



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2010

History

HIS2H

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

Thursday 10 June 2010 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

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.
- 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.

HIS2H

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

Question 1

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

Source A Extract from a speech made by Lloyd George in Cardiff, 11 October 1906

If at the end of an average term of office it were found that a Liberal Parliament had done nothing to cope seriously with the social condition of the people, to remove the national disgrace of widespread poverty in a land glittering with wealth; that they had not provided support for the deserving elderly; that they had tamely allowed the House
5 of Lords to extract all the strength out of their Bills, then a real cry would arise in this land for a new Party. But if a Liberal Government tackles the landlords, the brewers and the peers, then the Independent Labour Party will call in vain upon the working men of Britain to desert Liberalism.

Source B Extract from a speech by Winston Churchill, reported in *The Times*, 12 October 1906

It is through the Liberal Party alone that society will move forward on to a more even and more equal foundation. This is the mission of the Liberal Party. Our cause is the cause of the left-out millions. It is not possible to draw a line between individualism and
5 collectivism. Everyone must accept both. We all agree that the State must concern itself with the care of the sick, of the aged and above all, of the children. The Government will not hesitate to use its powers to establish universal standards of life and labour. We must not let ourselves be scared away from a plan just because some tell us that it is socialism.

Source C Individual reforms had varying degrees of success. Poverty and its consequences, especially poor health among non-working women and the disabled, remained acute. For such groups, the workhouse still remained the only source of support. For workers, wages rose very little between 1906 and 1914. In 1914, the number of army
5 volunteers rejected as physically unfit was almost as high as it had been in 1900, during the Boer War. Most members of the Liberal Party felt that they had betrayed individualism and self-help and regarded the programme of reforms as complete and final by 1914.

Adapted from I CAWOOD, *Britain in the Twentieth Century*, 2004

0 1

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 Liberal Party's reasons for introducing social welfare reforms from 1906. (12 marks)

0 2

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

How successful, by 1914, had the Liberals been in fulfilling the aims of their welfare reforms? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0 3 Explain why the issue of 'Chinese slavery' in 1903 caused opposition to the Conservative Government. *(12 marks)*

0 4 'The Labour Party had become a significant political force by 1914.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR**Question 3**

0 5 Explain why a new coalition government was established in December 1916. *(12 marks)*

0 6 'From the outbreak of war in 1914, until its end in 1918, the state succeeded in controlling all aspects of British society.'
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 B: © The Estate of Sir Winston Churchill

Question 1 Source C: I CAWOOD, *Britain in the Twentieth Century*, Routledge, 2004

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