rebellion, the 1867 Fenian Rising and the Easter Rising (1916). A few candidates also referenced Emmet's rebellion (1803). It is important that candidates do spend sufficient time considering the focus of the question, in this case the threat of the 1798 rebellion, to ensure they are reaching reasoned judgements that weigh the factor or issue in question against alternatives. A minority of candidates confused the rebellion of 1798 with another episode, such as the Fenian Rising.

The rebellion of 1798 ~~posed a~~ did not pose a greater threat to the British government than the threat posed by any other rebellion by Irish nationalists in the years 1798-1916. Despite the 1798 rebellion having significant support, it failed to achieve its aim and was easily dealt with by the British government. In contrast, the 1867 Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) rebellion and 1916 Easter Rising ~~posed~~ ^{were} more significant threats due to the 1867's ~~pop~~ location of England and 1916's rising having greater military threat. Therefore, the rebellion of 1798 ~~posed~~ did not pose a greater threat to the British government than the threat posed by any other rebellion by Irish nationalists in the years 1798-1916.

The rebellion of 1798 by the Society of United Irishmen posed a moderate threat to the British government. Despite the

1798 rebellion being a considerable threat due to their French support of 7,000 troops, they did not materialise until August 1798. This undermined the severity of the threat to the British government as the rebellion had less numbers and it was uncoordinated. This meant that it was ~~not~~ easily controlled and subdued by the British government. This is evidenced through the victory achieved by General Lake at Inisbegreen Hill on the 28th of June. The pace and rapidity that the uprising was dealt with highlights its ~~be~~ limited threat to the British government as overall they maintained control and security. In addition, the 1798 rebellion was disunited. This meant that it was easier for the British government to regain control due to different areas in Ireland revolting based on local grievances rather than a united aim of an Irish republic. Even though the Society of United Irishmen had 100,000 supporters by ~~1799~~ 1797 and was a non-sectarian group, therefore, had widespread support, they failed to achieve their aims. This shows that their

level of threat to the British government was limited as they were easily controlled and suppressed. Therefore, the 1798 rebellion led by Wolfe Tone only posed a limited threat to the British government in the years 1798-1916 due to its disunity and lack of French support undermining Tone's ability to provide ^{an} effective threat to the British government.

In comparison, the IRB uprising in 1867 ~~posed~~ posed a larger threat to the British government in the years 1798-1916. The IRB was an aggressive military organisation & founded by James Stephens in 1858. The uprising ~~posed~~ ^{posed} a larger threat to the British government due to Stephens' ~~under~~ underground organisation tactic, ~~with~~ which he learnt from revolutionaries during time spent in France. This meant that following the rebellion, the organisation remained operational, despite being underground, in comparison to the Society of United Irishmen which was completely destroyed.

Therefore, the British government's ability to control the IRB were limited demonstrating they had a greater and more long lasting threat to the British government. In addition, the IRB uprising posed a greater threat to the British government as it was in England. The uprising attempted to rescue Kelly, the leader of the IRB at the time, from jail. ~~Due to the uprising being~~ This meant that the 1867 uprising ~~to~~ posed a greater threat to the British government as it was closer to Westminster and endangered British citizens making it a more potent and real threat. ~~In add~~ Furthermore, the uprising had two parts with the attempt to free Fenians in November 1867 from Clerkenwell prison killing 120 people. This demonstrates that the IRB uprising of 1867 was a greater threat to the British government due to its longevity. Despite the rebellion overall failing and led to 26 Fenians being arrested including the Manchester martyrs, it posed a greater threat to ~~the~~ the British government through the threat to their domestic security. Therefore, the 1867 rising of the

IRB posed a greater threat than the 1798 rebellion due to its threat to British domestic security and its increasingly violent tactics.

