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Introduction

These exemplar answers have been chosen from the summer 2018 examination series.

OCR is open to a wide variety of approaches and all answers are considered on their merits. These exemplars, therefore, should not be seen as the only way to answer questions but do illustrate how the mark scheme has been applied.

Please always refer to the specification https://www.ocr.org.uk/Images/170128-specification-accredited-a-level-gce-history-a-h505.pdf for full details of the assessment for this qualification. These exemplar answers should also be read in conjunction with the sample assessment materials and the June 2018 Examiners’ report or Report to Centres available from Interchange https://interchange.ocr.org.uk/Home.mvc/Index

The question paper, mark scheme and any resource booklet(s) will be available on the OCR website from summer 2019. Until then, they are available on OCR Interchange (school exams officers will have a login for this and are able to set up teachers with specific logins – see the following link for further information http://www.ocr.org.uk/administration/support-and-tools/interchange/managing-user-accounts/).

It is important to note that approaches to question setting and marking will remain consistent. At the same time OCR reviews all its qualifications annually and may make small adjustments to improve the performance of its assessments. We will let you know of any substantive changes.
Question 1

(a) Which of the following of Charles I’s problems as Holy Roman Emperor had the greatest impact on Spain?

(i) Charles’s absence from Spain

(ii) Spanish involvement in wars abroad

Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii). [10]

(b) ‘The pacification of Spain was the greatest achievement of Ferdinand and Isabella.’ How far do you agree? [20]

Exemplar 1 (High)  Total 29 marks

Question 1(a)  Level 6, 9 marks

Both Charles’ absence from Spain and his drawing of Spain into foreign wars had great impacts on the kingdoms, but it was the involvement in foreign wars which had the greatest impact.

Charles’ role as Holy Roman Emperor from 1519 onwards drew Spain into many foreign conflicts. His great monarchic wealth led to conflicts in Germany with the Lutheran princes, Italy with the French and in the Mediterranean with the Ottomans and Moors. For Castile this had hugely significant impacts. Firstly, as Castile was the centre of his empire, Charles used Castile to fund these wars; the economy was boosted by regular influxes of New World bullion, the collection of cruzada and other taxes, but Charles’ growing war expenses (in the 1540s he waged three campaigns which each cost 2-4 yrs’ worth of income) distorted the economy. By the 1550s almost all future income was mortgaged via juros bonds.
and Castile bore the brunt of Charles’ over-ambitious plans. Secondly, Castile had no existing interests in many of these conflicts, so came to resent what they saw as the draining of their riches to fund foreign interests. The wars dominated Charles’ life, and from 1529 they were actually the cause of his protracted absences from Spain, showing that the involvement in wars was

the most significant of these two factors. The wars affected the economy, morale and the way Charles managed Spain, so we can see that war had the greatest impact on Spain.

Charles’ absences were highly significant, but had a less significant impact than foreign war. He arrived in 1517 and did not make a good first impression with his youth, inexperience and clumsy reliance on foreigners, and his absence from 1519 to 1522 exacerbated Spanish resentment. We can see this by the Comuneros revolt of May 1520 shows this Charles’ absence allowed groups in Toledo, Valladolid, Tordesillas and other towns to attempt to set up a ‘Comunard’ form of government in protest at Charles’ lack of rule. But though it was significant, Charles’ crushed this rebellion at Villalar in 1521, and when Charles began to be more absent after 1529, the Spanish realised it but did not attempt any similar actions. These absences tended to be caused by foreign wars, too, showing that it was war which had the greatest impact.

Thus, though both had significant impacts, it was
Examiner commentary

The opening offers a clear view as to which factor had the greater impact. Both factors are explained well, with the response offering a number of different reasons as to why and how the factors impacted on Spain. The impact of involvement in foreign wars is well supported by an extensive range of examples of where Spain was involved in conflict and there are precise details as to how this impacted on Spain through issues such as taxation. The explanation covers a number of ways in which Spain was impacted. In discussing the impact of his absences there is a similar depth of explanation and supporting material. The response notes that greatest impact of his absences was at the start of his reign and is also able to link absences to foreign wars as part of the explanation as to why that was of greater importance. The judgement is fully explained and this takes the response into Level 6, but to reach the very top further development of the judgement would have helped.

