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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

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

AS and A Level History · Paper 3 · Option 36.1

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.

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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

FRANCHISE AND PARLIAMENTARY REFORM, C1780-1928

8 questions in this sub-topic · 160 marks · lowest tariff first



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

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



-
- 7** How accurate is it to say that changes to the system of representation, in the years 1815–1928, were mainly driven by government fear of revolution?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



-
- 7** 'The passing of the 1884 Representation of the People Act brought about the most significant change in the composition of the electorate in the years c1828-1928.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



-
- 7** How far can the Ballot Act (1872) be seen as the key turning point in creating a more representative political system in the years c1780–1928?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



-
- 7** 'Pressure from outside parliament was the most significant factor in bringing about parliamentary reform in the years 1815–1928.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



-
- 7** 'The 1918 Representation of the People Act was the key turning point in the creation of a parliamentary democracy in the years c1780–1928.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



- 7 'The Representation of the People Act of 1832 brought about the most significant change in parliamentary representation in the years c1815–1928.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



- 7 'The 1867 Representation of the People Act was the key turning point in the extension of the franchise in the years c1815–1928.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN BREADTH

POLITICAL PARTIES, ARISTOCRACY AND THE COMPOSITION OF PARLIAMEN

8 questions in this sub-topic · 160 marks · lowest tariff first



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

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 8 'The influence of the aristocracy on parliament declined substantially during the years c1780–1911.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 8 How accurate is it to say that the influence of the crown on elections and in parliament declined steadily in the years c1780-1911?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 8 'The social makeup of the House of Commons changed dramatically in the years c1780–1928.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 8 'The Parliament Act (1911) was the key turning point in the declining influence of the aristocracy in Parliament in the years c1780–1928.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 8 How accurate is it to say that the most significant change to political parties, in the years c1780–1928, was the growth of the Labour Party?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 8 'The introduction of the payment of MPs (1911) was the decisive turning point in changing the social makeup of the House of Commons in the years c1815–1928.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 8 How accurate is it to say that the aristocracy maintained considerable influence in Parliament in the years c1780–1918?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

RADICAL REFORMERS AND GOVERNMENT, 1790-1819

7 questions in this sub-topic · 140 marks · lowest tariff first



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

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Opinion on the necessity of a new constitution and the importance of the reform of the House of Commons.

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

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the nature of the support for the meeting at St Peter's Fields and the role of the forces of law and order in the events at Peterloo.

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 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928**Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From a report by John Tyas published in *The Times* newspaper, 19 August 1819.

Tyas was a journalist who attended the meeting at St Peter's Fields on 16 August 1819. He was on the wagon that Henry Hunt used as a platform and was mistakenly arrested. This report was published after his release. *The Times* was usually critical of the reform movement.

About 11.30 am, the first group of Reformers arrived, carrying banners. Large numbers of Reformers, many carrying flags, from the different towns in the neighbourhood of Manchester, continued to arrive until 1 pm. Many of them were in regular marching order. A club of female Reformers came from Oldham. A group of women from Manchester saw these female Reformers and burst out into an indignant exclamation – 'Go home to your families, and leave these matters to your husbands who better understand them.' These women were of the lower order in life. By 1 pm, we estimate that 80,000 people were assembled. 5

A group of 400 police constables marched into the field at about 12 pm, unsupported by any military body. Not the slightest insult was offered to them. 10

I saw the Manchester Yeomanry cavalry advancing in a rapid trot. They drew their swords, and brandished them fiercely in the air. Hunt instructed the multitude to give three cheers, to show the military that they were not intimidated by the Yeomanry's unwelcome presence. Hunt had scarcely spoken before the Manchester Yeomanry cavalry rode into the mob, which gave way before them. Then the Yeomanry advanced to the wagon from where Hunt was speaking. Nothing was thrown at them – not a pistol was fired during this period: all was quiet and orderly. 15

The Manchester Yeomanry wheeled round the wagons till they came in front of them, the people drawing back in every direction on their approach. The Yeomanry surrounded the wagons to prevent all escape. The officer who commanded the detachment went up to Mr. Hunt, and said, brandishing his sword, 'Sir, I have a warrant against you, and arrest you as my prisoner.' As soon as Hunt had jumped from the wagon, a cry was made by the cavalry, 'Seize their flags.' They immediately dashed not only at the flags which were in the wagon, but those which were positioned among the crowd, cutting most indiscriminately to the right and left in order to get at them. This set the people running in all directions, and it was not until this act had been committed that anything was hurled at the military. From that moment the Manchester Yeomanry cavalry lost all command of their temper. 20 25 30

-
- 3** 'The failures of extra-parliamentary protest, in the years 1816–19, were the consequence of effective government action.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Opinion on reform, education and parliamentary reform in England, 1790-1819

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

- 1** Assess the value of the source for revealing the beliefs of the London Corresponding Society and the response of the government to radical reformers in 1794.

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 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928**Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From the London Corresponding Society's account of the arrest of Thomas Hardy, published 1794. Hardy was one of the founding members of the London Corresponding Society. This account appeared in a pamphlet that was distributed free of charge.

The house of Citizen Hardy was attacked at about 6.30 on Monday morning, 12 May 1794, by a government representative who was accompanied by four or five runners*. After arresting Hardy, they proceeded to the bedroom. On finding a considerable quantity of letters, one of the runners observed to Mrs Hardy, 'There is enough to transport him abroad, if not to hang him.'

5

These are the most cruel, unjust and illegal events with which Britain has been disgraced in many years. We knew that there were no circumstances that could justify any such proceedings. We were led to conclude that these outrages were only meant to provoke the public in order to give government ministers the opportunity of seizing from the people some of their remaining rights. The loss of rights that we chiefly expected was a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. It was our intention to warn our countrymen against such an attack on our rights. We trusted that the people's united efforts would have been able to rescue their country by constitutional means from the coming danger. The speed of government action has, however, prevented this.

10
15

We now see the personal freedom of every individual Briton subjected to the wickedness of the king's ministers. It has long been known by the London Corresponding Society that letters addressed to Citizen Hardy and every other active member were often opened at the post office.

It is true that we intended to call a convention. But it is a groundless lie that the purpose of this convention was to overthrow the government. The sole intent was to devise the means of achieving a complete representative body based on the principles of universal suffrage, equal representation and annual elections.

20

Since the arrest of Citizen Hardy, other citizens have been put in jail by the same unconstitutional means. The obvious intention of these arrests is to restrict the liberty of the press. Our enemies in government well know that they owe their power to the ignorance of the people. We can, therefore, clearly see why the government takes such outrageous steps to stop the progress of knowledge.

25

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Our only anxiety arises from the fear that the just resentment of the treatment experienced by our imprisoned friends may incite some to move away from that peaceful conduct, which has, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, characterised the corresponding societies.

*runners – members of the Bow Street Runners, an organisation that operated as a police force in London

-
- 3** 'The power of the state was not significantly challenged by radical reformers in the years c1790–1819.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Opinion on the necessity of education and parliamentary reform in England, c.1816-17

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

- 1** Assess the value of the source for revealing the reasons for working class demands for reform in the years 1816–17 and the significance of the Hampden Clubs.

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 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928**Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From Samuel Bamford, *Passages in the Life of a Radical*, published 1843. Bamford was arrested on suspicion of high treason in 1817 but was acquitted due to lack of evidence. Here he is discussing radical activity in the years 1816–17.

There was a series of disturbances that continued until the end of 1816. In Dorset, there were riots because of the high price of bread. In Lancashire, the unemployed destroyed machinery. In South Wales, the disturbances were caused by a reduction of wages.

At this time, the writings of William Cobbett became widely read in many of the manufacturing districts. He explained to his readers the true cause of their sufferings – misgovernment. He also directed them to the solution for their sufferings – parliamentary reform. The number of riots now declined. 5

Instead of riots and the destruction of property, Hampden Clubs were now established in many of our large towns. Cobbett's books were printed in a cheap form. The labourers read them and started to organise. The Sunday Schools* of the preceding thirty years had enabled many working men to read and write. They were able to make speeches for parliamentary reform in the village meetings. These men encouraged others in the labouring classes to attend the weekly readings and discussions of the Hampden Clubs. 10 15

A Hampden Club was established in 1816 in the small town of Middleton in Lancashire. Having been involved in its formation, and able to read, I was chosen as secretary. The club prospered and the number of members increased. The funds raised by contributions of a penny a week were more than sufficient for all expenses. We held our meetings on Monday and Saturday evenings every week. 20

Meetings of delegates from the surrounding districts were held. At one meeting in December 1816, it was decided to send out missionaries to other towns and villages, particularly to Yorkshire. I believe that they made an impression that awakened our cause in that county. In early 1817, a meeting of delegates from twenty-one local Hampden Clubs was held. Resolutions were passed supporting the right of every male who paid taxes to vote; that males of eighteen should be eligible to vote; that parliaments should be elected annually; that every twenty thousand inhabitants should send an MP to the House of Commons. 25 30

The views and wishes of the reformers in those days were moderate. It was not until we were infiltrated by spies and agitators, who distracted, misled and betrayed us, that the use of physical force was mentioned amongst us. After that our moral power declined.

*Sunday Schools – schools providing a basic education for working class children who worked the rest of the week



-
- 3** 'The main reason for the failure of radical reformers to achieve parliamentary reform, in the years c1790–1819, was the effectiveness of the government's response.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

CHARTISM, 1838-50

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



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- 3** 'The principal reason why the Chartists failed to secure the terms of the Charter, in the years 1838–48, was that their campaign was damaged by violence.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



3 'The nature of support for Chartism changed dramatically in the years c1838-50.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that economic grievances were the key factor driving Chartism in the years c1838–48?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that poor leadership was the most significant reason for the failure of Chartism to achieve its aims by 1850?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Opinion on the necessity of universal suffrage and parliamentary reform in England, c.1838-1840

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

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the views of the Chartists in 1839 and reactions to the Chartist movement.

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 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928****Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From a letter written by the Kettering Radical Association, a Chartist group in Northamptonshire, to a local clergyman, 19 March 1839. This letter was written in response to the clergyman's request that the Association explain the claims in its recently published handbill, *The Just Claims of the Working Class*.