The 1916 Easter Rising ~~pose~~ posed a large threat to ^{the} British government. ~~through~~ The 1916 rising led to the seizure of the General Post Office in Dublin in 1916 by 2000 of Connolly's citizen army. This posed a significant threat to the British government due to the first world war (WWI) also being a problem the British government had to deal with. This meant that the threat was greater as the British had less forces available to effectively deal with the Irish rising. ~~and~~ In addition, it also posed a greater threat as the Germans ~~could~~ could unite with the Irish to provide a more pronounced and united threat towards the British government. ~~the~~ Furthermore, the 1916 rising led to the establishment of their own Dail Eirann, undermining the British government's political control over Ireland. This made

the threat posed to the ~~the~~ British government greater as it challenged ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Britain's political and military control over Ireland. However, the 1916 rebellion was easily defeated through heavy shelling eventually leading to the surrender of Connolly. In addition, it was not a widespread movement and concentrated in Dublin rather than across Ireland. This lack of widespread support meant that the 1916 Easter rising was easily controlled by the British government, ~~diminishing~~ diminishing the extent of threat to the British Government.

Therefore, the threat posed by the 1916 Easter rising posed a considerable threat to the British government in comparison to the 1798 rebellion, however was undermined by it not being a widespread movement.

Overall, the rebellion of 1798 did not pose a greater threat to the British government than the threat posed by any other rebellion by Irish nationalists in the years 1798-1816. The 1798 rebellion had

widespread support, however due to it not being a united movement for an independent republican Ireland and the lack of French foreign support, it only posed a weak threat to the British government as they were easily able to regain control. The times where the most effective and strong threats to the British government were posed was during periods of war or ~~to~~ with foreign intervention, weakening the strength of the British forces. Therefore, the 1867 IRB rebellion and 1916 Easter rising posed ~~the~~ larger threats to the British government than the 1798 rebellion as they had foreign influence and WWI. In addition, the IRB rebellion did not result in the complete destruction of the organisation, therefore demonstrating the longevity of the threat posed. Therefore, the rebellion of 1798 ~~is~~ did not pose a greater threat to the British government than the threat posed by any other rebellion by Irish nationalists in the years 1798-1916.



The candidate looks at three risings in some depth, evaluating the relative significance of each as the answer progresses. There is sustained analysis through the answer. It is quite a lengthy answer, and this may explain why it does not consider the threat posed by the aftermath of the Easter Rising. Despite this, it is doing sufficient to be awarded within level 5 for its strengths.

Question 10

This was the less popular of the two questions in this section of the paper. Most candidates were able to discuss the stated factor (the Act of Union) with varying degrees of confidence. Candidates generally discussed at least several other factors, most usually Home Rule and the establishment of the Irish Free State. Stronger candidates directed their discussion explicitly towards the focus of the question, considering the ways in which each of the factors was a significant development and weighing them against each other to reach a judgement as to whether or not the most significant development was the Act of Union. Weaker responses tended to describe the events that were selected with only limited analysis in relation to the focus of the question. It was disappointing to see relatively few candidates reference the constitution of 1782, given that this marked the start of the chronology in the question.

Between 1782 - 1922 there was large amounts of unrest in Ireland, regarding Irish independence. There was continuing nationalist unrest, ~~and~~ but also unrest from those in support of England. Key policies in this time were The Act of Union 1801, the 3 Home Rule Bills and the Government of Ireland Act 1920. It is considerable that the most significant development was the Home Rule Bills, because of the continuation of the push for Irish independence ever since the union. To assess the significance of these developments the ~~opinion~~ ~~of~~ the attitude of government must be considered, along with the reactions of nationalists and ~~how~~ ~~the~~ longevity ~~of~~ the Act being in place or changes caused.

The Act of Union in 1801, took all parliamentary powers and put them under Westminster. ~~This~~ This was because the a British ~~given~~ government were

conferred with the power of nationalists following the 1798 uprising and were keen to prevent another. However, this Act ~~was not~~ did not bring the outcome the government hoped. It only encouraged further unrest, as nationalists had experienced some successes in the years before the union such as the Relief Acts, to them it felt like a step in the wrong direction. In some ways this Act was significant as it pleased the government as they felt they had control of Ireland, ~~and~~ it also experienced much nationalist unrest especially from the repeal association whose meetings had attendance of 100,000 to 500,000, however even in the face of considerable unrest the union was never reconsidered by the government until Gladstone, therefore it is a significant development in British policy. Overall, the Act was significant but it was not the most significant as it was disliked by the Catholic majority and was only further antagonisation for nationalist unrest.

