



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

...day June 20XX – Morning/Afternoon

AS Level History A

Unit Y140 From Pitt to Peel: Britain 1783–1853

MARK SCHEME

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes

MAXIMUM MARK 50

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS**PREPARATION FOR MARKING****SCORIS**

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *scoris assessor Online Training*; *OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <http://www.rm.com/support/ca>
3. Log-in to scoris and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **required number** of standardisation responses.

YOU MUST MARK 10 PRACTICE AND 10 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

TRADITIONAL

Before the Standardisation meeting you must mark at least 10 scripts from several centres. For this preliminary marking you should use **pencil** and follow the **mark scheme**. Bring these **marked scripts** to the meeting.

MARKING

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the scoris 50% and 100% (traditional 50% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone, email or via the scoris messaging system.

5. Work crossed out:
 - a. where a candidate crosses out an answer and provides an alternative response, the crossed out response is not marked and gains no marks
 - b. if a candidate crosses out an answer to a whole question and makes no second attempt, and if the inclusion of the answer does not cause a rubric infringement, the assessor should attempt to mark the crossed out answer and award marks appropriately.
6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.
7. There is a NR (No Response) option. Award NR (No Response)
 - if there is nothing written at all in the answer space
 - OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g. 'can't do', 'don't know')
 - OR if there is a mark (e.g. a dash, a question mark) which isn't an attempt at the question.Note: Award 0 marks – for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).
8. The scoris **comments box** is used by your Team Leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**
If you have any questions or comments for your Team Leader, use the phone, the scoris messaging system, or e-mail.
9. Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.
10. For answers marked by levels of response:
 - a. **To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
 - b. **To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following:

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

11. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning

12. Subject-specific Marking Instructions

INTRODUCTION

Your first task as an Examiner is to become thoroughly familiar with the material on which the examination depends. This material includes:

- the specification, especially the assessment objectives
- the question paper and its rubrics
- the mark scheme.

You should ensure that you have copies of these materials.

You should ensure also that you are familiar with the administrative procedures related to the marking process. These are set out in the OCR booklet **Instructions for Examiners**. If you are examining for the first time, please read carefully **Appendix 5 Introduction to Script Marking: Notes for New Examiners**.

Please ask for help or guidance whenever you need it. Your first point of contact is your Team Leader.

USING THE MARK SCHEME

Please study this Mark Scheme carefully. The Mark Scheme is an integral part of the process that begins with the setting of the question paper and ends with the awarding of grades. Question papers and Mark Schemes are developed in association with each other so that issues of differentiation and positive achievement can be addressed from the very start.

This Mark Scheme is a working document; it is not exhaustive; it does not provide 'correct' answers. The Mark Scheme can only provide 'best guesses' about how the question will work out, and it is subject to revision after we have looked at a wide range of scripts.

The Examiners' Standardisation Meeting will ensure that the Mark Scheme covers the range of candidates' responses to the questions, and that all Examiners understand and apply the Mark Scheme in the same way. The Mark Scheme will be discussed and amended at the meeting, and administrative procedures will be confirmed. Co-ordination scripts will be issued at the meeting to exemplify aspects of candidates' responses and achievements; the co-ordination scripts then become part of this Mark Scheme.

Before the Standardisation Meeting, you should read and mark in pencil a number of scripts, in order to gain an impression of the range of responses and achievement that may be expected.

Please read carefully all the scripts in your allocation and make every effort to look positively for achievement throughout the ability range. Always be prepared to use the full range of marks.

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXAMINERS

- 1 The co-ordination scripts provide you with *examples* of the standard of each band. The marks awarded for these scripts will have been agreed by the Team Leaders and will be discussed fully at the Examiners' Co-ordination Meeting.
- 2 The specific task-related indicative content for each question will help you to understand how the band descriptors may be applied. However, this indicative content does not constitute the mark scheme: it is material that candidates might use, grouped according to each assessment objective tested by the question. Rigid demands for 'what must be a good answer' would lead to a distorted assessment.
- 3 Candidates' answers must be relevant to the question. Beware of prepared answers that do not show the candidate's thought and which have not been adapted to the thrust of the question. Beware also of answers where candidates attempt to reproduce interpretations and concepts that they have been taught but have only partially understood.

