

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
AS GCE
F961/02
HISTORY A

British History Period Studies
Option B: Modern 1783–1994

MONDAY 16 JANUARY 2012: Afternoon
DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

8 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer any TWO questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 100.
- This paper contains questions on the following six Study Topics:
 - From Pitt to Peel 1783–1846
 - Liberals and Conservatives 1846–1895
 - Foreign and Imperial Policies 1856–1914
 - Domestic Issues 1918–1951
 - Foreign and Imperial Policies 1945–1990
 - Post-War Britain 1951–1994
- There are eighteen questions, three for each Study Topic. Answer any TWO questions.
- You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.

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Answer any TWO questions.

FROM PITT TO PEEL 1783–1846

- 1 How successfully did Pitt handle the challenge of the French Revolution in the period from 1789 to 1801? [50]**

- 2 How liberal were the Tory governments of 1822 to 1830? [50]**

- 3 ‘Peel’s financial reforms were the most successful achievement of his 1841 to 1846 ministry.’ How far do you agree? [50]**

LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES 1846–1895

- 4 How liberal was Gladstone’s first ministry of 1868–1874? [50]**

- 5 ‘Disraeli’s belief in Empire was the most important feature of Disraelian Conservatism.’ How far do you agree? [50]**

- 6 How successful were Gladstone’s Irish policies in his second and third ministries? [50]**

FOREIGN AND IMPERIAL POLICIES 1856–1914

- 7 ‘The protection of trade routes was the most important reason for British involvement in the Balkans and Mediterranean from 1856 to 1902.’ How far do you agree? [50]**

- 8 How far did Britain end its policy of ‘Splendid Isolation’ in the period from 1902 to 1907? [50]**

- 9 ‘Britain went to war in 1914 to preserve the balance of power in Europe.’ How far do you agree? [50]**

DOMESTIC ISSUES 1918–1951

- 10 ‘Lloyd George’s fall from power in 1922 was the result of the Chanak Crisis.’ How far do you agree? [50]**

- 11 Assess the reasons for the formation of a National government in 1931. [50]**

- 12 How far was Churchill to blame for the defeat of the Conservative party in the 1945 election? [50]**

FOREIGN AND IMPERIAL POLICIES 1945–1990

- 13 ‘The foreign policies of the Labour and Conservative governments from 1945 to 1964 were very different.’ How far do you agree? [50]**
- 14 Assess the reasons why British attitudes to Europe changed from 1945 to 1973. [50]**
- 15 How successful was Thatcher in achieving her aims in foreign policy? [50]**

POST WAR BRITAIN 1951–1994

- 16 ‘Economic success was the most important reason for Conservative electoral dominance in the period from 1951 to 1964.’ How far do you agree? [50]**
- 17 ‘Callaghan was a more successful Prime Minister than Wilson.’ How far do you agree? [50]**
- 18 Assess the reasons why British governments found it difficult to solve the problems in Northern Ireland in this period. [50]**

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