



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2012

## History

## HIS2H

**Unit 2H Britain, 1902–1918: The Impact of New Liberalism**

**Tuesday 22 May 2012 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm**

**For this paper you must have:**

- an AQA 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 HIS2H.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.  
Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

**Information**

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

**Advice**

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.  
Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

### Question 1

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

**Source A** Adapted from an article in the pro-Conservative *Quarterly Review*, April 1906, which comments on the reasons for the Conservative defeat in the 1906 General Election.

It is true that many grievances combined together to make the Conservative Party unpopular but it is also true that most of these different grievances had some common elements. Thus, the attack on Chinese labour, on tariff reform and on the Taff Vale judgement, all formed part of an accusation that the Conservatives were carrying out a conspiracy to ensure the dominance of a small, rich elite. Even the Education Act was represented as a victory for privilege. The issue seemed to be that of the rich versus the poor.

**Source B** Adapted from an article in *The Times*, January 1906, immediately following the General Election.

The key issue was whether the working classes, who form the bulk of the electorate, were to dictate the policy they desired, or were they to go on contenting themselves with choosing between policies offered to them by the traditional parties of the state? They have decided for the first alternative. Where working men entered candidates of their own, they returned them by immense majorities. Where they did not have their own candidates, they did the next best thing by ignoring their differences with the Liberal Party and concentrating support on the Liberal candidate.

**Source C** Supported by the Labour Party, the Irish and the non-conformists, Campbell-Bannerman led a united Liberal Party into the 1906 general election against a divided and demoralised Conservative Party. Taken as a whole, the Conservative government's policies appeared to be a reassertion of privilege. The policies appeared to result in brutality in the empire and 'the Church on the rates'. Also, proposals for tariffs seemed to protect landowners at the expense of the food of the poor and to threaten the competitiveness of industry. Finally, working class institutions were stripped of their legal protection. Between 1900 and 1906, the Conservative Party lost its grip on the political centre which returned to a Liberal Party which appeared to defend traditional liberal values.

Adapted from A SYKES, *The Rise and Fall of British Liberalism 1776–1988*, 1997

**0 1** Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to the 1906 General Election. (12 marks)

and

**0 2** Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far was the political decline of the Conservatives in the years 1902 to 1906 due to their failure to keep the support of the working classes? (24 marks)

**EITHER****Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why the Liberal Government introduced Old Age Pensions. *(12 marks)***and**

0	4
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 'The constitutional crisis of the years 1909 to 1911 strengthened the Liberal Party.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)***OR****Question 3**

0	5
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 Explain why Britain competed in a naval arms race with Germany from 1905. *(12 marks)***and**

0	6
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 'Lloyd George was only interested in his own political advancement in the years 1914 to 1916.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)***END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

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Question 1 Source C: Adapted from *The Rise and Fall of British Liberalism 1776–1998* by A SYKES, Longman, 1997. Copyright © Pearson Education Limited, 1997.

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