

General Certificate of Education
June 2007
Advanced Level Examination



HISTORY
Unit 5
Alternative Q: Britain, 1841–1914

HS5Q

Monday 18 June 2007 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS5Q.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2 and **one** other question.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.
- In answering Questions 1(b) or 2(b) in Section A and your choice of question from Section B, you are advised to draw on an appropriate range of historical knowledge and skills, to demonstrate overall historical understanding for the synoptic assessment requirements for this question paper.

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2 and **one** other question.

SECTION A

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

EITHER 1 1841–1886

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A For Gladstone the process leading up to the arbitration with the United States over the *Alabama* was an example of how two civilised nations could settle their differences, without either having to admit they were wrong. Even when the American negotiators
5 revived the idea of Britain giving Canada to the United States as compensation, Gladstone urged his colleagues to remain calm. After the Treaty of Washington was signed in 1872, following lengthy and complex negotiations, Gladstone felt the process of arbitration was an example to the world. Gladstone succeeded in
10 keeping Canada and preventing the USA from gaining further damages from indirect claims.

Adapted from HCG MATTHEW, *Gladstone 1809–1874*, 1986

Source B

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Source C In making Queen Victoria the Empress of India, Disraeli was sending a message to the world where the Russians, Germans and Austro-Hungarians were ruled by men holding the title Emperor. Disraeli recognised that the ‘majesty of power was a genuine
5 element in the world’. Disraeli showed he was aware of both the geopolitical and popular aspects of diplomacy.

Adapted from J CHARMLEY, *Splendid Isolation*, 1999

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- (a) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

To what extent do these sources agree on Gladstone's approach to foreign policy?
(10 marks)

- (b) Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

To what extent was Gladstone more successful than Disraeli in protecting British interests in response to international issues?
(20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

OR 2 1880–1914

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A In 1908 the Liberal government succeeded in passing the Smallholdings and Allotments Act. Its impact was limited by the county councils, most of them controlled by the Conservatives, who, despite the powers they were given, only acquired 155 000
5 acres to rent out as allotments. In 1908 the Lords rejected the Small Landowners (Scotland) Bill which would have hit large Scottish landowners – many of whom were members of the House of Lords. Even the relatively uncontroversial Irish Land Act of
10 1909, which extended measures passed by Balfour’s Conservative government, was amended by the House of Lords because it was seen to be a concession to the Irish Nationalists.

Adapted from GR SEARLE, *A New England? Peace and War 1886–1918*, 2004

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- (a) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

To what extent do these sources agree on the reasons why the Conservative Party opposed the Liberal government of 1906–1914? *(10 marks)*

- (b) Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

‘The greatest domestic challenge faced by the Liberal government was the House of Lords.’

How valid is this view of the domestic political and social difficulties faced by the Liberal government of 1906–1914?

In your answer, you are not expected to refer to events in Ireland. *(20 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 3 ‘Peel’s tariff reforms were a greater success than his other domestic reforms.’
How valid is this view? *(20 marks)*
- 4 ‘The failure of Chartism was due to improved economic conditions rather than the movement’s own lack of unity.’
How valid is this view? *(20 marks)*
- 5 ‘Peel created the “Mid-Victorian Boom” by introducing free trade and Disraeli killed it by keeping free trade.’
How valid is this view? *(20 marks)*
- 6 ‘The extension of the franchise had more impact on the party system than it had on the development of parliament.’
How valid is this view of the consequences of the reform acts of 1867 and 1883–1885?
(20 marks)
- 7 ‘Gladstone’s Irish policies were more successful in his Second Ministry, 1880–1885, than in his First Ministry, 1869–1874.’
How valid is this view? *(20 marks)*
- 8 ‘Anti-Catholicism, rather than support for lower taxes, was the key to Conservative success in the years 1885 to 1905.’
How valid is this view? *(20 marks)*
- 9 ‘Events in Ireland were more important than events in Britain in leading to the crisis over Home Rule in the summer of 1914.’
How valid is this view? *(20 marks)*
- 10 ‘Tariff reform divided the Conservatives and united the Liberals.’
How valid is this explanation of the Liberal landslide victory in the 1906 General Election? *(20 marks)*
- 11 ‘Under Lord Lansdowne war with Germany was merely a possibility but when Lord Grey became Foreign Secretary war was more likely.’
How valid is this view? *(20 marks)*
- 12 ‘In the years 1880 to 1914, the status of women changed economically and socially rather than politically.’
How valid is this view? *(20 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

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