



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2011

History

HIS2H

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

Thursday 20 January 2011 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 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.

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 Adapted from a speech made by Lloyd George at Limehouse, London, 30 July 1909

This budget is introduced for raising taxes that will bring forth provision for the aged and deserving poor. It is hard that an old workman should have to find his way to the tomb through the brambles and thorns of poverty. There are many in the country blessed with great wealth who grudge making a fair contribution towards the less
 5 fortunate of their fellow countrymen. We are raising money to provide for the sick and widows and orphans. I do not believe any fair minded man would challenge the justice and fairness of the objects which we have in view.

Source B Lloyd George deliberately stoked up controversy in the 1909 Budget by turning on wealthy landowners, who were refusing to contribute a fair share to the costs of social welfare. By doing this Lloyd George would ensure that the Liberal Party would be committed to radical change. A key part of his success lay in gaining an
 5 advantage over the Labour Party. This did not involve preaching socialism or a class war. By attacking greedy landowners Lloyd George hoped to unite people of all classes, behind himself and the Liberals.

Adapted from M PUGH, *Lloyd George*, 1988

Source C By 1910, the Liberals could operate only with the support of the Irish Nationalists. The latter were determined to force the government into attacking the House of Lords' veto. The Government preferred to reform the Lords rather than leave it as a political weapon of the Conservatives. Having been rejected, the Budget was sent to
 5 the Lords once more and they accepted it. Asquith then prepared the Parliament Bill. The Conservatives were unable to accept any solution which failed to leave them free to block an Irish Home Rule Bill. Asquith announced that the King was willing to create peers if the Conservative Lords rejected the Parliament Bill.

Adapted from L C B SEAMAN, *Post-Victorian Britain 1902–1951*, 1991

0	1
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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 Lloyd George's motives for introducing the 1909 Budget. (12 marks)

0	2
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Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How important was the 1909 Budget in bringing about a constitutional crisis in Britain in the years 1909 to 1911? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0 3 Explain why issues arising from the Boer War contributed to a Liberal victory in the 1906 General Election. (12 marks)

0 4 'Britain formed *ententes* in order to protect itself from the challenge of Germany.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

OR**Question 3**

0 5 Explain why Liberal governments failed to grant women the right to vote. (12 marks)

0 6 'The First World War had a beneficial impact on British society in the years 1914 to 1918.'
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: M PUGH, *Lloyd George*, Longman, 1988
Source C: LCB SEAMAN, *Post-Victorian Britain 1902–1951*, Routledge, 1991

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