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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

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

AS and A Level History · Paper 3 · Option 35.1

40 questions · 800 marks · Mark schemes included

Pearson Edexcel AS (8HI0) and A Level (9HI0) History, June 2016 - June 2025

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

Questions are grouped by specification sub-topic; within each sub-topic they run from the lowest mark tariff to the highest.

Click any heading or question row below to jump straight to it.

On every question page, click ANSWER in the top-right corner to jump to its mark scheme.

Diagrams, graphs, tables and data are printed exactly as they appeared in the original papers.

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QUESTIONS

40 questions · 800 marks · grouped by sub-topic, lowest tariff first



ASPECTS IN BREADTH

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1763-1914

10 questions in this sub-topic · 200 marks · lowest tariff first



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

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



-
- 7** How far do you agree that the acquisitions of Singapore (1819) and Hong Kong (1842) made the most significant contribution to the development of British commercial interests in the years 1763–1890?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



- 8 'The repeal of the Navigation Acts in 1849 was the most important contribution of government policy to the development of the prosperity of the British Empire in the years 1763–1914.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 8 How far do you agree that the abolition of the slave trade in 1807 had the most significant impact in changing the pattern of trade in the years 1763-1914?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



-
- 7** How accurate is it to say that trade with the Americas played the most significant part in the expansion of British trade in the years 1776–1914?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



-
- 7** How far do you agree that the opening up of Shanghai to trade in 1842 was the most significant event in the development of British trade routes in the years 1763–1890?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



- 7 How far do you agree that the development of trade with India had the most significant impact on the pattern of trade in the years 1807–1914?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



- 7 'The power of the Royal Navy provided the most significant stimulus to Britain's increasing commercial success in the years 1763–1878.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



- 8 'Developments in the Americas, rather than developments in the Far East, had a more significant impact on the pattern of trade in the years 1763–1898.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 7 'The impact of the Americas on the expansion of British trade in the years 1776–1914 was limited.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN BREADTH

THE ROYAL NAVY AND STRATEGIC BASES, 1763-1914

6 questions in this sub-topic · 120 marks · lowest tariff first



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

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



-
- 7** 'The change in ship types had the greatest impact on the development of the Royal Navy in the years 1763-1914.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



- 8 'The retention of Gibraltar in 1783 was most significant in the development of British control of key strategic naval bases in the years 1763–1878.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 8 'The attack on Algiers (1816) was the most significant example of the Royal Navy defending British interests in the years 1763–1878.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 8 To what extent do you agree that the acquisition of the Falklands and Aden in the 1830s made the most significant contribution to the development of key strategic bases around the world in the years 1783–1914?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 8 'Gaining control of Cyprus in 1878 was the most significant development in the acquisition of key strategic naval bases in the years 1763–1878.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

THE LOSS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES, 1763-83

4 questions in this sub-topic · 80 marks · lowest tariff first



-
- 3** How far do you agree that the lack of effective British military leadership, in the years 1776–83, was the primary cause of the loss of the American colonies?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that the military failings of Burgoyne in 1777 were the principal cause of the British defeat in the war against the American colonists?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that economic factors were the primary cause of the outbreak of the American War of Independence?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** 'The superior military skills of the rebel Americans played the biggest part in Britain's loss of their American colonies.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

BRITISH SETTLEMENT AND RULE IN AUSTRALIA, 1788-1829

5 questions in this sub-topic · 100 marks · lowest tariff first



- 4 'Lachlan Macquarie made a very positive contribution to the development of the state of New South Wales in the years 1809–21.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



... of the British Empire, and gaining an empire, 1788-1829

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

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the reasons for establishing a settlement in Western Australia and the plans being made for doing so.

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



Sources for use with Section A.**Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.****Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763-1914****Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From a letter written by Sir James Stirling to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, July 1828. Stirling had been a successful naval commander and was sent to the South Pacific to assess the intentions of the French in the region and the potential commercial opportunities of the area.

I beg your lordship to consider the contribution that could be made to the interests of the British Empire by establishing the colony of Western Australia.

Western Australia has a most favourable geographical position and is especially fortunate in the possession of a major river, the Swan. It has seemingly inexhaustible stores of timber which is ideally suited to building ships and vast areas of land that offer great opportunities for agricultural development. I have conducted a preliminary survey of the interior which showed the greatest promise in terms of the growth of fruits and the cultivation of rich grazing land. I propose to extend this survey by sending expeditions to investigate the climate, soil and water supply. The area has great potential and will provide many opportunities. However, difficulties have also been identified which we must bear in mind when developing our plans. The richest grazing land is some miles from the coast and it will be essential to build good roads and the development of a large and secure port is of huge importance.

It is also a site of great strategic importance for our Royal Navy and for our great Empire. Events in recent years have shown us how our power and wealth has been rooted in our naval strength. We can develop a naval base which will make our Eastern possessions much more secure. It is also vital that we prevent the French from establishing a base in the area. It will also help us develop our commercial links with India and China. The grazing land will also supply vast quantities of salted meat for the Royal Navy.

I believe most strongly that we should decide that Western Australia is not to be a convict state and that it would be inappropriate to seek to use it to address the problems of our overcrowded prisons in England. Creating a free state will encourage more young men with some funds and much ambition to settle there. However, we have to realise that in the crucial early stages we need to have capital and workforce to establish a good basis for development. I believe that our government should make available to each settler a grant in land relative to the amount of money they can themselves invest.



- 4 'The crossing of the Blue Mountains in 1813 was the most significant development in the spreading impact of British rule in Australia in the years 1788–1829.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



... of power over Britain, leading to the gaining of empire, 1788-1829.

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

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the problems that faced Governor Macquarie in New South Wales and his approach to dealing with these problems.

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



Sources for use with Section A.**Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.****Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914****Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From a report written by Lachlan Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 27 July 1822. Macquarie had recently retired as Governor of New South Wales. Bathurst was the minister responsible for Colonial policy.

In 1810, I discovered New South Wales to be suffering from many problems. Forty miles from Sydney, the country was said to be inaccessible and agriculture and commerce were limited. The quality of public buildings was low. Decent roads and bridges were lacking. Above all, the people suffered from the lack of religious worship and educational opportunities. 5

I inherited a difficult situation after a recent rebellion against the previous government. I felt it necessary to reduce the power and influence of the New South Wales Corps* who, I believed, were concerned only with their own interests.

I set about tackling all these, and many other, problems. My overriding motivation was that I must create opportunities for people to make a better life. This started with the recognition of the importance of education and I worked to establish new schools. I was told that the Blue Mountains presented an insurmountable barrier, but I organised expeditions to survey the area. This began the opening of the interior and the discovery of the fertile plains. I believe that I showed energy and judgement in encouraging individual enterprise. The evidence of the success of sheep farming illustrates this very clearly. 10 15

The province had been the victim of famine. I tackled this by initially purchasing wheat from India and then ordering that large areas of land on high ground, out of the reach of floods, should be cultivated with wheat and maize. I also provided cattle, which enabled farmers to establish themselves and bring benefits to their communities. 20

I began the development of new townships on the fertile banks of the Hawkesbury River. In this respect, I was helped by the decision in 1812 to provide finance from London to invest in the development of New South Wales. I also introduced sterling silver coins to provide financial stability. 25

I was determined to improve the manners and morals of the population. I rewarded merit and punished wrongdoing. I treated all equally, regardless of whether they were free people, convicts or the native population. I believed that the aim should be to reform criminals and to provide them with opportunities once they had served their sentences. I supported these people with land grants, which was resented by the free settlers. There was opposition to some of my measures, and even legal challenges, but I acted in the interests of the colony we were seeking to build. 30

*New South Wales Corps – a detachment of British regular soldiers sent to Australia to replace the original garrison sent with the First Fleet

- 4 'The decision to establish a settlement in Western Australia was primarily motivated by economic and commercial considerations.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

REBELLION AND REFORM IN CANADA, 1837-40

5 questions in this sub-topic · 100 marks · lowest tariff first



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

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** 'The Durham Report successfully dealt with the key problems facing Canada in the years 1837–40.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



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

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

- 1** Assess the value of the source for revealing the issues that concerned the Reform Movement in Upper Canada and the attitudes it took towards reform.

