

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2

Option C: Conflict and Change in 19th and 20th Century Britain

Tuesday 22 January 2013 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper Reference

6HI02/C

You must have:

Sources Insert (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer question part (a) and part (b) of the topic for which you have been prepared. There is a choice of questions in part (b).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

P39806A

©2013 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/1/1



PEARSON

6HI02/C – Conflict and Change in 19th and 20th Century Britain

Choose EITHER C1 (Question 1) OR C2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

C1 – The Experience of Warfare in Britain: Crimea, Boer and the First World War, 1854–1929

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b). There is a choice of questions in part (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) on page 9.

Question 1

Answer part (a) and then answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii).

(a) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3.

How far do the sources suggest that Mary Seacole ‘was a great help to the men in the Crimea’ (Source 2, line 6)?

Explain your answer, using the evidence of Sources 1, 2 and 3.

(20)

EITHER

***(b) (i) Use Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that the British public firmly supported the country’s involvement in the Boer War in the years 1899–1902?

Explain your answer, using Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.

(40)

OR

***(b) (ii) Use Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that the British soldier’s life in the trenches of the Western Front during the First World War was one of unbroken horror?

Explain your answer, using Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.

(40)

(Total for Question 1 = 60 marks)



6HI02/C – Conflict and Change in 19th and 20th Century Britain

Choose EITHER C1 (Question 1) OR C2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

C2 – Britain, c1860–1930: The Changing Position of Women and the Suffrage Question

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b). There is a choice of questions in part (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) on page 9.

Question 2

Answer part (a) and then answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii).

(a) Study Sources 10, 11 and 12.

How far do Sources 10 and 11 support the assessment of Lydia Becker contained in Source 12?

Explain your answer, using the evidence of Sources 10, 11 and 12.

(20)

EITHER

***(b) (i) Use Sources 13, 14 and 15 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that during the second half of the nineteenth century the concept of the 'angel in the house' (Source 13, line 26) lost its relevance?

Explain your answer, using Sources 13, 14 and 15 and your own knowledge.

(40)

OR

***(b) (ii) Use Sources 16, 17 and 18 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that the Liberal party did more to hinder than help the cause of women's suffrage in the years before the First World War?

Explain your answer, using Sources 16, 17 and 18 and your own knowledge.

(40)

(Total for Question 2 = 60 marks)



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1

Question 2

(a)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



(a) continued

Handwriting practice area consisting of 25 horizontal dotted lines.



(a) continued

Handwriting practice area consisting of 25 horizontal dotted lines.



(a) continued

Lined writing area consisting of 25 horizontal dotted lines for text entry.



(a) continued

Ruled area for handwritten text with horizontal dotted lines.



((b) continued)

Dotted lines for writing.



((b) continued)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for handwritten text.



((b) continued)

Multiple horizontal dotted lines for handwritten notes.



((b) continued)

Lined writing area consisting of approximately 24 horizontal dotted lines for text entry.



(b) continued)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing, spanning the width of the page.



((b) continued)

Multiple horizontal dotted lines for writing text.



((b) continued)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for text entry, covering most of the page.



BLANK PAGE



BLANK PAGE



BLANK PAGE



Edexcel GCE

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2

Option C: Conflict and Change in 19th and 20th Century Britain

Tuesday 22 January 2013 – Morning

Sources Insert

Paper Reference

6HI02/C

Do not return the insert with the question paper.

Turn over ►

P39806A

©2013 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/1/1



PEARSON

Choose EITHER C1 (Question 1) OR C2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

C1 – The Experience of Warfare in Britain: Crimea, Boer and the First World War, 1854–1929

Sources for use with Question 1 (a)

SOURCE 1

(From a letter written by Sir John Hall, the Head of the Army Medical Services in the Crimea, dated 30 June 1856)

- 1 From the knowledge she had acquired in the West Indies, Mary Seacole was able to administer appropriate remedies for the ailments of some of the soldiers. But, equally important, was the fact that she charitably provided them with proper nourishment. Such nourishment they had no other means of obtaining except in
- 5 hospital, but most soldiers strongly objected to going there.

SOURCE 2

(From the unpublished memoirs of an officer of the West Suffolk regiment who had served throughout the Crimean War)

- Mary Seacole was a wonderful woman and a great help to the men in the Crimea. All the men had faith in her and, in case of any illness, would seek her advice and use her herbal medicines in preference to reporting themselves to their own doctors. That she did cure some patients is beyond doubt. Her never-failing presence
- 10 among the wounded after a battle, and the assistance she gave them, made her beloved by the rank and file of the whole army.

SOURCE 3

(From a letter written by Florence Nightingale to her brother-in-law, Sir Harry Verney, dated 5 August 1870. Nightingale instructed Verney to burn the letter after reading it. Seacole had recently returned to England to a rapturous reception.)

