

# 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 :	3385	Component Code :	01
Candidate Name :	RAPER, LOUISE I		

**Total Marks : 41 / 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>	41 / 50		
<b>Total:</b>			
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used Mark	In Total
1	24 / 30	✓	
2	17 / 20	✓	
3	NR / 20		

Candidate forename	Louise	Candidate surname	Raper
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Centre number	6	2	2	1	7
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Candidate number	3	3	8	5
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Unit code	Y	1	1	3	/	0	1
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Unit title	Britain 1930 - 1997
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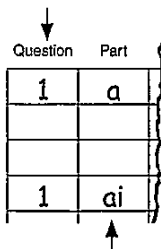
Write here how many booklets you have used in total.	1
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## 12 PAGE ANSWER BOOKLET

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write the information required clearly in the boxes above using capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- **DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**
- Write your answers in this booklet. Please leave two blank lines in between your answers to each question.
- Write the number of the question you are answering in the first margin.



- If the question you are answering also contains parts, for example 1a, write the question part in the second margin.
- Do all your rough work in pen using this answer booklet. Cross through any work you do not want marked without making it illegible.
- Do not tear out any part of this booklet. All work must be handed in.
- If you run out of space in this booklet, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet. Please insert any continuation booklets inside this booklet.

For examiner's use only	
Question number	Mark
Total	

This document consists of 12 pages



Question Part

1	<p>The end of the second world war in May 1945 marked a change in Britain from a wartime to a peacetime nation. It was a shock to many that the war leader Churchill lost the election to <del>Atlee</del> <sup>Attlee</sup>, however this occurred due to social changes, <sup>(change in the class structure of society)</sup> which <del>is</del> sources A, C and D indicate, but predominantly in A and C. On the other hand there was the additional factor of Churchill's misinterpretation of the public's opinion as he was out of touch, as represented in sources B and D.</p>
V	
F	<p>Source A cannot directly support the statement that the Conservatives lost the 1945 election, because it was written in 1940, however, it provides a valuable insight into social change. written by a BBC broadcaster and journalist J.B. Priestley, who was also a well known author it comments on how the war has</p>
EXP	<p>changed people into thinking of each other better, and how the war had deigned class barriers. The fact he comments on the 'sense of community' and being in the 'same boat' is entirely accurate. This is because July 1940 is the height of the Battle of Britain which began in September, in addition to the Blitz, which brought people together. The source goes further to indicate how this</p>
KU	<p>sense of community will make people want a 'better world', and this indicates the social change which was important in the 1945 election, however as the source is written before the election it can only suggest to</p>
AN	<p>a certain extent. In addition, as a broadcaster the purpose is to inspire the people not to back down, as in</p>



Question Part

July 1940 Britain stood alone in the war. However, this potential bias does not undermine the ~~important~~ fact that social change has occurred.

F

Source C agrees that social change was important for the 1945 success of Labour. Again, it is written before the result in <sup>July</sup> 1945, yet correctly states the fact that the Conservatives are a 'class party' with members being 'privileged'. While being Labour propaganda it is correct to state this, because many Conservatives were elitist Tories, with Churchill having gone to Harrow and being born in Blenheim Palace - something ordinary people would not relate to. Furthermore, in 1940, they'd tried to place Lord Halifax on the throne as Prime Minister due to his friendship in conservative circles, and with the King, despite being an unelected peer in the House of Lords.

KU

This caused outrage. So despite source C being written as propaganda it does provide a useful insight into the public's frame of mind, as they must have agreed with Atlee to vote for him. This is supported by source A which emphasises the break down of class barrier, and source D which comment on the 'rank and file officer class' being disliked in the election. This is because of their elitist background as source C suggests, meaning the social change and break down of class barrier was important for the election defeat of the Conservatives.

EVAL

However, source D also offers an alternative view, by Churchill stating that 'conscientious objectors were

F



Question Part

		<p>preferred to candidates of real military achievement and service' he opens the argument that it was not social change, but his opinion which shaped the election defeat. Churchill campaigned on winning peace, perhaps because he was so concerned with post-war Europe and the spread of communism because of his discussions at Yalta in February 1945 and the one he expected to attend in July 1945 in Potsdam.</p> <p>However, the people were more concerned with themselves of rebuilding Britain, Housing and the proposed NHS. The source illustrates this because it is a private letter to a friend, it's his honest opinion, though perhaps toned down due to the possibility due to Churchill's fame it may be published. Despite this, he still refers to soldiers with having <del>with an</del> 'military responsibility' further demonstrating how out of touch he is.</p>
KU		
EVAL		
F		<p>Source B agrees the election loss was due to Churchill's nature. Written by Sir John Colville, Churchill's private secretary and published in potentially in Churchill's lifetime, it is careful not to criticise Churchill. However, it does refer to <del>his</del> Churchill's unpopular speech, which was the Berchamps speech. It compared a Labour government to the Nazis by stating a socialist state could not be enforced without having a secret police to support it. Given the huge anti-Nazi sentiment the speech caused outrage and disillusionment with the conservatives, leading to their failure in the election. However the source also provides the other</p>
EXP		



Question Part

AN		<p>Scale of the argument, that Labour understanding of the peoples wants was important. Many soldiers simply wanted a place to live, and so Labour understanding of the population's needs was just as important as Churchill's misunderstanding. The presence of this source gives it extra credence, as being Churchill's secretary Colville was in a position to know of political changes and well informed. As such the source does not support the view that the election was lost to social change.</p>
P		<p>The election in 1945 was won by Labour due to Britain's <del>a combination</del> social changes. This is supported by source A as it highlights the change of public opinion during the war, though cannot directly relate to the election, as it's written 5 years before. However, combined with source C, where Labour propaganda exploits conservative privilege, it can be further indicated this was the reason. Even Churchill acknowledges there is an element of class associated to the election in source D, though this does not fully support the statement, as it is his own personal view. Despite this it illustrates his out of touch nature with the public, which his private secretary agrees with as suggested in source B, which disagrees with the statement as it was Churchill's misjudgment of the public mood which cost him the election.</p>
AN		<p>lost to social change.</p>
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Question Part

