

## **Wednesday 22 May 2013 – Afternoon**

### **AS GCE HISTORY A**

**F961/02 British History Period Studies**  
**Option B: Modern 1783–1994**



Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes**



#### **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.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

#### **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.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer any **two** questions.

### **From Pitt to Peel 1783–1846**

- 1 ‘The weakness of the radical movement was the most important reason why Pitt the Younger was able to survive the radical threat to his government.’ How far do you agree? [50]
- 2 To what extent was the electoral system in 1830 in need of reform? [50]
- 3 How successful were Peel’s economic and social policies from 1841 to 1846? [50]

### **Liberals and Conservatives 1846–1895**

- 4 How far was traditional support for ‘monarchy, Church and aristocracy’ the most important element in Disraelian Conservatism? [50]
- 5 ‘Disraeli’s foreign and imperial policy brought little benefit to Britain.’ How far do you agree? [50]
- 6 Assess the reasons for the failures of Gladstone’s later ministries. [50]

### **Foreign and Imperial Policies 1856–1914**

- 7 How far did the principles governing British foreign and imperial policy change in the period from 1856 to 1902? [50]
- 8 How important for Britain was trade in obtaining influence and possessions in Africa from 1868 to 1902? [50]
- 9 Assess the reasons for the improvement in relations with France in the period from 1902 to 1911. [50]

### **Domestic Issues 1918–1951**

- 10 Assess the reasons why the Labour government of 1924 was short-lived. [50]
- 11 ‘The policies of the National Governments from 1931 to 1939 solved the problem of unemployment.’ How far do you agree? [50]
- 12 Assess the reasons why Labour lost support in the period from 1945 to 1951. [50]

**Foreign and Imperial Policies 1945–1990**

- 13 How different were the foreign policies of the Labour and Conservative governments in the period from 1945 to 1964? [50]
- 14 ‘Thatcher’s main aim in foreign policy was to strengthen the relationship with the USA.’ How far do you agree? [50]
- 15 How important was the Suez Crisis of 1956 in changing Britain’s attitude towards the Empire? [50]

**Post-War Britain 1951–1994**

- 16 ‘Never had it so good.’ How far does this explain Conservative dominance from 1951 to 1964? [50]
- 17 Assess the reasons why Thatcher’s domestic policies were so controversial. [50]
- 18 Assess the reasons why Northern Ireland remained a problem for Britain to 1994. [50]

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