

GCE

History A

Y109/01: The making of Georgian Britain 1678-c.1760

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2019

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

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.

© OCR 2019

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

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

MARK SCHEME Section A

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that James II's policy towards the non-conformists was a success. • In discussing how Source A does not support the view, answers might refer to the failure of James to persuade parliament to pass the Test Act and repeal of penal laws despite threats and his decision not to call parliament. • In discussing the provenance of Source A, answers might consider that this was from the memoirs of a Tory MP who would be a staunch Anglican. • In discussing the historical context of Source A, answers might consider James was hoping to use the dissenters as allies in a future parliament. • In discussing how Source B does and does not support the view, answers might refer to the granting of toleration and removal of the Test Act; on the other hand, it was done by using his prerogative power as parliament would not agree. • In discussing the provenance of Source B, answers might consider that James was trying to convince people of the reasons for the repeal. • In discussing the historical context of Source B, answers might consider that although dissenters welcomed being able to worship openly, they	30	No set answer is expected 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.

	 In discussing how Source C does and does not support the view, answers might refer to the apparent support given by the Lord Lieutenant to freedom of conscience, but he is opposed to the repeal of the Test Act without further securities for the Anglican Church. In discussing the provenance of Source C, answers might refer to this being the answer to questions about the repeal. In discussing the historical context of Source C, answers might refer to concerns expressed in a range of counties about the repeal In discussing how Source D does not support the view, answers might refer to the Bishops' opposition to the second Declaration, arguing that it was illegal. In discussing the provenance of Source D, answers might refer to Burnet being a Whig Bishop who had gone into exile soon after James came to the throne. In discussing the historical context of Source D, answers might consider the response to the verdict of the Bishop's trial that followed and how leading non-conformists visited the bishops whilst in jail. James failed to win over the dissenters. 			
2	Assess the reasons for the growth in radicalism in the reign of George III in the period to 1780.	20	No set answer is expected.	

In arguing that the main reason was the corrupt nature of the system:

- **Answers might consider** how ministers, placemen and MPs benefited
- **Answers might consider** the nature of the parliamentary system and who could vote.
- **Answers might consider** issues such as the reporting of parliamentary debates.
- **Answers might consider** the role of the Yorkshire Association and discontent with the closed world of Westminster.

In arguing that there were other factors:

- Answers might consider the impact of the American Revolution and the resistance of the colonists.
- **Answers might consider** the impact of social and economic changes within the country.
- **Answers might consider** the growth in religious diversity and how it led to people challenging established ideas.
- **Answers might consider** the impact of John Wilkes.
- Answers might consider the impact of debating societies and the growth of a more educated middle class.

- At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative importance of the factors discussed.
- At higher Levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the most important reason.
- 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.

Assess the reasons for urban development in the period

3

• No set answer is expected.

1700-1800.

In arguing that economic developments were the most important reason:

- Answers might consider that trade expanded and created wealth.
- Answers might consider that towns became distribution centres and places where the wealthy could buy goods.
- Answers might consider that wealth turned towns into places of leisure, consumerism and fashionable display for the wealthy.
- Answers might consider the growth of industrial towns like Liverpool and Manchester.
- **Answers might consider** the commercial importance of London as a port and financial centre.
- Answers might consider the changing nature of agriculture and that fewer labourers were needed.
- Answers might consider towns generated demand for workshops to make building materials and furniture.

In arguing that there were other reasons:

- **Answers might consider** population growth, seen particularly in London
- **Answers might consider** that more people moved into towns so that although the death rate was high population continued to grow.
- **Answers might consider** that some towns grew as centres of local government.
- Answers might consider the role of leisure in the

- At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative importance of the factors discussed.
- At higher Levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the most important reason.
- 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.

growth of spa towns such as Bath and in the development of holiday resorts, such as Scarborough. • Answers might consider the growth in social mobility.		

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations) The Triangle Building **Shaftesbury Road** Cambridge **CB2 8EA**

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998 Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations is a Company Limited by Guarantee Registered in England Registered Office; The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge, CB2 8EA Registered Company Number: 3484466 **OCR** is an exempt Charity

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)

Head office

Telephone: 01223 552552 Facsimile: 01223 552553