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

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

Source for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a confidential letter written by Robert Baldwin, a leading spokesman of the Reform Movement in Upper Canada, to Lord Glenelg, the Colonial Secretary, January 1837. Baldwin, and other campaigners, had been removed from the Executive Council by the Lieutenant Governor and Baldwin had travelled to London to express his views.

Our previous correspondence has made clear that it is the intention of the British government to retain Upper Canada as a colony. I take it for granted that Great Britain has no wish to rule by the sword. It recognises that the only effective policy is to work to develop a system of government reflecting the will of the people of Upper Canada. The government of Upper Canada must work harmoniously to ensure that the Canadian people know that their interests can be expressed effectively and that they influence the making of policy. At present this is not the case, and the Legislative Assembly is subject to the veto of the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Council. The voice of the common man is muted. My concerns have increased because of the actions of the recently appointed Lieutenant Governor, Sir Francis Bond Head, who has no previous political experience. His actions are hastening a crisis.

The Executive Council is controlled by the Family Compact, an institution regarded with hostility by the majority of the people. The Family Compact represents vested interests and is dominated by members of the Church of England. It does not reflect the majority of religious views in Upper Canada and is reluctant to agree reform.

For the people of Upper Canada, the land is the key to the quality of life. Many indigenous people have been denied land rights. In addition, many American immigrants, who are loyal to the Crown, have been denied the opportunity to own land and to hold political office. In the last two years, crop yields have been lower, which has hit our small farmers and led to higher prices. We are also frustrated by the lack of investment in infrastructure.

It is the wish of we reformers to see a Constitutional Convention established, which will build a system of Responsible Government allowing the people to participate in building up their state. The Executive Council will then be able to make more effective decisions if it works together with the elected representatives of the people of Upper Canada. I am concerned that, if moderate voices are ignored, the support for more radical figures will lead to conflict.



...often seen as a man of strong and genuine character, free from...

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

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the problems faced by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada in the years 1837–38 and the attitude that he took to his role.

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914**Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From a farewell speech given to the Executive Council of Upper Canada by Sir Francis Bond Head, 6 March 1838. Head had been Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada for two years.

My time in Upper Canada has been short but eventful and demanding. I shall return to London totally unconnected to any political party and with no wish to pursue a political career.

I leave Upper Canada with my judgement confirmed that all men are not, by nature, equal and that the admiration for the republican government system of the United States is a false one. The United States constantly talks of democracy but practises slavery. So much for their detestable democracy. I also feel that the extensive French influence in Lower Canada needs to be considered before any proposal for unification of Canada is carried through. 5

I am firm in my belief that the British Constitution is the best guide for this noble land of Canada. There is a clear need for unquestioned obedience to the law. 10

On taking up my post, my task was to reconcile the conflicting interests in Upper Canada. In order to do this, I recognised the importance of both conciliation and firmness. A radical change would have ended in disaster.

During the voyage to Canada, I carefully read the speeches of William Lyon Mackenzie in an attempt to understand his viewpoint. I found his views unacceptable and a threat to stable government. This view was re-enforced at a meeting with him when I was appalled by his aggressive attitude. 15

In February 1836, I extended membership of the Executive Council and invited three members of the Reform Group to join, including Robert Baldwin. However, these three could not accept that their role was consultative and that final decisions were made by me as the representative of the British Government. 20

In 1837, I faced a rebellion and had to deal with this and punish those who were responsible. Two death sentences were passed, and I saw to it that they were carried out. 25

I was concerned when it became clear that Lord Glenelg, the Colonial Secretary who had appointed me, was proposing to send Lord Durham to become High Commissioner of all Canada. Quite clearly the government in London was not sympathetic to my policies and I felt it impossible to continue. My resignation was accepted. 30

The government of Lord Melbourne had decided that a system of Responsible Government was required and that Lower Canada must be merged with Upper Canada to form a new state. I fear the government is underestimating the problems it will encounter.



3 'The revolt in Lower Canada (1837–38) posed a significant threat to British control.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

INDIA UNDER DALHOUSIE AND THE REBELLION OF 1857

5 questions in this sub-topic · 100 marks · lowest tariff first



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

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



... of power and maintaining and gaining an empire, 1750–1850.

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

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the causes of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the nature of the British response to it.

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914**Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From an article in *The Manchester Guardian* newspaper, 30 June 1857.

The Manchester Guardian was radical in its views and had opposed Imperial policies. The article comments on events in the early stages of the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

An account of the recent mutiny in the Bengal army has now reached this newspaper. We are shocked and saddened by the news and we all need to reflect on it.

The first active rebellion was at Meerut led by the 11th and 20th native infantry on Sunday 10th May. The rebels assembled in armed and rowdy groups on the parade ground. Colonel Finnis and several other officers were cut down. Many other officers and their families were massacred when the rebels entered the British officers' residential area. There was a scene of slaughter and confusion, with property burned down and women and children pitilessly murdered. 5

In Delhi, similar scenes occurred and few British residents in the area escaped. It is to be hoped that order will be swiftly restored and that those responsible for the outrages will be taught an impressive lesson on the fate which awaits those guilty of barbarous acts. 10

At the same time, every precaution should be taken to remove all provocation from the British side. There has been disquiet that native traditions have not been respected and anger at the ruthless application of the doctrine of lapse*. It has been said that the minds of the native troops have been seriously disturbed by reports that the British intended to force them to abandon their own faith and become Christians. It is possible that some over-zealous missionaries have been guilty of ill-advised statements. 15 20

It is vital that the British authorities remember that they have an obligation to respect and protect the faith and prejudices of the natives and to show due respect for their leaders. There must be no feeling that there is an objective to spread Christianity at the expense of established native religions.

Nothing will persuade the natives that such a blunder as that concerning the hog's fat** could be accidental. In dealing with the Indian people, it is the duty of a government, administered by a race considering itself to be more enlightened, to show respect to local traditions. Our power imposes on us the duty to protect the native inhabitants in the free pursuit of their beliefs. 25

*doctrine of lapse – Indian inheritance law

**hog's fat – reference to the suspicion that animal fat had been used to grease cartridges.

-
- 3** To what extent were religious and cultural issues responsible for the deteriorating relations which led to the outbreak of the Indian Rebellion of 1857?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 'It was the weaknesses of the Indian rebels that explains the defeat of the Indian Rebellion of 1857'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



...open with Britain being the gaining an empire, 1800-1850.

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

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing what the objectives of Dalhousie as Governor-General in India had been and the methods he had used in carrying out his policies.

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914**Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From the diary of Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India, on his last day in office, 6 March 1856. He had taken up his appointment in 1848.

My work is done. I have come to the end of my term as Governor-General and am taking my leave of those whom I ruled.