As the proceedings of our Association had generally been treated with contempt, it was with considerable pleasure that we have received your communication. The People's Charter has been circulated widely across the country and the National Petition has been signed by an unprecedented number of the population. You say that you are not familiar with the claims of these documents; you have been very unobservant. A public meeting for the purpose of adopting the National Petition was held in the marketplace of our town and many of your parishioners have publicly supported our demands. Yet, for seven months, you have not taken the trouble to enquire into the nature of the claims.

Our claims are stated and set out in the National Petition, which is about to be presented to the House of Commons. Some people have criticised us because we have demanded that Parliament should agree to our claims. They ought to have known that to demand is as legal and constitutional as to petition. Other people despise our claims as trivial or insignificant. If these claims are so, why do our rulers put the peace of the nation at risk by refusing to grant them? Whatever they may appear to others, they are, to us, neither insignificant nor trivial.

We are determined to pursue our claims until they are either granted or proved to be unjust. Those who deny us the rights that we have demanded are fearful that we are about to resort to physical power for the enforcement of our claims. We are of the opinion that whatever is gained by force must be maintained by force, but that whatever is gained from knowledge and justice will maintain itself. Therefore, we seek to build a social and political system in which all classes may unite to contribute wisely and act justly.

The use of physical force is as far away as possible from our wishes. However, the time may come, and may perhaps be near, in which the defence of all that is dear to us will compel us to use force. If our rights as citizens and as men are threatened to be permanently withheld, then we honestly tell you that we do not mean to submit. On the heads of our oppressors be the guilt and its consequences.

ASPECTS IN DEPTH

CAMPAIGN TO REPEAL THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS, 1864-86

3 questions in this sub-topic · 60 marks · lowest tariff first



Opinion on the repeal, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, 1880-1920

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

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

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

(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 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928**Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From Josephine Butler, *Personal Reminiscences of a Great Crusade*, published 1898. Here she outlines the main demands of the 'Women's Protest', first published in the national press in January 1870, and how they were received. The 'Women's Protest' was the manifesto of the Ladies' Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts.

The Ladies' Association made the following declaration:

'We enter our solemn protest against these Acts because, so far as women are concerned, they remove every guarantee of personal security which the law has established and held sacred. The Acts put women's reputation, their freedom, and their persons absolutely in the power of the police. The law is bound, in any country professing to give civil liberties to its subjects, to define an offence which it punishes. It is unjust to punish the sex who are the victims of a vice, and leave unpunished the sex who are the main cause, both of the vice and its dreaded consequences; and we consider that liability to arrest, forced medical treatment, and (where this is resisted) imprisonment with hard labour, to which these acts subject women, are punishments of the most degrading kind. These measures are cruel to the women who come under their action – violating the feelings of those whose sense of shame is not wholly lost, and further brutalising even the most abandoned. The disease which these Acts seek to remove has never been removed by any such legislation. The conditions of this disease in the first instance, are moral, not physical.'

Among the two thousand signatures which the manifesto obtained in a short time were those of many well known in public life.

A pause ensued, a silence on the part of our opponents, induced by the first shock of this unexpected and powerful manifesto. A Member of Parliament, fully sympathetic with us, said to me, 'Your manifesto has shaken us very badly in the House of Commons.' A leading member of the House remarked, 'We know how to manage any other opposition in the House or in the country, but this is very awkward for us, this revolt of the women. It is quite a new thing. What are we to do with such an opposition as this?'

This temporary pause was succeeded by signs of much agitation and business among our opponents in preparation for an organised stand against our attitude and claims. Simultaneously was begun the great 'Conspiracy of Silence' in the press which continued until the autumn of 1874.

- 4 How accurate is it to say that Josephine Butler was responsible for the success of the campaign to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts in 1886?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 'The role of the Ladies' National Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts was crucial to the success of the campaign to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

VOTES FOR WOMEN: SUFFRAGISTS AND SUFFRAGETTES, 1905-14

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



- 4 'Militant action did more harm than good in attempting to advance the cause of women's suffrage in the years 1908–14.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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

- 1** Assess the value of the source for revealing the tactics used by the WSPU and the responses to those tactics.

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

Source for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a speech made by Emmeline Pankhurst at her trial, published in *Votes for Women* newspaper, 29 October 1908. She had been convicted on 24 October for organising a 'rush' on the House of Commons, which was an attempt to invade Parliament.

We have tried constitutional methods. We have tried to be womanly, we have tried to use feminine influence, and we have seen that it is of no use.

We are here today because we have no choice. We have tried every way. We have presented larger petitions than were ever presented for any other reform. We have succeeded in holding greater public meetings than men have ever had for any reform. We have faced hostile mobs at street corners. We have been told that we could not have that representation for our taxes that men have won, unless we converted the whole of the country to our side. We have been misrepresented, we have been ridiculed, we have had contempt poured upon us, because we have done this. The ignorant mob at the street corner has been incited to offer us violence, which we have faced unarmed and unprotected.

So, sir, if you decide against us today, to prison we must go. If we consented to be bound over to keep the peace, which we have never broken, we feel that we would be going back to the hopeless condition this movement was in three years ago. Also the Government has admitted that we are political offenders, and, therefore, ought to be treated as political offenders are invariably treated, but we shall be treated as pickpockets and drunkards.

We are driven to do this. We are determined to go on with agitation. This is the only way we can get that power, which every citizen should have, of deciding how the laws she has to obey should be made. Until we get that power, we shall be put on trial. We are here in court today, and we shall be here over and over again. You must realise how futile it is to settle this question by binding us over to keep the peace. You have tried it; it has failed. The Government must not think that they can stop this agitation. It will go on.

We are not here in court because we are law-breakers; we are here in our efforts to become law-makers.

Opinion on suffrage, education and parliamentary reform in Britain, 1900–1920

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

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing changing attitudes towards the WSPU in 1912 and the importance of Emmeline Pankhurst in the WSPU.

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 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928**Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From Ray Strachey, *The Cause: A Short History of the Women's Movement in Great Britain*, published 1928. Strachey was involved in the suffrage campaign from 1905. She was a leading member of a women's suffrage organisation, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. Here she is discussing the WSPU in 1912.

The three most prominent leaders of the WSPU, Mrs Pankhurst and Mr and Mrs Pethick-Lawrence, were arrested in March 1912 and tried for conspiracy. They were found guilty and sentenced to nine months in second division imprisonment*. This extraordinarily harsh sentence disturbed even those people who were not sympathisers with the militant methods and caused a great deal of astonishment and indignation. The three prisoners, though admittedly guilty of inciting their followers to violence, were clearly political offenders. Much pressure was put upon the Home Secretary and, after a few days, he gave orders that the prisoners were to be removed to the first division. When this had been done, however, they discovered that this privilege had not been extended to their followers, and, as a protest, all three of them went on hunger strike. 5 10

The release of the prisoners took place in the summer of 1912. At this stage, a difference of opinion arose among them. Mrs Pankhurst was determined that the fight should be intensified. Mr and Mrs Pethick-Lawrence disagreed. This split in the militant ranks was very serious. It marked the end of a cautious approach and the move into ever-greater displays of militancy. 15

The followers of the WSPU, inspired by the articles written by Christabel Pankhurst, and the determined example of her mother, grew more and more reckless. At the first meeting in the autumn of 1912, Mrs Pankhurst said, 'I will incite this meeting to rebellion! Be militant, each in your own way. I accept the responsibility for everything you do!' With such words, she inspired her followers, and their passionate admiration and hero-worship gathered ever more closely around her. 20

In reality, however, the militant movement was now at the end of its importance. The militants did not know it, living as they did in an artificial world of their own creating, where excitement always ran high. To them, their work seemed supremely important, and if they held back, they believed all would be lost. But it was not so. The Press and the public had grown tired of the news of 'outrages', and even when these became more serious in character, such militant actions attracted comparatively little attention. The question of methods, which had once been so interesting, faded into insignificance. 25 30

*second division imprisonment – there were various categories of prisoner; second division prisoners received stricter treatment than first division prisoners



- 4 How accurate is it to say that the WSPU hindered rather than helped the campaign for votes for women in the years 1905–14?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

INDUSTRIAL MILITANCY AND THE GENERAL STRIKE, 1915-26

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



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

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



Opinion column, *Scottish Evening Express*, 1915

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

- 1** Assess the value of the source for revealing the nature of support for the 1915 Glasgow rent strike and the reasons why the strike continued throughout 1915.

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 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928**Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From Andrew McBride, *The Rent Fight Past and Present*, a pamphlet published in 1921 by the Glasgow Labour Party Housing Association. McBride was a Glasgow councillor for the Independent Labour Party and was involved in the founding of the Labour Party Housing Committee in Glasgow in 1913.

With the declaration of war on the 3rd August 1914, the landlords, who all claimed that they were great patriots, found that houses were becoming scarce due to the absence of building in previous years. They therefore thought that the time was right to increase rents. In January 1915, all the landlords decided to implement the increases at the same time. Our committee sent resolutions to the government denouncing the actions of the landlords, but found that no attention was paid to such protests. 5

In March 1915 at a meeting in Partick*, tenants were advised to refuse to pay the rent increases. This policy failed for a time to attract tenants sufficiently courageous to put it into operation. Then in April at a meeting in South Govan* it was decided to fight the landlords. Hundreds of eviction notices were served by the courts on the tenants. In response, houses were fortified and women guarded the approaches. When attempts were made to evict tenants, the court officers had to retreat. The example of the women was followed in other parts of the city. 10 15

Our committee organised demonstrations with banners demanding that the government take action. The Secretary for Scotland invited our leaders to discuss the matter. They told him that the people desired that the rents should not be increased above the pre-war level and that the tenants who were away fighting for their country should be protected. 20

Less than a week later, the government sent down a committee to Glasgow to make enquiries. Although we gave strong evidence of the increases, the committee reported against us. Rents were still soaring and events were rapidly approaching a crisis. With the summoning of a number of munitions workers to attend court, the most dramatic incident of the struggle happened. At breakfast time, men employed in war work along the Clyde stopped working and marched in their thousands with the men summoned to court. This was an unprecedented occurrence. 25

As a result of this daring innovation, the cases in the Rent Eviction trials were dismissed and the rent strikers won a fight which justified the wisdom of the Glasgow Labour Party Housing Committee. A few days after this the government introduced an Act to limit rent increases. 30

*Partick and South Govan - districts of Glasgow



- 4 How accurate is it to say that the position of trade unions was significantly strengthened in the years 1919–21?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that the role of government was the most significant factor in causing the General Strike of 1926?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that working class militancy, in the years 1915–19, posed a genuine threat to the government?

