

Examiners' Report  
June 2019

GCE History 9HI0 35

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# Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates continue to be able to engage effectively across the ability range with A Level paper 35 which deals with Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763-1914 (35.1) and The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918.

The paper is divided into three sections. Section A contains a compulsory question which is based on two enquiries linked to one source. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting five second order concepts - cause, consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference, and significance. Section C comprises a choice of essays that relate to aspects of the process of change over a period of at least 100 years (AO1). Most candidates appeared to organise their time effectively and there was very little evidence of candidates being unable to attempt all three sections of the paper within the time allocated this summer. Examiners continued to comment on the fact that a significant minority of scripts posed some problems with the legibility of hand writing. Examiners can only give credit for what they can read.

In Section A, the strongest answers demonstrated an ability to draw out and develop reasoned inferences from the source for both enquiries and to evaluate the source thoroughly in relation to the demands of the two enquiries on the basis of both contextual knowledge and the nature, origin and purpose of the source. It needs to be stressed that, despite the advice offered in last year's report, there were still a significant number of candidates whose answers suggested that weight can be established by a discussion of what is missing from a source. This summer there was some evidence of more candidates using often extensive contextual knowledge to drive an answer to the enquiry, rather than using it to illuminate and discuss the source. This resulted in candidates not dealing with the source adequately.

In Section B, examiners were impressed by the number of responses that clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second order concept that was being targeted by the question. However, it continues to be the case that weaker candidates often wanted to turn questions into a main factor/other factors approach, even where this was not appropriate to the focus of the question. Candidates should be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, and ensure that they draw their evidence in responses from the appropriate time period.

In Section C, most candidates were able to engage with the elements of the process of change that are central in this section of the examination. This is a breadth question and the questions that are set encompass a minimum of 100 years. Candidates are reminded again that this has important implications for the higher levels in bullet point 2 of the mark scheme. To access bullet point 2 at Level 5 candidates are expected to have responded 'fully' to the demands of the question. The requirements of questions will vary and key developments relating to the question may be more specific to the entire chronological range in some questions and options than in others. However, it was judged not possible for candidates to have 'fully met' the demands of any Section C question unless at least 75% of the chronological range of the question was addressed. To access bullet point 2 at Level 4 candidates need to meet most of the demands of the question. It was unlikely that most of the demands of the question would be met if the answer had a restricted range that covered less than 60% of its chronology.

In both Sections B and C when dealing with AO1, not all candidates demonstrated a secure understanding of what is meant by 'criteria' in terms of bullet point 3 of the mark scheme. Some candidates explicitly state in the introduction to the essay that they are naming the criteria that they plan to use, when in actual fact they are referring to the issues or the factors that will be discussed in the response. 'Criteria' in bullet point 3 of the mark scheme refers to the basis on which candidates reach their judgement, not the issues that are discussed in the process of

reaching that judgement. There was some tendency this summer, in all sections of the paper, for some candidates to replicate the words and phrases of the mark scheme in their responses. It is the application of the requirements of the mark scheme that is crucial.

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

## **Question 1**

A question which promoted a wide range of responses with the majority rooted in the source. Most candidates identified two key factors for settlement in Western Australia: the potential abundant supplies of timber and food and the strategic value to the Royal Navy including the prevention of French influence. Many answers also developed points related to the Swan River and there was some impressive contextual knowledge regarding the Swan River Company.

In terms of the second enquiry there were references to the initial investigation and the proposed follow up. Many candidates cited the point about the need to develop a port and links were drawn with earlier developments in New South Wales. Candidates often referred to the proposal to encourage young men from England to invest in the project.

Some very impressive contextual knowledge was deployed about a range of points, eg the strategic advantages to the Royal Navy, the lessons learnt in New South Wales and developing British interests in Asia.

There was much sound evaluation with reference to the attribution and Stirling's naval career and the use of contextual knowledge to confirm and develop points.

There were a very small number of responses with very limited knowledge of KT 2 BP 3 who appeared to think the dominant issue in Australia was the establishing of convict settlements.

The Swan River Company, established in 1828, to help colonise Western Australia, were no doubt a response to this letter written by Sir James Stirling. Source 1 is useful to a historian in investigating the reasons for establishing a settlement in Western Australia, as it extensively details the 'great opportunities for agricultural development' afforded by the area, not to mention the 'strategic importance' of ~~such~~ the area. The source is similarly useful in grasping an idea of what plans were made to settle the area, as it touches upon 'preliminary survey(s)' being carried out and the identification of ~~of~~ spotted 'difficulties'. While certainly valuable, a historian would need to review more material to come to a ~~a~~ definite conclusion, not least because the source is vague on the reasons for preventing ~~a~~ a French base in the area.

The usefulness of the source in the reasons for establishing a settlement in Western Australia is clearly evident in the reference

to the 'favourable geographical position' it is in, as this immediately suggests strategic value in colonising Western Australia, not limited to the especially fertile position of the river Swan. The strategic <sup>reason</sup> ~~value~~ <sup>to</sup> for settlement is reinforced by Sir James Stirling's suggestion that Britain's 'Eastern possessions [can be made] much more secure', as it highlights that Britain viewed Western Australia as having the potential to solidify holdings in India and China, as well as expand the Empire even further. This creates the impression to a historian that settling Western Australia <sup>happened</sup> ~~was~~ not only because of how close it was to Norfolk Island, Van Diemen's Land <sup>(VDL)</sup>, and New South Wales, but also because it had individual potential to secure such holdings.

Geographical and strategic reason for settling Western Australia <sup>is</sup> however - at least gauged by this source - subordinate to ~~the~~ possible commercial opportunities. Stirling makes this clear ~~in the~~ when writing about 'rich grazing land' and 'removable stores of timber', as this denotes the importance of Western

Australia as a source of wealth and opportunity.

Thus a historian, contextually, would be able to verify this the truth of such value, as ~~upon~~ upon the settlement ~~forming~~ in May of 10,000 people (arriving in May 1829), the Swan River Company syndicate gave 40 acres of land for every £3 that settlers had in assets, hoping for a more fortunate return.

The source not only informs a historian about reasons for establishing a settlement, but also informs on plans to do so that are already in motion. Stirling, according to his letter, 'conducted a preliminary survey of the interior' and intended to 'extend this survey by sending expeditions to investigate the climate, soil and water supply'. This suggests that Stirling ~~felt~~ <sup>felt</sup> settlement ~~is~~ <sup>was</sup> already a given, and consequently was planning how it would be achieved in the most desirable way. Albeit, a historian might struggle to believe the authenticity of 'the great potential' Stirling's ~~the~~ surveys showed, as settlement struggled and was threatened by famine, with only 1500 colonists by 1832.

Stirling's words also suggest that his plans and preparations were not limited to just the land alone, but also extended to the social aspects. This A historian can tell this through his advice to the Secretary of State for the Colonies - concerning the need to have capital and workforce to establish a good basis for development. ~~as this~~ This creates the impression that Stirling is considering plans for expending and securing settlement if it occurs. The wording is not use as it as a relief for 'overcrowded prisons' in England also suggests this, as it highlights how Stirling is considering plans concerning how to establish the purpose of ~~settlement~~ and nature of settlement.

