

# History

## Answers and commentaries A-level (7042)

### **2M Wars and Welfare: Britain in Transition, 1906 — 1957**

Marked answers from students for questions from the June 2022 exams. Supporting commentary is provided to help you understand how marks are awarded and how students can improve performance.

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## Answers and commentaries

Please note that these responses have been reproduced exactly as they were written by the student.

This resource is to be used alongside the A-level History Component 2M Wars and Welfare: Britain in Transition, 1906–1957 June 2022 Question paper and inserts.

### Question 1

With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the media in the 1920s.

**[30 marks]**

### Mark scheme

- L5:** Shows a very good understanding of all three sources in relation to both content and provenance and combines this with a strong awareness of the historical context to present a balanced argument on their value for the particular purpose given in the question. The answer will convey a substantiated judgement. The response demonstrates a very good understanding of context. **25–30**
- L4:** Shows a good understanding of all three sources in relation to both content and provenance and combines this with an awareness of the historical context to provide a balanced argument on their value for the particular purpose given in the question. Judgements may, however, be partial or limited in substantiation. The response demonstrates a good understanding of context. **19–24**
- L3:** Shows some understanding of all three sources in relation to both content and provenance together with some awareness of the historical context. There may, however, be some imbalance in the degree of breadth and depth of comment offered on all three sources and the analysis may not be fully convincing. The answer will make some attempt to consider the value of the sources for the particular purpose given in the question. The response demonstrates an understanding of context. **13–18**
- L2:** The answer will be partial. It may, for example, provide some comment on the value of the sources for the particular purpose given in the question but only address one or two of the sources, or focus exclusively on content (or provenance), or it may consider all three sources but fail to address the value of the sources for the particular purpose given in the question. The response demonstrates some understanding of context. **7–12**

A-LEVEL HISTORY – 7042/2M BRITAIN IN TRANSITION – ANSWERS AND  
COMMENTARIES

**L1:** The answer will offer some comment on the value of at least one source in relation to the purpose given in the question but the response will be limited and may be partially inaccurate. Comments are likely to be unsupported, vague or generalist. The response demonstrates limited understanding of context. **1-6**

Nothing worthy of credit. **0**

## Student responses

### Response A

In many ways source A holds value as it highlights the censorship that continued to be imposed by the government on the media. The source explains that films which may have represented the loosening of female constraints throughout the 1920's may be subject to scrutiny. Therefore the source is putting forward that despite a spike in the media, constraints were still widespread. For example, the source notes that the film 'Married Love' was recently 'submitted to the Board of Film Censors and only passed with considerable censors' highlighting the extent of censorship. The source further argues that the secretary of state 'rendered the film unsuitable'. This argues that the significance of female liberation ~~was~~ during the 1920's, for instance 'flappers' emerged and women began to go out unattended, smoke, cut their hair short etc, was causing a 'morality crisis' and therefore there were attempts by governments to hinder this. To an extent, the ~~source~~ tone of this source is annoying as it ~~tries to~~ it puts forward the opposition to the significant constraints placed on the film industry. Overall, the source is emphasising how the film industry during the 1920's often ~~was~~ placed constraints on publication - particularly those which presented the liberation of women. Therefore the source is useful to a historian.

studying the media.

The provenance of this source reflects a letter sent from a female campaigner for women's rights addressed to the government. This is useful as it reflects how women during the 1920's were taking a different role and engaging in political matters - many unions were set up during this ~~era~~ period in the campaign for greater female liberation for instance the Society for Equal Citizenship. Similarly women were ~~adopt~~ ~~but~~ further represented in politics eg Nancy Astor became the first female MP and Margaret Bondfield<sup>later</sup> became the first cabinet minister - therefore women such as Dr Marie Stopes felt more represented and encouraged to take this matter up. This source appears useful as it is a letter, thereby ~~to~~ displaying more transparent feelings toward the issue - the source is not a public document aiming to win over support but simply highlights the problems of the film industry. However, the source has limitations for instance it's taken from the year 1923 - a year early on in the 1920's period and therefore fails to provide information about the growth of the film industry and how women's ~~&~~ position both in the media and wider society would ~~have~~ ~~not~~ ~~been~~ ~~affected~~ overall, this source holds

value in explaining women's influence on the media in the 1920's.

Source B ~~appears~~ <sup>shows</sup> ~~useful~~ <sup>value</sup> in unveiling the significance of the BBC on the media. This source is ~~valuable~~ <sup>valuable</sup> in arguing that the ~~source~~ ~~show~~ BBC should become a public corporation. For instance the source puts forward that ~~the~~ 'it has been recommended that the BBC be conducted as a public ~~cor~~ corporation' to act as a 'trustee for the national influence'. This recommendation came largely from the significant part ~~of~~ the BBC played during the century for instance the broadcasting service became crucial during the 1926 general strike in which the owner Lord Raitch was persuaded to remain neutral - it became the main source of updates for people and therefore gained a high status. The most significant tone picked up within this source ~~was~~ is persuasion as ~~it~~ it highlights the significance of the BBC and why it should become a public corporation. All in all, this source highlights how the growth of the radio industry - in which 2 million people then had licenses ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~to~~ expanded the need to establish the BBC as a corporation. Overall, this source is valuable in explaining the impact of the surge in the radio industry within the overall growth of the media.



The provenance of this source shows a charter from the BBC. The provenance is useful as it highlights that the source is taken from the years 1927-36, a significant period for the radio industry for instance ~~was~~ came after the general strikes and the growth in licences. ~~The~~ Furthermore, the source comes ~~after the~~ from the BBC themselves thereby giving a first-hand account into the ~~the~~ growth of the company. However, this source has many limitations, most notably the fact it comes from the BBC shows it ~~has~~ presents a bias view of the impact of the media and fails to provide an overall account for other broadcasting companies ~~and~~ aspects of the media solely focusing on the BBC. Furthermore, the source provides no insight into whether the BBC was able to become a private broadcasting company - the BBC did later become the first public corporation however the source gives no indication over the results of the deance. Overall, this source holds value to an extent ~~to~~ to a historian studying the media - though ~~it~~ ~~is~~ lacks ~~the~~ information over other aspects of the media.