	<i>A02: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source materials, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.</i>
	Generic mark scheme for Section A, Question 1: Use your knowledge of [specified historical context] to assess how useful Source [...] is as evidence of.... [10]
Level 5 9–10 marks	The answer has a good focus on the question. The source is evaluated, using both provenance and relevant knowledge of the historical context that is specified in the question, in order to engage with the source and reach a supported analysis of its utility as evidence for the issue in the question.
Level 4 7–8 marks	The answer is mostly focused on the question. The source is evaluated, using both provenance and generally relevant knowledge of the historical context that is specified in the question, in order to engage with the source and produce an analysis of its utility as evidence for the issue in the question. The use of provenance may not be developed.
Level 3 5–6 marks	The answer is partially focused on the question. There is partial evaluation of the source, with use of some knowledge of the historical context that is specified in the question, in order to engage with the source and produce a partial analysis of its utility as evidence for the issue in the question.
Level 2 3–4 marks	The answer has only limited focus on the question. There is a generalised evaluation of the source, with use of limited knowledge of the historical context that is specified in the question, in order to engage with the source and produce a basic analysis of its utility as evidence for the issue in the question.
Level 1 1–2 marks	This answer is on the wider topic area, but not on the detail of the question. There is a very basic evaluation of the source, with very limited use of very generalised knowledge of historical context that is specified in the question, in order to engage with the source in a very limited way to attempt a very simple analysis of its utility. This analysis may primarily take the form of drawing information from the source, and it will be considered more as evidence for the wider topic area than the specific issue in the question.
0 marks	No evidence of understanding or reference to the source.

	<i>A02: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source materials, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.</i>
	Generic mark scheme for Section A, Question 2: How far do the three sources support the view? [20]
Level 5 17–20 marks	The answer has a good focus on the question. The sources are evaluated, using both provenance and relevant knowledge of their historical context, in order to engage with the sources and reach a supported analysis of them in relation the issue in the question. There may be some imbalance in the analysis between use of provenance and use of knowledge.
Level 4 13–16 marks	The answer is mostly focused on the question. The sources are evaluated, using both provenance and generally relevant knowledge of their historical context, in order to engage with the sources and produce an analysis of them in relation to the question. The use of provenance may not be developed.
Level 3 9–12 marks	The answer is partially focused on the question. There is partial evaluation of the sources, with use of some knowledge of their historical context, in order to engage with the sources and produce a partial analysis of them in relation to the question.
Level 2 5–8 marks	The answer has only limited focus on the question. Evaluation of the sources is very general. There is limited use of generalised knowledge of historical context to engage with the sources and produce a basic analysis of them in relation to the question.
Level 1 1–4 marks	This answer is on the wider topic area, but not on the detail of the question. The sources are evaluated in a very basic way, primarily being used as a source of information with understanding of them being only partial. A very generalised knowledge of historical context is used in a very limited way to engage with the sources and to attempt a very simple analysis of them in relation to the question.
0 marks	No evidence of understanding or reference to the sources.

