



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
January 2010

## History

## HIS2H

Unit 2H Britain, 1902–1918:  
The Impact of New Liberalism

Wednesday 20 January 2010 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

### Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is HIS2H.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- There are 36 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

### Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

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Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

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1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

**Source A** Adapted from a speech delivered by John Redmond in Dublin, 4 September 1907

Decisions on Irish affairs should be controlled by the public opinion of Ireland, and by that alone. We demand self-government as a right. Resistance to the Act of Union will always remain for us so long as that Act lasts. Resistance is a sacred duty. There are men today, for whose convictions I have the utmost respect, who  
5 think that the method we ought to adopt is force of arms. Such resistance would be absolutely justifiable. But there are other means at our hands. We declare that no material improvement or industrial development can satisfy Ireland until Irish laws are made and administered upon Irish soil by Irishmen.

**Source B** Adapted from Patrick Pearse's declarations of Irish independence delivered in Dublin during the Easter Rising, 1916

In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom, supported by gallant allies in Europe. We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland and to the unrestricted control  
5 of Irish destinies. We hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a sovereign independent state, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades in arms to the cause of its freedom.

**Source C** The Third Home Rule Bill became law in September 1914, but its provisions were suspended for the duration of the war. Although the majority of Nationalists loyally supported the war effort, impatience grew, especially after the formation of the coalition government in May 1915. The Nationalists were outside the  
5 coalition and they no longer held the balance of power at Westminster. Extreme nationalism was fostered by the insensitive treatment handed out to Ireland during the war, implying that the Catholic population could not be trusted. The consequence was a steady drift in support towards the more extreme Sinn Fein elements, amongst whom Home Rule was rejected in favour of outright  
10 independence through a show of strength.

Adapted from L BUTLER and H JONES, *Britain in the Twentieth Century Vol. 1 1900–1939*, 1994

(a) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to the attitudes of Irish nationalists. (12 marks)

(b) Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How important was the impact of the First World War in changing Irish nationalism in the years 1914 to 1918? (24 marks)

**EITHER**

- 2 (a) Explain why the Liberal Party formed an electoral pact with the Labour Representation Committee (LRC) in 1903. *(12 marks)*
- (b) ‘Balfour’s leadership was responsible for the decline in the popularity of the Conservative Party in the years 1902 to 1906.’  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**OR**

- 3 (a) Explain why the House of Lords rejected the People’s Budget in 1909. *(12 marks)*
- (b) ‘The Liberals introduced social reforms in the years 1906 to 1911 merely in order to strengthen their own political power.’  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

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Question 1 Source C: L BUTLER and H JONES, *Britain in the Twentieth Century Vol. 1 1900–1939*, 1994, Institute of Contemporary British History

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