The Friend of India journal stated that I am not personally popular. I leave India without receiving one word of thanks from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, or from Her Majesty's Government. I feel I have been treated badly and resent it deeply. 5

I have devoted myself to improving the state of India. This has been for the benefit of the Company, who entrusted me with this great responsibility, and for the benefit of the people of India. The country has great resources, which will be developed if a progressive policy is adopted and implemented. 10

During my time in office, great progress has been made in extending the positive influence of the Company in India. The Punjab has been pacified and its fertile soil is now used more efficiently. In the central provinces, I have not hesitated to use the legal powers open to me to act quickly to remove crumbling native dynasties and to install effective administrators. Where there has been opposition, as in the province of Awadh, we have been resolute and used the Doctrine of Lapse* to ensure strong and progressive government. If required, military force was used. The five provinces in which I took action are equivalent to a quarter of the surface area of India. I have always acted for the purest of motives and for, what I know are, the right principles. 20

Many aspects of the state have been modernised. The Ganges Canal has been completed, and irrigation projects established in many areas. We have improved communications by building hundreds of miles of well-surfaced roads and constructing a railway network of more than 5,000 miles. Aware of the vital importance of trade, I ordered the extension of the harbours at Bombay and Calcutta and ensured the provision of new lighthouses. A telegraph system has been established and a penny post introduced. These are essential elements in the development of a modern state. 25

We have not neglected education and provided basic schooling, with the possibility of Higher Education. In particular, I have established a College of Engineering with highly qualified staff who can train the students to take India forward. I have also worked to give women the access to education that they are fully entitled to. 30

*Doctrine of Lapse – regulation stating that if a native ruler died without a male heir the state could be annexed by the British



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

EGYPT AND BRITISH INTERVENTION, 1869-98

5 questions in this sub-topic · 100 marks · lowest tariff first



...of power over Britain, leading to the gaining of empire, 1869-1914.

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

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

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914**Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From an article by the Earl of Cromer, 'Why Britain intervened in Egypt' in *Modern Egypt*, published 1908. Cromer was Consul-General in Egypt in the years 1882–1907. Before he was given his earldom, Cromer was Sir Evelyn Baring.

Egypt may now almost be said to form part of Europe. It is on the high road to the Far East. It can never cease to be of interest to all the powers of Europe, and especially to England. European money to a large extent has been invested in the country. The population is very mixed in background. Although the prevailing faith is Islam, in no country in the world is a greater variety of religious creeds to be found. 5

In 1882, it had to be recognised that the Egyptian army was in a state of mutiny; the Treasury was bankrupt and the administration was collapsing. The traditional government had fallen and no effective political authority had replaced it. Is it possible that a government with such ineffective leaders could have established a strong regime? The development of 'Egypt for the Egyptians' at this time was impossible. 10

It is doubtful if ever in history a transfer of power has ever been made to a group as ignorant as the Egyptians were in 1882. They have been used to being a subject race. We need to go back to ancient times to find Egypt ruled by the Egyptians. 15

If a foreign occupation was inevitable it needed to be considered whether it should be a British occupation. Quite clearly the intervention of any European power would have been preferable to the country falling under Turkish control.

England has shown a special aptitude in the government of Oriental races and we always aim to rule in an effective and benevolent way. An analysis of the situation showed that an armed intervention by Britain was the only possible solution to the current problem. 20

It was clearly impossible for Great Britain to allow any other power to occupy Egypt and the government needed to act promptly and vigorously. A great nation cannot throw off responsibilities which its past history and its position in the world has imposed upon it. British history is full of examples of taking decisive and effective action in accordance with our interests and our international responsibilities. 25

- 4 'Sir Evelyn Baring made a very positive contribution to the government of Egypt in the years 1883-98.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



... of power over Britain, leading to the gaining of empire, 1869-1914.

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

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the strengths of the British forces and the weaknesses of the Dervish army at the Battle of Omdurman in 1898.

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914**Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From the diary of Lieutenant R.F. Meiklejohn, 12 September 1898. Meiklejohn had been in the British Army for six years and had served in both Africa and India. Here he is writing about the Battle of Omdurman.

- Our force had moved down from Egypt in early August and our 8,000 British troops linked up with about 17,000 from the armies of Egypt and the Sudan. These native forces were commanded, and had been trained, by British officers with experience of campaigns in India and Africa. It was estimated that the Dervishes* had about 50,000 in their force. Our commander, Kitchener, had sent out a cavalry group to scout the enemy positions and to assess the landscape, which was an open plain with very little cover of any kind. They came back with information that helped the commanders to form the plans for the battle. 5
- Our greatest concern was that the Dervishes would attack at night. This would have made it difficult for us to use our firepower, especially our magazine rifles and our machine guns, to maximum effect. Their numbers could have given them an advantage in hand-to-hand fighting. In order to deter a night attack the ground in front of our lines was swept all night by the searchlights of our fleet of gunboats. We later discovered that the Dervish commanders doubted their ability to command and control their men in darkness. The gunboats were also used to bombard the enemy positions and to hit Omdurman itself including the Mahdi's tomb, which was a very sacred site in the eyes of the Dervish forces. 10 15
- Just after dawn the enemy cavalry charged with reckless daring. They aimed to break through our lines and divert our fire to create an opening for their infantry. These fearless fanatics faced certain death but advanced with flashing swords. A continuous stream of our bullets was killing riders until not a single horseman was left. We had to admire their devotion to a cause. 20
- The Dervish infantry also showed reckless courage with a total lack of concern for their lives. They charged forward like a wave and hundreds planted their banners in the ground and then rallied round them until they were killed. They all seemed inspired by the Black Banner of their leader, but were cut down by the concentration of rifle, machine-gun and shell fire. Kitchener then ordered his forces forward to destroy any resistance and to destroy the Mahdi's tomb in order to avenge the brutal killing of Major-General Gordon at Khartoum. 25 30

*Dervishes – native soldiers in the Mahdist army



- 4 'The actions of Arabi Pasha and the rise of Arab nationalism were a significant threat to British interests in Egypt in 1882.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 'Sir Evelyn Baring's policies as Consul-General in Egypt showed a lack of understanding of the needs of Egypt.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



Question	Indicative content
7	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the purchase of Suez Canal shares provided the most significant stimulus to British trade in the years 1763-1914. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the purchase of Suez Canal shares was the most significant stimulus should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The control of the Suez Canal provided a much shorter sea route to India and the Far East. Much faster than sailing around the southern tip of South Africa • From c1900 it provided access to the oil reserves which were exploited in the Middle East and became vital to British industry and therefore trade • It facilitated the rapid expansion of trade with China • Disraeli had a clear sense of the commercial advantages of developing British interests in the East. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that other factors were more significant. Relevant points may include: • The growth of British technology and production, notably in areas like Birmingham and Lancashire stimulated greater imports and exports for raw materials and finished products • There were also a succession of other ports and bases which facilitated the expansion of British trade, notably Singapore in 1819 and Hong Kong in 1842 which gave Britain commercial control of the South China Sea • British trade in the Indian and Atlantic oceans was facilitated by the development of bases in the Falklands in 1833 and Aden in 1839 • The acquisition of Cyprus in 1878 was vital to British influence in the eastern Mediterranean which brought trade benefits. Other relevant material must be credited.