	<i>AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.</i>
	Generic mark scheme for Section B, Questions 3 and 4: Essay [20]
Level 5 17–20 marks	There is a mostly consistent focus on the question. Generally accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated through most of the answer and is evaluated and analysed in order to reach substantiated judgements, but these are not consistently well-developed. There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and in the most part substantiated.
Level 4 13–16 marks	The question is generally addressed. Generally accurate and sometimes detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated through most of the answer with evaluation and some analysis, and this is used appropriately to support the judgements that are made. There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is in the most-part relevant and supported by some evidence.
Level 3 9–12 marks	The question is partially addressed. There is demonstration of some relevant knowledge and understanding, which is evaluated and analysed in parts of the answer, but in places knowledge is imparted rather than being used. The analysis is appropriately linked to the judgements made, though the way in which it supports the judgements may not always be made explicit. The information has some relevance and is presented with limited structure. The information is supported by limited evidence.
Level 2 5–8 marks	The focus is more on the topic than the specific demands of the question. Knowledge and understanding is limited and not well used, with only limited evaluation and analysis, which is only sometimes linked appropriately to the judgements made. The information has some relevance, but is communicated in an unstructured way. The information is supported by limited evidence and the relationship to the evidence may not be clear.
Level 1 1–4 marks	The answer relates to the topic but not the specific question. The answer contains only very limited relevant knowledge which is evaluated and analysed in a very limited way. Judgements are unsupported and are not linked to analysis. Relevant knowledge is limited, generalised and poorly used; attempts at argument are no more than assertion. Information presented is basic and may be ambiguous or unstructured. The information is supported by limited evidence.
0 marks	No evidence of understanding and no demonstration of any relevant knowledge.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	<p>Use your knowledge of factory reform 1833-1846, to assess how useful Source C is as evidence for attitudes to female labour in factories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing how Source C is useful, answers might consider that Source C comments on the general need to improve the hours and conditions for women in the factories, to protect family life and that factory labour has led to a neglect of wifely duties. • Answers might consider that Source C mentions 'needlework cleanliness and the management of wages to provide homely comforts. Source A also suggests that factory labour is preferable to agriculture and domestic work, because of the comparative freedom, independence and regulated hours. • Answers might consider the provenance of Source C as it was written in the context of the 1846 Ten Hour Bill. • Answers might consider that Jameson was a middle class female and early feminist writing in a journal of memoirs and essays. • Answers might consider that Jameson's audience may have been more intellectual, middle class and female and as such she is more accepting of the independence available for some. Some might comment on the early feminist slant about the lack of education for factory women and the awareness of independence. 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • The answer must assess utility for the issue specified. Analysis and evaluation of utility for other issues is not required and should not be credited. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used to analyse and evaluate the sources, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	<p>Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the Factory Acts did more harm than good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing how Source A supports the view of ‘good’, answers might refer to his evidence that the 1833 Act has changed matters for the better.. • In discussing the provenance of Source A, answers might point out that, as the most influential and hardworking of the 4 inspectors appointed by the 1833 Act, Horner’s evidence is particularly telling, although he has a vested interest.. • In discussing the historical context of Source A, answers might argue that although Horner argues for ‘good’ and that this is supported by the prosecutions undertaken and by worker support; although it could be challenged by the loopholes in the Act, the relative laziness of his fellow inspectors who paid less attention to implementation, and by the insufficient inspector numbers. Candidates may know that the 1844 Act later brought 8 year olds back into employment. • In discussing how Source B can both support and challenge the view of ‘harm’, answers might refer to his corroboration of A’s ‘harm’ point that children were thrown into an even worse situation (the as yet unregulated Mines or the streets), and adds that those out of employment would cease to receive any education. However he does point to the ‘good’ that those aged 9 –13 would now only work an 8hour day and clearly it is now accepted that very young children 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement about the issue in the question. • To be valid judgements, they must be supported by accurate and relevant material. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used to analyse and evaluate the sources, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>were to be removed from factories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing the provenance of Source B, answers might note that it comes from a noted employer, but that he is writing a pamphlet to refute factory reform and takes an employer’s perspective. Greg may not have been typical given his reputation as a fair employer and he comments only 4 years into the Act’s operation. • In discussing the historical context of Source B, it could be supported in reference to his comments on education where the 1833 Act did provide two hours a day, after work, for 9–13 year olds, although his reference to ‘best schools’ was probably meant generally in the sense of a training and discipline unavailable on the streets. • In discussing how Source C can both support and refute the view of ‘harm’, answers might refer to her claim that the ‘harm’ done to younger, poorer women attracted to the factory is at the expense of morality and the nation’s domestic life. On the other hand she does point out that factories are now regulated, clearly preferred places to work for younger women and better than domestic service or sweatshops. • In discussing the provenance of Source C, answers might point to Mrs Jamieson as a middle class factory reformer and early feminist, although reference may be made to her moral concerns about the family and a woman’s rightful place in it. Her audience is middle class and possibly female, who may project their 		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>concerns onto younger working class women. Answers may question the extent of her actual experience of factories on the basis of this. She does however widen the debate by discussing female employment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In discussing the historical context of Source C, answers might argue that she is writing in 1846 during the debate on the 10 Hour Bill and after regulation had been extended to women in 1844. She can see this has made factories more attractive than other forms of employment.		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3*	<p>How successful were Pitt the Younger’s domestic policies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing that Pitt’s domestic policies were successful, his reputation (‘National revival’) and the context of the recent disaster in America might be used to assess his work in finance, taxation and administration. His work was largely approved by the propertied classes, although not the Foxite Whigs. • Answers might consider debt reduction, the sinking fund and the concern to reduce smuggling, create efficiencies in a patronage system and ensure economies. • Answers might consider Pitt’s role in trading policy – a freer trade in some areas, reciprocal treaties (with France for example) and with the colonies. • Answers might consider his handling of the radical threat which received much support from the political classes in the 1790s (prosecuting key radicals, limiting publicity, suspending Habeas Corpus). • In arguing that there were failures and limitations, the role of George III could be cited as a key obstacle to some areas Pitt was keen to tackle. • Answers might question the efficacy of the sinking fund (hardly innovative), the extent of administrative reform and economy, the unpopularity and repeal of some of his taxes (shops and windows). 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement. • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge success. • To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Answers might consider his failures to abolish the slave trade and slavery, his failure to push through moderate parliamentary reform, the limitations of his India Act and the failure of commercial union and measures of Catholic emancipation in Ireland from 1785 to 1800.• Answers might consider that trade recovery after 1783 was owed to other factors, particularly given the moderate nature of much of his reform. Radicals would condemn him for the curbing of liberty in the 1790s.		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4*	<p>‘Government policies were the most important reason for the failure of the radical challenges in the period from 1812 to 1822.’ How far do you agree?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing that government policies were the most important reason for radical failure, the issue of ‘how far’ must be considered and the role of government policy and legislation, directed at the radicals, assessed. • Answers might consider the effectiveness of the Gagging Acts of 1817 and the Black Acts of 1819, involving restrictions on meetings and the temporary suspension of Habeas Corpus. • Answers might consider the restrictions on the press, starving radicals of publicity, and Sidmouth’s use of spies (Cato St) and the information provided by JP reports on seditious activity. • Answers might consider the arrests, trials and transportations which took radicals out of circulation, such as the arrests made at Peterloo of Orator Hunt and others, plus the more controversial use of force (against the Luddites for example). 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative importance of the extent of the reasons. • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the reasons. • To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing that the reasons for failure lay elsewhere, answers may consider the weaknesses of the radicals themselves and their over-ambitious aims and cast doubt on the effectiveness of government methods which could, as in the case of spies, be counter-productive (Pentrich Rising for example or the radical propaganda victory over Peterloo). • Answers might consider radical divisions over tactics, aims, issues and methods, citing the differing approaches of Hunt, Cobbett, Place Burdett, Thistlewood and the Spenceans. • Answers might consider the localised and limited nature of the radical threat (Blanketeers; Pentrich), especially in the North, and divisions over an industrial or political agenda. • Answers might consider the role of the economy (recovery) in lessening the radical threat after 1819. 		

Assessment Objectives (AO) Grid

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
1		10		10
2		20		20
3/4	20			20
Totals	20	30		50

Summary of updates

Date	Version	Change
November 2020	0.16	Updated copyright acknowledgements.