



AS HISTORY

Wars and Welfare: Britain in Transition, 1906–1929

Paper 2M

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER

1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is **2M**.
- Answer **two** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01
In **Section B** answer **either** 02 **or** 03

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- 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:
 - 50 minutes on Section A
 - 40 minutes on Section B.
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Section AAnswer Question 01

Source A

Adapted from a letter sent by the NUWSS (National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies) to Prime Minister Lloyd George in March 1917. The coalition government was planning to extend the franchise after the war.

In view of the current discussions regarding the franchise, we beg to submit the following document, which has about 4,000 signatories who believe in the necessity of enfranchising women in any electoral reform. Many of these signatories, before the experience of war, were indifferent or hostile to the demand for votes for women. War has greatly extended the sphere of work for women. As a consequence of their wider national service, it would be dangerous for a Parliament which did not represent women to deal with the problems of reconstruction. We would remind you that more than a million women have replaced men in industry; we cannot think that the nation could contemplate any extension of the franchise which would exclude them.

Source B

Adapted from Emmeline Pankhurst's autobiography, which was written in 1914 and reflects upon the work of the WSPU (Women's Social and Political Union), of which she was the leader.

In 1906, there was an immensely large public opinion in favour of women's suffrage. But what good did that do to the cause? We called upon the public for a great deal more than sympathy. We called upon it to demand that the Government give women the vote. We declared that we would wage war not only on all anti-suffrage forces, but also on all neutral and non-active forces. Every man with a vote was considered an enemy to women unless he was prepared to be actively a friend. We threw away all our notions of what was 'ladylike' and demanded direct action. We applied to our methods one test question, 'Will it help?'

0	1
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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources is more valuable in explaining why some women received the right to vote in 1918?

[25 marks]

Section BAnswer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03

EITHER

0	2
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'It was the First World War that caused the failure of Home Rule for Ireland.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]**OR**

0	3
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'Post-war governments completely failed to solve the economic problems they faced in the years 1918 to 1929.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]**END OF QUESTIONS**

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