

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
AS GCE**

F961/02

HISTORY A

British History Period Studies

Option B: Modern 1783–1994

WEDNESDAY 20 MAY 2015: Afternoon

**DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

**12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(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.**

Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer any TWO questions.

From Pitt to Peel 1783–1846

- 1 Assess the reasons why Pitt was able to dominate politics from 1783 to 1793. [50]**
- 2 ‘The policies of the Tory governments of 1822–30 do not deserve to be called liberal.’ How far do you agree? [50]**
- 3 Assess the reasons for the fall of Peel’s ministry in 1846. [50]**

Liberals and Conservatives 1846–1895

- 4 How important were the radicals in the emergence of the Liberal party? [50]**
- 5 Assess the reasons why Gladstone’s first ministry introduced so many domestic reforms. [50]**
- 6 ‘The most important reason for the Conservative defeat in the 1880 election was the limitations of Disraeli’s domestic reforms.’ How far do you agree? [50]**

Foreign and Imperial Policies 1856–1914

- 7 Assess the reasons for British interest in the Balkans in the period from 1856 to 1902. [50]**
- 8 ‘The most important reason for British involvement in Africa from 1868 to 1902 was the protection of trade routes to India.’ How far do you agree? [50]**
- 9 How important was the naval race in the worsening of relations between Britain and Germany? [50]**

Domestic Issues 1918–1951

- 10 Assess the reasons for the fall of Lloyd George’s coalition in 1922. [50]**
- 11 ‘Trade Union weakness was the most important reason for the failure of the General Strike.’ How far do you agree? [50]**
- 12 How successful were the Labour governments of 1945 to 1951? [50]**

Foreign and Imperial Policies 1945–1990

- 13 How far did Britain's attitude to Europe change in the period from 1945 to 1973? [50]**
- 14 'Domestic opposition to Britain's possession of nuclear weapons was a serious challenge to British governments.' How far do you agree? [50]**
- 15 'Thatcher failed to restore Britain's position as a world power.' How far do you agree? [50]**

Post-War Britain 1951–1994

- 16 'Rising living standards was the most important reason why the Conservatives remained in power from 1951 to 1964.' How far do you agree? [50]**
- 17 'Heath's government of 1970–74 failed to solve the problems it faced.' How far do you agree? [50]**
- 18 How successful were British government policies in dealing with the problems faced in Northern Ireland in the period from 1951 to 1994? [50]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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