Question 1(b) Level 6, 20 marks
The campaign against Granada was in fact their greatest achievement as it secured their borders, earned them pirotos praise from across Europe and established their commitment to the defence of Christendom. Overall, though both Pacification and the Granada campaign stand out as great achievements, it was Granada which was the greatest of Ferdinand and Isabella’s accomplishments as Spanish monarchs of the Spanish kingdoms.

Pacification was indeed a great achievement of the monarchs. After the civil war, Castile was left divided with a highly militaristic and challenging nobility, problems in the towns and law and order in durance. The two monarchs had great success in settling these problems. Firstly, their accommodation with the nobles stands out as one of their most important successes. The nobility could not be crushed but must be brought under Crown control. Thus, Isabella and Ferdinand made an agreement. They acknowledged the ‘mayorazgo’ inheritance customs of the nobles, but used the 1480 Cortes to enforce the seizure of any Crown land taken after 1464 (nobles could keep gains made pre-1464). This pleased the nobles. Titles and privileges were bestowed and private wars banned. These measures were very successful as most of the nobility grew to support and respect the monarchs; this was a fantastic achievement given the scale of the challenge. Secondly, Isabella and Ferdinand implemented law and order policy which was very successful. Their own peripatetic style enabled the settlement of grievances across the kingdoms (in 30 years Isabella managed to
Visit all the regions of Castile). The creation of the Andencia court in 1481 and the publication of a more uniform law code aided the establishment of the rule of law. The use of the familiar 12th century
Santa Hermadad to enforce punishments was also a success. All of these measures ensured that the kingdoms were settled successfully, pointing to a great achievement.

However, there were limitations to the pacification, especially in Aragon and the towns. Aragon jealously guarded its ymbros and had three fiercely independent interior kingdoms. The pacification was much less successful here: Aragon refused to allow the full operation of the Santa Hermadad, and insisted on retaining a separate Andencia court for Catalonia, Valencia and Aragon. It was pacified somewhat, but it remained a highly challenging kingdom which Isabella and Ferdinand were never able to master as they did Castile. Secondly, the pacification of the towns had mixed success. Worry about noble encroachment led Isabella to implement the correidores, a form of Crown officials who would keep order and enforce Crown rule in the localities. By 1500 54 towns had two each, but they were not highly successful. The towns strongly resisted being made to pay for them and they were often corrupt. Noble encroachment remained a concern. Thus, although they had many successes, Isabella and Ferdinand’s pacification of the kingdoms had limitations which detract from the success of their achievement.

Thus, therefore, we can make a strong argument that the Granada campaign was the greatest achievement of Ferdinand
and Isabella. In contrast to their pacification policies, Granada was a full success. It had long been seen as a Muslim threat on the border of Catholic Castile, and there was a strong desire for more reconquista. Naming it a crusade in 1479 (with Pope Sixtus's permission) the ten-year campaign 1482-92 was a fabulous success. It brought a greater sense of unity between Castile and Aragon as a ‘national’ army of over 50,000 men formed; arguably this aided the pacification of the kingdoms. In January 1492, the strength of the army under Ferdinand’s able leadership successfully took Granada. This was arguably their greatest achievement. Aside from being a highly successful military campaign fuelled by the Monarchs’ close political partnership, it was also a sign of their commitment to the defence of Christendom. This was important because it increased their support from the powerful Church (they were able to extract the crusade tax which became a key source of revenue – over 28% of annual income). It also garnered them support across Europe, and the title ‘Lbs Reyes Católicos’ or ‘The Catholic Monarchs’ bestowed by Pope Alexander VII in 1494. This was their greatest achievement, greater than pacification, because it cemented their role as great monarchs and also their wider reputation. It was a proud success of their reign and a prized achievement, so we can see it was in fact their greatest accomplishment.