(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 how far the passing of the 1832 Representation of the People Act was the key turning point in the development of parliamentary democracy in the years 1819-1928. Arguments and evidence supporting the significance of the passing of the 1832 Representation of the People Act as the key turning point in the development of parliamentary democracy in the years 1819-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The rotten boroughs that existed before 1832 were disenfranchised and seats were redistributed to more closely reflect the distribution of population and wealth in the country • Changes to the franchise led to an increase in the size of the electorate, which approximately doubled. As a result the number of contested elections increased • The creation of a register of electors combined with the growth in the size of the electorate encouraged the development of party political organisation • By making changes to the system, the door was opened to further reform; without this first step that would not have been possible. Arguments and evidence to counter the proposition that the passing of the 1832 Representation of the People Act was the key turning point in the development of parliamentary democracy in the years 1819-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Ballot Act 1872 and the Corrupt Practices Act 1883 were more significant because they helped to prevent widespread corruption and intimidation • There needed to be further redistribution of seats in 1867, 1885 and 1918 to more closely reflect the distribution of population and wealth in the country • The length of time between parliaments was not reduced to a maximum of five years until 1911 • There was not universal manhood suffrage until 1918, although the vote was extended to additional groups in 1867 and 1884 • Women were excluded from participating in the political system at a national level until 1918. Even then, they still had to wait until 1928 to qualify for the vote on the same basis as men. Other relevant material must be credited.



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 whether changes to the system of representation, in the years 1815–1928, were mainly driven by government fear of revolution. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that changes to the system of representation, in the years 1815–1928, were mainly driven by government fear of revolution should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of pressure groups that combined different interests and threatened the possibility of direct action and possibly revolution, e.g. 1830 the Birmingham Political Union, 1864–65 the Reform Union and Reform League • The impact of riots in, e.g. Nottingham, Bristol and London, in creating fear of revolution and driving forward the changes to the system in the 1832 Representation of the People Act • The impact of the Hyde Park riots in encouraging the government to seriously consider changes to the system of representation in 1867 • The impact of revolution abroad, e.g. in France 1830, in affecting the decision by governments to implement changes to the system of representation. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that changes to the system of representation, in the years 1815–1928, were not mainly driven by government fear of revolution and/or were mainly driven by other factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Despite fear of revolution in the years 1815–1819 and in the Chartist years, there were no changes made to the system of representation as a result of this fear • Divisions in the Tory party in 1830 enabled the Whigs to take office and they were amenable to the implementation of changes to the representative system • The impact of war, e.g. the First World War, in affecting the decision by governments to implement changes to the system of representation • The role played by the search for political advantage by leading politicians in driving changes to the system, e.g. the rivalry between Gladstone and Disraeli in 1867, Salisbury and the redistribution of seats in 1885 • Some changes were the logical extension of previous changes, e.g. 1884 extended 1867 for men and 1928 extended 1918 for women. Other relevant material must be credited.



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 whether the passing of the 1884 Representation of the People Act brought about the most significant change in the composition of the electorate in the years c1828-1928. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the passing of the 1884 Representation of the People Act brought about the most significant change in the composition of the electorate in the years c1828-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was no longer to be a distinction between the qualifications to vote in county and borough constituencies, so there was now uniformity across the country with all householders being enfranchised • More new voters were enfranchised than in either 1832 or 1867, so that about two thirds of all adult men could now vote • Amongst those newly enfranchised by this legislation were agricultural labourers, rural craftsmen and miners, thus the legislation extended the social basis of the electorate considerably beyond what it had been • The majority of the electorate after the changes made by the 1884 Act were working class and this would be of real significance in shaping the political system in the future • Other legislation had limited significance because it restricted the development of the composition of the franchise, e.g. 1832 Reform Act had restrictions on the borough franchise. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the passing of the 1884 Representation of the People Act brought about the most significant change in the composition of the electorate in the years c1828-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The qualifying regulations for the franchise in 1884 still excluded about one third of men, largely young and/or unskilled workers, and all women • The increase in the numbers qualified to vote and the introduction of a uniform system by the 1832 Reform Act paved the way for all subsequent changes, meaning this legislation was of greater significance • The number of urban working-class men with the vote increased dramatically as a result of changes made by the 1867 Reform Act, becoming the majority of the electorate in some constituencies, e.g. Sheffield • The 1918 Reform Act was more significant because it marked the start of universal male suffrage • Women were enfranchised for the first time in 1918, and, in 1928, the franchise was extended to all women, so both of these pieces of legislation are more significant in changing the composition of the electorate. Other relevant material must be credited.



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 whether the Ballot Act (1872) can be seen as the key turning point in creating a more representative political system in the years c1780-1928. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Ballot Act (1872) can be seen as the key turning point in creating a more representative political system in the years c1780-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The secret ballot was seen as crucial to the implementation of a representative political system • The Act undermined the impact of corrupt practices and bribery on the electorate • The Act was the first crucial step in eliminating corruption from the political system • The Act enabled workers and tenants to cast their votes without needing to worry about intimidation resulting from the preferences of their employers and landlords • The secret ballot was seen by its opponents, such as Lord John Russell, as the prelude to universal suffrage and the ending of aristocratic influence. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the Ballot Act (1872) can be seen as the key turning point in creating a more representative political system in the years c1780-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 1880 election was extremely corrupt, so it is clear that the Ballot Act had failed to address this issue effectively; it actually enabled voters to take bribes from all parties • The 1883 Corrupt Practices Act was required to bring a clear end to bribery and corruption in elections, thus bringing limits to the influence of the wealthy in elections and making the system more representative • By making changes to the system of representation that had been in place from c1780, the 1832 Reform Act was more significant as it undermined the prevalent view of the perfection of the British political system • Further successive Representation of the People Acts, in the years 1867-1928, extended the franchise to new groups of voters, thus making the political system more representative with each new change

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes to the distribution of seats (1832, 1867, 1885, 1918) contributed to opening up the political system to areas of increasing economic importance, and hence were more significant. |
|--|---|

Other relevant material must be credited.



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 whether pressure from outside parliament was the most significant factor in bringing about parliamentary reform in the years 1815-1928. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that pressure from outside parliament was the most significant factor in bringing about parliamentary reform in the years 1815-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • By highlighting abuses in the system, reformers were able to effect some change, e.g. in 1821, the Cornish rotten borough of Grampound was disenfranchised and its seats given to Yorkshire • Reform organisations were a key factor in putting pressure on governments to make changes, e.g. BPU (1832 Act), Reform League (1867 Act) • Rioting and discontent established an environment in which governments were prepared to consider reform, e.g. Swing riots, Bristol riots (1832 Act), Hyde Park riots (1867 Act) • By gradual and peaceful means, reformers influenced thinking in Parliament, e.g. the work of the NUWSS • Pressure from foreign policy and events overseas reinforced the decision to implement political reform, e.g. 1830 French Revolution (1832 Act), First World War (1918 Act). Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that pressure from outside parliament was the most significant factor in bringing about parliamentary reform in the years 1815-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Divisions in the Tory party in 1830 enabled a Whig victory, opening up Parliament to a party prepared to begin the process of political reform • Personal rivalries had an impact on the extent of political reform, e.g. Disraeli was prepared to accept amendments to the 1867 Act, as long as they did not come from Gladstone • Not all legislation was prompted by outside pressure. Some was simply the natural extension of previous legislation, e.g. 1884 extended 1867 for men and 1928 extended 1918 for women • The search for party political advantage within Parliament was significant, e.g. the Liberal party in the early 1860s wanting to extend the franchise, the redistribution of seats (1885) • There were parties in government who were prepared to use the threat of creating new peers to enable their political reforms to pass, e.g. 1832 Reform Act, 1911 Parliament Act.



	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 whether the 1918 Representation of the People Act was the key turning point in the creation of a parliamentary democracy in the years c1780-1928. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the 1918 Representation of the People Act was the key turning point in the creation of a parliamentary democracy in the years c1780-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 1918 Act removed the property qualification for male voters, meaning that, in practice, all men over the age of 21 could vote. This created an additional 5 million voters • The 1918 Act began the process of the completion of parliamentary democracy by enfranchising women in national politics, albeit on a limited basis. 8.5 million women gained the vote • In linked legislation, women were able to stand in parliamentary elections for the first time • It acknowledged that the contribution of various groups to society through their war effort should be rewarded, e.g. for the armed forces, 12 months residence was removed and over-19s got the vote; women's war work • It established a number of key principles of a parliamentary democracy, e.g. general elections on one day, the introduction of the deposit system, one free postal delivery for candidates. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the 1918 Representation of the People Act was the key turning point in the creation of a parliamentary democracy in the years c1780-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 1918 Reform Act did not completely end plural voting nor enfranchise all adults as voters • In 1785, William Pitt had established the precedent of the need for reform to the electoral system, despite the failure to implement his legislation • The 1832 Reform Act was the key turning point as it was the first successful legislation to redistribute seats and expand the size of the electorate • The redistribution of seats and the expansion of the electorate begun by the 1832 Reform Act was built upon by further Reform Acts in 1867 and 1884, thereby establishing universal household suffrage • Legislation that limited corruption in elections was significant in enabling democracy to flourish, e.g. Secret Ballot Act (1872) and Corrupt Practices Act (1883) • In 1911, Parliament was made more accountable to the electorate by limiting the time between elections to a maximum of five years • The 1928 Reform Act was the key turning point because it completed the process of universal suffrage, and hence of parliamentary democracy. Other relevant material must be credited.

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 Representation of the People Act of 1832 brought about the most significant change in parliamentary representation in the years c1815-1928. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Representation of the People Act of 1832 brought about the most significant change in parliamentary representation in the years c1815-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 1832 Act implemented the uniform system of the £10 householder qualification for voting in the boroughs, rather than the range of qualifications that had previously existed, marking a clear change • The 1832 Act extended the qualification for voting in the counties through the Chandos amendment, the first significant change in the system • The 1832 Act began the process of removing rotten and pocket boroughs and transferring representation to cities, thus beginning changes to make the distribution of seats more reflective of the distribution of population • The impact of the changes to the franchise and distribution of seats was to increase the size of the electorate considerably – it more than doubled, a significant change • The 1832 Act marked the first significant change to the system of representation that had been in place since the start of the period and set a precedent that would be built upon by subsequent legislation. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the Representation of the People Act of 1832 brought about the most significant change in parliamentary representation in the years c1815-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 1867 Act was significant as it enfranchised many urban working-class voters. As a result, for the first time, the working class became the majority of the electorate in some constituencies, e.g. Sheffield • The 1872 Ballot Act was significant as it enabled workers and tenants to vote in future elections without worrying about the influence of their employers and landlords • The 1884 Act was significant as it established the principle of a uniform franchise for both county and borough seats. It also led to the enfranchisement of many rural working-class voters • Further changes to the distribution of seats were needed more closely to reflect the distribution of population, e.g. the 1885 Redistribution Act equalised the population in constituencies and so was more significant • The 1918 Act was significant as it completed the process of male enfranchisement and was the first act to enfranchise women • The 1928 Act was significant as it completed the process of universal suffrage. Other relevant material must be credited.