§ Overall, Sir James Stirling's letter is certainly of great value to a historian. His persuasive words to the Secretary for the Colonies help a historian confirm and discover both the strategic and commercial reasons for settling Western Australia. The source also details possible plans (and measures already taken) for settlement, most clear in the plea to not

use it as a penal colony, given that such prisons were already well established in ~~the~~ Van Diemen's land under Governor Arthur (1824-1837) and on Norfolk Island. Ultimately, a historian can deduce that the reasons for establishing a settlement in Western Australia pertained to both the financial and strategic benefits for the Empire, and that - supposedly - measures were taken to make initial settlement successful, despite its failure.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The response is rooted in the source with key reasons for settlement, naval and economic advantage, established in the opening paragraph. The treatment of the enquiries is uneven, but as the answer develops it refers to the proposal to encourage young men to settle in the area and the clear intention that this should not be a convict state.

There is some effective use of contextual knowledge to develop the answer with reference to the rivalry with France, the developing interests in Asia and implicitly the lessons from experiences in New South Wales.

The evaluation is less effective although points are backed up by contextual knowledge and, in particular, the candidate makes no direct use of the attribution.

This response achieves a sound Level 4.

## **Question 2**

The question produced a range of responses with many candidates rooting their answers in the source and identifying and developing a range of points relevant to both enquiries. Treatment of enquiry 1 was generally stronger than enquiry 2 and many candidates used extracts and contextual knowledge to produce reasoned inferences about the increasingly important role of the RFC on the Western Front. A significant number of candidates deployed impressive knowledge and understanding of the importance of technical developments. Not as many as had been expected made the link between the point in the attribution about McCudden's background as an engineer and his clear appreciation of technical advances.

In addressing the second enquiry inferences were made and developed regarding patriotism, bravery, empathy and stoicism with many candidates picking up the reference to the attitude of people on the Home Front to the Aces. The details about McCudden's sense of responsibility to new pilots and the graphic detail of his reaction to shooting a German pilot were effectively discussed by many candidates.

The evaluation of the source was generally sound with discussion of McCudden's status as a veteran with three tours of duty, the fact he was writing to a family member and the censorship system featuring in many responses.

Chosen question number: Question 1  Question 2

Source 2 mentions about how pilots were used for reconnaissance.

In the source, McCudden mentions how "it was <sup>so</sup> essential to fly a straight course when photographing enemy positions". This was true as photographs were used to make mosaic maps, giving commanders an insight to the battlefield, which in turn allowed better strategic plans for the military ~~to be~~ when they were ordered to go over the trenches. Reconnaissance, at the start of the war, was the primary reason why pilots were getting produced and no way down so many of them were not equipped with guns. The purpose of ~~the~~ source 2 is to inform for McCudden to inform his brother on his current situation, therefore it can be seen as reliable, however letters sent away were always censored and checked to ensure that no specific information about battle plans or technology ~~was~~ as well as negative points about the war was present. This was done to ensure no information was given away or to ensure morale was kept high. Overall, source 2 shows genuine facts on one of the roles pilots in the Royal Flying Corps had to take on and the information is highly likely to be true as it is a letter to his brother, ~~therefore it would be~~ it would be trusted even though the letter ~~could~~ could have been censored, the information about reconnaissance is truthful.

In addition to reconnaissance, McCuden shows how pilots were used in combat roles in the air. This was done to protect the British lines from getting scattered and shot by German artillery. In the source, McCuden writes "I overtook my target, and thanks to the new improved firing system recently fitted, I ~~gently~~ burst at both guns and he went down." When talking about the improved system, McCuden is talking about the Vickers-Challenger planes which were introduced as a response to the Fokker Scourge in 1915.

The work carried out by the Royal Flying Corps was significant to the rest of the military and this was shown as pilots were given a better life behind the lines, however, their life expectancy was below a week and so the gathering of so many mass graves was with the amount of loss or sparingly. In the Fokker Scourge, 1000 British planes were shot down, however reconnaissance missions continued, despite the fact that if combat occurred, they would most likely die. In the source, McCuden's attitude is that what he is doing is a duty and that is what that he continues.

This is shown by him writing "it is work taking the risks". British pilot crews were highly honored, with their faces being put on cigarette packs - a ~~well~~ check, this shows the role in combat pilots took as well as technology rapidly combining with the Vickers Challenger. In addition it shows how pilots were highly

honored due to the high risk of death, however McCudden, like many other pilots saw the risk as a duty and the information was more valuable.

McCudden mentions on how the British, like the Germans, "developed the capacity to communicate with their ground control by radio so they could brief their artillery". During the latter stages of the war, as a ~~plane~~ production largely increased and by 1918 there were 2200 planes in the Royal Flying Corps. Being able to communicate with artillery was key as the artillery was miles behind the lines and therefore to hit accurate shots on enemy trenches or artillery needed information which came from the sky. This was significant as in the earlier stages of the war, such as in the ~~Battle~~ Battle of the Somme in 1916 and the Battle of Passchendaele in 1917 millions of artillery shells were fired before the men went over ~~the~~ ~~top~~ ~~with~~ (1.5 million of the same). McCudden stated in July 1916 which ~~was~~ meant he could have been flying during both battles therefore he underlines the importance of this reconnaissance. Overall, reconnaissance ~~was~~ was also used to inform artillery on enemy positions so long bombardments could occur and this was <sup>1.5</sup> planned by the Somme in 1916 where ~~the~~ million shells were fired at German positions. This, therefore shows the source is strongly reliable as McCudden highlights the link between

Orlitzky and B. P. Owen

One unreliable factor McCudden mentions is how "we must conserve our planes and our men". As seen in my second paragraph, the life expectancy of pilots was less than a week, therefore it shows how the Royal Flying Corps → were not bothered by the loss of men. In addition, he mentions how "it takes time and skilled instruction to get a man in the air" however pilots received little training so they were expected to die quickly, therefore this shows how McCudden is putting the skill of the pilots on a pedestal. Overall, this shows unreliability in the source as pilots weren't strongly trained in comparison to the Royal Flying Corps not conserving men or planes and this was shown by the small life expectancy.

In conclusion, McCudden's information on the risks done by pilots in the reconnaissance of information being extremely useful to commanders as well as the Orlitzky is very reliable and this is also shown by how it is a personal letter to his brother. In addition information on the link with Orlitzky and planes is reliable as this was done with the same, however Orlitzky had 15 million dollars. On the other hand the source is not fully reliable as men were not concerned as they had

less than a week of life expectancy in addition to pilots not being trained strongly. Overall, the source is strongly reliable as the critiques to fighting as well as reconnaissance is significantly accurate.



The response engages with the source and identifies points related to both enquiries. It uses specific extracts and contextual knowledge to illustrate points, eg about the importance of the photographic missions carried out by the pilots and the increasing links between the work of the pilots and the artillery. The essay deploys a good range of technical knowledge to develop its points. There is also a clear awareness of the responsibilities and pressures placed on aircrew during the war and some effective contextual knowledge regarding the reactions to them on the Home Front.

