

# Candidate Marks Report

*Series : 6 2017*

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	62217	Assessment Code :	Y113
Candidate No :	3349	Component Code :	01
Candidate Name :	MELLING, EMILY J		

**Total Marks : 22 / 50**

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.  
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

<b>Paper:</b>	Y113/01		
<b>Paper</b>	22 / 50		
<b>Total:</b>			
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used Mark	In Total
1	14 / 30	✓	
2	NR / 20		
3	8 / 20	✓	



Question Part

A	1	<p><del>The</del> The second world war impacted Britain in that it blunted and weakened class divides as members of all social classes fought alongside <del>each other</del> <sup>in Europe</sup> towards a common enemy. Therefore, once this war ended in May 1945, the class-based, rather elitist <del>governments</del> conservative government had to go. This viewpoint is particularly supported by source B and <del>C</del> <sup>C</sup>, highlighting the change of public mood towards socialism. Source A also emphasises a change in <del>the</del> social outlook due to a sense of collectivism. Source D argues against the Labour policies of socialism and complains about this upturn in public opinion, <del>and</del> yet, the majority of sources maintain that social changes impacted greatly on the outcome of the 1945 election.</p>
	V	
	F	<p><del>Both</del> sources <del>A</del> B and C agree to the <del>appeal</del> <sup>new</sup> appeal of socialism that emerged after the war was the reason for conservatives losing. Source C, however, is arguably less convincing as an objective opinion of the strengths of the <del>Labour</del> <sup>Labour's</sup> Labour's policies and campaign as it is <del>not</del> <sup>part</sup> part of <del>their</del> <sup>Labour's</sup> Labour's own election campaign.</p>
	SC	<p>broadcasted by Attlee, the <del>Labour</del> <sup>Labour's</sup> leader of the party. It is, however, convincing in highlighting the class-based elitist position of the conservatives, as it was seen particularly in Churchill's <del>the</del> <sup>nature and ideology</sup> Churchill was <del>a</del> <sup>an</sup> imperialist, heavily criticising the 1935 <del>Act</del> <sup>Government of India Act</sup> Government of India Act <del>which</del> as he believed in the racial superiority of Anglo-Americans. Furthermore, his support of Edward VIII's abdication in 1936 and Churchill's membership to the "King Friends" group shows his</p>



Question Part

		<p>upper-class elitism that not many others within the public <del>agreed with or indeed</del> agreed with. However, arguably, Churchill's outlook did not reflect the majority of the Conservative MPs; as it was these beliefs that kept him from <del>becoming</del> entering government until 1945 under the first Lord of the Admiralty; and he was often ridiculed and disagreed with by fellow politicians. Therefore, although source C is convincing in that it highlights the elitism of the Conservative party, it <del>is</del> arguably was not a consistent belief across the whole party, and <del>therefore</del> couldn't be the only reason for Labour winning in 1945. Yet, Labour did join office only 2 months after this broadcast so clearly it was a convincing <del>and</del> and popular election campaign, which arguably was the key reason for the Labour victory.</p>
EXP		<p>Source B <del>highlights</del> illustrates the concept that Labour's <del>own</del> election campaign was successful, and this is a <del>more</del> convincing approach, as it is supported by source C. <del>moreover</del> The source states "Labour propaganda is better and links to the popular mood". Source B is also more of a reliable interpretation, as it comes from the mouth of Churchill's private</p>
SC		<p>secretary, in <del>these</del> a diary format which alludes to the belief that it would be an honest and detailed account of events. <del>The fact that the source highlights Conservatives losing the election and despite the author</del> It would <del>the</del> generally be assumed that Churchill's private secretary would paint a positive light on the</p>
P		<p>Conservative party, yet it maintains <del>the</del> the failings of Churchill's campaign and <del>the</del> the <del>unpopular</del> poor response to him criticising Socialism. Churchill's speech making <del>spills</del> <sup>illustrated as</sup> <del>being</del> being unable to <del>reach</del> reach the general public as they</p>



Question Part

	<p>had once done during the war, such as his speech: "Blood, sweat, toil and tears" in 1940. This therefore proves that because of loss of the common enemy in Nazi Germany, Hitler's inflammatory and provocative approach to running the country was no longer needed, and that following the war, a more stable, socialist government was needed to rebuild the country. Churchill's inability to understand this and change his style within the election campaign caused its failure, as Colville stated: "The speech aroused widespread criticism..." The Labour government campaigned for recovering the economy <sup>and</sup> rebuilding housing and <del>improving</del> <del>increasing</del> <del>generating</del> <del>to bring</del> which was extremely appealing to the public as they lived in a war-torn country. Therefore,</p>
V	<p>although sources prove that Labour was popular due <sup>to</sup> change in public mood, it also illustrates how Labour's economic policies and their election campaign contributed to its victory.</p>
F	<p>Source A <del>argues</del> illustrates the shift in public opinion from a tiered class system to a "huge collective effort" which leads to the belief that a more socialist society was created during the war, and so that was the cause of Conservative victory in 1945. This journalist's viewpoint is that a 'sense of community' <del>was</del> was created due to the common enemy of Hitler. This is a convincing viewpoint, particularly due to the fact that it was written in July 1940, at the beginning of Battle of Britain, and just</p>
KU	<p>before the beginning of <del>the</del> the Blitz (German bombing of British cities) which was the peak of German aggression</p>



Question Part

against Britain but also the height of the war effort. The Blitz failed mainly due to the fact that the British people did not surrender or lose morale, as this was the aim of the German strategy. 1940 as a whole was arguably the peak of WW2, as the Dunkirk evacuation in May also occurred, which despite heavy losses, also led to increased public morale as over 200,000 British troops stranded on the French beaches were saved. Therefore, <sup>Source A</sup> ~~this~~ is a convincing view: ~~part~~ as to why Labour was popular after the war due to the increased belief in a class-less system, and follows the view in the title that Conservatives lost the election due to social changes.