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 whether the 1867 Representation of the People Act was the key turning point in the extension of the franchise in the years c1815-1928. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the 1867 Representation of the People Act was the key turning point in the extension of the franchise in the years c1815-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • It disproved the claims made that the changes made by the 1832 Reform Act would be final; it marked the beginning of ongoing extensions to the franchise until most people had acquired the vote • Disraeli was prepared to accept radical amendments to the Reform bill, as long as they were not proposed by Gladstone. This led to some dramatic changes, e.g. Hodgkinson's amendment added 400,000 voters • The 1867 Reform Act enfranchised about 1 in 3 of all men, nearly doubling the size of the electorate to about two million voters, by reducing the demands of the qualifications to vote in both borough and county seats • Working class men were enfranchised in urban constituencies, with the number of voters rising from about half a million to 1.2 million • In some urban constituencies, e.g. Sheffield, working class voters were now in the majority for the first time. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the 1867 Representation of the People Act was the key turning point in the extension of the franchise in the years c1815-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The impact of the 1867 Reform Act was limited as two-thirds of adult men and all women remained excluded from the franchise and urban areas remained underrepresented • The 1832 Reform Act created a uniform system for the franchise for the boroughs and another for the counties to replace the confusing system that had existed before 1832 • The 1832 Reform Act increased the size of the electorate to about 1 in 5 men and marked the first clear change from the system that existed previously • The 1884 Act extended the franchise to householders in the counties and lodgers paying £10 pa in rent. This enfranchised a further 2.5 million voters, mostly in rural areas, so that about 4 in 5 men now had the vote • The 1918 Act completed the enfranchisement of men and, for the first time, enfranchised women, on a more limited basis than men • The 1928 Act completed the process of enfranchising the adult population over the age of 21 by granting the vote to women on the same terms as men. Other relevant material must be credited.

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 whether the most dramatic changes in the organisation of political parties, in the years c1780-1928, took place as a result of the passing of the 1867 Representation of the People Act. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the most dramatic changes in the organisation of political parties, in the years c1780-1928, took place as a result of the passing of the 1867 Representation of the People Act should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of a new form of party political organisation to deal with the 'minority clause' element of the 1867 Representation of the People Act – the party caucuses created by Joseph Chamberlain in Birmingham • The development of national party organisation by means of the Conservative Constituency Associations and the National Liberal Federation • The growth of the electorate as a result of the 1867 Representation of the People Act led to increased significance of local party organisations and their agents • Party organisation in parliament, in the years 1868-76, became more disciplined as both parties aimed at implementing legislation appealing to the new electorate enfranchised in 1867 • The role of party leaders, such as Gladstone and Disraeli, was enhanced as a result of the 1867 Act. Arguments and evidence countering the statement that that the most dramatic changes in the organisation of political parties in the years c1780-1928 were a result of the passing of the 1867 Representation of the People Act should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The change from the lack of formal organisation of the Whig and Tory parties in c1780 to the national organisation of the Liberal, Conservative and Labour parties in 1928 was developmental rather than dramatic • The decline in the importance of patronage and control from the late 18th century led to increasing importance of party organisation within parliament • The impact of voter registration in 1832 led to the first formal organisation – the Tory Carlton Club and the Whig Reform Club • The emergence of the early Labour party as a group of affiliated organisations contributing to its organisation • The recruitment of larger numbers of volunteer party workers following the Corrupt Practices Act, which limited campaign spending broadened the basis of organisation, e.g. the creation of the Primrose League • The need to extend membership to women as they became an increasingly important element in the political landscape and were finally enfranchised in 1918. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923



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 whether the influence of the aristocracy on parliament declined substantially during the years c1780–1911. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the influence of the aristocracy on parliament declined substantially during the years c1780–1911 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The process of economical reform in the 1780s and 1790s challenged Old Corruption, making it more difficult for the aristocracy to sustain their control of parliament through government office • The increasing size of the electorate through the period made it more difficult for the aristocracy to influence who was elected to the House of Commons, thus limiting their influence • The 1872 Ballot Act and the 1883 Corrupt Practices Act massively reduced corruption in elections so that aristocratic influence on voters, and hence on parliament, declined • The growth of party political organisations affected the control that the aristocracy had once had over parliament • Economic shifts in the later 19th century, especially the decline in agricultural land values, undermined the position of the aristocracy in both society and parliament • The passage of the 1911 Parliament Act restricted the power of the House of Lords to influence the passage of legislation in the House of Commons on a permanent basis. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the influence of the aristocracy on parliament did not decline substantially during the years c1780–1911 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Although the size of the electorate increased after the 1832 Representation of the People Act, the nature of aristocratic control of parliament did not fundamentally change, indeed it may even have been strengthened temporarily • The control of the aristocracy over the electorate, especially in the counties, was largely retained for much of the period, and hence meant their influence on parliament continued to exist • Most Prime Ministers for much of the period were members of the aristocracy, e.g. Salisbury, and often had fellow members of the aristocracy in their cabinets (10 peers – more than half – in 1895–1900 cabinet). Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923



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 accurate it is to say that the influence of the crown on elections and in parliament declined steadily in the years c1780-1911. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the influence of the crown on elections and in parliament declined steadily in the years c1780-1911 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Pitt's reforms eroded the ability of monarchs to make use of sinecures and pensions to gain support for the government of their choice amongst MPs • Successive parliamentary reforms impacted on the power of patronage and thus undermined the role of monarchs in influencing elections • Monarchs found their powers to appoint and dismiss ministers increasingly restricted through the period, e.g. George III and Pitt, but Victoria had to appoint Gladstone as prime minister in 1880 against her wishes • After the 1832 Reform Act, elections tended to present electors with a clear choice, which made it harder for the crown to select a prime minister who did not represent the result • The growth of organised political parties, especially after 1867, restricted the influence that monarchs could exercise over the appointment of party leaders, and hence, prime ministers. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the influence of the crown on elections and in parliament declined steadily in the years c1780-1911 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The decline in the influence of the crown was rapid rather than steady, falling dramatically in the period after 1832 • Monarchs continued to involve themselves in parliamentary affairs throughout the period, e.g. George V was considering vetoing the Home Rule bill and dismissing Asquith's government to avert civil war in Ireland • The monarch had the power to create new peers, the threat of which could be used to undermine opposition in the House of Lords to government legislation, e.g. William IV (1832), George V (1911) • Throughout the period, the monarch could expect their advice to a prime minister to be taken seriously, even if not always acted on. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923



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 whether the social makeup of the House of Commons changed dramatically in the years c1780-1928. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the social makeup of the House of Commons changed dramatically in the years c1780-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In c1780, the aristocratic influence was strong, with about 20% of MPs directly related to the peerage; this was reduced by successive legislation in the period, which limited aristocratic involvement • Changes in the electorate from 1832 onwards contributed to a growing number of MPs coming from an industrial and commercial background • The abolition of the property qualification in 1858 meant that candidates no longer needed an income from land to stand as MPs and weakened the influence of the landed gentry in the selection of MPs • The role of trade unions at the end of the 19th century, combined with the payment of MPs from 1911, broadened the social composition to include working class MPs • From 1918, women were able to be elected and take their seats as MPs. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the social makeup of the House of Commons changed dramatically in the years c1780-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The increase in the number of county seats following parliamentary reform strengthened the position of MPs from the landed gentry in the House of Commons • The continuance of plural voting throughout the period benefitted middle-class MPs, e.g. the university seats were still in place in 1928 • Change throughout the period was slow and any changes that took place were gradual, not dramatic • The aristocratic influence was still evident at the end of the period, e.g. Nancy Astor became a candidate for election in 1919 because her husband resigned his seat on inheriting a peerage. Other relevant material must be credited.

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Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923



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 whether the Parliament Act (1911) was the key turning point in the declining influence of the aristocracy in Parliament in the years c1780-1928. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Parliament Act (1911) was the key turning point in the declining influence of the aristocracy in Parliament in the years c1780-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Liberal Party had been working to reduce the powers of the House of Lords since they had rejected Home Rule in 1893. The achievement of this long-held aim was a significant turning point • The parliamentary power of the House of Lords was significantly reduced by the Parliament Act, e.g. the Lords could not prevent finance bills from passing and could only delay other legislation for two years • The Parliament Act effectively laid down the relationship between the House of Commons and the House of Lords, making the powers of the Lords secondary to those of the Commons • The perception of the need to diminish the power of the aristocracy was signalled by the January 1910 Election being represented as 'the Peers v the People', thus indicating the significance of the Act that followed. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the Parliament Act (1911) was the key turning point in the declining influence of the aristocracy in Parliament in the years c1780-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The process of declining influence had been in place since parliamentary reform had begun – the Parliament Act (1911) was merely the final stage of a process rather than the key turning point • The Parliament Act (1911) did not fundamentally alter the composition of the House of Lords, so it remained as a force within Parliament • The 'economical reform' in the 1780s made it more difficult for the aristocracy to maintain their control of parliament through government offices • The growth of the electorate through parliamentary reform acts (e.g. 1832 and 1867) limited the ability of the aristocracy to influence elections and thus reduced their influence over the House of Commons significantly • Legislation to restrict influence and corruption (e.g. 1872 and 1883) also limited the ability of the aristocracy to influence elections and hence their influence in the House of Commons • The social base of Parliament was broadened through the provision for payment of MPs (1911), making it easier for working men to become MPs. This represented a reduction in aristocratic influence in Parliament • The changing economic circumstances of the landed aristocracy, e.g. the fall in land values and rents, from the late 19th century onwards reduced both their social and their political influence inside and outside Parliament • After 1902, no prime minister came from the House of Lords, indicating the decreased importance of the aristocracy in Parliament. Other relevant material must be credited.



Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923



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 whether the most significant change to political parties, in the years c1780-1928, was the growth of the Labour Party. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the most significant change to political parties, in the years c1780-1928, was the growth of the Labour Party should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Labour Party, as indicated by the name it used from 1906, aimed at promoting the interests of a class, rather than a mixed set of political beliefs cutting across class • There was a link between the developing Labour Party and trade unionism, reflecting a new development in political parties • Clause IV of the constitution, adopted by the Labour Party in 1918, was perceived as a commitment to socialism, making the party clearly distinct from the other parties • Unlike other parties, Labour MPs were overwhelmingly drawn from a working-class background; in 1918 all 57 MPs were working class. After 1918, more than 75% of Labour MPs had only an elementary education • The growth of the Labour Party coincided with, and contributed to, the decline of the Liberal Party as a major political force after the First World War. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the most significant change to political parties, in the years c1780-1928, was the growth of the Labour Party should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The impact of the French Revolution was significant in leading both the Tories and the Whigs to develop a distinctive set of party-political principles • The development of the Carlton Club and the Reform Club, following the 1832 Reform Act, marked the first formal party-political organisations, providing the basis for the development of mass membership parties • Chamberlain's introduction of the caucus in Birmingham marked a key departure in the organisation of political parties, leading to the creation of National Liberal Federation and Conservative Constituency Associations • The implementation of the Corrupt Practices Act (1883) engendered the need for political parties to broaden the base of organisation with volunteers to electioneer, e.g. the Primrose League • In the 1920s, the Conservative Party successfully recruited and involved women on a large scale in party organisation and electioneering at both national and local level. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923



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 introduction of the payment of MPs (1911) was the decisive turning point in changing the social makeup of the House of Commons in the years c1815-1928. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the introduction of the payment of MPs (1911) was the decisive turning point in changing the social makeup of the House of Commons in the years c1815-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • By removing the need for a private income, patronage or sponsorship, which was a feature of the system throughout the 19th century, this legislation meant people of all social backgrounds could seek election • Trade union sponsorship of working-class candidates had been limited by the Osborne Judgement (1909); this legislation countered the impact of this and was thus decisive in its effects • By providing a guaranteed income of £400pa to MPs, financial obstacles that had prevented many potential working-class candidates from standing for Parliament were removed • The number of Labour MPs, the majority of whom were working class, rose – from 41 in 1910 to 191 in 1924 • The ability of the Labour party to form a minority government in 1924 – partly as a consequence of the decision to pay MPs – shows how dramatically the composition of the House of Commons had changed. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the introduction of the payment of MPs (1911) was the decisive turning point in changing the social makeup of the House of Commons in the years c1815-1928 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The social composition of the House of Commons had already undergone some significant changes by 1911; this legislation merely confirmed these changes • Changes in the electorate, starting from 1832, contributed to an increase in the number of MPs with an industrial, commercial and professional background • The abolition of the property qualification (1858) weakened the influence of the landed gentry in the selection of MPs and broadened the social base from which MPs could be selected • The role of trade unions at the end of the 19th century, in providing financial and campaign support, broadened the social composition to include working class candidates • From 1918, women were able to stand as MPs and by 1928, 11 women had been elected. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923



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 whether it is accurate to state that the aristocracy maintained considerable influence in Parliament in the years c1780-1918. Arguments and evidence that it is accurate to state that the aristocracy maintained considerable influence in Parliament in the years c1780-1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Aristocratic landlords retained direct influence over the voting patterns of their tenants until the introduction of the secret ballot (1872), and hence over who was elected to the House of Commons, especially in the counties • Aristocratic families retained indirect influence beyond 1872 in the choice of candidates, especially in the county seats, e.g. the Lonsdales in Cumbria • MPs with aristocratic links remained important throughout the period. It was only in 1885 that the number of these MPs was first outnumbered by those linked to industry and commerce • The House of Lords retained significant powers throughout the period to oppose legislation, e.g. blocking proposed reforms of the Liberal governments 1906-14 • Most prime ministers and many Cabinet ministers were drawn from the aristocracy throughout the period. As late as 1902, Lord Salisbury was prime minister with half his Cabinet drawn from the aristocracy • Salisbury's ability to influence redistribution in 1885, to benefit the Conservative party, demonstrates the ongoing influence of the aristocracy. Arguments and evidence that it is not accurate to state that the aristocracy maintained considerable influence in Parliament in the years c1780-1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • 'Economical reform' in the 1780s removed some of the worst examples of control of government offices, indicating some undermining of aristocratic influence • The growth of party-political organisations undermined the influence that the aristocracy had previously exerted on the political parties in the 18th and early 19th centuries • The growing electorate of the 19th century made it increasingly difficult for the aristocracy to retain some degree of its influence over how people voted • The power of the House of Lords was undermined when monarchs threatened the creation of new peers to get legislation passed (1832 Reform Act, 1911 Parliament Act) • Declining land values in the later 19th century and the impact of the First World War both contributed to undermining the influence of the aristocracy in society and hence in the political system • The passage of the 1911 Parliament Act restricted the influence of the House of Lords by restricting its ability to indefinitely delay government legislation, prompted by the People's Budget to finance welfare. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923



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 threat posed to government by radical reformers in the years 1792-1819 was extremely serious. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the threat posed to government by radical reformers, in the years 1792-1819, was extremely serious should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The circumstances of this period, such as rapid economic change, food shortages, high prices and low wages, were conducive to widespread discontent • Some of the leading reformers wrote pamphlets and books that were critical of the government and demanded substantial reform of the system, e.g. Tom Paine, William Cobbett • A number of organisations were formed that campaigned for significant reforms, e.g. London Corresponding Society 1792, Hampden Club 1812 • The mass support that was evidenced by meetings that were called to demonstrate the desire for change to the system, e.g. Copenhagen Fields 1795, Peterloo 1819. Arguments and evidence countering the statement that the threat posed to government by radical reformers, in the years 1792-1819, was extremely serious should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Terror in France in the 1790s undermined the calls for radical change as many moderate reformers feared similar actions in Britain • The impact of the war with France was to promote patriotism and support for government amongst most of the population • Political agitation after 1815 was uncoordinated and local • The government response to agitation was timely and effective, e.g. the suspension of Habeas Corpus 1794, the Treason and Seditious Meetings Act 1795, Six Acts 1819 • The Pentridge rising 1817 was activated by an agent provocateur rather than being a genuine threat to the government • Limited public support for change that was deemed too radical – most wanted moderate reform rather than revolution. Other relevant material must be credited.

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 nature of the support for the meeting at St Peter's Fields and the role of the forces of law and order in the events at Peterloo. John Tyas, the author of this source, is not named in the specification. Peterloo, which is discussed in the source, is named in the specification and candidates can be expected to be aware of it. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: - The author was an eyewitness to the events that he is describing and was in a good position to observe what was going on as he was viewing events from an elevated position on the wagon/platform - The account is written very close to the time of the events and might be expected to accurately recall what the journalist saw - The language of the piece varies in the way it describes the crowd (positive language) and the actions of the Yeomanry (negative language) - Although <i>The Times</i> was normally anti-reform, the approach of this piece suggests that the newspaper viewed the actions of the Yeomanry in a very poor light. - The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: The nature of the support for the meeting at St Peter's Fields: - It provides evidence that this was a large meeting ('80,000 people') with support from both Manchester and the surrounding districts - It provides evidence that both men and women were attending the meeting - It suggests that the support was well disciplined ('regular marching order'), and indicates that the response to the arrival of the police and the initial response to the arrival of the Yeomanry was peaceful - It provides evidence that not all local people supported the meeting, e.g. the criticisms voiced by some Manchester women of the female participants - It suggests that the support for the meeting did not come from the lowest level of the working class ('go home ... lower order in life'). The role of the forces of law and order in the events at Peterloo: - It suggests that the police patrolled the meeting areas and took no further action - It provides evidence that the Yeomanry were acting within the law at the outset as they claimed they had a warrant for Hunt's arrest - It provides evidence that the Yeomanry were behaving in a threatening manner ('swords ... brandished ... fiercely') - It suggests that the Yeomanry were not under control, ('cutting most indiscriminately', 'lost all command of their temper'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source regarding the support for the meeting at St Peter's Fields and the role of the forces of law and order in the events at Peterloo. Relevant points may include: - There was a tradition of radical activity in Manchester and the meeting at St Peter's Fields was another example of this activity



Question	Indicative content
	• The Manchester magistrates were concerned that there was the possibility of a riot and they arranged for a number of soldiers to be available in Manchester on the day of the meeting • The magistrates did not make the decision to arrest Henry Hunt until after the meeting had started • The crowd did not want Hunt to be arrested and tried to stop this happening by blocking the forces of law and order • The regular army joined the Yeomanry after it appeared that the crowd were attacking the Yeomanry. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

Question	Indicative content



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 whether the failures of extra-parliamentary protest in the years 1816-19 were the consequence of effective government action. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the failures of extra-parliamentary protest in the years 1816-19 were the consequence of effective government action should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The suspension of habeas corpus (1817) for those suspected of treason enabled the arrest of leading radicals, taking them out of circulation for a time, e.g. Samuel Bamford • There was effective use of spies who infiltrated political organisations and kept the government informed of their plans, e.g. WJ Richards ('Oliver') • The government was able to direct the use of magistrates, e.g. the reading of the Riot Act to the Blanketeers • The government was able to use the army to good effect on occasion, e.g. in putting down the Pentridge Rising



- The lack of radical activities immediately after Peterloo can be seen as testament to the effectiveness of government repression, such as the Six Acts
- Repression was only enacted as a short-term measure, being alleviated once the situation returned to normal, thereby reducing the possibility of protest against the repression.

Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the failures of extra-parliamentary protest in the years 1816-1819 were the consequence of effective government action should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Government action was often reactive – the passing of repressive acts after protests, e.g. Spa Fields and the Gagging Acts, Peterloo and the Six Acts
- Spies were paid by results, so sometimes became agents provocateurs, e.g. 'Oliver' and the Pentridge Rising
- Extra-parliamentary protest was often linked to economic circumstances and was weakened at times of economic prosperity
- Divisions amongst radicals as to what the focus of protest should be, e.g. reform or revolution, was a more significant reason for failures.