In conclusion, pacification of the Spanish kingdoms was a great success, but it was the Granada campaign which was their greatest achievement. Though the noble accommodation and establishment of law and order
Examiner commentary

The opening sets the scene and describes what Ferdinand and Isabella did. The opening also offers a clear view as to their greatest achievement and shows a good focus on the actual wording of the question, not simply listing what they did, but linking it to the idea of ‘greatest achievement’. Throughout the response the answer links the material back to the actual question to show why it was an achievement. In the case of pacification this is done through showing how serious a problem they faced and the argument is supported by an excellent range of detailed material. The argument is balanced with the response showing the limitations to pacification and therefore arguing that it was not their greatest achievement and reaches a judgement about the issue based on the earlier discussion. In discussing Granada there is some comparison with pacification and a clear argument that the complete success achieved in Granada makes it a more significant achievement. Once again there is detailed support and a clear explanation as to why this was so significant. The conclusion builds on this and supports the main body of the essay. Although only two factors or issues are discussed the scope of the ‘pacification’ is very wide ranging and therefore there is sufficient range of material. There are interim and balanced judgements as well as an overall judgement which is why the response goes into Level 6 and the level of support takes it to the top.

Exemplar 2 (Medium)

Question 1(a)
Examiner commentary

The opening is quite descriptive before some explanation as to the impact of his early absence from Spain. The response focuses on his absence on the death of Ferdinand and does not look at later absences and events such as the Comuneros revolt. However, there is more focus when considering the impact of wars, but even here the response is largely limited to the issue of taxation before an overall judgement is reached. The answer is narrow in its coverage and uneven in its treatment of factors, hence it is limited to Level 4. In order to reach a higher level there would need to be a much wider consideration of issues for both factors and a greater development of the judgement.

Question 1(b)

Level 4, 12 marks
The first act that the pair played in was in the war of succession in which they proved to be powerful leaders, with Isabella being able to win support of the grandee and granaderos with formation of new lands and titles, the victory of the battle of Toro in 1470's led by Ferdinand, and the crowning of Isabella as the monarch of castile in 1474. All of these points helped to establish their points royal authority by pairing up their skills, such as Isabella being described ‘silver-tongued’ and the maiden of worth and decay as well as her focus on religion, and Ferdinand skills in both warfare and politics; with the conquest of Granada in 1492, they were able to keep their promise to the nobility and avoid unrest. They also put in legislation that maintained the peace and kept the nobles in check, such as the restriction of castle building and the harrassed in 1470s. All towns with a population over 50. Overall, the pair created a stable running kingdom after the war of succession; proving their right to rule.

The next act of pacification was the crusade against the emirate of Granada. The 10-year long war, starting in 1492 and finishing in 1492, was funded by the 10% cruzada tax and endowed by the top pope and the Catholic citizen of Castile and Aragon. It was also funded by wealthy merchants and granaderos who saw the new trade opportunity of having the southern coast on the Iberian Peninsula open to them, with the annexation
at the end of the war, the nobility were satisfied with the new land offered to them by Isabella and Ferdinand. The people of Castile held a new level of nationalism because of the achievements of the Monarchs and thus held them in a culturally high regard. The Pope even dubbed the pair 'The Catholic Monarchs,' symbolizing their Kingdom and demonstrating the power they wielded over the rest of Europe. Overall, the Sovereignty they created through the position they achieved after the Conquered Granada maintained and strengthened their positions and their Kingdoms.

The other achievement that could be recognized as being even greater is the discovery of the New World through Christopher Columbus. The New World brought in incredible amounts of wealth due to its huge quantity of gold and silver, as well as the impact it had in general to across Europe for years to come. However, the Monarchs were only willing to fund Columbus because of the state of the Kingdoms and the position they were in. In 1492, arguably, Columbus would have found someone else to fund him had the two turned him down then. Overall, it cannot be denied that the discovery.
Examiner commentary

The opening sets the scene and does offer a view that pacification was not their greatest achievement without establishing what could be seen as their greatest triumph. The response starts by considering the War of Succession. Its importance is explained and the results of it are discussed but the response would benefit from a clearer link back to the issue of ‘greatest achievement’. The response then discusses the Granada War and the importance of success in that is explained but there is no real attempt to argue that it was or was not their greatest achievement, instead the importance is explained. The last point discussed is the discovery and acquisition of land in the New World and the approach to this typifies the response. It is seen as another achievement without any attempt to assess whether it was their greatest achievement. It appears as if the response runs out of time as there is no conclusion. However, the answer simply lists three achievements and explains why they were achievements without any attempt to argue which was their greatest. It is therefore similar to a well-explained list essay and is therefore placed in Level 4, but to go higher there would need to be a sense of judgement.