Source D, however, does not disagree with the concept that Labour victory was due to socialism, yet it offers a negative viewpoint of the election result and that it indicates "the rise of bad elements". However, this is rather unconvincing, as it is ~~from~~ from Churchill, who was the figure that lost the election and therefore it is obvious that he would react negatively to the outcome. He argues ~~the~~ against the MPs who 'hampered and obstructed the war' referring to the general belief in appeasement in the Labour Party particularly in ~~the~~ 1938. However, ~~it~~ <sup>the</sup> source was privately written to a friend of his, and therefore it could be useful as a source as it shows Churchill's unfiltered, yet extremely biased opinion. It was written only a month after the election as well, so clearly an angry tone is prevalent throughout. However this source ~~is~~ cannot be fully implemented



Question Part

to illustrate ~~ed~~ the cause<sup>s</sup> of <sup>the</sup> Labour general election victory. ~~at~~ <sup>Churchill</sup> ~~does~~ little more than complain at length at him ~~losing~~ <sup>losing</sup> the election.

Therefore, in conclusion, the ~~the~~ majority of sources (A; B and C) support the belief that the general election was won by Labour due to social changes. Source B, however also convincingly points out that the Labour's successful election campaign, in comparison to Conservatives, also secured them the victory in 1945. However, source D is unconvincing in comparison, as it presents an extremely biased, negative view on the election outcome by Churchill, and ~~doesn't~~ ~~attempt~~ ~~that~~ ~~for~~ ~~any~~ gives ~~any~~ very little insight to the causes of the Conservative failure to maintain their government.





Question Part

B	3	<p>throughout the period of 1951 to 1997, it was generally maintained by <del>the</del> both British and American citizens.</p> <p><b>V</b> that the two countries maintained a 'special relationship'. Yet beyond this propaganda outlook, it is clear that the two countries rarely got along, as Britain <del>off</del> often wanted the support of America as a great super-power, and USA were non-committal or supportive of Britain generally, due to Britain's weak world position and their poor economy that was a drain on the US. Although they were united by the cold war and the expansionist dictatorship of communist Russia, they overall did not have a close relationship.</p>
		<p>This was firstly shown by Churchill's relationship with USA during his <del>pe</del> time as prime minister from 1951-1955. Historically, Churchill was a keen supporter of <del>the</del> the US <del>and he</del> as he believed in the united superiority of Anglo-Americans, due to their racial superiority. However, when Roosevelt first met Churchill in 1918, he called him a 'big stick' and throughout <del>his</del> Churchill time in government <b>ILL</b> he was unable to forge good relations with the US, as they saw him as weak and ill, and no more than a figurehead. <del>therefore, it is clear.</del></p>
		<p>Churchill's successor, Anthony Eden in 1955 continued this poor relationship with America, due to his pursuit of the Suez crisis in 1956. Eden wanted to <del>pe</del> pursue a <b>EXP</b> military attack on Nasser, who had nationalised the Suez canal, and <del>he</del> Eden launched an Anglo-French attack on Egypt. <del>At</del> Eisenhower, the American president,</p>





Question Part

	<p>greatly opposed this 'mad venture' of Eden's as they disliked the confrontational approach and stated that they would not back them up. Due to this lack of support; as Britain relied heavily on US support, particularly militarily due to <del>reliance on</del> the lend-lease Act of <del>1944</del> 1943, where US gave Britain</p> <p><b>KUN</b> 31.6 billion weapons by 1945, Eden had to withdraw. Due to the event, he had not only lost his appeal in Britain (as he lost the election the following year), but also America, as they did not <del>back</del> support <del>the</del> Britain in their policies and appeared to be taking an isolationist approach <del>due to this</del></p>
	<p><b>F</b> Furthermore, during the Labour government of 1964-1970, Wilson damaged U-British relations</p> <p><b>EXP</b> even more <del>over</del> over the issue of the Vietnam war. To appease the left-wing of the Labour party, who were against a violent policy, Wilson refused to send troops to Vietnam <del>during</del> when <del>the</del> America requested and went as far as to publicly criticise the US in 1966 for the bombing of South Vietnam; as well as this, <del>the</del> he also brokered a peace deal with Vietnam in 1967. This increased tensions greatly as neither side would support the other in their foreign affairs and definitely gave the appearance <del>that</del> that the 'special relationship' was very weak</p>



Question Part

Therefore, in conclusion, it is clear that across both Conservative and Labour governments, Britain's relationship with the USA was not particularly close, as they refused to support each other in their personal endeavours. Although they did fight along each other in the cold war, it is clear that overall, the USA were reluctant to help Britain's weak position ~~due to their~~ ~~as~~ world standing, and questionable tactics when it came to foreign affairs.









## Off Page Comments

Item Name	Comment
1	Q1 L3 14 Partial focus and eval of sources with some evidence of prov being explained and hints of ok to support
3	Q3 L3 8 Partial address some relevant ok and understanding but one sided response and limited supporting evidence