There is also some effective evaluation with comments on the letter being to McCudden's brother and the nature of censorship during the war. There is scope for more direct use of the attribution, eg his length of service and experience as an engineer.

The response achieves Level 4.

### **Question 3**

This was the most popular of the two Section B questions. It produced many wide ranging and substantial responses with judicious weighing up of the stated factors against others. The strongest candidates showed an awareness of the roots of difficulties around religious and cultural issues rather than just describing the practices that many of the British were determined to 'reform'. There was also some very effective illustration and explanation of issues concerning missionaries who often provoked hostile reaction.

These points were weighed up against other factors and there were many well informed and clearly explained analyses of the impact of the Dalhousie reforms.

A minority of candidates adopted a largely narrative style which could be rewarded as long as the significance of points was explained and linked to the question. Some candidates, however, went little beyond narrative and went on to discuss the battles of the Indian Rebellion.

Chosen question number: Question 3  Question 4

Question 5  Question 6

Plan → Religious → Missionaries (doctrine of karma)

→ Events in Meerut

Cultural → Thagi, Sati + Female Infanticide

→ General Service Enlistment Act 1856

Not → Oppressive leadership

1800 - 2431000 km<sup>2</sup>

Large military presence.

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To a large extent, the Indian rebellion of 1857 was the result of religious and cultural tensions building over the last few decades. The overall British, ~~tyrannical~~ tyrannical presence, may have been enough on its own to cause the rebellion however.

Religious issues in India under British rule were certainly largely responsible for the outbreak of rebellion in 1857. The lack of regard for India religious beliefs was a major factor that caused the Bengal army to mutiny. The number of missionaries

entering ~~the~~ India from England was a key issue, as the Hindus and Muslims in particular saw this as disrespectful towards their beliefs. The 'Doctrine of Lapse' which was used under Lord Dalhousie also contributed to rising religious tensions. This was the idea that the British would take control of an area, if there was no legitimate ruler. This went directly against the Hindu belief system. When it was used in ~~1856~~ February 1856 to annex Awadh, anti-British sentiment was rising rapidly in the area, and across India. Additionally, the event that actually triggered the Mutiny in 1857, was due to the British attacking the religious beliefs of Indian Sepoys in the army. On 9th May 1857, 89 Sepoys were court martialled when they refused to load their weapons with oil made from animal fat. ~~The~~ The fact that this event actually sparked the rebellion and the violence, suggests that religious issues were certainly responsible for the deteriorating relations, which led to the rebellion. Also Awadh saw widespread support in the uprising, which suggests that religious tensions also had a long term effect on the

deteriorating relations in India.

Cultural problems also contributed to rising tensions in India, and therefore the 1857 rebellion. The abolition of Sati in 1829 was widely opposed in certain areas of India, despite the fact that it was responsible for 600 deaths per year. Sati was the act of suicide after the death of a woman's husband, and was a popular practice among many Hindus, hence why its abolition was helped lead to the deterioration of British-India relations.

The British also passed an act in 1802 outlawing female infanticide, which was also detested among much of the India population.

Among the army, cultural issues were also a threat to stable relations with the British. The General Service Enlistment

act of 1856, was hated among Sepoys in the East India Company's army. This

is mainly because it meant that the

Sepoys were forced to serve overseas, which

would pollute their caste status. This

was a key grievance earlier on, but

helped pushed ~~them~~ <sup>the Sepoys</sup> over the edge after

the events in ~~1856~~ meant 1857. Therefore,

Cultural issues were certainly partially responsible for the deteriorating relations that led to the rebellion. However, the acts against the practice of thagi between 1836 and 1848 were welcomed by most Indians, as thagi was the practice of ritual murder and highway robbery. This would imply that the two cultures did collaborate effectively under British rule.

On the other hand, religious and cultural issues were not the only reasons for deteriorating relations. It could be argued, that the strong, intimidating British presence was enough for relations to break down, and for the rebellion to begin. The fact that in 1800, the East India Company controlled 243,000 km<sup>2</sup> of land in India, suggests that the natives may have taken issue with such an encroachment on their territory, which could have led to deteriorating relations. Also, Company troops numbered 200,000 in 1820, which clearly implies that their presence was intimidating and potentially dangerous for the Indians. Therefore, a large reason for deteriorating

relations between the British and the Indians would have been because of the unwanted military presence, and not just because of cultural and religious issues. However, in 1856, 25% of the British troops were Indian Sepoys, and so they may not have been ridiculed as much as first thought.

Overall, the deterioration of British-India relations was largely due to cultural and religious issues within India.

The long term problems that arose during British rule in regards to culture and religion, and the fact that the 1857 rebellion was actually initiated due to a religious dispute among members of the Indian army, suggests strongly that these two factors were responsible. However, it could be argued that the mere presence of the British in the region was enough to break down relations and inspire a rebellion upon the British.

This is not particularly convincing however as a rebellion surely would have broken out in the many years before 1857, if this were the case.



The response sustains focus and addresses the stated factor with specific illustration and explanation. It identifies other issues and deploys effective contextual knowledge to promote a balanced argument. There is, for instance, awareness of the impact of the Dalhousie reforms and the consequences of the implementation of the Doctrine of Lapse are explained.

Overall the response merits Level 5.

## **Question 4**

This question was chosen by a sizeable minority and knowledge and understanding of the role and work of Sir Evelyn Baring was generally at least sound. His personal viewpoint, with its strong sense of Anglo Saxon superiority, underpinned many of the stronger responses. Baring's achievements, especially in stabilising the economy, improving the infrastructure and working to improve agricultural conditions, were identified, illustrated (often with specific detail) and explained by a pleasingly large number of candidates. The counter argument was generally not so wide ranging but the majority of candidates at least touched on his failure to appreciate the rising force of nationalism, his unwillingness to invest in secondary education and the increasingly high level of military expenditure.

Chosen question number: Question 3  Question 4

Question 5  Question 6

I agree that <sup>2</sup> Sir Evelyn Baring made a positive contribution to the government of Egypt, but the statement of "very positive" is questionable. Baring was sent into Egypt in 1883 and helped out the government in reforming agriculture and helping debt repayments, from which Egypt had borrowed £100 million from Britain and France in the 1860s and 70s. Baring helped improve agriculture and help pay off debt which was a positive contribution, but, nationalism remained present in every part of society, especially the peasantry. In addition, his reforms did not include educational reforms and mainly benefited the richer landlords. Hence, although Baring did have genuine intentions to improve the state of Egypt and stabilise the situation, his reforms did have problems and hence it is incorrect to say he made a "very positive" contribution to the government.

