



Specimen assessment materials for first teaching September 2016

Paper 2: **Period study** and British depth study (1HI0/22 and 23)

Part A: Period study options

Options 22/23: British America, 1713–83: empire and revolution

Part A: Period study: British America, 1713–83: empire and revolution

Question		
1		<p>Explain two consequences of the introduction of the Sugar Act.</p> <p>Target: Analysis of second order concepts: consequence [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1].</p> <p>AO2: 4 marks</p> <p>AO1: 4 marks</p> <p>NB mark each consequence separately (2x4 marks).</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple or generalised comment is offered about a consequence. [AO2] • Generalised information about the topic is included, showing limited knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features of the period are analysed to explain a consequence. [AO2] • Specific information about the topic is added to support the explanation, showing good knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
<p>Marking instructions</p> <p>Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).</p> <p>Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying no qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge <i>and</i> understanding.</p> <p>Indicative content guidance</p> <p>Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.</p> <p>Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sugar Act led to American opposition to the fact that the British Government was deciding levels of taxation and the Massachusetts assembly stated its right to decide its own taxation. • Within a year, nine colonies declared that the British Government was abusing its power over the American colonies. • The Act led to prominent individuals such as James Otis writing pamphlets opposing the Act. • The levels of taxation proposed in the Act led to opposition from many merchants in the colonies. 		

Question		
2		<p>Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the American victory over the British in the years 1777–82.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>You may use the following in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saratoga (1777) • Yorktown (1781). <p>You must also use information of your own.</p> </div> <p>Target: Analytical narrative (i.e. analysis of causation/consequence/change) [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics) [AO1]. AO2: 4 marks AO1: 4 marks</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simple or generalised narrative is provided; the account shows limited analysis and organisation of the events included. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the events is shown. [AO1]
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrative is given, showing some organisation of material into a sequence of events leading to an outcome. The account of events shows some analysis of the linkage between them, but some passages of the narrative may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is added, showing some knowledge and understanding of the events. [AO1] <p><i>Maximum 4 marks for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</i></p>
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrative is given which organises material into a clear sequence of events leading to an outcome. The account of events analyses the linkage between them and is coherent and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the key features or characteristics of the events. [AO1] <p><i>No access to Level 3 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</i></p>

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying no qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge and understanding.

The middle mark in Levels 2 and 3 may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

- The American victory at Saratoga in October 1777 against Burgoyne's army resulted in his surrender.
- The British government started attempts to negotiate peace terms following Saratoga. North sent an agent to Paris to examine the possibilities for ending the war.
- The French joined the Americans when they declared war on Britain in July 1778 which put the British forces under greater pressure.
- In 1779 Spain's declaration of war on Britain strengthened the position of American forces by diverting the British Navy.
- A joint French-American army trapped the British forces at Yorktown forcing Cornwallis to surrender in October 1781.
- The defeat at Yorktown meant that American victory was assured. The British ended the fighting and negotiations began in the autumn of 1782.

Question		
3		<p>Explain two of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of Governor Spotswood for the suppression of piracy. The importance of the Stono Rebellion (1739) for the conditions of slaves. The importance of the Peace of Paris (1783) for relations between America and Britain. <p>Target: Analysis of second order concepts: consequence/significance [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 8 marks AO1: 8 marks NB mark each part of the answer separately (2 x 8 marks).</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A simple or generalised answer is given, showing limited development and organisation of material. [AO2] Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1]
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An explanation is given, showing an attempt to analyse importance. It shows some reasoning, but some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] Accurate and relevant information is added, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An explanation is given, showing analysis of importance. It shows a line of reasoning that is coherent and logically structured. [AO2] Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying **no** qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1a; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

The middle mark in Levels 2 and 3 may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

The importance of Governor Spotswood for the suppression of piracy

Relevant points may include:

- Governor Spotswood believed it was important to improve Virginia's economy and he regarded piracy as severely damaging trade with Virginia.
- In 1718 Governor Spotswood showed his commitment to suppressing piracy by privately financing two ships to try and arrest Teach (Blackbeard).
- Governor Spotswood encouraged privateers to try to suppress piracy with the passing of an Act that offered £100 for the death or capture of Teach.
- Governor Spotswood prevented pirates from establishing a base on an island off the coast of Virginia by funding two ships to attack the island.

The importance of the Stono Rebellion (1739) for the conditions of slaves

Relevant points may include:

- Following the Stono rebellion, plantation owners believed that native-born slaves would be more subservient; many believed the rebellion was led by slaves recently imported from Africa.
- To prevent further rebellions conditions for slaves were made harsher. The Negro Act 1740 prohibited slaves from growing their own food, earning money or learning to read.

- Legislation was passed which set penalties for slave owners acting too harshly or making slaves work too hard.
- Further rebellion was discouraged with measures to convert slaves to Christianity which encouraged their obedience.

The importance of the Peace of Paris (1783) for relations between America and Britain

Relevant points may include:

- The Peace of Paris meant that Britain accepted American independence and agreed specific boundaries such as the border with British Canada.
- The British made significant concessions such as the Mississippi River boundary as they thought a generous settlement would be a foundation on which relations between America and Britain could improve.
- The British were able to develop Anglo-American relations which led to the development of commercial interests.
- Relations between America and Britain were aided with the Peace granting the Americans fishing rights to specific areas off the eastern coast, and British traders were allowed to recover pre-war debts.