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 beliefs of the London Corresponding Society and the response of the government to radical reformers in 1794. The London Corresponding Society is named in the specification and candidates can therefore be expected to know about its beliefs and government responses to it.
1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences:
 - As a pamphlet issued by the London Corresponding Society, it should be expected to accurately reflect the beliefs of the organisation
 - It is an immediate reaction to the arrest of a founding member of the London Corresponding Society and other members of the organisation
 - Its language and tone indicate that it is highly critical of the government and its actions.
 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:

The beliefs of the London Corresponding Society:

 - It suggests that it believes in political equality through the references to its members as 'Citizen'
 - It suggests that the London Corresponding Society believes in peaceful cooperation in order to achieve its aims ('united efforts...constitutional means')
 - It provides evidence of the core beliefs of the London Corresponding Society, such as their demand for 'universal suffrage, equal representation and annual elections.'
 - It suggests their belief that the freedom of the press is of central importance in enabling the transmission of knowledge.

The response of the government to radical reformers in 1794:

 - It claims that the government is prepared to use extreme measures to deal with radical reformers, including arrest, transportation and execution ('enough to transport him abroad, if not to hang him')
 - It suggests that the government is exploiting events in order to restrict the ability of radical reformers to agitate ('seizing from the people some of their remaining rights')
 - It indicates that the government is acting promptly to deal with the perceived threat ('speed of government action')
 - It suggests that the government has a variety of techniques available to restrict the actions of radical reformers, e.g. 'letters addressed...often opened', 'restrict the liberty of the press'.



Question	Indicative content
	3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source regarding the beliefs of the London Corresponding Society and the response of the government to radical reformers in 1794. Relevant points may include: • The London Corresponding Society was founded in 1792 and adopted a political programme to deal with the social and economic grievances of the working classes • Radical reform groups, including the London Corresponding Society and Cartwright's Society for Constitutional Information, called for a national reform convention in 1794 • Hardy was accused of treason following his arrest, but he was acquitted at trial, as were the other radical reformers accused at the same time, e.g. Thelwall.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923



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 whether the power of the state was not significantly challenged by radical reformers in the years c1790-1819. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the power of the state was not significantly challenged by radical reformers in the years c1790-1819 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Governments faced limited challenges at home during the French Wars because of the upsurge of patriotism and concomitant support for the state • The impact of the Terror in France made radical reformers more wary of making demands that were seen as extreme and strengthened the position of the state in dealing with radical reformers • Many people wanted moderate reform to the prevailing system and were not prepared to support demands for more radical reform or revolution, dividing the opposition and limiting the challenge that was posed • The use of spies and informers by government, e.g. Spa Fields, made it difficult for radical reformers to plan action against the state effectively • Extra-parliamentary protest tended to be organised on a local basis, and this did not provide a challenge to the power of the state. Arguments and evidence that the power of the state was significantly challenged by radical reformers in the years c1790-1819 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was widespread economic discontent throughout the period, which could be harnessed for insurrection, e.g. Pentridge rising (1817), thereby challenging the power of the state • There was, at times, mass support for the demands of the radical reformers, that might have been converted to pose a serious challenge, e.g. 80,000 people attended St Peter's Fields meeting (1819) • The necessity for government legislation (e.g. 1794 suspension of Habeas Corpus, 1795 Seditious Meetings Act, 1819 Six Acts) as a response to demands for radical reform suggests there was a major challenge • Government attempts to imprison radical reformers, e.g. London Corresponding Society, Spa Fields, were not always successful, suggesting that there was significant challenge to the power of the state • The writings of radical reformers, such as Tom Paine and William Cobbett, found an audience who wanted to see changes to the system, challenging governments and the power of the state. Other relevant material must be credited.



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 whether the main reason for the failure of radical reformers to achieve parliamentary reform, in the years c1790-1819, was the effectiveness of the government's response. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the main reason for the failure of radical reformers to achieve parliamentary reform, in the years c1790-1819, was the effectiveness of the government's response should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The governments of both Pitt and Liverpool implemented legislation to limit the actions of the radical reformers, e.g. Treason Act (1795), Gagging Acts (1817) • Duties levied on newspapers, especially during the French Wars, limited the ability of the radical reformers to disseminate their ideas • Spies were used to infiltrate organisations and keep the government informed, e.g. the Corresponding Societies (1790s) and Spa Fields (1816) • The army was used, where necessary, to put down potential threats, e.g. the Pentridge Rising (1817) • By arresting key leadership figures (e.g. Thomas Hardy 1794, Henry Hunt 1819), the government deprived the radical reformers of their influence for a time, even where the cases did not lead to conviction. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the main reason for the failure of radical reformers to achieve parliamentary reform, in the years c1790-1819, was the effectiveness of the government's response should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Support for radical reform movements during the French Wars could be seen as a lack of patriotism and discouraged wider support for their demands • Disagreements between the leadership of radical reformers as to whether to focus on reform or revolution weakened the impact of their campaigns • The level of support was inconsistent, e.g. the state of the economy often impacted on the state of support for the campaigns of the radical reformers • The government response was often reactive, rather than considered, e.g. Peterloo and the Six Acts (1819), often having a counterproductive impact • Spies were paid by results and often became <i>agents provocateurs</i>, encouraging reckless behaviour by radical reformers, e.g. the role played by 'Oliver' in the Pentridge Rising (1817). 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 whether the principal reason the Chartists failed to secure the terms of the Charter, in the years 1838–48, was that their campaign was damaged by violence. Arguments and evidence that the principal reason the Chartists failed to secure the terms of the Charter, in the years 1838–48, was that their campaign was damaged by violence should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Many middle-class supporters of Chartism renounced their support during 1839 in response to outbreaks of violence, e.g. Attwood renounced the movement, thus limiting the influence this group had been able to exercise • Chartist violence in 1842 was directed against the effects of industrialisation (the 'plug plots') and this alienated those Chartist supporters who were in favour of industrial progress, damaging their campaign • Involvement in violence damaged the movement by leading to imprisonment for key leaders who were then unable to lead the movement from prison, e.g. William Lovett after the Birmingham Bull Ring Riots and Frost after Newport • The use of violence was linked by many contemporary observers to the idea of rule by the mob and this ensured a firm government response to the Chartists • The use of violence was linked to the divisions within the Chartist movement of physical force v moral force and undermined the unity of the campaign. Arguments and evidence to counter the statement that the principal reason the Chartists failed to secure the terms of the Charter, in the years 1838–48, was that their campaign was damaged by violence should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The nature of the government response to the Chartist demands in fully using the forces of law and order to counter their challenge, e.g. the use of Napier to lead the army • The changing economic circumstances and the tendency for Chartist support to wane in times of economic prosperity • The manner in which the government implemented social reform to contribute to the changing social and economic position of the working classes in these years • It was the personalities of the leading Chartists (O'Connor and Lovett) that caused conflict and division; the physical force v moral force debate was only of secondary importance. 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 whether the nature of support for Chartism changed dramatically in the years c1838-50. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the nature of support for Chartism changed dramatically in the years c1838-50 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • National support was at its height in 1838-39 and although there was something of a resurgence in 1842 and 1848, it never again reached the levels it had achieved at the start, despite signatures claimed for petitions • Chartism had some middle-class support at the start, but many were alienated by the violence that they associated with Chartism and turned to other forms of organisation • Women played a key role in Chartism in 1838-9, e.g. through fundraising and exclusive dealing, but this role declined in the 1840s • Chartism was weaker in London than other urban areas at the start, but from 1841 onwards support in the capital grew significantly • Skilled workers increasingly looked towards the development of trade unions during the course of the 1840s rather than expressing their discontent through Chartism. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the nature of support for Chartism changed dramatically in the years c1838-50 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Support for Chartism remained strong throughout the period in urban areas such as Manchester, Birmingham, Scotland and South Wales, especially in new industrial centres • Support for Chartism remained strong amongst particular groups of workers, e.g. workers who were threatened by mechanisation, such as handloom weavers and nail makers • Tradesmen subject to the vagaries of the market continued to support Chartism throughout the period, e.g. shoemakers, tailors, silversmiths, watchmakers • Support for Chartism remained weak throughout the period both in rural areas and amongst unskilled and casual workers in urban areas • Support for Chartism fluctuated throughout the period, rather than changing dramatically, and can be linked to the state of the economy, being weaker in times of prosperity. 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 whether economic grievances were the key factor driving Chartism in the years c1838-48. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that economic grievances were the key factor driving Chartism in the years c1838-48 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The beginning of Chartism coincided with, and became linked with, agitation by the Anti-Poor Law Movement, a clear example of economic grievance by the working class • The high points of Chartist activity (1839, 1842, 1848) all coincided with economic slump, indicating the significance of economic problems in driving Chartism throughout its course • When there was economic recovery, e.g. the boom in railway building, support for Chartism was less enthusiastic and numerically smaller • Support for Chartism waned when the government implemented reform designed to respond to working-class distress, suggesting that economic grievances remained the key driver throughout • Some Chartist strategies reflected a concern for specific economic issues, signifying their importance to the Chartists, e.g. the notion of the Sacred Month, the Plug Plots, the Land Plan. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that economic grievances were the key factor driving Chartism in the years c1838-48 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • During the 1830s, the working classes were opposed to Whig policy that had restricted their rights (e.g. the attitude to unionism); Chartism was fundamentally a political response to circumstances • Chartism emerged in the aftermath of the 1832 Reform Act and was a reaction to radical working-class hopes that were disappointed by its limitations • The People's Charter of 1838 was a set of political demands, suggesting that political grievances were a central issue driving Chartism • There was a widely-held belief amongst Chartists that working people needed political power first in order to be able to resolve social and economic issues and bring about a just society • A commitment to moral improvement for the working classes drove many Chartist leaders to engage in a range of activities that were not directly linked to economic grievances, e.g. Lovett and Knowledge Chartism. 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
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 views of the Chartists in 1839 and reactions to the Chartist movement. The Kettering Radical Association is not named in the specification, but candidates can be expected to know about the views of the Chartists and how contemporaries saw them. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: - As a letter written by a Chartist group to the local clergyman, it can be viewed as being an accurate account of their views - As it was written by Chartists in Kettering, it does not necessarily reflect Chartist views elsewhere - Written before the submission of the first petition to Parliament, the source reflects early thinking by, and towards, the Chartists - The tone of the piece indicates that the author feels some frustration at the attitude of the local clergyman and the position of the working class in society. - The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: The views of the Chartists in 1839: - It suggests that the Chartists in Kettering see themselves as part of a larger movement that is promoting the principles of the People's Charter and the National Petition - It suggests that the Chartists believe that this may be a lengthy campaign to achieve their goals ('pursue our claims until') - It claims that the preferred tactics used by Chartists are constitutional and non-violent. However, it also implies that, in the event of such tactics failing, the Kettering Chartists are prepared to use force - It suggests that the Kettering Chartists see the achievement of the People's Charter as a method for achieving wider social change ('we seek to build a social and political system'). Reactions to the Chartist movement: - It implies that the local clergyman, to whom the letter is addressed, has not been interested in what Chartism represents ('for seven months, you have not taken the trouble to enquire into the nature of the claims.') - It claims that there is widespread support for the demands of Chartism locally in Kettering ('many of your parishioners have publicly supported') - It suggests that there is opposition to Chartism on the grounds of a range of criticisms ('we have demanded', 'trivial or insignificant') - It indicates that there are fears about the possible use of physical force by the Chartists ('fearful that we are about to resort to physical power').