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Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918



Question	Indicative content
8	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how far they agree with the view that the abolition of the slave trade in 1807 had the most significant impact in changing the pattern of trade in the years 1763-1914. Arguments and evidence supporting the view that the abolition of the slave trade in 1807 had the most significant impact in changing the pattern of trade in the years 1763-1914 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The abolition of the slave trade in 1807 had a significant impact for ports such as Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow with the volume of trade being reduced • The abolition of the slave trade led to diversification, which in turn strengthened trade, with Bristol and Liverpool developing new harbours • The abolition of the slave trade reduced the available workforce on the Caribbean sugar plantations, which reduced its levels of production and contribution to trade • The abolition led to the growth of trade in other areas, e.g. many ship owners diverted ships to transporting raw cotton from America • The abolition ended the slave markets in East Africa, e.g. Zanzibar, and opened the way for new trade agreements. Arguments and evidence challenging the view that the abolition of the slave trade had the most significant impact on the pattern of trade should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The slave trade had already diminished because of the impact of slave rebellions and the virulent spread of disease • The application of industrial technology reduced the cost of production and increased demand for British manufactured products, which became the basis of British economic strength • The development of new ports and <i>entrepots</i>, e.g. Singapore in 1819, encouraged the expansion of trade and the development of new routes • The introduction of free trade from the 1840s increased the overall volume of trade • There was significant development of trade with China in the late 19th century. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918.



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Question	Indicative content
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	• The acquisition of Zanzibar (1890) led to the development of an entrepôt on routes between India and Europe. Zanzibar was also significant as a hub where goods, e.g. rubber and ivory from East Africa, could be loaded. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
7	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the power of the Royal Navy was the most significant stimulus to Britain's commercial success in the years 1763-1878. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the power of the Royal Navy was the most significant stimulus to Britain's commercial success in the years 1763-1878 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The successes of Royal Navy, in the Seven Years War, meant that in 1763 Britain gained control of significant parts of the Caribbean from the French. The sugar plantations brought particular commercial advantage • The focus on exploration and improvements in cartography from the 1770s, especially the work of Cook, led to the discovery and development of areas with great commercial potential, notably in the Pacific • The acquisition and retention of key strategic bases, e.g. Gibraltar (1783), Cape Town (1815), Cyprus (1878). These provided a network of staging posts and bases from which commercial routes could be protected • The power of the Royal Navy enabled it to counter the threat of piracy, e.g. at Algiers in 1816, which provided essential security to the passage of commerce • The development of faster and more heavily-armed ships, from the 1840s, enabled Britain to expand its commercial interests in the Far East, e.g. Hong Kong from 1842. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the power of the Royal Navy was the most significant stimulus to Britain's commercial success in the years 1763-1878 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The British development of industry from the mid-18th century produced surpluses, which manufacturers were keen to export often in return for raw materials • The rising British population throughout the period led to an increased demand for the importation of food. The development of refrigerated ships was also significant in this respect • Changing policies of the British Government, e.g. the introduction of Free Trade, encouraged commerce and the growth of the economy • Britain had developed a very large merchant marine, which facilitated increasing commercial success • The developing financial power of the City of London and the huge capacity of the Port of London was a positive stimulus to commerce by providing investment. Other relevant material must be credited.

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Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918



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Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918.



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Question	Indicative content
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	Other relevant material must be credited.
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Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918



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Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918



Question	Indicative content
8	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the acquisition of the Falklands and Aden in the 1830s made the most significant contribution to the development of key strategic bases around the world in the years 1783-1914. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the acquisition of the Falklands and Aden in the 1830s made the most significant contribution to the development of key strategic bases around the world in the years 1783-1914 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Falklands opened up the South American coast to greater British naval influence and was an effective base to support Britain's expanding trading interests in South America • The Falklands were ideally situated to command access to Cape Horn • Aden was a strategic location on the main shipping routes between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, and increased in significance after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 • Aden was strategically important in guarding against Russian advances through Persia • Aden was developed as a vital coaling station, which became increasingly important as the number of steam-powered ships increased. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the acquisition of the Falklands and Aden in the 1830s made the most significant contribution to the development of key strategic bases around the world in the years 1783-1914 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1783, the retention and development of Gibraltar facilitated control of entry to the Mediterranean and guarded against French and Spanish incursions • The acquisition of Malta in 1815 provided a staging post for British ships, e.g. those <i>en route</i> to the Levant. The dockyard played an important role in the transit of the Royal Navy during the Crimean War • In the 1820s, the work of Sir James Stirling in Western Australia included the development of the port of Fremantle, which prevented French expansion in the South Pacific • The acquisition of Cyprus in 1878, and the development of Famagusta harbour, was important in strengthening the British position in the Eastern Mediterranean and safeguarding the main route to India • From 1906, there was significant development of the naval base at Gibraltar with the construction of new docks and the establishment of a major medical base. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918



Question	Indicative content
8	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that gaining control of Cyprus in 1878 was the most significant development in the acquisition of key naval bases. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that gaining control of Cyprus in 1878 was the most significant development in the acquisition of key naval bases should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Disraeli's leasing of Cyprus in the Cyprus Convention of 1878 marked a new departure in British policy with his determination to constrain the territorial ambitions of other powers, in this case Russia • The Royal Navy established a base that enabled them to monitor and counter Russian expansion. The British were determined to deny Russia open access to the Mediterranean • The new base on Cyprus provided a link in the chain of ports that provided staging posts and added security on the route to India, which now passed through the eastern Mediterranean with the opening of the Suez Canal • Cyprus was significant in protecting interests in Egypt that became even more significant after Britain gained control of the Suez Canal. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that gaining control of Cyprus in 1878 was the most significant development in the acquisition of key naval bases should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1763, Britain gained control of naval bases in Menorca, Jamaica and Nova Scotia, which facilitated control of key areas of British interest • Control of Gibraltar was vital to Britain as it controlled access to the Mediterranean • In 1815, Britain took control of Ceylon from the Dutch, which gave control of the spice trade and also provided a strategically-important base in the Indian Ocean • In 1815, Cape Town was taken and established as a key staging post <i>en route</i> to the East Indies and to India and China • Gaining control of Aden in 1839 countered Russian expansion into Persia and, from the 1870s, guarded routes between the Suez Canal and Bombay. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the lack of effective British military leadership, in the years 1776–83, was the primary cause of the loss of the American colonies. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the lack of effective British military leadership, in the years 1776–83, was the primary cause of the loss of the American colonies should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There were critical mistakes by Army commanders, e.g. the failure of Burgoyne and Clinton to coordinate their forces during the Saratoga campaign • The naval commanders failed to maintain an effective blockade of the coastline • There was ineffective leadership from the War department in London, e.g. Lord George Germain • There was a failure to establish effective links with the American loyalist groups. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that other factors, not the lack of effective British military leadership, in the years 1776–1783, were the primary cause of the loss of the American colonies should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The British Government provided inadequate military resources, at the outbreak of the conflict only 8,000 troops were stationed in America • The Royal Navy was in the process of re-equipment after the Seven Years War • The quality of American leadership, e.g. by Washington, exceeded expectations • The role of the French and Spanish forces was important, e.g. in breaking the blockade and during the campaign leading up to Yorktown • The sheer scale of the area to be covered made campaigning difficult. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the military failings of Burgoyne in 1777 were the principal cause of the British defeat in the war against the American colonies. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the military failings of Burgoyne in 1777 were the principal cause of the British defeat in the war against the American colonies should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Burgoyne failed to sustain the strategic objective of his march south, to rendezvous with Howe's army and cut off New England, the hub of the American rebels, from the other colonies • Burgoyne lacked attention to detail and did not plan his route thoroughly. He strayed into the forested areas of Vermont, which suited the rebel forces with their knowledge of the area • Burgoyne made poor strategic decisions, e.g. deciding to take Fort Ticonderoga, which meant he left at least a fifth of his force to secure and guard it • Burgoyne did not organise his supplies and had to resort to foraging, which alienated the local population and led to some loyalists turning against him • The surrender at Saratoga was a key moment in the war. It was a humiliation for the British, a boost to the colonists and encouraged French intervention. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the military failings of Burgoyne in 1777 were the principal cause of the British defeat in the war against the American colonies should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The British Army was depleted by the massive cuts in budget following the Seven Years War, a force of over 200,000 was cut to under 50,000 • General Gage, the commander in chief at the outbreak of the conflict, did not act decisively in the early stages of the rebellion, and his replacement, Howe, was slow to act in 1776 • The minister responsible for the war in London, Lord George Germain, underestimated the threat and lacked competence • Washington, the American commander in chief, showed a grasp of strategy and understood that the key objective was to prevent Howe's and Burgoyne's forces linking up • The distance from London, an eight-week voyage, made communications, supply and the sending of forces difficult • There was significant opposition to the war in Parliament and a reluctance to sanction the additional expenditure required • The French intervention, especially in the naval conflict, was significant, e.g. the Royal Navy temporarily lost control of the coastal waters, which proved critical in the Yorktown campaign. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that economic factors were the primary cause of the outbreak of the American War of Independence. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that economic factors were the primary cause of the outbreak of the American War of Independence should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The British Government felt that, after the Seven Years War and the conflict with the native Americans, the colonists should bear some of the financial burden of maintaining the security of the colony • The colonists felt that raising money for a military force should not be imposed from Westminster and anti-tax campaigns began to develop inspired by the mantra, 'No taxation without representation' • Stamp Duty was resented as it was imposed at a time of serious economic recession in America. The British Government passed the Declaratory Act which stated their right to pass laws 'in all cases whatsoever' • In 1773, protesters in Boston reacted to the Tea Act that gave the East India Company a monopoly. The British Government's resulting Coercive Acts led to the Continental Congress, which focused the campaign. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that economic factors were the primary cause of the outbreak of the American War of Independence should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The majority of settlers were people who had suffered religious persecution and/or lack of opportunities in Britain and were determined to build their own lives free of Westminster restraints • The franchise in the individual states was broader than in England and more were active in politics, leading to frustration at the treatment they received from Westminster • Samuel Adams was a political theorist who had the ability to harness popular feeling into a coherent movement and formed the Committee of Correspondence to campaign against the Tea Act • There had been considerable frustration that the British Government had prevented the colonists from moving west across the Appalachians • There were writers and politicians in Britain who had sympathy for the colonists' point of view, e.g. Edmund Burke • The Westminster Parliament had a very clear sense of its sovereignty, which it was not prepared to compromise • In 1774, General Gage was appointed Military Governor of Massachusetts to implement the Coercive Acts. His actions against the rebel militias sparked the Battles of Lexington and Concord. Other relevant material must be credited.