Exemplar 3 (Low) Total 10 marks

Question 1(a) Level 3, 3 marks
Williams were segregated. His absence in Spain also led to revolts such as the Communeros revolt and the Moro revolt, led by such as Pacheco. As social unrest was increasing and crime offence had provided the right time for unscrupled Spaniards to speak their mind in costume and speeches about the moors and homosexuality etc. This would have impeded Spain greatly also, by causing social unrest. Mores absence from Spain or Holy Roman Emperor had the greatest impact on Spain because it caused a massive army of social unrest; that would have involved pain of the 2 kingdoms.

However, Spanish involvement in wars avoided would have also had a great impact on Spain because Spaniards didn’t like getting involved with wars in countries and raising their value, resources and money, nor would have impeded Spain as mores took out more money from the 4 million mandates he used to initially bribe his way into the position of Holy Roman Emperor and was still in debt from. This would have then impeded Spain greatly as mores continued to raise money from Spain to use as funds in the war. Wars in Germany, alliances with France and Portugal etc would have also impeded Spain as mores led them to raising peace with countries they initially didn’t get on with and they didn’t pay or assuring them to a war.
Examiner commentary

There is only limited explanation of the issues raised by the question, with the opening suggesting a limited focus on the actual question. The opening point about absence when Charles became Emperor is confused and also vague, with a limited reference to unrest. Only later is the Comuneros revolt mentioned and there is also a confused reference to Germania which was not caused by his absence. The comments about his absence are therefore quite general and limited. However, the comments about war are even more general, with reference to issues such as Spaniards did not like to get involved in war. There are also very general references to using Spanish money. There is an attempt to reach a judgement, but the level of support makes this unconvincing. The response is placed in Level 3 as both factors are addressed in only a partial way, with the comments on war being particularly general. In order to be placed in a higher level there would need to be much more specific knowledge.

Question 1(b) **Level 3, 7 marks**

| Spanish people didn’t want to parque in, in a particular camp, however it is an important reason as it would have imposed Spain taking their resources to nor they didn’t need to parque in. overall, moves absence from Spain had the greatest impact on Spain because it affected both kingdoms, causing social unrest and evoking and reading them to not seeing moves as their own. It is more important than Spanish involvement in war abroad because his absence was a long term problem causing doubt in Spanish minds, whereas war were less frequent to occur. | ![Image] | ![Image] |
The pacification of Spain was important as it brought about unity in Spain by allowing them to pass pragmatics that both kingdoms would conform to. It also made Spain stronger as it purified them of coal unrest and helped progress. Pacification had included the new world and what power this gave Spain as after they made more alliances and began to take over west Africa. Pacification of Spain was the greatest achievement of Ferdinand and Isabella as they had throughout kept the 2 kingdoms separate with Castile having a much larger population (5 million) and Aragon much smaller (1 million) and governed differently with Castile being more heavily taxed and Aragon having 3 coats in Valencia, Catalonia and Aragon. These differences made them different as Isabella could pass pragmatics in Spain but Ferdinand couldn’t do this in Aragon as the Aragonese coats had never. These differences had made them still seem as 2 separate kingdoms even after Isabella and Ferdinand became king and queen. However, the pacification of Spain affected them as a whole and affected both kingdoms as one, bringing some sort of unity, making it the greatest achievement of Ferdinand and Isabella. However, Ferdinand and Isabella also had...
other achievements, including their attempt at a reconquista, requiring in the reconquista not: they aimed to eradicate all other religion’s such as jews and muslims and make catholicism the sole religion throughout Spain. They did this firstly as they forced conversos out of Spain within 4 months, taking nothing valuable with them, such as gold or silver, allowing these valuables go to the crown to help Spain. They also had some jews return to Spain later on as newly termed converso (Jewish converted to Catholic). This got them to achieve their aim of a whole Catholic state. The granada war was also an attempt to eradicate muslims as they were seen as a threat to Ferdinand and Isabella. Just in case they aided other muslims outside of Spain and attempted to attack Spain. They captured Granada as the muslims there didn’t have enough a big enough army or resources to go against Ferdinand, forcing Muslims to convert to Catholicism and so became Muslims. This was the last part of the Iberian Peninsula that Spain didn’t move and had now captured. This was an achievement of Ferdinand and Isabella as it allowed Spain to become stronger and spread Catholicism which is also what the Spanish people wanted. However, it’s not the most important as they sent Jews away it caused a
gap in the population, especially in occupations such as doctors etc. which is what Jews typically were, meaning it less of an achievement.

