

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Level Examination



HISTORY
Unit 6W

HS6K

**Alternative K: The World Economy: Free Trade, Protection
and European Co-operation, 1870–1970**

Thursday 12 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 HS6K.
- Answer **all** questions.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on part (c).

Answer **all** questions.

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

Source A The practice of deficit financing, by which the government spent more than it took in taxes, was a major part of the New Deal and of its success. New Dealers operated on the theories of the British economist, John Maynard Keynes, who held that during a depression the economy would be stimulated by the injection of mass purchasing power at the lowest level. Thus, government money would be put into the hands of farmers and labourers, so that they could consume the surplus products of industry and agriculture. The New Deal caused US Government debt to rise by \$25 billion, World War II increased the debt by \$210 billion and, between 1945 and 1950, the USA spent a further \$20 billion, including Marshall Aid, on European reconstruction during the start of the Cold War.

Adapted from E WRIGHT, *The American Dream*, 1996

Source B Joseph Chamberlain, in a speech on 8 October 1903 urging the introduction of tariffs with preference for Imperial produce, gave his blackest assessment of the economic situation, when he said: “Agriculture, as the greatest of all trades and industries of this country, has been practically destroyed, sugar has gone, silk has gone, iron is threatened, wool is threatened, cotton will go! Foreign tariffs are destroying British industry and agriculture. How long are you going to stand for it?” In Chamberlain’s estimation, Tariff Reform would protect vital industries against foreign competition and encourage British capitalists to invest at home.

Adapted from R REMPEL, *Unionists Divided*, 1972

Source C The conservative historian Michael Stürmer said: “The only opportunity left to Germany after 1945 was to play the Western game, to be the most European nation among the Europeans”. The 1948 Hague Conference on Europe was the first major international meeting where German representatives again took their seats as free and equal partners, democrats among democrats, Europeans among Europeans. The Council of Europe, which grew out of that meeting, was the first body in which the West German state became a full and equal member.

Adapted from T GARTON ASH, *In Europe’s Name*, 1993

Source D The European Coal and Steel Community was first proposed in May 1950 by Robert Schumann, then French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The aim here was primarily political – to bring German heavy industry into an international organisation controlling all western European coal and steel production and thereby block any move to economic nationalism and renewed militarism. Looking back to this period, the contrast between French internationalism and British isolationism seems strange. Britain misread completely the needs and opportunities of the post-war economy. Britain was determined to restore the *status quo ante*; the primacy of sterling, her special ties to the Empire and the Commonwealth and to protect British workers from painful competition.

Adapted from D LANDES, *The Unbound Prometheus*, 1969

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

Assess the validity of the view in **Source A** of the reasons for the recovery of the US economy after 1933. (10 marks)

- (b) Use **Source B** and your own knowledge.

How useful is **Source B** as evidence of the impact of tariffs on the changing balance of world trade in the years 1870 to 1914? (10 marks)

- (c) Use **Sources A, C and D** and your own knowledge.

‘The development of the European Economic Community was a consequence of French desire to control German economic growth.’
Assess the validity of this view. (20 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source B: R REMPEL, *Unionists Divided*, David and Charles, 1972

Source C: T GARTON ASH, *In Europe's Name*, Vintage, 1993. Used by permission of The Random House Group Ltd.

Source D: D LANDES, *The Unbound Prometheus*, CUP, 1969

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