2	<p>The Conservative party lost the 1997 election after 18 years in government due to a variety of reasons. While the divisions in the Conservative party were important and severe allegations, in addition to Major's weaknesses, the <u>same</u> reason was because of Labour's new found strength and unity under Blair.</p>
V	
F	<p>Divisions within the <del>the</del> Conservative party had been present over the key issue of Europe, since joining under Heath in 1973. Membership <sup>in the EEC</sup> was <del>unpopular</del> <sup>not</sup> <del>due to</del> <sup>due to</sup> <del>it</del> <sup>the enormous expense</sup> threatened sovereignty throughout the government, to the extent that Labour Prime Minister Wilson called and won a referendum <sup>in favour</sup> on the matter in 1975. As a result Major inherited the confusion over Europe, and the tough divide over the pro-Europeans and the Eurosceptics.</p>
KU	<p>Such a divide was most apparent in 1992-3 when Major tried to pass the Maastricht treaty through the House. It promised <sup>closer</sup> <del>closer</del> European integration, with key opt out for Britain on currency and the social chapter. It had taken Major's prime negotiation skills to reach such an agreement. Despite this, the Tory party rebelled, not once, but twice. This was astounding, as while Major had lost 21 seats at the 1992 election and Labour gained 162, he still had a majority. This only highlights the significance of the divide. Furthermore, the only reason why the treaty was then ratified was by Major threatening to resign the government. Such a threat was extreme, and unheard of. As a consequence the appeal of the Conservatives declined, because they</p>
AN	



Question Part

EVAL	<p>were no longer a stable party, and could not be trusted to implement reform, let alone agree amongst themselves, which only heightened the appeal of Labour.</p>
F	<p>Major's weakness as a leader also contributed to the Conservatives failure in 1997. He was unable to provide the unity needed to hold the European split together and this was partly because he had been Thatcher's designated successor when she resigned. Many simply accepted this because they did not want Heseltine as prime minister, because he had engineered Thatcher's downfall. Major was therefore a compromise. As a result he didn't have the strength to pass MacShirret without threats and he resisted a leadership challenge in 1998 from Redwood. While it was not threatening, it undermined his confidence and the confidence both the public and the party had in him.</p>
KU	<p>This was furthered by the fact that 1/3 of the party simply didn't vote for him. Major's weaknesses as a leader is perhaps best demonstrated by his fail to support the collapse of the ERM in 1992, which became known as Black Wednesday. The exchange rate, which was set too high led to Britain pushing up interest rates from 8 to 15%, and getting the bank of England to buy pounds to sustain their value and prevent a run on the pound. However, it was all in vain, which humiliated Major and his government, this made them extremely unappealing. Together with the division they</p>
EVAL	<p></p>





Question Part

		Lacked any successes to which the public could support, and therefore justify voting for them. Labour therefore seemed to be the better party to vote for.
<b>F</b>		Steele was perhaps the most humiliating reason for the Conservatives' loss in 1997. The cash for questions scandal shocked the nation as MPs took money to ask certain questions on behalf of Mohammad Al Fayed, owner of Harrods. In addition to some Tony's sexual indiscretions, this further lessened the public opinion of the party, though only did so in combination with the divisions and Major's weakness as a leader. The scandals were further worsened by the press, who had close ties to Blair's new Labour, as such it was Labour's manipulation which really won the election, and Conservative failures only increased the majority by which they did it.
<b>F</b>		Labour had been reformed and rejuvenated under the leadership of Tony Blair. Becoming Labour leader at 41 in 1983 he was fresh and appealing compared to the Conservatives. This was because his support from media tycoons like Rupert Murdoch. In addition he dramatically reformed Labour to make it 'New Labour' by reforming Clause IV <sup>promising</sup> for nationalisation yet promising a minimum wage.
<b>KU</b>		The compromised both sides of the Labour party, which had been tamed from its extremism when Kinnock had expelled many members. As a result this new Labour was fresh and <sup>to many middle class conservative voters and small businesses</sup> appealing against the fare



Question Part

of 18 years of Conservative rule, and the current ~~the~~ lack of organisation under Major, making the main reason for Conservative defeat in 1997.

The Conservative party lost the 1997 election due to the new found appeal of Labour thanks to Blair's initiatives, enabling him to win a landslide victory and 179 seat majority. While this was the most important reason, it is not without note that both Conservative divisions, Major's weaknesses and sleaze did contribute to the Conservative loss. However, it must be argued these are not as important as Labour strengths because Conservative divisions especially over Europe had been present since the UK joined Europe in 1973, and so ~~there~~ were present in Thatcher's 1979, 1983 and 1987 victories. The only major difference between Thatcher and Major was that Major was a weaker leader, and Thatcher did not experience such strong opposition as Labour was divided. Consequently, Major's weak leadership did contribute, but it hadn't prevented him winning in 1992, which further supports the fact it was the Labour party's strength under Blair for the Conservatives loss, ~~exp~~ coupled slightly with the Conservative sleaze, <sup>the British public</sup> marking they wanted a change to a new party, 'New Labour'.







Question      Part


BP



## Off Page Comments

Item Name	Comment
1	L5 - Consistent focus on q with some analysis and evaluation
2	L6 - Very good focus on q with concluding judgement.