- Mrs Seacole was very kind to the men in the Crimean War and no doubt did some good. However, by providing alcohol at her 'hotel', she made many men drunk and although I would not call her establishment a bad house, it was something not
- 15 very unlike it. Wherever Mrs Seacole was, she introduced much kindness but also much drunkenness and improper conduct. I can only conclude and believe that respectable officers were entirely ignorant of what I found out from their men.

Sources for use with Question 1 (b) (i)

SOURCE 4

(From Peter Donaldson, 'The Boer War and British Society' in *History Review*, published 2010)

A useful indicator of popular attitudes towards the Boer War can be found in the electoral performance of the political parties. In October 1900, the government
20 under Salisbury looked to take advantage of the good news from South Africa by calling a snap general election. Fought by the government on its conduct of the war, the public clearly signalled its approval of Salisbury's record by returning him to power with a majority of 134 seats. This was a remarkable result and can be taken as clear-cut evidence of popular enthusiasm for the war.

SOURCE 5

(From Stephen Miller, *Volunteers on the Veld*, published 2007)

25 The working-classes were notably absent from discussions in support of the Boer War. The majority of working-class newspapers and societies were sympathetic to the anti-war movement. The Khaki election of 1900 was not the indicator of patriotism that Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain made it out to be. Indeed, the overwhelming feature of the election was voter apathy. Similarly,
30 the demonstrations that took place following the relief of Mafeking were not expressions of working-class support for the war. These crowds were led by, and consisted of, mostly middle-class young men.

SOURCE 6

(From the *Birmingham Post* newspaper, 19 December 1901)

David Lloyd George tried to speak in Birmingham Town Hall yesterday and caused a scene never before witnessed in this city. The majority of the audience were hostile
35 to the speaker and were enraged by his pro-Boer and anti-Chamberlain utterances. They rushed the police cordon guarding the platform. Meanwhile, the building was besieged from the outside by a mob of many thousand people. Mr Lloyd George was compelled to leave the Town Hall disguised as a constable.

Sources for use with Question 1 (b) (ii)

SOURCE 7

(From Vyvyan Brendon, *The First World War, 1914–18*, published 2000)

In the trenches of the Western Front, men constantly faced the danger of death
40 or wounds. The troops fell prey to dysentery and trench fever as a result of filthy
conditions and exposure. They suffered from typhoid caused by lice and were
liable to get a fungal infection known as trench foot in the frequently wet, muddy
conditions. They had to share their dugouts and their food with disease-ridden rats
fattened on a plentiful supply of rotting corpses.

SOURCE 8

(From the memoirs of Corporal George Coppard, published in 1969. Coppard served on the Western Front from 1915 until the end of the war.)

45 The whole conduct of our trench warfare on the Western Front seemed to be based
on the idea that we were not stopping in the trenches for long. We were only
staying in them for a short time before chasing the Germans across the country
on the way to Berlin. The result, in the long term, meant that we lived a mean and
impoverished sort of existence in lousy scratch holes.

SOURCE 9

(From Hunt Tooley, *The Western Front*, published 2003)

50 Although small-scale aggression was always a possibility in the Western Front
trenches, full-scale battle was never continuous. In times when attacks were not
on, casualties were low simply because men were in trenches, which, after all, were
constructed for protection. Moreover, the trenches passed through many kinds
of terrain. The mud that exists in our mental depictions of the Front was most
55 common in Flanders. Once the line crossed into Picardy, higher ground meant that
trenches held their shape better, the land tended to drain properly, and the comfort
level was much higher.

BLANK PAGE

Choose EITHER C1 (Question 1) OR C2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

C2 – Britain c1860–1930: The Changing Position of Women and the Suffrage Question

Sources for use with Question 2 (a)

SOURCE 10

(From Miss Lydia Becker's obituary, which appeared in the *Manchester Times* newspaper, 21 July 1890)

- 1 Miss Becker served Manchester well. Right up to her death, she was a well-known promoter of women's suffrage. Though best known as an unyielding leader of the women's movement, Miss Becker had been previously respected as the dutiful eldest daughter of Mr H. Becker, a Manchester businessman. When in later life she
- 5 emerged from retirement, initiated discussions of "women's rights" and proved herself to be a knowledgeable public speaker, her success was surprising only to those who did not know her.

SOURCE 11

(From Miss Becker's obituary, which appeared in the *Women's Suffrage Journal*, August 1890. Becker founded the journal in 1870.)

- Miss Becker knew what it was to be laughed at but was never diverted from her path. Resolute to seize every opportunity of progress, she showed all the qualities
- 10 which make up the leader of a political movement. She was an idealist in her aims and a realist in her management of methods. Although a Conservative in her later years, Miss Becker pursued, to the very last, the cause of women's welfare with unwavering enthusiasm.

