

**GCE**

**History A**

Unit **Y111/01**: Liberals, Conservatives and the Rise of Labour 1846  
- 1918

Advanced GCE

**Mark Scheme for June 2018**

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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These are the annotations, (including abbreviations), including those used in scoris, which are used when marking

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
<b>BP</b>	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
<b>A</b>	Assertion
<b>AN</b>	Analysis
<b>EVAL</b>	Evaluation
<b>EXP</b>	Explanation
<b>F</b>	Factor
<b>ILL</b>	Illustrates/Describes
<b>IRRL</b>	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
<b>J</b>	Judgement
<b>KU</b>	Knowledge and understanding
<b>P</b>	Provenance
<b>SC</b>	Simple comment
	Unclear
<b>V</b>	View

## Section A

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1	<p><b>Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the Budget of 1909 was a device to force a constitutional clash with the House of Lords.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>In discussing how far Source A does not support the view that the Budget was a device,</b> answers might refer to the need for taxes to pay for pensions, unemployment and sickness. Answers might point out that the taxes were aimed at the rich because they were not paying their 'fair share of taxation'. Answers might refer to the last line of the source which makes it clear that the Budget was intended to spread the burden of taxation with no hint of a hidden agenda.</li> <li><b>In discussing the provenance of Source A,</b> answers might point out LGs commitment to welfare reform of the sort mentioned in the source. Answers might emphasise LG's long term commitment to greater equality. Answers might argue that LG was unlikely to admit to an alternative purpose in public.</li> <li><b>In discussing the historical context of Source A,</b> answers might refer to the introduction of Old Age Pension on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1909 and the need to pay for them. Answers might refer to the intention of the Liberals to introduce insurance for workers which they did in 1911 and 1912. Answers might assess the details of the taxes in the Budget.</li> </ul>	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No set answer is expected</li> <li>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</li> <li>Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used to analyse and evaluate the source, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</li> </ul>

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In discussing how far Source B does support the view that the Budget was a device</b>, answers might refer to the rejection of the Budget in the Lords as an indication that the Budget certainly antagonised the Lords, suggesting that its contents were bound to provoke the Second Chamber. Answers might emphasise the last sentence which explicitly charges the Government of having a long term plan to challenge the Lords of which the Budget was merely a part.</li> <li>• <b>In discussing the provenance of Source B</b>, answers might question the objectivity of <i>The Times</i> which tended to support the Conservative Party which was dominant in the House of Lords. Answers might argue that the House of Lords explained their opposition to the Budget as the exercise of their right to disguise their defence of self-interest.</li> <li>• <b>In discussing the historical context of Source B</b>, answers might discuss the constitutional rights of the Lords to check bills. Answers might assess the claim that the Liberals had ‘pursued a policy of destroying the power of the House of Lords’ and the history of relations between the Government and the Lords since 1906.</li> <li>• <b>In discussing how far Source C does not support the view that the Budget was a device</b>, answers might refer to the string of measures rejected in the House of Lords since 1906 to indicate that the Budget was simply one of many measures on which the wishes of the elective House had been frustrated. Answers might allude to the ‘system of false balances and loaded dice’ to argue that clashes between the houses was inevitable. Answers might emphasise the claim that it was the Lords rather than the Commons which ‘provoked the challenge’ especially in choosing to reject a finance bill.</li> </ul>		