Sir Evelyn Baring was committed to reforming agriculture and help Egypt pay off its debts. He secured a loan in 1885 of £9 million from Britain to

help improve the state of Egypt and hence reduce pressures on the government. Baring believed long term changes were needed in agriculture and he was the man to do this. With the loan acquired from Britain, he spent £8 million of it on debt repayment which would reduce the financial strain on the Egyptian government. He then spent the remaining one million on improving agricultural production. The peasantry were against the Egyptian government ~~ever~~ from 1881 as they preferred the nationalist leader, Arabi Pasha, who protected national identity and supported the needs of the peasants. With this, Baring's allocation of money into Egypt the peasantry would help improve their status and help improve their standard of living. This helped clean up the irrigation systems and made land more fertile. Baring knew <sup>the</sup> peasants ~~were~~ were a problem and by accommodating 8% of government revenue per year on improving agriculture, he believed he would help gain their support. The cleaning up in agriculture helped increase peasant salaries and can be seen as successful in reducing peasant anger, reducing the opposition against the khedive and therefore Baring can be seen as making a positive contribution.

to Egypt between 1883-1898.

However, Baring's ~~was not successful~~ <sup>reforms</sup> the success of Baring's reforms are questionable. With such a large proportion of the debt ~~and loan~~ <sup>loan</sup> required going to repaying debt (80%), 8/9 of it, the limited investment in other sectors can be seen as unsuccessful. Baring believed that investment in education was not his problem or his task and believed too much reform at the same time would ~~harm~~ <sup>destrualise</sup> society. He therefore, increased enrolment fees into education which in return decreased enrolment. This can be seen as ~~be~~ harmful to the Egyptian government as the lack of access to education ~~was~~ meant the peasants who could not afford education ~~were~~ <sup>were</sup> made even more ~~agitated~~ <sup>agitated</sup> and, ~~support~~ <sup>increase</sup> more for non-our figures instead of helping the government itself. Baring's allocation of £1 million and 8% to agriculture ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> also only had a limited impact on benefiting the Egyptian government, with production levels not being enabled to rise substantially due to the ~~low~~ <sup>low</sup> minimal spending. Hence, Baring's ~~limited~~ <sup>limited</sup> spending allocation to debt repayments can be seen as being more beneficial to the British government,

being able to recover <sup>parts of their £100 million</sup> ~~substantial~~ ~~amount of~~ ~~money~~ loans back, rather than the Egyptian government which increased opposition due to higher ~~hand~~ ~~fee~~ education fees for the peasants.

Baring's <sup>changes</sup> ~~reforms~~ can also be seen as increasing nationalist resentment, especially amongst the lower classes - such as the peasants, further to the unrest caused by ~~allocating~~ <sup>increasing</sup> education fees, ~~then government~~ Baring introduced a regressive tax system. Baring didn't want to form opposition against himself and led to him making changes that he believed would limit this. He placed ~~lower levels of~~ tax on the landlords with fear of upsetting such powerful people being on his mind. This meant that the peasants were paying higher levels of tax than the richer landlords which sparked opposition and nationalist resentment. Baring believed his reforms in agriculture were sufficient to please the peasants, but they were outraged over the higher levels of tax they had to pay and therefore nationalist resentment was present in for most of the peasants. In addition, the death of Khedive Tewfik in 1892, where he was replaced by

his son who was not a willing reformer started opposition similar to that of the 1881 threat of Arabi Pasha and although this situation was out of Baring's control, his earlier policies of taxing the poor more than the rich certainly contributed to the nationalist uprising and hence Baring's involvement in Egypt started opposition which cannot be seen as ~~being~~ making a "very positive" contribution to the Egyptian government between 1883-1898.

In conclusion, although Baring did help stabilise society and help improve economically with his committed long-term reforms in agriculture, his involvement in Egypt increased nationalist resentment, mainly due to his oblivious ~~and~~ personality not realising the effects of his reforms on the peasants, especially the higher levels of tax on the peasants. Adding to this, believing that educational reforms were not his priority was wrong, but most importantly, ~~was~~ <sup>Baring</sup> increasing ~~taxes~~ <sup>human</sup> taxes to try and stabilise society did the opposite and caused peasant opposition to mount. therefore, the statement that "Baring made a "very" positive contribution to Egypt's government" is incorrect as ~~there~~ society was still

life with nationalist resentment.



A focused response which certainly attempts to develop a balanced assessment of Sir Evelyn Baring.

It emphasises and illustrates his work to provide economic and political stability but also points out that the majority of the funding he secured went to satisfy British interests and the servicing of debts. Baring did not provide enough investment in infrastructure and neglected both land and educational reform.

The answer picks up the key point that Baring did not grasp the importance of developing nationalism and the well balanced conclusion contains the excellent phrase, 'held back by certain rigid beliefs'.

The response scores a sound Level 4.

## **Question 5**

This was the least popular of the questions in Section B but it promoted some well informed and clearly argued responses. The clear majority recognised that there was evidence on both sides of the argument but in a significant minority of responses there was a tendency to thinly supported assertion. The stronger answers identified a range of factors, eg financial impact; development of technology; developments in agriculture; and examined the positive and negative in each chosen point with some impressive specific evidence. Clearly the recent work by Roger Knight, Jenny Uglow and others has had its impact on sixth form teaching of these issues.

The French wars did have an overall positive impact on the British economy, evidenced when assessing the changes to industry and the changes to trade. The only key negative impact the French wars had on the economy was the debt Britain accumulated. However, when assessing these factors based on the scope of impact the economic changes had and their impact on ~~the~~ Britain's world standing, there is strong evidence that there was a positive impact on the British economy, but not a very positive one.

The changes that occurred within industry show that ~~these~~ ~~the~~ French wars did have a positive impact on the British economy. Key innovations led to greater production as evidenced by the powered loom that was now in use in cotton mills. However, the way the cotton mills were using these looms is problematic as they were making uniforms for <sup>the</sup> French army whilst also selling in Britain, thus breaking the law. There were also significant

positive impacts in the iron industry, signalling the scope of the impact on trade. Due to the greater demand for weaponry the iron industry boomed with some iron works in Wales producing 10,000 tonnes a year. The only negative impact on industry during the French wars - and perhaps as a result of the reduced presence of the armed forces at home - was the rise in Luddism and breaking of machines. However, this was swiftly dealt with and it was deemed a capital offence during the war. Overall, due to the scope of <sup>positive</sup> industrial change, the ability of Britain to now trade with other countries and the averting of any ~~disturb~~ ~~distur~~ uprisings, it can be seen that the impact on ~~change~~ industry can be seen as a positive economic effect of the French wars.

With changes to industry meaning a greater amount of goods to trade it is also clear to see that the French wars had a positive impact on the economy through changes and improvements to trade. Napoleon tried to impose a blockade on British trade through the Continental System, meaning that any country the French defeated was required to cease trading with Britain. However, this only weakened France and ultimately strengthened Britain as many countries defeated by France were willing ~~to~~ to break the

blockade a continue trading with Britain, resulting in a positive impact on the British economy. Whilst <sup>Britain</sup> they did lose trade with the french this <sup>had</sup> ~~was~~ ultimately more of a negative impact on France who had previously relied heavily on British trade. ~~UK's~~ The impact on British global economic standing and the scope of it is evidenced by the fact that British exports rose during the french wars, demonstrating the positive effect they had on British economy.

