

472/04

**HISTORY – HI2**

**PERIOD STUDY 4**

**UNIT 2**

**ASPECTS OF THE HISTORY OF  
WALES AND ENGLAND, c. 1880-1980**

A.M. THURSDAY, 12 January 2006

(45 minutes)

### **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

In addition to this examination paper, you will need an 8 page answer book.

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer **one** question.

### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question.

The quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

**You are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.**

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### UNIT 2

#### ASPECTS OF THE HISTORY OF WALES AND ENGLAND, c. 1880-1980

Answer **one** question.

*Candidates in their response to the interpretation question should consider the validity of the interpretation using their knowledge of the period and other possible interpretations. Candidates should also consider the factors which may have influenced the way in which the interpretation has been formed - such as the type of historian/author, the evidence available to the historian/author and the date of the publication.*

#### 1. Politics and Society, 1918-1939.

“The great strike was a direct challenge to ordered government, an effort to force upon some 42 million people the will of less than 4 million.”

[W.H. Crook, an academic historian and specialist in Conservative Party history, writing in a specialist history book, *The General Strike* (1931)]

How valid is this interpretation of the causes of the General Strike? [80]

#### 2. Foreign Policy, 1918-1939.

“I am still convinced that Chamberlain’s policy was the wrong policy.”

[Denis Healy, a communist sympathiser during the 1930s and later a Labour MP and cabinet minister, writing in his memoirs, *The Time of My Life* (1989)]

How valid is this interpretation of Chamberlain’s foreign policy between 1937-1939? [80]

#### 3. The changing rôle and status of women, 1900-1939.

“Women did not win the right to vote in 1918. On the contrary, the Government gave them the right only because many millions of men were in danger of losing their right to vote.”

[Millicent Fawcett, leader of the moderate National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies, writing in an article for a womans’ magazine, *Progress of the Women’s Movement in the United Kingdom* (1922)]

How valid is this interpretation of the reasons why women were given the right to vote in 1918? [80]