3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that Lachlan Macquarie made a very positive contribution to the development of the state of New South Wales. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that Lachlan Macquarie made a very positive contribution to the development of the state of New South Wales should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • He encouraged further exploration, e.g. of the Blue Mountains, which opened up new grazing lands promoting the expansion of agriculture • He had high moral standards and tackled the increasingly severe problem of alcohol consumption • He established a stable currency, e.g. with the introduction of sterling silver coins in 1812 • He developed an extensive Public Works programme, e.g. the new town plan for Sydney, which provided jobs and improved the infrastructure • He took a more constructive attitude to convicts, setting up a system of pardons and land grants. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that Lachlan Macquarie's contribution was not very positive should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The autocratic line he took alienated many settlers, e.g. his authorisation of physical punishment for colonists who transgressed his strict code • His proposals to improve the contribution of ex-convicts by pardons and land grants did not meet with approval from many and there was increasing tension between emancipists and exclusives • There was the feeling that he was increasingly arrogant and was usurping the authority of the Westminster Parliament. This led to the setting up of the Bigge inquiry • He took an increasingly hard line against native peoples and ordered three regiments to take action culminating in the Appin Massacre of 1816 • He did not work well with subordinates, e.g. the judge advocate Ellis Bent. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



1

Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.

Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the reasons for establishing a settlement in Western Australia and the plans being made to do this. The author is not named in the specification and therefore candidates cannot be expected to know about him but should be aware of the context, namely the establishment of the first settlements in Western Australia.

1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences:

- The authoritative nature of the account written by Sir James Stirling who had a successful career in the Royal Navy and had been sent to investigate the area
- The points made by Stirling reflect his belief that the development of a settlement in Western Australia was important to the economic and strategic interests of Britain
- It aims to persuade, making a case through argument as well as evidence
- Stirling shows his experience in writing reports in the logical way in which he builds his case.

2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:

Reasons for establishing a settlement in Western Australia:

- It indicates that British interests in India and China would benefit from a settlement in Western Australia
- It states that the Royal Navy would benefit from the resources available, e.g. timber and food
- It suggests there was a rivalry with France and a desire to prevent the French establishing themselves in the region
- It suggests that Stirling wished to provide opportunities for young men from the United Kingdom.

The plans being made to establish a settlement in Western Australia:

- It suggests that Stirling went about his work very thoroughly. He had already carried out preliminary surveys that he now intended to follow up with very clear targets identified
- It suggests that he was aware of the problems associated with a reliance on convict labour and felt that a free state would be a more attractive proposition
- It indicates that Stirling was aware of the importance of establishing a transport infrastructure and developing a port
- It indicates that he felt the British government had a role in facilitating settlement by providing inducements in the form of large tracts of land.

3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the reasons for establishing settlements in Western Australia and the plans being made to do so. Relevant points may include:

- There had been concerns about convict settlements in Eastern Australia
- There had been rivalry with France in other areas, e.g. America
- There was considerable interest in developing trade with India.



Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918

Question	Indicative content
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the crossing of the Blue Mountains in 1813 was the most significant development in the spreading impact of British rule in Australia in the years 1788-1829. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the crossing of the Blue Mountains in 1813 was the most significant development in the spreading impact of British rule in Australia in the years 1788-1829 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The crossing released the colony from the limits of the coastal plain. Macquarie developed a highway that stimulated settlement in rich grazing country and established the wool industry as pre-eminent • The success of the initial expedition stimulated surveys by Blaxland and Evans, which identified the potential of the interior, e.g. sites where coal and slate could be mined to broaden out the economy • The inland rivers system made more fertile land available to settlers. The grasslands south of the Murray River provided grazing for over 100,000 sheep by 1820 and a million by 1830 • In the 1820s, large numbers of young British farmers emigrated to the area beyond the Blue Mountains, bringing 5,000 prime Merino sheep, which they crossed with native sheep to produce wool of high quality • British settlers developed salmon fishing in the Snake River, which provided a valuable source of food for the increasing population of the coastal area of New South Wales as well as for the settlers in the interior • The British developed a number of urban settlements in the interior, e.g. Bathurst, which acted as hubs for business development and investment. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the crossing of the Blue Mountains in 1813 was the most significant development in the spreading impact of British rule in Australia in the years 1788-1829 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Arthur Phillip, the first Governor, stayed in post for five years providing stability and firm but fair government. He developed civil administration and a system of emancipating convicts with land grants • Phillip realised that Botany Bay was not suited to development and settled at Port Jackson in Sydney Bay, a superb harbour with access to fresh water. In 1791, a farm was established at Paramatta with 1,500 acres • Lachlan Macquarie, Governor 1810-22, established a bank and a currency. He developed a programme of public works, e.g. roads, bridges and lighthouses • Settlements in Western Australia (1826) facilitated trade with India and China. The Swan River Company was established, which helped to create a free rather than a slave state encouraging investment and enterprise. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918



1.

Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.

Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the problems that Governor Macquarie faced in New South Wales and his approach to dealing with these problems. Macquarie is named in the specification and candidates will be aware of the context.