Question	Indicative content
	3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source regarding the views of the Chartists in 1839 and reactions to the Chartist movement. Relevant points may include: • The People's Charter consisted of six points that dealt with demands for political change • Chartism was based on well-organised local associations that campaigned for the common purpose of achieving the People's Charter • Many Chartists were supporters of the view expressed at the first Chartist Convention in February 1839 'peaceably if we may, forcibly if we must' • Chartist violence and threats of violence alienated potential supporters of the movement.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

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 reasons for the opposition to the Contagious Diseases Acts by the Ladies' Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts and the nature of the responses to the publication of its manifesto. Josephine Butler, who was recounting the events in this source, is named in the specification, and candidates can therefore be expected to know about her 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: • As Butler was a leading member of the Ladies' Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts she could be expected to be well informed about the organisation • Some parts of the information provided can be confirmed by reference to other public sources, e.g. the 'Women's Protest' was first published in the national press • Some parts of the information seem rather unsubstantiated, e.g. the references to well-known people who are not named – 'many well known in public life' • The source could be coloured with hindsight as it is written after the successful ending of the campaign.

Question	Indicative content
	2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: Reasons for opposition to the Contagious Diseases Acts: • It indicates that the Acts run counter to good legal practice • It argues that it was women who were punished, although they were the 'victims of a vice' • It provides evidence that the punishment of women was brutal • It suggests that the Acts made it hard to change behaviour. Nature of responses: • It provides evidence that there was some immediate support for the repeal of the Acts ('two thousand signatures') • It indicates that Parliament was unclear as to how to deal with the protest that the women had launched • It suggests that the opposition to the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act became well organised, using the 'Conspiracy of Silence' as evidence of this. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source regarding the reasons for the opposition to the Contagious Diseases Acts by the Ladies' Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts and the nature of the responses to the publication of their manifesto. Relevant points may include: • The Contagious Diseases Act was passed in 1864 and extended in 1866 and 1869 as a means of maintaining military efficiency in garrison towns and naval ports • The implementation of the Act was crude and degrading and it was not always possible to establish whether a woman actually was a prostitute • Supporters of the campaign included Florence Nightingale, Harriet Martineau and Lydia Becker • Not all women supported the organisation, e.g. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson believed the Acts helped protect women against venereal disease • The diverse nature of supporters of the campaign (e.g. moral issues, feminist issues, opposition to the extension of state powers) made the organisation a broad coalition, which increased its effectiveness. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

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 whether it is accurate to say that Josephine Butler was responsible for the success of the campaign to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts in 1886. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that it is accurate to say that Josephine Butler was responsible for the success of the campaign to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts in 1886 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Butler had achieved national prominence as a feminist and moral reformer by the time she took over the leadership of the LNA and used this experience to good effect • Butler provided the campaign with a charismatic and morally acceptable leader. She dominated the LNA and guided its strategy. She captured the popular imagination • Butler was prepared to use startling evidence to impact on public and official attitudes, e.g. describing the use of the speculum as instrumental rape • Butler was an excellent and energetic public speaker. In her first year as leader she travelled 3,700 miles and attended 99 public meetings. She was able to convince opponents to change their minds • Butler had aristocratic connections – her father was Earl Grey's cousin – which gave her access to influential individuals. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that it is accurate to say that Josephine Butler was responsible for the success of the campaign to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts in 1886 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Butler refused any compromises and this led to delays in the easing of the Acts, which would have been possible at an earlier date • Butler was only one of a number of female campaigners who were involved in the LNA, the most notable of whom was Elizabeth Wolstenholme, who was actually responsible for its creation and the appointment of Butler to head it • The campaign received support from a range of influential individuals who saw the acts as an attack on civil liberties. Without this extensive support, it is unlikely that the campaign would have been successful • The involvement of James Stansfeld and Henry Wilson in the LNA was of crucial importance to its success because of the political access they had as Liberal MPs • The highly effective strategies pursued by the LNA, such as the organisation of petitions and the pressure on prospective MPs, required a large group to engage in them – not just one woman. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923



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 whether the role of the Ladies' National Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts was crucial to the success of the campaign to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts. Arguments and evidence that the role of the Ladies' National Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts was crucial to the success of the campaign to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The highly effective strategies pursued by the LNA in drawing attention to their campaign, e.g. the organisation of petitions and exerting pressure on prospective MPs • The ability of the organisation to sustain the campaign over a long period – from its founding in 1869 to the repeal of the Acts in 1886 • The roles of Josephine Butler and Elizabeth Wolstenholme, in galvanising the actions of the LNA, brought the issues to a wide audience and attracted key supporters for the campaign • Prominent women were supportive of the work of the LNA, e.g. Florence Nightingale, Harriet Martineau, thereby increasing its influence • Leading members of the LNA were able to use their access to influential circles to influence opinion, e.g. Butler had aristocratic connections and Ursula Bright (treasurer of the LNA) was married to a Liberal MP. Arguments and evidence that the role of the Ladies' National Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts was not crucial to the success of the campaign to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts and/or other factors were more important should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The LNA hindered the campaign at times, e.g. some of Butler's testimony to parliamentary enquiries was not rooted in personal knowledge and could be challenged • There were other groups opposing the Acts, e.g. the National Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts (businessmen, clergy, lawyers and MPs) and the Working Men's National League • There were some leading individuals of the day who did not participate in the organised opposition, but who offered genuine support to the campaign, e.g. J S Mill • The involvement of Liberal MPs, e.g. James Stansfeld and Henry Wilson, in leading the campaign against the Contagious Diseases Acts in Parliament was important in the successful outcome of the campaign • There was support for repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts in Parliament on cross-party lines • Support for the Acts was undermined as medical evidence over time increasingly suggested that the Acts were not achieving their fundamental aim of reducing venereal diseases in the armed forces. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923



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 whether militant action did more harm than good in attempting to advance the cause of women's suffrage in the years 1908–14. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that militant action did more harm than good in attempting to advance the cause of women's suffrage in the years 1908–14 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The imprisonment of key leaders at various points in the campaign deprived the movement of its driving force; this was exacerbated after the passage of the 'Cat and Mouse' Act • Militant action made it impossible for many MPs to support women's suffrage as they were not prepared to be seen as being influenced by such tactics • Militant tactics encouraged something of a backlash, so that organisations began to mobilise against the campaign for women's suffrage, e.g. 1910 the National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage • There were internal divisions in the WSPU over the use of violence, e.g. with the Pethick-Lawrences in 1912. Arguments and evidence opposing the statement that militant action did more good than harm in attempting to advance the cause of women's suffrage in the years 1908–14 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Militant tactics drew the government's attention to the demand for women's suffrage more effectively than the previous non-militant tactics, even where meetings had massive turn-outs • Government attention to the demand for women's suffrage resulted in the introduction of Conciliation bills in 1910, 1911 and 1912 • Militant tactics were an effective mechanism for attracting publicity for the campaign and the organisation enjoyed increased support in this period; the number of branches rose from three in 1906 to 122 by 1911 • The NUWSS also benefited from the increased interest in the campaign with their membership rising to 50,000 by 1914 • The impact of the 'Cat and Mouse' Act was a propaganda victory for the militant tactics. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923



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 tactics used by the WSPU and the responses to those tactics. Emmeline Pankhurst who delivered this speech from the dock is named in the specification and candidates can therefore be expected to know about her 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:
 - As Pankhurst was the leader of the WSPU, she would be knowledgeable about the organisation
 - She was using the speech from the dock as a platform to promote her ideas and this would influence the way in which she presented the information
 - The source presents the actions of the WSPU in a positive way and the response to those actions in a negative way
 - The WSPU used their weekly newspaper *Votes for Women* to provide wide dissemination of the speech to their readers in the first edition, after the ending of the trial.
2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:

The tactics used by the WSPU:

- It suggests that the tactics of the WSPU evolved over time, e.g. 'We have tried ... we have seen'
- It argues that the WSPU are prepared to use whatever tactics that will achieve their aims
- It provides evidence of the types of tactics used by the WSPU, e.g. 'petitions', 'public meetings'
- It provides evidence that members of the WSPU were prepared to go to prison rather than being bound over to keep the peace
- It implies that the purpose of the tactics was to attract attention to the campaign, e.g. 'We are here today and we shall be here over and over again.'

The responses to those tactics:

- It argues that the use of constitutional tactics has had no impact and thus suggests that it has elicited no positive responses



Question	Indicative content
	- It claims that the press have not been accurate in reporting the actions of the WSPU, e.g. 'we have been misrepresented' - It provides evidence of the violent treatment that has taken place against the WSPU when it campaigns - It claims that the Government has not treated members of the WSPU who have been arrested in line with its own recommendations. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source regarding the tactics used by the WSPU and the responses those tactics. Relevant points may include: - The WSPU increased its use of militant tactics from the autumn of 1908 as a response to the failure of its constitutional tactics - The WSPU used a range of tactics to promote its cause during 1908, e.g. the Hyde Park meeting, the window breaking campaign - Pankhurst was arrested before the 'rush' took place, but it still went ahead, although the 60,000 participants were unable to breach the police cordon and 37 were arrested - In 1906, some prisoners, e.g. Sylvia Pankhurst, had been treated as political prisoners, but this was not always the case. Emmeline Pankhurst was not treated as a political prisoner after this trial. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

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 changing attitudes towards the WSPU in 1912 and the importance of Emmeline Pankhurst in the WSPU. The author of the source is not named in the specification, but the content focuses on Emmeline Pankhurst who is named in the specification and candidates can therefore be expected to know about her.