The major negative impact of the french wars on British economy is the debt that Britain racked up throughout. By the end of the wars the British had a ~~debt~~ significant debt worth £1600 and the war was being increasingly funded on credit - signalling the determination of the government to win. However, the government did find ways to overcome this debt by imposing the first income tax - showing the scope of the impact as ordinary people were now being asked to make economic contributions to the war. Despite this, banks and the London Stock market still did well and by the end of the war there were 600 banks. ~~which would have~~ Therefore, whilst the french wars did impact the British economy negatively through war debt, it can be argued that ~~this was~~ there was still an overall positive impact as banks and the stock

market flourished regardless.

In conclusion, the French wars did have a positive impact on the British economy as evidenced through the changes to trade and industry, with the most significant impact being that on industry.

The scope of the industrial change as ~~per~~ affecting many different industrial areas and allowing Britain to trade more highlights the positive impact. However, the French wars' impact on British debt means the impact cannot be regarded as 'very' positive as it was an extensive debt (£1600 million) however, the government did instil measures to overcome this and there were still positive outcomes such as banks and the stock market flourishing.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

A range of key points are identified with some effective illustration and explanation although there could be a wider range on both sides of the argument; eg impact on Agriculture, the development of financial institutions and the cost of maintaining the coalitions.

The answer is clearly explained with basic organisation and merits entry into Level 4.

## **Question 6**

This was by far the most popular question in Section C. There were very few weak responses but the focus in the majority of answers was on the failings of Raglan and there were less answers than could have been hoped for which developed a balanced and substantial debate.

The evidence for the proposition was usually based on a negative assessment of Raglan's personal qualities as a commander (distant, arrogant etc) and his tactical failings, notably at the Alma and during the siege of Sebastopol. These are legitimate points but in some answers narrative and anecdote were more evident than analysis.

The counter argument focused on the failings of the Commissariat, the problems of working with the French, the weather, disease etc. Many answers, therefore, had a sound range but the quality of illustration and explanation distinguished Level 3 responses from those that were rewarded with Level 4/Level 5. A significant number of answers, for instance, pointed out that Raglan, as Wellington's close adviser, could have some responsibility for the lack of reform in the British Army after 1815.

Lord Raglan was a highly decorated, middle class military man who led the British army in the Crimean War until his death in 1855 from dysentery. He was widely criticised.

In 1854, October, during the Battle of Balaclava, Raglan's poor decision making and communication led to the disastrous 'charge of the Light Brigade'. Raglan gave the order to Nolan to command Lord Lucan to send the Light Brigade to stop the Russian forces from taking Turkish and British guns. However, from this ridge, only Raglan could see these Russian forces; in the 'valley of death' where the cavalry awaited orders, only the main Russian forces could be seen. Further negligence and lack of identification led to the 20 minute charge. Around 110 soldiers and 500 horses were killed of the original 601, and 54 were captured. Although Nolan, Lucan and Cardigan have also been implied, Raglan was, to a great extent, responsible for this defeat. Overall therefore, Raglan's poor leadership, particularly communication led to many hundreds of deaths.

Lord Raglan was also in part to blame for the hardships faced by the army at Balaklava throughout the winter of 1854 - 1855, where thousands of men died due to a lack of winter supplies. For example, Raglan ordered a number of attacks in these harsh conditions. Raglan also failed to show leadership to improve the awful administration and distribution of supplies. Raglan's lack of leadership bred hostility within the army, with *The Times* reporter, William Howard Russell even criticising Raglan. *The Times* editor also published a scathing remark of Raglan's absence, prompting a letter from Queen Victoria. Overall therefore, Raglan, who even left the Crimea at this time for a period, was in part responsible for poor supply and care of troops in the Crimea at this time, although other factors also played a role.

The winter of 1854 - 5 brought the worst weather in the Crimea for 100 years, and particularly cold weather. This was due to Raglan's command and shows that many problems faced by the army could not have been attributed to any person. Cholera, typhus, dysentery and infections of wounds, as well as frostbite, were particularly damaging to the army. Diseases such as this spread quickly due to the weather and were the biggest problem for soldiers in the Crimea during

that particularly harsh winter. The ship HMS Prince and HMS Progression sank in Badjara harbour, along with around 9 other ships, due to a particularly terrible storm in the winter months of 1854-5. With these ships, sank many supplies including winter clothing and animal fodder - hence many horses required for transport of supplies also died. Again, this all hugely damaged the experience of soldiers in the Crimea, and whilst Raglan may have been used as somewhat of a scapegoat, most of these issues were solely down to the bad weather and therefore cannot be blamed on the actions of Lord Raglan.

The war was supplied and funded by the Commissariat. This was not under the control of Raglan or the army. The commissariat was in fact led by the Treasury, which is widely considered to be most concerned about cutting costs. The commissariat is widely viewed as being massively inefficient, as described even by the ~~Atter~~ Mitchell-Tulloch report. The commissariat failed to supply the army in the Crimea effectively, for example, winter clothing finally arrived in the Crimea in spring. Other external agents surrounding the Crimean war, such as nursing in Scutari, headed by Florence Nightingale also failed soldiers, for

Example, of the 18,058 soldiers killed in the Crimean war, only 1776 died on the battle field, most died of disease. Overall therefore, it is clear that other factors, such as poor healthcare and insufficient funding contributed to damaging the experience of the British army in war time. They were not looked after well and generally undersupplied. These factors were not the responsibility of Lord Raglan.

In conclusion, Lord Raglan showed a lack of leadership, for example during the charge of the Light Brigade in 1854, or when he generally avoided meeting with soldiers in the winter of 1854-5. However, this was less significant than other contributing factors, such as poor weather and disease and even the failings of external agencies and systems. The primary reason for the problems faced by the British army in the Crimea therefore were not the fault of Raglan's; the terrible weather conditions during the winter of 1854-5 in the Crimea caused most problems for soldiers.



A focused and balanced debate which recognises Raglan's ultimate responsibility but also identifies a range of other factors. The former point is illustrated by his indecisive conduct of both the Alma and Sevastopol engagements and his difficult relationship with the French commanders is touched on.

The situation he inherited is clearly explained and developed in points about the McNeill-Tulloch report and issues about the weather and disease are also cited.

There is less on Raglan's much debated character than might be expected but a sound attempt to develop a balanced argument.

The response achieves mid Level 4.

## Question 7

A question which promoted many wide ranging and well-informed responses identifying fundamental changes from the Age of Sail and the Royal Navy of Trafalgar to the heavily armed Castles of Steel of the Great War. Many candidates traced the developments of ship types across the timeframe with effective illustration.

A sound range of other factors were also advanced from the work of Middleton on coppering, the work of Cook on cartography and the impact of the changing role of the Royal Navy as the British Empire developed.

Some answers lacked a clear sense of chronology.

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

Plan

① Ship types Naval de 1889

② Explorations

③ Acquisition of Singapore

④ Acquiring naval bases

Whilst the change in ship types, provided Britain with a stronger Royal Navy, improving the power standard to a certain degree, this was not as significant as other factors. The exploration factor reflected in Captain Cook's circumnavigation of the world increased the expertise of the Navy to a significant degree, highlighting this as the most important impact to Royal Navy development. Other factors such as the Acquisition of Singapore along with the Naval Defence Act 1889 held importance in the debate. Through balancing the importance of the factors, the most significant factor can be determined.