1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences:

- Macquarie was the Governor of New South Wales and, therefore, writes with authority
- Macquarie expresses himself clearly and cites specific evidence to support his argument
- Macquarie is writing at the end of his career and may be concerned with justifying himself and setting out his legacy.

2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:

The problems that faced Governor Macquarie in New South Wales:

- The source suggests that Macquarie found a negative attitude to the expansion and development of the colony. The interior was believed to be 'inaccessible'
- The source provides evidence of a shortage of basic infrastructure, 'decent roads and bridges were lacking.'
- The source suggests that Macquarie was concerned about groups in the colony that acted out of self-interest, e.g. the New South Wales Corps and the free settlers
- The source indicates that the colony needed to address the issue of the position of convicts when they had completed their sentences.

Governor Macquarie's approach to dealing with these problems:

- The source suggests that Macquarie had a positive attitude and was concerned with creating opportunities, e.g. through education and land grants
- The source provides evidence that Macquarie had thought his plans through and selected suitable areas for development, e.g. 'the fertile banks of the Hawkesbury River.'
- The source provides evidence that Macquarie's attitude to applying the law was even-handed, 'I rewarded merit and I punished wrongdoing.'
- The source suggests that Macquarie was not afraid of alienating some powerful groups when he believed in a policy, e.g. supporting the emancipation of convicts at the end of their sentences.



Question	Indicative content
	3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the problems that Macquarie identified in New South Wales and his approach to dealing with these problems. Relevant points may include: • Macquarie inherited a very difficult situation with the Rum Rebellion after the Bligh Mutiny • The New South Wales Corps was disbanded in 1818 • The Bigge Inquiry (1819-21) had to some extent undermined Macquarie's position • Macquarie showed in his policy towards the native population that he was prepared to facilitate their progress and welfare, e.g. the projects for schools in Paramatta, but he could be ruthless, e.g. the Appin Massacre.

Option 35.2: Britain at war, c1790-1918

Question	Indicative content

4	13–16	• Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two enquiries may be uneven. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada in the years 1837-38 had common causes. Arguments and evidence supporting the argument that the rebellions had common causes should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In both regions there was frustration at the lack of political reform and the aim to achieve 'Responsible Government'. Both regions wanted a legislative assembly that was elected and not appointed • Both regions had been influenced by other republican revolts , notably those in America and France • Both regions had grievances regarding the conduct of the 1836 elections, notably making accusations of corruption • There were serious crop failures in both regions in 1836 which provoked discontent. Arguments and evidence arguing that there were different causes should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In Upper Canada the main leader, William Lyon MacKenzie, a proud Scot, conducted a radical and very anti-Westminster campaign seeking to establish a 'Republic of Canada' • In Upper Canada there was especial anger against local oligarchs, the Family Compact, who were believed to have corrupted politics and society • In Lower Canada there was a significant French group led by the very charismatic Papineau • In Lower Canada there was an influx from America who argued for a republican movement. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the Durham Report successfully dealt with the key problems facing Canada in the years 1837-40. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Durham Report successfully dealt with the key problems facing Canada in the years 1837-40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Durham Report recognised the desire for responsible self-government and stated that the elected legislative assembly would control domestic policy with the Governor restricted to ceremonial duties • The Report had credibility in terms of identifying key issues because it emerged from a process during which Durham and his advisers consulted a wide range of interest groups • The Report established a balance between the principle that the people of Canada dealt with domestic issues while foreign and commercial policy was determined by the British Government • It proposed the unification of Upper and Lower Canada into one province. This would address the problem of the domination of French Canadians within Lower Canada. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the Durham Report successfully dealt with the key problems facing Canada in the years 1837-40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Report was not fully implemented until 1847 and Durham himself resigned after only 5 months in office • Canadian liberals, e.g. Robert Baldwin, put forward many more radical ideas for responsible self-government than Durham was prepared to listen to • The Report's policy towards French Canadians did not resolve the issue in the longer term • The Report did nothing to deal with the issues involving the indigenous peoples • The longer term issue of relations with the developing United States was not addressed by the Durham Report. Other relevant material must be credited.

1. Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.
- Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the issues that concerned the Reform Movement in Upper Canada and the attitudes it took towards reform. The author of the source is not named in the specification but candidates should be aware of the context of reform.
1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences:
 - This is a confidential message sent by Robert Baldwin to the colonial secretary. He had travelled to London to express his frustration with the actions of the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada
 - Robert Baldwin was an experienced politician and writes with the authority of a former member of the Executive Council, citing specific evidence to back up his points
 - Robert Baldwin expresses his determination to achieve reform very clearly and directly.
 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:
 - **The issues that concerned the Reform Movement in Upper Canada:**
 - It provides evidence that members of the Reform Movement believed that the political structure needed fundamental reform, 'The government of Upper Canada must work harmoniously... policy.'
 - It suggests that the Reform Movement believed that the system was geared to the advantage of the privileged sections of society, 'represents vested interests'
 - It suggests there was discrimination in favour of one religion, the Anglican, which caused resentment
 - It suggests that the Reform Movement believed there needed to be fundamental changes in economic policy, 'lack of investment in infrastructure'
 - It provides evidence that there was a need for land reform, the neglect of 'indigenous people'.
 - **The attitudes it took towards reform:**
 - It suggests that Robert Baldwin was very frustrated by the situation that led him to travel to London and that he wanted peaceful reform with a 'harmonious' relationship
 - It provides evidence that Baldwin recognised that the British were determined to retain Upper Canada as a colony and was seeking reform, not revolution
 - It suggests that the Reform Movement had a constructive attitude and wished to lay foundations for the future, e.g. establishing a Constitutional Convention
 - It provides evidence that Robert Baldwin was aware that not all reformers were moderate ('will lead the way to conflict'). Baldwin wished to avoid this.



Question	Indicative content
	3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the issues that concerned the Reform Movement and the attitudes it took towards reform. Relevant points may include: • There was increasing concern that moderate voices for reform were not being listened to and that this could lead to more extreme groups gaining support, e.g. William Lyon Mackenzie • Unrest in Upper Canada intensified with the appointment of a new Lieutenant Governor, who removed Upper Canadian representatives from the Executive Council, which led to frustration with rule from London • Robert Baldwin had played a key part in developing the concept of 'Responsible Government' and was consulted by Lord Durham when he was preparing his report • There was apprehension in London that the Reform Movement might follow the example of the American colonists in the late eighteenth century and seek independence. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918