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In discussing the provenance of Source C</b>, answers might argue that it was unsurprising that Asquith blamed the Lords for the confrontation as it justified calling an election. Answers might suggest that the source hints at some support for the view that the Budget was a device as Asquith says ‘we welcome it (the challenge)’.</li> <li>• <b>In discussing the historical context of Source C</b>, answers might elaborate on some of the measures referred to in the source to confirm the claim that the Lords were obstructionist. Answers might refer to the election result of 1906 and the scope of the Liberal majority which lent weight to Asquith’s sense of frustration. Answers might explain the charge made by LG that the House of Lords were ‘Mr Balfour’s poodle’.</li> <li>• <b>In discussing how far Source D does support the view that the Budget was a device</b>, answers might point out that the author explicitly accuses the Government of ‘manoeuvred the House of Lords’ and that, since 1906, they have been intent on ‘making war against the constitution’. Answers might stress the claim that the Budget was extraordinary in the measures it contained and as such, an implicit indication of the alternative agenda of the Liberals.</li> <li>• <b>In discussing the provenance of Source D</b>, answers might refer to the attitudes revealed in the source as typical of the ‘diehards’ who were not prepared to concede anything in their defence of the long-standing role of the Lords. Answers might assess the strength of ‘ancient tradition’. Answers might regard the position adopted as consistent with the nature of party rivalry.</li> </ul>		

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="360 233 1160 533">• <b>In discussing the historical context of Source D,</b> answers might refer to the passage of the Parliament Bill through Parliament – the two elections of 1910, the threat of George V to appoint new peers and the nature of the debate. Answers might provide details about the division of the Conservative Party on the Bill. Answers might discuss whether the terms of the Act were consistent with the charge that the Liberals were set on ‘making was on the constitution’.</li></ul>		

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
2*	<p><b>Disraeli’s “One Nation Conservatism” was merely a slogan.’ How far do you agree?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In arguing that “One Nation Conservatism” was merely a slogan</b>, answers might argue that Disraeli relied on men of aristocratic birth as ministers in the Cabinet.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that the party attracted more middle class support.</li> <li>• Answers might regard the social reforms as sops to the working class as most measures were ‘permissive’ and limited in range and time.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that Disraeli ignored Ireland.</li> <li>• Answers might discuss how the Church of England was protected.</li> <li>• <b>In arguing that “One Nation Conservatism” was more than a slogan</b>, answers might refer to Disraeli’s speeches of 1872 which set out a vision of one nation.</li> <li>• Answers might refer to Disraeli’s novels which indicated an early interest in national social and political issues.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that Disraeli’s social reforms addressed important national problems.</li> <li>• Answers might refer to the Second Reform Act, 1867, as a measure designed to win working class votes.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that the emphasis on upholding national institutions – monarchy, the Church – was in line with One Nation Conservatism.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that Conservative imperial policy was designed to protect the interests of the nation.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected.</li> <li>• At higher levels, candidates will focus on how far?’ but at Level 4 may simply list factors.</li> <li>• At Level 5 and above, there will be judgements as to the substance of “One Nation Conservatism”.</li> <li>• At higher levels, candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the view.</li> <li>• To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
3	<p><b>To what extent was the Boer War, 1899-1902, a disaster for Britain?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In arguing that the Boer War was a disaster</b>, answers might refer to the military defeats of ‘Black Week’, Dec. 1899, which exposed the deficiencies of the army.</li> <li>• Answers might discuss the impact of the internment policy (‘concentration camps’).</li> <li>• Answers might refer to the sieges of towns like Mafeking and Kimberley.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that the independence of South Africa in 1907 was a result of the war.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that the war marked a change in public attitudes to Empire.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that it divided the politicians: Liberal criticism of war policy was scathing.</li> <li>• <b>In arguing that the war was not a disaster</b>, answers might argue that the Boers eventually sued for peace.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that the press coverage of the war highlighted the heroism of British forces.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that the revelations about the health of volunteers did much to stimulate social reform and the debate about national efficiency.</li> <li>• Answers might argue that the shortcomings of the army increased awareness of need to invest more in the forces.</li> </ul>	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected.</li> <li>• At higher levels, candidates will focus on ‘to what extent’ but at Level 4 may simply list factors.</li> <li>• At Level 5 and above, there will be judgements as to the failure of Britain in the war.</li> <li>• At higher levels, candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the outcome of the war.</li> <li>• To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

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