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 author was highly placed in the suffrage movement, which would give her an understanding of the issues that needed to be addressed
- As a member of a different organisation, the author might be expected to present a critical view of the WSPU, but there does appear to be some attempt at balance
- The content of the source deals with the changing circumstances of the WSPU throughout 1912
- The source is written after women have gained the vote, and therefore has the ability to reflect on the actions of the WSPU.

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

Changing attitudes towards the WSPU in 1912:

- It implies that attitudes towards the WSPU, in the early part of the year, were less critical as a consequence of the treatment of prisoners ('disturbed even those people who were not sympathisers')
- It suggests that attitudes had been eased to such an extent that opponents were prepared to speak out for WSPU prisoners ('pressure was put upon the Home Secretary')
- It indicates that, later in the year, the growing militancy of the WSPU alienated even some of its own members ('split in the militant ranks')
- It claims that, by the end of the year, few people were taking notice of the WSPU, as it was no longer of any significance ('grown tired...little attention.').

The importance of Emmeline Pankhurst in the WSPU:

- It indicates that Pankhurst was one of 'the three most prominent' leaders at the start of 1912 and implies that the split with the Pethick-Lawrences during that year had increased her importance by the autumn
- It argues that Pankhurst was responsible for the growth in militancy after her release from prison ('determined that the fight should be intensified.')
- It provides evidence that other leaders also played an important role, e.g. Christabel Pankhurst
- It suggests that Pankhurst inspired her supporters to follow her lead uncritically ('artificial world...excitement always ran high.').



Question	Indicative content
	3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source regarding changing attitudes towards the WSPU in 1912 and the importance of Emmeline Pankhurst in the WSPU. Relevant points may include: • Emmeline Pankhurst was arrested in 1912 for throwing stones • The militancy of the WSPU in 1912 was partly responsible for the failure of the Third Conciliation Bill, thus delaying debate in Parliament on this issue and alienating other suffrage groups • The militant tactics turned many against the WSPU and the call for votes for women • Emmeline Pankhurst maintained a tight control over the WSPU, removing those who disagreed with her, such as the Pethick-Lawrences.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

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 whether it is accurate to say that the WSPU hindered rather than helped the campaign for votes for women in the years 1905-14. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that it is accurate to say that the WSPU hindered the campaign for votes for women in the years 1905-14 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The more extreme militancy, pursued from 1908, alienated many erstwhile supporters • The impact of extreme militancy on MPs hindered the campaign, e.g. the violence provided MPs with a justification to reject the Third Conciliation Bill (1912) • Emmeline Pankhurst's tactics and approach often alienated other leading members of the WSPU, leading to divisions that hindered the campaign, e.g. the Women's Freedom League (1907) • WSPU violence undermined the claims of the NUWSS that women should receive the vote because they were morally superior to men • The violence of the WSPU encouraged the creation of anti-suffrage organisations to counter the message of votes for women, e.g. the National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage (1910). Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that it is accurate to say that the WSPU helped the campaign for votes for women in the years 1905-114 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The WSPU drew attention to the demand for votes for women by adopting moderate militant tactics from 1905, e.g. disrupting meetings and heckling politicians, which generated support for their campaign • WSPU meetings in the early stages were attended by as many as 300,000, indicating that the tactics that they used generated huge support for their aims • The arrest of middle-class women for participating in moderate militancy shocked polite society and increased support for the idea of votes for women. This was later amplified by forcible feeding • The WSPU were able to disseminate information that promoted their aims via their journal <i>Votes for Women</i>, which had a circulation of 33,000 in 1910 • Even when the WSPU alienated supporters through their violence, many who had been galvanised by the WSPU remained in the broader movement, transferring their support to the NUWSS. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

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 suggestion that the key reason for the failure of the General Strike of 1926 was the strength of the government response. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the key reason for the failure of the General Strike of 1926 was the strength of the government response should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The government had prepared for the onset of a general strike from the time of the subsidy that was granted to the miners on Red Friday 1925, e.g. by stockpiling supplies of foodstuffs and fuel • The government was involved in the creation of the Organisation for the Maintenance of Supplies in 1925, which would supply volunteer workers in the event of a general strike • Baldwin tried to avoid provoking violence and kept Winston Churchill, the most aggressive member of the Cabinet, out of the day-to-day running of the dispute by putting him in charge of the <i>British Gazette</i> • The <i>British Gazette</i> presented the government's position and was a highly effective form of pro-government propaganda. Arguments and evidence countering the statement that the key reason for the failure of the General Strike of 1926 was the strength of the government response should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The TUC had not prepared for a strike and some of its members were against the idea of a general strike • The TUC did not call out all unions – only those in certain key industries such as transport, iron and steel, gas and electricity • Divisions existed between the miners union and the TUC as to what a reasonable compromise entailed • The position of the TUC that this was an industrial dispute was undermined by claims in the media that the general strike was a prelude to revolution • The Labour Party did not support the strike as it was afraid that it would alienate middle class supporters. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

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 nature of support for the 1915 Glasgow rent strike and the reasons why the strike continued throughout 1915. Andrew McBride, the author of the source, is not named in the specification, but candidates can be expected to be aware of the issues that he is discussing.
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 author was involved in local Glasgow politics at the time of the rent strike and was likely to be knowledgeable about the context of events
 - The author was involved in the organisation of the rent strike and this may impact on the way in which he presents it in a political pamphlet
 - The language of the source presents the role played by participants in a positive light, e.g. 'dramatic' 'unprecedented' 'daring', and is sarcastic in relation to the landlords, e.g. 'great patriots'
 - The source downplays the role of central government in bringing the rent strike to an end.
 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:

The nature of support for the 1915 Glasgow rent strike:

 - It provides evidence of the changing nature of the government's support for the rent strike from 'no attention was paid' to 'the government introduced an Act'
 - It provides evidence of the changing nature of tenant support from 'failed to attract' to 'prepared to fight'
 - It suggests that tenants were prepared to do whatever was necessary to support the rent strike, e.g. 'houses were fortified'
 - It indicates that the strike was supported by a range of different groups in Glasgow, e.g. women, ILP, munitions workers, men employed along the Clyde.

Reasons why the strike continued throughout 1915:

 - It indicates that there was a housing shortage that enabled landlords to continue charging high rents
 - It suggests that there was anger that nothing was being done to help those households where the men were away fighting
 - It suggests that there was a degree of organisation and planning that helped to maintain momentum, e.g. 'decided to fight the landlords', 'men in war work along the Clyde stopped working'
 - It suggests that the intervention of the government was ultimately crucial to ending the strike. In the earlier stages, it was not prepared to get involved, e.g. 'the committee reported against us'.
 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source regarding the nature of support for the 1915 Glasgow rent strike and the reasons why the strike continued throughout 1915. Relevant points may include:
 - There had been an influx of workers into the city to meet the wartime needs of the economy – this had created extra pressure on demand for housing, enabling rent increases

Question	Indicative content
	• The strike was organised by the Glasgow Women's Housing Association, which had been co-founded by the Labour Party Housing Committee • The support of the workers was crucial as it led to the intervention by Lloyd George in order to protect key wartime industries.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923



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 whether it is accurate to say that the position of trade unions was significantly strengthened in the years 1919-21. Arguments and evidence supporting the view that the position of trade unions was significantly strengthened in the years 1919-21 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The post-war boom of 1919-20 enabled trade unions to exert effective pressure on the government and employers to achieve significant concessions • Negotiations with the government by the nationalised industries had achieved wage protection and improvements in the railways and mines in 1919 • Trade unions were perceived by the government as an effective means of preventing revolution as they were prepared to negotiate; this strengthened their bargaining position • The General Council of the TUC was founded in 1921 in order to broaden its role and provide a central organisation for trade union co-operation. Arguments and evidence challenging the view that the position of trade unions was significantly strengthened in the years 1919-21 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Trade unions were building on a position that had already been significantly strengthened during the First World War when trade union membership had risen sharply • Government and business both believed that nationalisation should be reversed and industry should return to private ownership, undermining the trade union position • By 1920, the post-war economic boom was coming to an end and this undermined the position of the trade unions, as is demonstrated by the collapse in membership after 1920 • When the employers took back ownership of the coal mines in 1921 they immediately cut wages • There was a failure by the large trade unions to co-operate to protect their position, e.g. Black Friday • The government was establishing a range of mechanisms to deal with strikes, which would enable them to limit the effectiveness of trade unions, e.g. Industrial Unrest Committee (1919), Emergency Powers Act (1920). Other relevant material must be credited.



Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923



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 whether the role of government was the most significant factor in causing the General Strike of 1926. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the role of government was the most significant factor in causing the General Strike of 1926 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The miners lost trust in government promises after Lloyd George's rejection of nationalisation, despite his promise to abide by the decision of the Sankey Commission • The Emergency Powers Act was passed in 1920, demonstrating that the government was readying itself for a confrontation with the trade unions • The return to the Gold Standard by the government in 1925 led to a fall in wages and increased unemployment, thus increasing working-class demands for improvements • After 'Red Friday' (1925), the government started to make detailed preparations in the event of a general strike, demonstrating that they were planning for this • Some members of the Conservative government, e.g. Churchill, wanted an opportunity to have a showdown with the unions and used the breakdown of the Samuel Commission to justify this • The government refused to pressurise the mine owners into accepting the recommendations of the Samuel Commission or to extend the wage subsidy, making the General Strike more likely. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the role of government was the most significant factor in causing the General Strike of 1926 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The government did try to act to reconcile disagreement between mine owners and miners, e.g. the establishment of the Sankey Commission (1919), wage subsidies (1925) • There was a continuity of conflict between the mine owners and miners, e.g. the threatened strike of 1919 • The economic environment of the 1920s resulted in British mines becoming less productive and less profitable. To remain competitive, miners' wages were cut, e.g. 1921 'Black Friday' • The TUC supported the position of the miners in 1925 and 1926, increasing the likelihood that the miners' dispute would become more general • The breakdown of the negotiations around the Samuel Commission with both the mine owners and the miners refusing to compromise or accept any of its recommendations. Other relevant material must be credited.



Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923



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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