1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the revolt in Lower Canada (1837-38) posed a significant threat to British control. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the revolt in Lower Canada (1837-38) posed a significant threat to British control should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was frustration at the lack of political reform and a wish to reduce the direct control of the London parliament. An increasing number argued for Responsible Government with an elected legislative assembly • The success of Republican revolts in countries like France and, even more, America, increased the feeling that reform was possible and increased the apprehension in London • A charismatic leader and campaigner emerged in Papineau, who was particularly supported by the increasingly large French speaking group. He based his campaign on reducing British control • There had been a serious harvest failure in 1836, which had a particular impact on the poorer people who felt that change had to come and that they must have more control over their own affairs. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the revolt in Lower Canada (1837-38) posed a significant threat to British control should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The reform campaigners did not all agree on a clear agenda so the movement lacked unity • There was some apprehension that the French-speaking group would become dominant and that reform would not benefit other groups. The radical French-Canadian leader, Chenier, alienated potential supporters • There was some feeling that more moderate reforms, like those proposed by Robert Baldwin in Upper Canada, had more chance of success • The Government of the United States declared neutrality and, although there was some support from Vermont in particular, it was very limited. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the contribution of Dalhousie as Governor General of India in the years 1848-56. Arguments and evidence supporting a positive view of Dalhousie's contribution should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Laying the foundations of the railway system with the construction of the line to Bombay. Dalhousie was personally involved with the details of planning • The construction of the Ganges canal • Fundamental reform of the postal service with a uniform rate of charge which was half that of the UK • Development of the telegraph system with 4,000 miles of cable. Arguments and evidence supporting a negative judgement on Dalhousie's record should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • He was ruthless in his treatment of the native rulers and prepared to use the threat of force, notably in the case of the annexation of Oudh province • He showed little respect for Indian culture or customs and used legal loopholes against the, notably in the use of the 'Doctrine of Lapse' with the Nizam of Hyderabad being a specific victim • He suffered from repeated ill health during his time in India and was reckoned by many to have spent an inordinate amount of time at his personal retreat in the northern hills • He went to India with the intent to clear a very substantial burden of personal debt and many felt that was a prime motivation for some of his conduct • He did not increase the ratio of British soldiers to natives in the army of the East India Company which left the British in a vulnerable position. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 35.2: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763-1914.



Question	Indicative content
1.	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the causes of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the nature of the British response to it. Candidates should be aware of the context of this event, which is named in the specification. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: • The source is from a newspaper that was known to be prepared to take a radical view • The source deals with up-to-date information that has become available because of the telegraph, which was a new development in communications technology • It aims to persuade, making a case through argument as well as evidence • It suggests that newspapers were becoming aware of their potential to encourage debate and help develop opinion. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: The causes of the rebellion: • It indicates that there has been some 'provocation' and 'traditions' have not been respected. It cites the 'ruthless application of the doctrine of lapse' • It indicates there have been serious concerns in the native population about religious issues with references to 'ill-advised statements' and 'over-zealous missionaries' • It indicates the specific example of the hog's fat issue, which provided provocation • It suggests that those in authority have been insufficiently sensitive to the beliefs and traditions of the natives. The nature of the British response: • It indicates that a hard line against violence is entirely appropriate and that 'pitiless murder' and 'barbarous acts' cannot be tolerated. This is especially significant because of the liberal sympathies of the newspaper • It indicates that the authorities, and the readers of the article, need to 'reflect' on the incidents • It emphasises that power brings the responsibility for thinking through actions and attitudes and being aware of the possible consequences. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the causes of the Indian rebellion and the nature of the British response to it. Relevant points may include:

Question	Indicative content
	• There was now detailed reporting of facts and opinions about war. British newspapers took different views about the causes of the rebellion and the appropriate response • Many British families had members who had been or were directly involved in India so the events caused much shock and interest • There was shock that the British civilian community had been attacked • There was an increasing realisation that the Empire brought responsibility as well as wealth and power • The Indian Rebellion did not spread to all areas of India. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which religious and cultural issues were responsible for the deteriorating relations that led to the outbreak of the Indian Rebellion in 1857. Arguments and evidence supporting the argument that religious and cultural issues were responsible for the deteriorating relations that led to the outbreak of the Indian Rebellion in 1857 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The imposition of British ideas and methods stemmed from a sense of the cultural superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race and this alienated the native population • The measures taken by the military, e.g. the introduction of the Lee Enfield rifle with its use of greased cartridges, led to disquiet in both Hindu and Muslim communities as it conflicted with their religious beliefs • The activities of Christian missionary groups aroused much unrest • There was opposition to many of the Sleeman reforms, which many felt showed a lack of understanding for their religious beliefs and culture • There was considerable disquiet in the Hindu community over the introduction of the Widows Remarriage Act in 1856. Arguments and evidence contradicting the argument that religious and cultural issues were responsible for the deteriorating relations that led to the outbreak of the Indian Rebellion in 1857 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The British Army had only one European regiment between Calcutta and Agra, which made asserting initial control difficult and played a part in encouraging the native soldiers to take action • The land ownership reforms, e.g. the doctrine of lapse, provoked strong opposition. The annexation of Awadh created especially strong feelings • The Military Enlistment Act 1856 changed the terms of engagement for native troops by stating that they might be forced to serve outside India • The pay of native Indians continued to lag behind that of the British and the number of positions of responsibility were contracting. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that it was the weaknesses of the Indian rebels that explains the defeat of the Indian Rebellion of 1857. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that it was the weaknesses of the Indian rebels that explains the defeat of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Indians were not a cohesive force and represented a wide range of grievances and motivations. They did not attract widespread support from Indian civilians and many of the leaders were disaffected Indian rulers • There were deep religious divisions between the Muslims and the Hindus • The poor quality and badly-structured military leadership led to a lack of coherent planning. This meant a failure to exploit the numerical superiority and element of surprise in the early stages of the campaign • Many felt that the East India Company had provided better rule than the native rulers who often seemed more concerned with their own vested interests. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that it was the weaknesses of the Indian rebels that explains the defeat of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The British took very strong and effective action, e.g. after relieving the siege of Cawnpore • The British had more modern weapons, e.g. the Enfield rifle introduced in 1853 • Many native members of the British Army remained loyal, e.g. the rulers in the Punjab and their peoples • The British made it clear that they were aware of the inadequacies of the Company's rule and that reform would come • More British troops were sent to India to make up 50% of the force. The greater financial resources of the British came into play. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the objectives of Dalhousie as Governor-General in India and the methods he had used in carrying out his policies. Dalhousie is in the specification. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: - Dalhousie was a very experienced administrator and had spent seven years in his current post - He was clearly not content with the way he had been treated at the end of his term of office. He may be seeking to justify himself - He is writing in his private diary and therefore expressing himself very directly and candidly. - The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: The objectives of Dalhousie as Governor-General in India: - He states that he aimed to 'improve the state of India.'. He also states his intention of 'extending the positive influence of the Company'. There may be a suggestion that the interests of the Company came first - It provides evidence that he was determined to make optimum use of the resources of India, 'its fertile soil is now used more efficiently.'. He makes clear his intention to improve communication and develop trade - It suggests that he was aware of the need to look to the future and make better use of the human resources of India, 'train the students to take India forward.'. The methods he had used in carrying out his policies: - The tone of the opening sentence suggests that Dalhousie had an autocratic approach, '...taking my leave of those whom I ruled.' - It provides evidence that he was prepared to use all devices to implement policy, 'not hesitated to use the legal powers open to me', 'if required, military force was used.' - It suggests that he believed that 'a progressive policy' was necessary and that he would look critically at all traditional Indian institutions, 'remove crumbling native dynasties' - It suggests that he was comfortable with the methods he used and was prepared to ignore opposition, 'always acted for the purest of motives', and that he has no self doubt, 'what I know, are the right principles'. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the effectiveness of the source for revealing the objectives of Dalhousie as Governor-General in India and the methods he had used in carrying out his policies. Relevant points may include: - Dalhousie did not introduce the 'Doctrine of Lapse', it was established in 1841, but he employed it far more frequently than previously - During Dalhousie's term, 2,000 miles of roads, 5,000 miles of railway and 4,000 miles of telegraph cables were established

Question	Indicative content
	• He sent a fully armed force of over a thousand to enforce his will in Awadh.