The change in ship types, to an extent, increased the Royal Navy's strength as a unit. The early ship-of-the-line and frigate ships were of great contribution to the strength of the navy, purely due to the scope of the Royal Navy for Britain. This provided Britain with an early strategic advantage, however when Paixhan developed the steam engine, British Britain's established naval lead was threatened. The change to steam engine boats improved the speed and efficiency of the Royal Navy, as the seamen no longer had to rely on wind, this increased the capacity of trade in the Empire, which further impacted the development of the Navy due to the

mutual relationship between the Royal Navy and trade. These profits from trade could be argued to have further funded ship developments, including the such as the ironclad ship design seen in the HMS Devastation. ~~The~~ These developments pushed the British Navy to compete on an international level, ~~so~~ setting the Navy to an equal level to ~~the~~ its international rivals. This emphasises the importance in changing ship types for the Royal Navy.

However, whilst changing ship types levelled the Royal Navy to ~~be~~ ~~at~~ the set international standard, it did not give Britain the strategic advantage which exploration did. Captain Cook's circumnavigation of the world from 1768-71 proved the strength of British shipping, whilst also pushing the Royal Navy's development to greater levels than expected its international rivals. The Harrison watch was tested during Cook's voyage, ~~test~~ being successfully used for Royal Navy longitudinal measures. Such, technological advancement along with the increased knowledge of the seas Pacific seas placed the Royal Navy in a significantly more developed position compared to other navies. The maps which were produced during Cook's expedition would serve the Royal Navy well, facilitating further expansion to ~~to~~ territories such

as Algiers, increasing the expansive nature of the Navy. Thus the improved technological ability and the improved knowledge of the seas aided the Royal Navy in the following years, placing a ~~very~~ significant degree of importance of this factor.

Perhaps of less importance, yet still notable, is the impact of the Naval Defence Act 1889 along with the benefits increased naval expansion had on the Royal Navy. The Act served in increasing Navy capacity with Britain increasing the number of steamboats. However, France reacted against this expansion forcing Britain to have to change the two-power standard. Perhaps ~~more~~ More importantly than the Act is the British foresight by Lord North increasing the number of HMS Dreadnoughts to 29 ships compared to Germany's 17 ships, ~~that was~~ by the end of WWI. This pushed the Royal Navy's strength to greater heights than previously and allowed the Navy to develop into a formidable force ready for the start of WWI. This reflects a certain impact such awareness ~~at the time~~ had on the Royal Navy in later years.

hasily, the acquisition of Singapore <sup>(1819)</sup> and Hong Kong (1842) increased the trading capacity relations of the British Empire, which may be viewed as indirectly impacting the Royal Navy. By 1880, £ 6500 tonnes of opium was being shipped and these exports were largely profitable for Empire. While the relation of this ~~such~~ trade profitability to the Royal Navy is debatable, ~~and~~ the ships which were ~~just~~ sent across to enroute for repelling and at times protecting merchants, increased the exposure of the Royal Navy to foreign seas, developing the Royal Navy even though this was small.

Therefore, it can be seen that the exploration of Cook and the subsequent effects of this exploration had the most marked effects on development on the Royal Navy. Whilst the changing ship types did develop the nature of the ships sailed by the Navy, this development could be viewed as isolated within the Royal Navy at that specific time, whilst the exploration developments of Cook impacted <sup>and developed</sup> the Navy throughout the period.



There is some analysis of key features, with overall address to the stated factor, and mostly accurate knowledge. However, some of the points required more explanation and illustration to promote substantial debate. The general trend of the argument is clear but lacks precision.

The response achieved a low Level 4 mark.

## **Question 8**

There were a number of wide ranging and well-developed responses to this question, which often started with the initial impact on ports such as Bristol and Liverpool and the effect on the Caribbean, and then moved on to identify specific examples of diversification which were highly profitable and had a significant impact on the pattern of trade.

The stronger candidates also developed a range of other factors, eg the increased demand for British manufactured products; the benefits of Free Trade legislation; and the development of new ports such as Singapore. Many argued that the Slave Trade was already of diminishing importance.

Weaker candidates often spent time explaining the reasons for the abolition of slavery rather than focusing on the impact of abolition. There was also some confused chronology in answers to this question.

Chosen question number: Question 7

Question 8

Question 9

Question 10

slave most important

more

Attack on Algiers

- Establishing of ports

at Hong Kong + Singapore

- Zanzibar + Weihaiwei of status

The abolition of the slave trade in 1807 undoubtedly had a major impact on the changing patterns of trade between 1763 - 1914. The <sup>abolition of the</sup> slave trade saw Britain's decline in the West Indies,

whilst the slave trade became far less valuable to the British losing profits from trade. <sup>→ which had been heavily important in the 18<sup>th</sup> century</sup> However it can be more convincingly argued

that the growth of free trade and the establishment of ports in Hong Kong and Singapore were far more significant in the

changing patterns of trade as it reorganised the way the British empire thought about trade. Whilst the acquisition of ports in Weihaiwei and Zanzibar were also crucial in changing patterns of trade with the British more heavily focussed on ~~status~~ status rather than profits

~~The~~ ~~But~~ The abolition of slavery undoubtedly changed British trade as Britain was heavily reliant on triangular trade in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. ~~But~~ The majority of

Britain's income was coming from the slave trade  
40% of Bristol's income in 1798 came from the slave  
trade. Whilst slavers vessels like Thomas Leyland's ship  
'Lottery' would bring in significant sums of money, the  
cost to outfit his ship in 1798 was £2,300, whilst it  
would return to the port of Liverpool 5 months  
later with £9,300, trading 453 slaves at a profit of  
£22,000, this ship was one of many ships used by the  
British <sup>during</sup> ~~using~~ the slave trade, clearly indicating how significant  
the slave trade was to the British economy. When the  
Slave Trade Act was passed in 1807, the British government  
lost significant funds as the government benefited heavily from  
the slave trade through taxes + tariffs which would fund  
the Royal Navy + European wars. Clearly the loss of  
the slave trade had a fundamental impact on the British  
pattern of trade as the British were heavily reliant on  
the slave trade to fund the British empire in the  
late 18<sup>th</sup> century. However it is far clearer although the  
slave trade was significant in changing British trade that the  
~~Moreover the slave trade~~ introduction of free trade + establishment  
of ports in East Asia were more crucial in changing trade  
patterns as a ~~as~~ this led to a ~~as~~ more developed changing  
imperialist policy regarding trade.

