

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Level Examination



HISTORY

HS5Q

Unit 5

Alternative Q: **Britain, 1841–1914**

Wednesday 4 June 2008 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 black ink or black 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 question.

EITHER 1841–1886

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

Source A

A brief text extract adapted from P MAGNUS, Gladstone, 1978, detailing some of the bills that Gladstone carried through parliament. These included the abolition of religious tests at universities, giving trade unions a higher status and the legalisation of strikes. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- Source B** The Ballot Bill was not much more welcome to Gladstone than had been the Elementary Education and University Tests Bills. Gladstone had retained a certain resistance towards the idea that those who deserved the vote also needed the protection of being able to exercise it secretly. However, in response to a private members bill in favour of secret voting, Gladstone committed himself for the first time to supporting secret voting. He said this was because many who were vulnerable to pressure now had the vote. The other factor which influenced him was that there was strong support in the House of Commons for a ballot act.

Adapted from R JENKINS, *Gladstone*, 1995

Source C

A brief text extract adapted from R BLAKE, Disraeli, 1969, detailing the major reforms passed by Disraeli in 1875. Amongst others these included two trade union acts, the Public Health Act, a Factory Act and the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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

To what extent do these two sources agree on Gladstone's personal support for reform?
(10 marks)

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

'A great reforming Ministry.'
Consider the extent to which this is a more accurate description of the Disraeli Ministry of 1874 to 1880 rather than of the Gladstone Ministry of 1868 to 1874. (20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

OR 1880–1914

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

Source A

A brief text extract adapted from G R SEARLE, *A New England?* 2004, discussing how Balfour resigned with the intention of exposing, to the public, the clear policy divisions within the Liberal Party. It goes on to state that this strategy was successful to an extent but that despite this the Liberals were united by the time of the election. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

Source B Adapted from *Twenty-Five Years*, written by Lord Grey in 1925

In 1905, the energy of Mr Joseph Chamberlain had made Tariff Reform the dominant issue before the country. He had resigned from the Conservative government in 1903 to head a Tariff Reform crusade in which it was understood that he would have the support and sympathy of Mr Balfour and the government, which had been purged of its Free Trade members. But there is no reason why Mr Balfour's government should have chosen to resign rather than dissolve Parliament straight away. The only conceivable reason was that the government was exhausted and tired – not a good reason for giving them support at the polls. There is no doubt that this resignation was a great tactical disadvantage to them.

Source C

A brief text extract adapted from J WILSON, CB - *A Life of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman*, 1973, detailing the Liberals attacks on the Conservative government, delivered by Campbell-Bannerman, over their reckless spending, their poor handling of South African affairs and 'Chinese slavery' amongst others. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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

To what extent do these two sources agree on the importance of Balfour's decision to resign in 1905 in damaging the Conservatives at the General Election in 1906?

(10 marks)

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

'Chamberlain lost it, Campbell-Bannerman won it'

How valid is this view of the reasons for the result of the General Election of 1906?

(20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 3** ‘A great reforming ministry.’
‘Its only significant act was the repeal of the Corn Laws.’
Which of these views of Peel’s ministry of 1841–1846 is the more valid? Explain your answer.
(20 marks)
- 4** ‘Chartism failed because it was divided, not because of economic recovery.’
How valid is this view? (20 marks)
- 5** Explain why a Reform Act was passed by a Conservative government in 1867 rather than by a Liberal government in 1866. (20 marks)
- 6** ‘Both the mid-Victorian Boom and the Great Depression after 1873 were caused by Britain being the first industrialised nation.’
How valid is this view? (20 marks)
- 7** ‘Both Liberal and Conservative governments failed to respond to the real needs of Ireland in the years 1868 to 1886.’
How valid is this view? (20 marks)
- 8** ‘The Irish Question did more to damage the Liberal Party than it did to help the Conservative Party.’
How valid is this view of the impact of the Irish Question on British politics in the years 1880 to 1914? (20 marks)
- 9** ‘The greatest achievement of the Liberal governments of 1906–1914 was not social reform but the limitations placed upon the powers of the House of Lords.’
How valid is this view? (20 marks)
- 10** ‘The rise of the Labour Party, rather than the decline of the Liberal Party, was the most important political change in the years 1880 to 1914.’
How valid is this view? (20 marks)
- 11** ‘The year 1905 marked a key turning point in British foreign policy.’
How valid is the view that British foreign policy under Lord Grey was radically different from the policy followed by Lord Lansdowne? (20 marks)
- 12** ‘The suffragettes did more to damage the status of women than to improve it.’
How valid is this view with reference to the years 1903 to 1914? (20 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Source C: R BLAKE, *Disraeli*, Routledge, 1969.

Question 2 Source A: G R SEARLE, *A New England?*, OUP, 2004. By permission of Oxford University Press.

Source C: J WILSON, *CB – A Life of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman*, Constable Robinson Ltd, 1973.

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