Teudinord and Leonnard's successful control of finances was a great achievement for the monarchs, with Spain not seeing debt until another reign in 1520s. The monarchs had imposed taxes and releases of money that for periods of time (e.g. 1480-1493) cover would not have to be called to grant the monarchs money. By the 1570's they had received around 500,000 madders on is way to £1 million. Their successful wool trade also contributed to this as the meat trade which was in charge of the sheep farming for wool provided lots of money. They were given the ability to farm on any land as they paid a rent for a fixed time and paid the service duty montago a to the monarchs, this and the successful wool trade bringing them connections with merchants etc. bought the monarchs vast of money. The 10th alcabala tax was one of the most successful as it brought grand more than 50% of revenue for the monarchs reign. The alcabala gained by the pope giving monarchs 2/3 of ecclesiastical taxes also provided great monce. These mmade measures are a great achievement of
It enabled the monarchy with enough money to provide Spain and the forces debt.

Ferdinand and Isabel's mostly successful foreign policy was also a great achievement for the monarchy. They had been able to sign the Treaty of Bologna in 1492, allowing France to give Spain Cologne etc. which had been a long dispute about. It also had led to peace with France preventing the threat of invasion. The Italian wars were then later won by Ferdinand. The war was over Navarre in southern Italy when Ferdinand and Isabella were ruler of. Ferdinand invaded France and occupied Navarre, eventually giving France to let them occupy the land.

In conclusion, pacification of Spain was the most important and greatest achievement of Ferdinand and Isabel. Because it is the only one that completely succeeded and brought unity between the kingdoms. However, the reconquista, finances, foreign policy were all great achievements, keeping Spain strong. However, one of the greatest achievements seen as they never completely succeeded on some aspects had failed them.
Examiner commentary

The opening suggests that the response is aware of a number of Ferdinand and Isabella’s achievements, but it does not offer a view as to which was the greatest. The pacification is considered in a very general manner with little specific knowledge displayed. There is also some description over the Cortes which is not well linked to the actual question. Attempts at argument are very limited and not well supported. In dealing with the Reconquista there is some understanding that it was important, but the answer becomes descriptive of what they did and the analysis of its significance is very limited and basic. In dealing with finances there is evidence of some greater depth of knowledge, even if there are slips over dates. There is an attempt to consider their foreign policy achievements, but there are errors here which detract from the attempted argument. The conclusion is limited and has not really been shown in the main body of the response and is little more than an assertion. The weak explanation and limited focus on ‘greatest achievement’ results in a response that has limited explanation and as there is only limited support it is placed at the bottom of the level. In order to go higher there would need to be greater explanation and support, with clearer focus on the question.
Question 2

(a) Which of the following was the most important benefit of *la convivencia*?

(i) Social stability

(ii) Cultural achievement

Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii).

(b)° ‘Insufficient revenue was the main reason for the financial difficulties of Charles I.’ How far do you agree?

Exemplar 4 (Medium) 21 marks

Question 2(a)  Level 4, 6 marks
Christian and other religious minority, therefore it rose the possibility that the Muslims in Spain would allied with the North African Sultanate and launched attacks on Spain. Overall, it is under the condition that the Spanish society enjoyed a relatively stable society which allowed the economy, social and society to develop and to strengthen Spanish national security.

The benefit of cultural achievement was also very important as such peaceful condition allowed the cultural integration in Spain such that there were so many Islam architectures in Spain. The peaceful coexistence further enable the exchange of Western knowledge and philosophical ideas with the Muslim scholars which clearly strengthened the culture of Spain and their unique Spanish identity. Also, as a result of la convivencia, the rich religious tolerance country was for spread (the name of) to the East, by those Muslim and Jews living in la convivencia, which enable the spread of Spanish culture and increase the prestige of the Spanish monarch.

Generally speaking, social stability was the most important benefit from la convivencia, as such cultural achievement must not be gained in a chaotic society. It was the economic and social development as well as a safeguard Spanish security which create laid.
Examiner commentary

The response shows some understanding of the concept of La Convivencia, but the depth of knowledge and ability to link the material to the question is a limiting factor in the response. The opening attempts to explain the term and uses this to explain how this helped social stability. Much of the information used to support the explanation is quite general, but there is an underlying understanding of the issue. However, the answer drifts to the ending of it and the impact. In discussing the cultural benefits there is some explanation, but again it is quite general and it would have been helpful to have provided some examples of western knowledge and philosophical ideas that were spread. The judgement is slightly better and helps to take the response into Level 4. The response attempts to address an issue that candidates find challenging and is aware of some of the general benefits, but needs to have precise examples if it is to reach a higher level.