The introduction of free trade and the establishment of  
the ports of Hong Kong and ~~as~~ Singapore are far more

Crucial in changing British patterns of trade as a new imperialist policy was developed, where Commerce dominated the British empire. From 1776 Adam Smith argued staunchly in favour of free trade writing ~~the~~ 'Wealth of Nations' in 1778 where he argued that removing barriers to trade would increase overall wealth. ~~event~~ This persuaded the government to implement free trade firstly in Ireland, <sup>in 1779</sup> this had a dramatic impact on British trade, with a new policy emerging drastically changing the pattern of trade within the Empire. This is evidenced through the drastic growth of the port of Singapore, with the value of trade increasing from £400,000 Spanish dollars in 1819 to 11 million Spanish dollars by 1824 as Singapore's status as an entrepot led to ludicrous levels of growth, the British empire ~~as~~ became motivated by finance causing a complete restructure of British territories worldwide, drastically changing the patterns of trade to that of Commerce. This is further exemplified through the population growth of Hong Kong from 15,000 in 1841 to 300,000 in 1901, as Hong Kong status as an entrepot (allowing ships of all nationality to dock without incurring tariffs) free trade clearly transformed the function of the empire to overwhelmingly in favour of Commerce clearly transforming the way the British empire traded goods. Whilst the abolition of the Slave trade did ~~drastically~~ shift ~~but~~ the patterns of trade, through the prohibition of <sup>slave</sup> trade with other countries, this was insubordinate in comparison to the impact the

in production of free trade had on British trade, as free trade opened the British empire to obscene amounts of wealth and prosperity.

Finally it could be argued that the acquisition of Zanzibar and the lease of Weihwei ~~change~~ had the greatest impact on British patterns of trade as attention was shifted to ~~profit~~ <sup>prestige</sup> rather than the profit. The Imperialist policy in East Africa changed dramatically with the Germans establishing the East German Trading Company in 1884. This prompted the British to launch the British East African Trading Company in response. The company did not make any money expenditure in 1892 was £95,000 whilst income was £35,000, however it established a foothold of British interest in East Africa. The patterns of trade had once again changed with status and control seen as the most powerful commodity. This emphasised through the lease of Weihwei in 1898, which had no economic benefits as was ~~not~~ completely political to ensure the British could oversee events in Port Arthur which the Russians had leased. The growing importance of status was clearly important in changing patterns of trade, however the slave trade had a more drastic impact as it caused a restructure of British commerce although it is clear that the emergence of free trade had such unimaginable consequences that it was most significant in changes to trade

To conclude, it is clear that whilst the abolition of slavery was clearly important to changing patterns of trade as the British had been heavily reliant of slavery in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, it is much clearer that the introduction of free trade had the most significant impact on changing patterns of trade as it fundamentally altered British imperialist policy to that of commerce. Whilst the impact of the changes from commerce to status were important in changing patterns of trade they were far more subtle than the abolition of the slave trade and not as drastic a deviation from the adoption of free trade.



A sustained analysis of the relationship between key features with effective coverage of the timeframe. The stated factor is addressed and a range of other points identified and illustrated and explained clearly with specific evidence. The answer is clearly expressed and well organised with a logical and coherent argument, and was awarded Level 5.

## **Question 9**

This question promoted a generally sound range of responses. The majority of candidates produced an informed address to the stated factor and some effective contextual knowledge was deployed. Graham's focus on recognising the changing nature of the role of the Royal Navy was recognised and there was a good range of specific illustration and explanation in the stronger answers, eg the development of HMS Excellent as a training school and the work of Thomas Hastings.

A significant number of candidates also addressed the work of Fisher and, again, there was a general understanding of his contribution with focus on the 'Castles at Sea' which often included impressive technical details about speed and firepower.

However, some candidates saw this question very much as a debate about the relative achievements of Graham and Fisher and the coverage of the timeframe in a significant minority of responses limited the reward on bullet point 2.

Cardwell's army reforms 1868-1874 as secretary of State for War not certainly promised a lot, including crucially ending the baron of privilege in officers purchasing commissions that had plagued the standard and effectiveness of the British Army since the beginning of the period. However, their ultimate failure to deliver renders them less significant than Haldrup's reforms at the end of the period, though more important than the limited impact of commander-in-chief Frederick Duke of York's reforms in 1795.

A significant shift in attitude had emerged after the embarrassment of the Crimean War which saw favored meritocracy over the privilege of birth. Cardwell had been obstructed by those arguing the

The Cranham reforms certainly had a major impact on the development

of the Royal Navy, though other significant factors also contributed to its development, such as the triumphant industrial innovation of the carronade and Fisher's refusal of the Admiralty at the end of the period.

The carronade was unquestionably a significant development for the Royal Navy first developed by the Carron company - Falkirk - in the 1770s. Light and able to swivel it enabled the Royal Navy to play to its strength of being more manoeuvrable than the enemy. Importantly, the French never made a similarly effective close range gun and it is perhaps not too much an exaggeration to say the carronade had a decisive impact on the Royal Navy's victory against Nelson. This is proven bestowment by its use at the Battle of Trafalgar 21<sup>st</sup> October 1805, where two 68-pounder carronades took out the entire top deck of the French ship the *Bucentaure*, which went on to surrender with only 99 of the 643 crew fit to fight. Its overall significance across the period is however undermined by its

decline following the War Against France. This saw a shift away from short range gunnery to longer range, though much of the developments in high explosive shells do owe themselves to the carronade. Ultimately though its overall influence is limited.

Of greater significance is Sir James Graham's reforms 1832. Crucially he feared the art of gunnery shown at Trafalgar, as has been discussed, had been lost. On a greater scale Graham feared the reduction of the navy, which had had over 100 ships commissioned in the War Against France to only 13 by 1817, had gone too far. In response Graham launched a major shipbuilding scheme as well as HMS Excellent commanded by Thomas Habington, to ~~essentially~~ restore which saw a uniform standard and skill in gunnery across all naval men. This therefore helped restore the Royal Navy to its former glory but more importantly, prepare it for the challenges ahead. The Royal Navy was consistently unparalleled in size, modernity and skill throughout the period 1792-1918 ~~but~~ 1815.

and was integral to sustaining the British Empire but crucially Graham through his efforts had ensured the Royal Navy wouldn't lose this status which may well have put the British Empire under threat. Beyond this, Graham also ended the habit of privilege among officers by eradicating the system of automatic promotion - a 2 year wait was now needed before becoming commander. Graham therefore not only ensured the Royal Navy didn't lose its dominating and unparalleled position of superiority but also raised ~~efficient~~ its efficiency, as is seen ~~with~~ through both removing the habit of privilege as well as abolishing the civilian run Naval Office and Victualling Board, putting the navy directly in control of matters of supply.

In these ways Graham therefore introduced comprehensive reforms of the Royal Navy that had much broader impacts on the longevity and superiority of the Royal Navy than the ~~canonade~~ which only saw superior gunnery.

