

GCE

History A

**Unit : Y311/01 The origins and growth of the British Empire
1558 - 1783**

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2017

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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
	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
	Assertion
	Analysis
	Continuity/Change
	Evaluation
	Explanation
	Factor
	Illustrates/Describes
	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
	Judgement
	Knowledge and understanding
	Simple comment
	Synthesis
	Unclear
	View

MARK SCHEME Section A

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1	<p>Evaluate the interpretations in both of the two passages and explain which you think is more convincing as an explanation of the rule of the East India Company in India in the eighteenth century.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In locating the Interpretations within the wider historical debate, answers might argue that Interpretation A puts forward the view that the impact of the East India Company on India was entirely negative. • In evaluating Interpretation A, answers might argue that it did much to destroy the native economy of Bengal through its taxation policy. • Answers might argue that much of the money left India and did not benefit the area. • Answers might argue that the Company was responsible for the famine of 1770 that devastated much of the region and drove some to cannibalism. • Answers might argue that much of the wealth went to the Company and individuals, such as Clive who made a personal fortune. • Answers might argue that the Treaty of Allahabad is evidence of how the company exploited the situation. • In locating the Interpretations within the wider historical debate, answers might argue that Interpretation B argues that negative impacts were far outweighed by its 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected • At Level 5 and above answers will evaluate both interpretations, locating them within the wider historical debate about the issue and using their own knowledge, and reach a balanced judgement as to which they consider the most convincing about the issue in the question. • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used to analyse and evaluate the interpretations, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme

2		<p>achievements in bringing benefits to the Indian people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In evaluating Interpretation B, it might be argued that the company brought order to India and an end to anarchy with the wars fought between the various rulers. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as the Company introduced British justice systems to India. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as missionaries did introduce Christianity to some areas. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid because the EIC created trading links between Britain and India. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is not valid as areas under the EIC were exploited and India saw little benefit from the company as profits went to Britain. <p>‘Individuals were more important than trading companies in driving imperial expansion.’ How far do you agree with this view of the British empire in the period from 1558 to 1783?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In supporting the hypothesis in the question, it might be argued that individual monarchs such as James I were important, as he brought the Virginia Company’s settlements under direct British rule. • Answers might consider that Raleigh obtained a patent to establish a colony off the coast of North 	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected • At higher levels answers might establish criteria against which to judge • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • 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.
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		<p>Carolina, although it did not prosper.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that privateers, such as Drake encouraged interest in the Americas and that led to imperial expansion. • Answers might consider the role of Wolfe in Canada and that no trading company was involved. • Answers might consider the role of explorers in identifying new territory and sea routes. • Answers might consider that Clive, initially as governor of Bengal, and Warren Hastings, were crucial for the growth of the empire in India. • In challenging the hypothesis in the question, it might be argued that Elizabeth I gave a charter to the East India company in 1600 to develop trade with India. • Answers might consider that the Virginia Company founded in 1606 established the first English colony in North America. • Answers might consider that the initial development of an empire in India was due to the East India Company who had their own army and revenue collectors. • Answers might consider that the Royal African Company was important in establishing trading posts along the west coast of Africa, particularly along the ‘gold coast’, although their monopoly was rescinded in 1698. • Answers might consider the financial model of trading companies as being important in enabling imperial expansion to occur. 		
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3		<p>'The American colonies brought Britain the greatest economic benefit of all its colonies in the period from 1558 to 1783.' How far do you agree?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In supporting the hypothesis in the question, it might be argued that between 1650 and 1770 the American economy grew by 3.2% per annum. • Answers might consider that certain enumerated commodities, such as sugar, cotton, indigo had to go to Britain first and therefore brought benefit. • Answers might consider that the American colonies stimulated the British export market, particularly for manufactured goods, but also wheat. • Answers might consider that the American colonies supplied cotton which was pivotal for industrial development in Britain. • Answers might consider that for much of the eighteenth century British exports to North America, notably iron, were greater than elsewhere, stimulating the British economy and manufacturing. • In challenging the hypothesis in the question, it might be argued that the West Indies, particularly areas such as Jamaica, was of greater benefit because of the sugar crop, whose price rose dramatically. • Answers might consider the value of the transatlantic slave trade to Britain, which was more dependent on African and West Indian colonies. • Answers might consider that much of the wealth 	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected • At higher levels answers might establish criteria against which to judge • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • 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.
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4		<p>of Bengal went to Britain and that both the EIC and Clive made fortunes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that it was an integrated economy between Britain, America and the Caribbean (and even West Africa) and therefore difficult to distinguish. • Answers might consider that exports of wool to East India went up seven fold in the eighteenth century. <p>How far was the development of the British Empire responsible for the outbreak of wars involving Britain in the period from 1558 to 1783?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In supporting the hypothesis in the question, it might be argued that many wars that broke out in America were between Britain, France and Spain for control of land and therefore the Empire was a major cause. • Answers might consider that wars against native populations were to secure and develop the Empire, as in North America and India. • Answers might consider that the Seven Years War was a conflict over empire, which developed into a worldwide struggle. • Answers might consider that the seventeenth century wars against the Dutch were to take advantage of the declining Portuguese and Spanish empires. • Answers might consider the American War of Independence, which was to challenge British rule over the North American colonies. 	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected • At higher levels answers might establish criteria against which to judge • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • 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.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In challenging the hypothesis in the question, it might be argued that the wars in America were simply the theatre for rivalries between Britain, France and Spain.• Answers might consider that at the start of the period wars broke out over privateering and plunder as with Elizabeth I and Spain.• Answers might consider that wars broke out over control of the seas and trade or trade routes.• Answers might consider that wars, such as the War of the League of Augsburg, the War of Spanish Succession and the War of Austrian Succession were about the balance of power in Europe and then spread to other continents.• Answers might consider that the seventeenth century wars with the Dutch were for control of trade routes and English desire to challenge Dutch trade dominance after the Civil War.		
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