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918



Question	Indicative content
1.	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the importance of Egypt to Britain and the reasons why intervention was appropriate in 1882. Lord Cromer, the author of the extract, is named in the specification (as Sir Evelyn Baring) and candidates can be expected to know about his work. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: • The authoritative nature of the account written by Lord Cromer who had been consul-general of Egypt and was writing in 1908 with the benefit of hindsight • The points made by Cromer reflect his opinions on the situation in Egypt and his use of his wider experience to place the situation into a broader context • It aims to persuade, making a case through argument as well as evidence • Cromer shows his experience in Imperial diplomacy in the logical way in which he builds his case. 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: Importance of Egypt to Britain: • It indicates the strategic position of Egypt on the route to the Far East

Question	Indicative content
	• It states that there was a significant amount of capital investment in Egypt • It suggests there was a feeling that there was the opportunity for Britain to take a leading role and assert her position in North Africa. Why intervention was appropriate in 1882: • It states that there were divisions in Egypt between the many different religious beliefs and this was creating instability • Significant weaknesses were becoming apparent in the Egyptian political leadership and in its army • It suggests that Cromer was concerned about the increasing political and military instability at this time • There was a fear of Turkish intervention in the area. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the effectiveness of the. Relevant points may include: • There was great pride and confidence in the Empire in the late 19th century and a feeling that Britain had a key role to play. Cromer exemplified the confident imperial statesman • There was an awareness in Britain of the increasing importance of Africa and the Middle East to Britain • There was a concern about the activities of other European states in Africa, notably France, and a feeling that Britain should assert themselves • The increasing importance of the Suez Canal made Egypt vital to Britain.

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the contribution of Sir Evelyn Baring to the government of Egypt in the years 1883-98. Arguments and evidence supporting a positive view of Sir Evelyn Baring's contribution to the government of Egypt in the years 1883-98 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Baring recognised the importance of agriculture to Egypt and initiated a significant programme of irrigation and cleaning of silted channels on the Nile flood plain to increase the fertility of the soil • Baring put the economy of Egypt on a firmer footing by controlling the budget more effectively to make the country solvent. He also secured loans of over £9 million from London • Baring carried out a thorough reform of the administration of Egypt appointing some very effective subordinates, e.g. Milner • Baring introduced reform to make basic education available to children of the fellahin. Arguments and evidence challenging a positive judgement on Sir Evelyn Baring's contribution to the government of Egypt in the years 1883-98 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Baring did not develop an understanding of the nature and extent of nationalism in Egypt • Baring looked at Egypt from the perspective of British economic, diplomatic and political interests • A very high proportion of the finance raised in Egypt went to service debt and to pay for military projects, e.g. the war in the Sudan • Baring did not reform the inequalities of the taxation system, especially regarding the burden placed on the fellahin • Baring's investment in education was limited and he refused to provide funding for the development of secondary education because of his fears that an educated working class could become too nationalistic. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918



1. Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.
- Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the strengths of the British forces and the weaknesses of the Dervish army at the Battle of Omdurman 1898. The author of the source is not named in the specification but candidates can be expected to be aware of the context.
1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences:
 - The source is written by an experienced junior officer who had been with the British Army in earlier campaigns
 - The source is from a private diary entry written up a few days after the campaign was over. It was not written with publication in mind
 - The source is clearly expressed and balanced showing respect for both sides.
 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:

The strengths of the British forces:

 - It provides evidence that the British forces and the native troops fighting with them had been trained and commanded by officers experienced in previous colonial campaigns
 - It suggests that Kitchener prepared for his battles carefully and based his tactics on the evidence of reconnaissance
 - It suggests that Kitchener used the forces at his disposal in an integrated manner, e.g. using the naval force to facilitate the land campaign
 - It suggests that Kitchener had decided to conduct a defensive battle using his knowledge of Dervish tactics and his possession of devastating modern weapons which were technically superior.

The weaknesses of the Dervishes:

 - It suggests that the Dervishes had launched an offensive without any assessment of the strengths of the British forces
 - It provides evidence that there was reluctance on the Dervish side to launch the night attack that might have been to their advantage
 - It indicates that despite their great courage the Dervishes exposed themselves to a situation that suited British strengths and did not capitalise on their numerical advantage
 - It provides evidence that Dervish officers lacked control of their men in night fighting.

Question	Indicative content
	3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the strengths and weaknesses of both sides points may include: • The British had trained and equipped their army to deal with colonial struggles and developed the ability to use their firepower, e.g. the Maxim Gun to maximum effect • Kitchener had established the reputation of being a methodical and ruthless commander. He had been in the force that failed to rescue Gordon and was determined to gain revenge on the Mahdists • The British had a massive advantage in the weapons they possessed: artillery, magazine rifles and 20 machine guns.

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918

Question	Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the actions of Arabi Pasha and the rise of Arab nationalism were a significant threat to British interests in Egypt in 1882. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the actions of Arabi Pasha and the rise of Arab nationalism were a significant threat to British interests in Egypt in 1882 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Egypt was vital in terms of protecting British interests, e.g. trade routes to India. British shipping constituted 80% of Suez Canal usage in 1882 • Arabi was taking advantage of the fragmented political situation in Egypt after the supplanting of the Khedive, Ismail, by his son Tewfik who failed to get united support. Instability in Egypt was a threat to British interests • Arabi Pasha formed the Nationalist Party with initial support from the army officer class, and broadened his power base by campaigning for the rights of the fellahin (peasant) class, which made his rising a credible threat • Arabi Pasha threatened to repudiate Egyptian debt repayments and the investments made by the City of London would be affected if there was a default and this would be a blow to British commercial interests in Egypt • France also had interests in resisting Arabi Pasha and Arab nationalism but they were unable to support Britain at this time because of their own domestic political situation • The British took the situation very seriously and sent a senior commander, Wolseley, who had built up a great reputation with his success in the Ashanti Wars. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the actions of Arabi Pasha and the rise of Arab nationalism were a significant threat to British interests in Egypt in 1882 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Royal Navy bombarded Arabi's headquarters in Alexandria and were able to transport a force of over 20,000 troops to deal with the situation • The Egyptian Army lacked experienced commanders, Arabi being one of only 4 of senior rank, and the Egyptian Army had been dependent on foreign senior officers • Wolseley carried out a thorough reconnaissance and used new technology, e.g. the telegraph and the railway, to very good effect. His tactics at Tel-el-Kebir outwitted Arabi's forces and led to a conclusive victory • The quality of Arabi's Military Intelligence was poor and he anticipated and prepared for an attack from Alexandria rather than from Ismailia. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that Sir Evelyn Baring's policies as Consul-General of Egypt showed a lack of understanding of the needs of Egypt. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that Sir Evelyn Baring's policies as Consul-General of Egypt showed a lack of understanding of the needs of Egypt should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • It was widely known in Egypt that Baring had a background in, and strong links to, the financiers in the City of London and that he developed economic policies in Egypt that were in Britain's financial interests • It was felt by critics of Baring that the tax burden on the people was too high and there was resentment that a significant proportion of the revenue was not being used in the interests of Egypt • It was felt that Baring did not feel that the Egyptian people had the capacity to govern themselves and, therefore, could not understand that nationalism was becoming an increasing force in Egypt • Baring did not believe that educational provision beyond an elementary level was necessary for the mass of Egyptian children. This held the country back and created great frustration. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that Sir Evelyn Baring's policies as Consul-General of Egypt showed a lack of understanding of the needs of Egypt should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Baring understood the vital importance of the Nile flood plain to Egypt and invested in irrigation projects. This increased the harvest and had a beneficial impact on the diet of ordinary families • Baring had financial experience and understood the importance of a stable economy. He also used his links with the City of London to encourage some investment, e.g. in transport infrastructure • Baring did provide some basic education for ordinary children, especially for families of the <i>fellahin</i> • Baring had an eye for talent and identified and established an administrative structure that provided opportunities for Egyptians to play a part in government. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918