**Essay Structure**

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| **Introduction** |  |
| Context  (1 mark) | Establish the background to the issue.  In (date) (refers to the context.)  The (given factor) is partly responsible for  (indicates the line of argument)  However there were other factors (completes the factors) |
| Line of argument and factors  (1 mark) | Identify the relevant factors and connect them to a line of argument. |
| **Main Paragraphs** |  |
| Topic Sentence | A short sharp sentence that states what the paragraph will be about. |
| Explain the situation | In your own words, describe the factor. |
| Simple Analysis  (up to 4 marks) | Write “This is important because” and identify the key reason why that factor is important. |
| Evidence to back it up.  (up to 6 marks) | Back up your analysis with a piece of evidence that is relent to the argument. |
| End of Factor Analysis+  (up to 2 extra marks) | Make a comment to show a contradiction or link between paragraphs or develop a point of analysis) |
| Judgement on importance of factor  (up to 4 marks) | Make a comparative judgement on how each factor affects the question. Directly refer back to the question. |
| **Conclusion** |  |
| Summary of Argument  (1 mark) | Summarise the argument and try to put the issues in in a level of importance. The order of the  conclusion can be different to the introduction.  In conclusion (indicates the conclusion has started)  On the one hand (provides a summary of the isolated factor and provides some balance)  On the other hand (completes the summary and the balance.)  Overall/on balance (provides a final judgement on the question.) |
| Final decision with quote to context  (1 mark) | Make a final decision and try to qualify your judgement by referring to the background of the question. |

**Example Introduction**

Attitudes towards poverty in the 19th century were laissez-faire. However between 1906 and 1914 the Liberal government passed a series of reforms aimed at easing the problems of poverty. ***(background to the issue)***. Partly responsible for the Liberal government’s decision to introduce social reform was concern for the poor which had been highlighted by the surveys of Booth and Rowntree. ***(Line of argument starting with given factor)*** However there were several other factors which influenced the Liberal government’s decision to introduce reforms. New attitudes in the Liberal party, called new Liberalism caused the Liberals to move away from the ideas of Laissez-faire. In addition, the new Labour Party promised social reform and the Liberals were worried about losing votes. Concerns over national security and efficiency also played a big part in bringing about the social reforms of 1906 to 1914.

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| **Example Paragraph** |  |
| Topic Sentence | In 1899, Britain became involved in the Boer War. |
| Explain the situation | They expected a quick victory against some 30,000 untrained Boer farmers but it took 3 years and 400,000 soldiers before victory was achieved. |
| Simple Analysis (up to 4 marks) | This fact is important because this was blamed on the quality of the troops. |
| Evidence to back it up.  (up to 6 marks) | In Manchester 11,000 men volunteered but 8,000 were immediately rejected as they were not fit. |
| End of Factor Analysis+  (up to 2 extra marks) | These men could not be classed as moral failures as they were prepared to risk their lives but from reasons beyond their control were not fit enough. |
| Judgement on importance of factor  (up to 4 marks) | The shock of the near loss of the war made the government sit up and take notice of the quality of the people and suggested that a look at our industrial performance may be necessary. |

**Example Conclusion**

**In conclusion**, the Liberal Reforms were the results of many influences. **On the one hand,** political advantage was an important factor in pushing the Liberals towards social reform. Fears of losing votes to the new Labour Party may have made the reforms a more pressing necessity. **On the other hand**, without the reports of Booth and Rowntree making people aware of the extent of poverty in Britain the Liberal would not have responded with a series of reforms. **On balance**, these reports along with the example of municipal socialism, were more influential as they made people realise the problems of poverty that were often beyond the individual’s ability to help themselves.