Question 2(b) Level 5, 15 marks

Charles was not only the King of Castile and Aragon, he was also the Holy Roman Emperor, the count of the Netherlands and the archduke of Austria. Such vast possessions obviously created serious financial difficulties for him, but such was not the insufficient revenue was clearly not the main reason. In the following essay, I shall show the reason why I do not agree with such view and to prove that the tremendous expenditure was the main reason instead.

Charles, as a result of his huge amount of subjects, his revenue was obviously more than other European rulers at the time and the fact that he faced given such large sum of wealth, he still faced financial difficulties seem to imply that there were some other reason, which lead to his son Philip declared bankrupt in the start of his reign. Insufficient revenue was not the main reason for his financial burden as the money he got is far from very sufficient. For instance, he was able to gain taxes from the Cortes
Apart from the money from Iberia, he could also gain money from the Netherlands and the Holy Roman Empire princes. Although the amount of money was relatively smaller than the amount he gained from Spain, such amount was enough for his domestic policies. The church as well granted him the right to collect crusades, and frequently the church donated money to him when the Spanish Cortes passed a subsidy. Charles also gained money by selling the certificates of inheritance, church positions etc. in a way that he nearly exploited all the source he could. And in 1538 he even planned to collect the new tax, ‘sensa’, on food. In addition, there was a huge amount of gold and silver from the new world, especially when a gold mine in Potosí was discovered. As we can see with such huge that in many financial source, and Charles’ ability to exploit even more, prove that Charles had insufficient revenue was not very valid and convincing.

If Charles still faced serious financial difficulties with such wealth, rich revenue, the reason then naturally laid on the problem of expenditure. Domestically, Charles as Charles grew up in Burgundy, he operated the government court in Burgundian style such that there was many spectacular decoration in the court. This increase the non-necessary expenditure, and
Exemplar Candidate Work

_**Exemplar Candidate Work**_

Contribute to the financial problems. Moreover, as previously mentioned, he expected several ways to increase his revenue, like the sales of

certificate of nobility. Such measure increase the population at Little which they were exempted from taxation, in other words, decrease the future taxation income. Charles also borrowed money from the Genoese bank and the Fuggers, as well as the Notary through Jireh. These measure, though increase his short-term revenue, postpone the future royal income and in the later part of his reign, there were a large proportion of the income was used to pay the interest rate of the loans. Here, we can see Charles' financial policies for the cost of the expenditure for covering the expenditure was also a reason for his financial difficulties.

**FO**

He's the reason for his financial policies was to cover his expenditure on foreign policies, which was the ultimate reason for his financial difficulties. Due to his commitments, wars were nearly constantly fought. In Spain, central europe, he had a war with the Valois France over Milan, Italy and later in the Rhine. There was also a huge religious war within the Holy Roman Empire which cost him extremely heavy cost. For instance, his campaign to try to retake 

Metro cost him over 2 million maravedis, while each subsidy from Castile mainly amounted around 3 hundred thousand maravedis. In the Eastern Europe, he needed to lead support to his brother Ferdinand to control the
Examiner commentary

The opening does offer a view about Charles' financial problems. The response is aware that financial issues were a serious concern and places them in the context of Philip's early bankruptcy. The response attempts to show that insufficient revenue was not the main cause of his problems, explaining how he was able to gain funds from the Cortes. The response also explains that Charles was able to gain funds from parts of his Empire, but no figures are provided to show that these funds were sufficient. The response considers the problem of expenditure and explains why Charles spent so much, but then returns to how he raised money be it the sale of titles or loans. However, the response is aware that borrowing created debts and this served to increase difficulties further. The response puts forward the view that the cost of foreign wars was the most important factor and provides some specific examples to support the claim. The conclusion reaches a judgement which takes the response from Level 4 to Level 5. It has explained a range of factors and the role they played in causing financial problems before going on show how it was expenditure on foreign policy that links the issues together.
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