It is also important to consider the reforms of Fisher <sup>1902-1905</sup> in a similar sense to Graham, Fisher built on the developing

meritocratic values that were increasingly favored across the period. Through launching the Jellicoe Scheme, Fisher had through it necessitated all officers to train in command until the age of 22, before going on to specialise in navigation and gunnery, for example. Additionally Fisher had an innovative idea for reducing issues of expenditure. At a time where the government sought to reduce expenditure, Fisher's advocacy of submarines were a superb recommendation. 25 times cheaper to build than battleships, in this respect Fisher also raised the efficiency of the Royal Navy as by consequence you could have 25 submarines for the price of one battleship. Not only this, but Fisher had confidence they would free up the Royal Navy to fulfill its traditional global mission. In these respects Fisher also raised the efficiency of the Royal Navy and in doing as such contributed heavily to the Royal Navy's development. Of less significance in the period was the shift from wood to iron. Though necessary to allow protect ships against new more powerful guns and heralded

by the launch of HMS Warrior in 1860, the greater impacts of the Royal Navy overall in terms of its supply and efficiency certainly had a greater impact, even if the shift from wood to iron was a key vital change to accommodate the weight of new steam engines and the weight of fuel to power them, emerging out of the Industrial Revolution.

Overall Graham's reforms did have the most significant impact on the development of the Royal Navy. While the campaign was strictly in the period itself did have lasting influence in terms of developments to high explosive shells that this only covers one aspect of the Royal Navy: gunnery. Similarly the development from wood to iron crucially strengthened ships against new challenges of more powerful guns but again only developed one aspect. Sir James Graham's reforms on the other hand raised efficiency, standard of gunnery and importantly enabled the Royal Navy to maintain its unchallenged status and award of invincibility, coming from Graham's fears it had been reduced too far.

Fisher built on raising these efficiencies <sup>from 1902</sup> to further develop the Royal Navy but in the final judgement Graham's efforts were the springboard to other developments of the period, sustaining the Royal Navy for its later efforts and endeavours.



There is a focused introduction which indicates range and judgement which makes clear disagreement with the proposition stated in the question.

The case for the primary significance of the Fisher reforms is made with a sound range of specific evidence and this is followed by consideration of technical developments which provides good illustration and explanation.

The stated factor is then addressed with a clear sense of context which goes back to the beginning of the timeframe. There is a clear understanding of Graham's intentions and some effective specific illustration is provided, eg regarding the setting up and development of HMS Excellent. This answer merits Level 5.

## **Question 10**

This was by far the most popular question in Section C. There was generally a sound address to the significance of the stated factor. The reforms of Cardwell were identified, especially in relation to conditions of service, and many answers deployed a good range of specific illustration although in some cases reforms were listed but their significance was not explained. In a question requiring a comparative judgement of a range of developments across a broad timeframe this is a significant weakness.

The majority of candidates addressed the contribution of Haldane and developments during the Great War, especially the introduction of conscription, but the earlier part of the timeframe was neglected, or even ignored, in a significant minority of responses. This, again, had an impact on the reward possible in bullet point 2.

The Cardwell reforms were carried out between 1870-71. It introduced reforms based on issues found in a line by McNeill and Tulloch in 1855. However, it was implemented in response to the growing dominance of Prussia in Europe.

There is considerable debate as to which the Cardwell reforms were the most significant development as they made recruitment easier. This is because the reforms made the army a much more appealing job. This is because it cut service time from ~~12~~ 12 years to 6 years. This made service more attractive as recruits would be more incentivised to join, due to the less long-term nature of the career. Therefore, Cardwell reforms were the most significant ~~re~~ development in recruitment. Furthermore, they made recruitment easier by banning flogging. This meant potential recruits saw a career in the army as more appealing, making recruitment easier. Therefore the reforms massively helped with recruitment in the army, by also reducing discipline. However, despite efforts made by the reforms to increase the size of the army in the event of continental war, with the last years of service, the British army decreased in size. Therefore, the Cardwell reforms were insignificant as they failed in bolstering the ranks.

On the other hand, Cardwell reforms were not so significant. This is because there are more significant factors in recruitment such as the introduction of conscription in January 1916 to unmarried men 18-41 and in May all men. This directly combated the age-old problem of a volunteer army. This allowed Britain to fight its first total war, particularly when the 1914 kitchen armies proved insufficient. Therefore, this is the most significant change in its forced recruitment. Furthermore, the switch to conscription was the most significant change to recruitment because it occurred as the need was greatest. This is significant as 35,000 weekly casualties in First World War had to be replaced. All other reforms came often 2-3 years after the wars had ended. This makes it much more significant than the Cardwell reforms because the Commissariat was in need of reforming 15 years prior to the reform in Crimea 1854-56. ~~One more, conscription showed the most~~ However, conscription had to happen when ~~the relative p~~, in 1916 the other wars could have time to plan the reforms more such as post Boer, Napoleonic and Cardwell. This suggests Cardwell reforms is not less significant than conscription.

There is further extent to which Cardwell reforms were the most significant ~~change~~ change to recruitment. This is because they implemented a new system for recruitment. This is shown by the standard of 2 battalions per regimental district. This was significant as it

helped alleviate the lack of volunteers in Crimea. Therefore, they were very significant in ~~greatly~~ <sup>steadily</sup> ~~allow~~ increasing recruits. Furthermore, the ~~this~~ particular reform allowed Britain to muster 85,000 soldiers to the Boer War in 1899. Without Cardwell reforms, the British army would have been very unprepared for fighting in South Africa. This makes it the most significant reform of the period because it allowed the British army to respond ~~to~~ to Boer ultimatum sternly, and demonstrate globally the consequences of resistance. However, there is a large ~~area~~ to which the Cardwell reforms did not allow recruitment ~~to~~ to ~~to~~ impose enough by the Boer war, this is because it still took ~~many years~~ 3 years to defeat James. This put to question the standard of British troops the army was recruiting.

Finally, the Cardwell reforms were not the most significant reform. This is because army recruits were still dependent on the economy. The economy played a vital role in recruitment as people would usually only volunteer if they had poor career prospects. For example, in Crimea, 37% of troops were from Ireland, one of the poorest parts of the British Isles. Therefore, the Cardwell reforms did nothing to counter this problem. Furthermore, it was much better countered by the volunteering drive in 1914 by Kitchener. This was much more effective at handling the dependency on the economy, because ~~the~~ 60% of ~~the~~ professions





There is address to the stated factor and other points are identified, eg the impact of the introduction of conscription and the underlying importance of the state of the economy.

There is some effective specific illustration and explanation with some sense of context and recognition of the need to improve conditions of service.

The earlier part of the timeframe is neglected despite some implicit awareness of the situation and there is no explicit consideration of the impact of the Haldane reforms.

The general argument is clear but there are places where more precision is required. Overall this merits a sound Level 4.

## Paper Summary

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

### Section A

- Candidates should aim to draw out reasoned and developed inferences that go beyond comprehension of the sources.
- Candidates should move beyond stereotypical approaches to the nature, origin and purpose of the source. Comments about this should be specific to the provided sources rather than generic comments that might apply to any source.
- Contextual knowledge should be used to illuminate and discuss what is in the source, rather than provide an answer to the enquiry.
- Candidates should make use of the sources together at some point in the answer.

### Sections B and C

- Candidates should not assume that every question will require a main factor/other factors approach.
- Candidates must provide precise contextual knowledge as evidence. Weaker responses generally lacked depth and sometimes range.
- Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels.
- Candidates need to be aware of key dates as identified in the specification so that they can address the questions with chronological precision.
- Candidates should try to explore the links between issues rather than merely present a list of factors.

## Grade Boundaries

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

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