Then the consideration of Home rule can be considered the most significant development in British policy because of the shift it brought to Irish attitudes towards the Irish. Even though the Act had 3 attempts, passing on the third it still never came into place as the beginning of the world war led to it being postponed. But, the key importance of this act is that it was the first time a Prime Minister had considered ~~any form of Home~~ home rule for the Irish, Gladstone ~~and~~ began the ~~real~~ push for Irish independence in Westminster. The Act can be considered insignificant due to the fact it never came into place, but the longevity of attitude change of British government was crucial to further acts towards independence. This act was also welcomed by moderate nationalists who saw the benefits it brought. Overall, it is the most ~~significant~~ significant development because of the growing change in attitudes it brought among government, it must be considered that the government

Act of 1920 would never have taken place without Home Rule paving the way for it.

After a period of obstructionism on British parliament from Irish nationalists the government passed the Government of Ireland Act in 1920, this separated the north of Ireland from the south, both with separate parliaments. This was a success for the unionists however caused great unrest within the nationalist movement who wanted the entirety of Ireland independent from British rule. It eventually led to the Anglo-Irish war of independence, which showed the extent of nationalism in Ireland, 1000's of people died and it caused considerable clashes with nationalist groups (IRA) and government militia (Black and Tans), the scale of this unrest was huge. It is considerable that this is the most violent reaction of the nationalists, showing that this Act was not ~~the~~ ~~most~~ a significant enough development for the nationalists, however, this Act was crucial

in seceding some of Ireland from British rule and meeting demands of the nationalists. The act also faced ~~extra~~ government opposition as post world war more unrest was undesirable, however it would be impossible to create an act that would please nationalists, unionists and the British government. Overall, this act was not as much as a significant development than the attempts at Home Rule because it is likely it would never be taken place without Gladstone's push for greater Irish independence, ~~both acts policies~~ caused ~~violent~~

Overall, Act of Union was not the most significant development of British government policies in the years 1782-1922 because it ~~an~~ was a key ~~route~~ cause of agitation which required its reversal in the latter years. Home Rule was the most significant development as it was a catalyst for growing sympathy to Irish independence, it did cause violence, like the Curragh incident and the Easter rising, however it did not cause as much violence as the Government of Ireland Act did, therefore

Home rule remains the most significant British policy.

* however, it did see unrest from both unionists demonstrated by the Curragh incident which embarrassed British government because even their own military supported the unionists. ~~PLUS~~ IT'S failure to pass also caused unrest between militant ~~pro~~ nationalists Sinn Fein, which carried out the Easter rising in 1916, which its outcome of ~~executing~~ ^{IS} Sinn Fein leaders, helped turn more against the government and support nationalism in the final push before 1922 ~~was~~ for Irish independence.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is a level 4 response. It does have some sections where the response does have question focus and deals with it reasonably effectively, most notably in the discussion on the Act of Union. However, as the answer progresses, it becomes more descriptive and loses sight of the question focus at times. The section on Home Rule is weakened by the omission of the Third Home Rule bill.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Section C questions benefit from planning, so that the key points can be identified and to help maintain question focus.

Paper Summary

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

Section A

- Candidates should read the question carefully, so that they ensure that they are dealing with both enquiries
- Candidates should aim to go beyond comprehension and summary of the sources by developing reasoned inferences that are fully discussed
- Candidates should read the caption and make full use of it when evaluating the source
- Candidates should make use of relevant contextual knowledge to support inferences and evaluation. It is not the quantity of contextual knowledge that is key, but the use to which it is put.

Sections B and C

- Planning of essays will help candidates develop an analytical approach
- Candidates should read the question carefully to ensure that they are answering the question that has been set, both in terms of its conceptual focus and its chronological parameters
- Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this often undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels
- Candidates should aim to range across the breadth of the chronology in Section C questions.

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>