SOURCE 12

(From the *Hampshire Advertiser*, 26 July 1890. The article appeared in a regular column entitled 'Gossip of Men and Things'.)

- So, poor Lydia Becker is dead. Committed to the women's cause, Miss Becker was
- 15 not willing to surrender to the views of others. Hence, when a recent crisis arose in the National Society for Women's Suffrage, Liberal supporters withdrew their support for Miss Becker and she was no longer so prominent in politics. She was not beautiful and with her careless dress was the subject of many good-natured jests. Undoubtedly, she knew her pet subject by heart and though we smiled at her
- 20 we will regret her going.

Sources for use with Question 2 (b) (i)

SOURCE 13

(From Simon Schama, *A History of Britain, 1776–2000*, published 2002)

By the end of the nineteenth century many women looked around and saw that, if you were middle-class, there was much to celebrate. By 1882 married women finally got control over their own property. Nine years later, legislation was passed making it unlawful for a husband to lock up his wife for refusing sexual relations.
25 By the mid 1880s it was possible for women to vote in some local elections and for school boards. All of this meant that the Patmore fantasy of the angel in the house was no longer relevant.

SOURCE 14

(From John Stuart Mill, *The Subjection of Women*, published 1869. Mill had been the first Member of Parliament to call for female suffrage.)

Men declare women to be better than men. An empty compliment which must provoke a bitter smile from every woman of spirit, since there is no situation in life in
30 which it is considered quite natural that the better should obey the worse. How can a woman, born to the present lot of women, appreciate the value of independence? She is not independent. Her destiny is to receive everything from others.

SOURCE 15

(From Mary Turner, *The Women's Century*, published 2003)

Before the late nineteenth century few women challenged the concept that a woman's place was in the home. Indeed, for those obliged by poverty to work in
35 appalling conditions in domestic service and factories, the chance to stay at home was a dream they could only aspire to. Women were generally regarded as inferior creatures who were ruled by their emotions and therefore unreliable. Their role in life was that of wife and mother, and their sole function was to perpetuate the race. As a result, women unable to find husbands were objects of pity.

Sources for use with Question 2 (b) (ii)

SOURCE 16

(From Martin Pugh, *The March of Women*, published 2000)

40 In the context of party politics, women's suffrage was pre-eminently a Liberal cause. Viewed as a question of principle, the women's case exercised an overwhelming appeal to many Liberals. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that sixty-two of the seventy-three MPs who supported John Stuart Mill's suffrage amendment* in 1867 sat as Liberals. Thus, in its initial stages, the women's campaign in parliament relied
45 heavily on a small but dedicated band of Liberal members.

* The amendment proposed that women should be included in the extension of the franchise in 1867 on the same terms as men.

SOURCE 17

(From Andrew Rosen, *Rise Up Women!*, published 1974)

Between 1884 and 1914, a large number of Liberal backbench MPs, who were at least nominal supporters of women's suffrage, frequently allowed their lukewarm enthusiasm for the women's cause to be outweighed by a variety of political considerations. One of the most important of these considerations was the fact
50 that two of the party's leaders in this period, Gladstone and Asquith, were firm opponents of women's enfranchisement. Both repeatedly helped to block the progress of women's suffrage measures through the various stages of parliamentary approval.

SOURCE 18

(From a letter by David Lloyd George to Herbert Asquith, 5 September 1911. Lloyd George was a senior member of the Liberal government who had previously spoken in support of women's suffrage.)

I am very concerned about our pledges on the female suffrage question. We seem
55 to be playing into the hands of the enemy. The Conciliation Bill would, on balance, add hundreds of thousands of votes throughout the country to the strength of the Tory party. We would thus lose more than we could possibly gain.

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Acknowledgements

Source 4 © Peter Donaldson, 'The Boer War and British Society' in *History Review*, published 2010; Source 5 © Stephen Miller, *Volunteers on the Veld*, University of Oklahoma Press, published 2007; Source 7 © *Access to History: The First World War 1914–18* by Vyvyan Brendon, reproduced by permission of Hodder Education; Source 8 © *The Great War and Modern Memory*, Second Edition by Fussell (2000), by permission of Oxford University Press, Inc; Source 9 © *The Western Front*, by Hunt Tooley, published 2003, reproduced with permission of Palgrave Macmillan; Source 13 © Simon Schama, *A History of Britain 1776–2000: The Fate of The Empire* pg. 249 (C) BBC Books; Source 16 © Extract (76 words) from pp.120–122 from *The March of Women* by Martin Pugh (2000), by permission of Oxford University Press; Source 17 © from *Rise Up Women!*, by Andrew Rosen, Page 11, published by Gregg Revivals (1993); Source 18 © Andrew Rosen: *Rise Up Women!: The Militant Campaign of the Women's Social and Political Union, 1903–1914* (1974), reproduced with kind permission of Cengage.

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Edexcel, a product of Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.