

**GCE**  
**AS and A Level**

# History

**AS exams 2009 onwards**  
**A2 exams 2010 onwards**

## **Unit 2H**

### **Specimen question paper**

**Version 1.1**



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

**HIS2H**

<DAY>      <TIME>

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

**Advice**

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

**HIS2H**

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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** Although Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst enjoyed enormous success as propagandists and as fund raisers, it is far from clear that the militant methods adopted by their Women's Social and Political Union after 1905 had the impact they claimed. The idea behind militancy was to force the government into passing an act giving votes  
5 to women, by creating so much popular support for the cause that the government would be unable to refuse. While no one would dispute the Pankhursts' ability to win publicity and provoke more participation in the campaign, they largely failed to make an impact on the government.

Adapted from M PUGH, 'Why did it take so long for women to achieve the vote?', *Modern History Review*, 1997

**Source B** Suffragette militancy delayed the winning of the vote after about 1908, and their opponents did not hesitate to make the most of suffragette mistakes. By increasing militancy after 1912, with letter burnings, window smashings and arson, Mrs Pankhurst and her followers provided opponents with a diversion from the main issue and often  
5 found themselves and their premises subject to violent attack. By 1913 it had become dangerous for a suffragist even to get on a soapbox in Hyde Park.

Adapted from B HARRISON, 'Anti-Suffragists', *Modern History Review*, 1990

**Source C** The Nationalist Volunteers, formed in 1913 in reaction to the setting up of the Ulster Volunteer Force in 1912, copied the successful gunrunning from Germany of the Ulster Volunteer Force. On 25 April 1914, 24 000 rifles and 3 million rounds of ammunition reached Larne and Bangor in the North. In July 1914, the weapons acquired for the  
5 National Volunteers reached Howth. Police and the army tried to disarm the Volunteers, and later fired at the crowd, leaving 3 dead and 38 wounded.

Adapted from S NEWMAN, 'Towards the Easter Rising', *Modern History Review*, 1995

(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 impact of the suffragette movement in winning support for votes for women.

*(12 marks)*

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

How far was the suffragette campaign the most important challenge to the Liberal government, within Britain, in the years 1910 to 1914?

*(24 marks)*

**EITHER 2**

- (a) Explain why Britain emerged from the policy of ‘Splendid Isolation’ in the years 1902 to 1914. *(12 marks)*
- (b) ‘Britain went to war in August 1914 because the government was committed to supporting France.’  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. *(24 marks)*

**OR 3**

- (a) Explain why the Parliament Act was passed in 1911. *(12 marks)*
- (b) ‘The Liberal social reforms of 1906 to 1914 created a welfare state.’  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. *(24 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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

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Question 1 Source C: S NEWMAN, 'Towards the Easter Rising', Modern History Review, 1995. Reproduced by permission of Philip Allan Updates.

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