Finally, source ~~A~~ C, ~~highlights~~ ~~of~~ shows the impact of Americanisation on the media. The source mainly argues that:



the imposition of the cinematographic act would be inefficient. Because ~~the~~ 1927 just 50% of films being broadcast in Britain were British - many politicians believed this was destroying British culture and values so the 1927 cinematograph act was enacted. The source puts forward that the act was inefficient as both British films and American films such as the 'Jazz Singer' both 'provide income of the British film industry'. ~~overall, the source suggests that~~ the tone of the source shows imitation due to the suggestion of ~~the~~ such an act as well as persuasion, clearly the MP seeks to stop the commons voting in favour for such a bill. The overall emphasis of this source is that ~~to~~ both American and British films should be evenly produced e.g. the use of words such as 'their behalf' implies that this act would restrict public entertainment.

The provenance of this source comes from a liberal MP which is useful in presenting why he holds this believe - liberals largely acknowledge both freedom of the individual as well as freedom of the market therefore this act would be too much state interference into the media. Furthermore this source appears useful as it is taken from the house of ~~lords~~ commons.

debate thereby giving a first-hand account into the views of the liberals. However this source contains limitations for instance it fails to mention other issues within the media and the significance of other aspects of the media e.g. the growth of newspapers. Furthermore the source is limited in that it only provides one account. Overall, this source holds value to a historian in explaining the Americanisation of the British media.

**This is a Level 3 response**

The answer shows some understanding of all three sources and makes some attempt to consider their value, however the quality of response is variable. For example, the evaluation of provenance for C is reasonable, but is rather basic for B, and there is some misunderstanding of the authorship of A. The response lacks consistent depth of support and judgement is a little superficial. Overall, the commentaries lack the depth and breadth of the higher levels.

Response B

A

Since A is valuable to an historian as it is a letter by a government department, which ~~was~~ reveals information on the internal workings of government in its response to the growth of media in the 1920s. Not only does this demonstrate to the historian that the media in the 1920s was a key part of social life (as it was being discussed by the government), but also ~~for~~ it is valuable as it ~~highlights~~ provides insight into government reactions to the growth of media, ~~which tended to~~ (such as their concerns ~~over~~ ~~over~~ how it may be used as a tool for activism) which were not presented to the public, and it therefore reflects views often missed by studying the public's reaction alone. However, the fact the source is from 1923 is less valuable, as 1923 was prior to major developments in the content being shown in early films. For example, many of the films in the 1920s focused on ~~the~~ patriotism and ~~post-war~~ <sup>the</sup> sentiment towards ~~the~~ ~~the~~ world war one ~~the~~ which was largely pacifist, such as Charlie Chaplin's 'The Soldier' - the source therefore does not reflect how the use of cinema evolved over the 1920s, ~~meaning~~ and how the government gradually accepted its role as a method for political activism and campaigning.



Nevertheless the source is still valuable overall as it demonstrates how women such as Dr Marie Stopes recognised the media as a potential method of developing their position

- Rose Little Withop and Guy Alders had already been imprisoned in 1923 for circulating a pamphlet on birth control, and thus the source is valuable as it

highlights that the ~~via~~ media, particularly the cinema, ~~as~~ was recognised as ~~an~~ a potential alternative ~~form~~ of method of activism (despite being unsuccessful).

Furthermore, the source's concerned and hesitant tone adds further value, as it highlights that the government did not share the same enthusiasm for the media to become a tool for activism and campaigning, and instead focused on censorship - a National Film Institute ~~was~~ and Commission was set up in the 1920s in order to only allow films deemed "suitable for audiences", which the source reflects. The source is ~~also~~ therefore valuable overall, as despite not reflecting how government attitudes towards the cinema changed through the 1920s, it reveals information on how ~~it was~~ ~~used~~ the growth of media was viewed as a tool for activism, as well as the ~~the~~ controversy that ~~came~~ ~~as~~ and government concern that came as a result.

Source B is valuable to an historian, ~~can~~ firstly, because it comes from ~~1927~~ the later years of the 1920s, when ~~to~~ Britain saw the proliferation of the BBC. Not only did the BBC's influence in radio grow in this period, expanding to allow ~~for~~ political party leaders 20min election broadcast slots in 1929, but also ~~press~~ was rivaling Fleet Street with its own publication, the Radio Times, which had a readership of 285,000. The source therefore comes from the peak of BBC growth and influence in 1920s society, and is therefore valuable as it reflects ~~the~~ the opinions of the government and public when it had ~~was~~ ~~the~~ creating ~~was~~ the most significant social changes, and its impact was most felt.

However, the source's value is slightly limited by the fact it is a Royal Charter, as it means the source is primarily focused on the implications of the BBC on the government and state of the country as a whole, rather than ~~on~~ ~~its~~ ~~impact~~ and thus how it could be exploited, rather than the impact on people's daily lives. The government had previously already tried to exploit the BBC during the General Strike in 1926, in which Director Reith criticized the government for trying to turn it into "a kind of offshoot of the British Gazette" - and therefore the source

city reflects ~~both~~ the ~~various~~ implications of the media on government and "national interests" - places ~~heavier~~ a heavier focus on the benefits of making the BBC a public corporation for the government and nation, rather than individuals.

Nevertheless, the source is still valuable overall as it reflects how the BBC ~~power~~ <sup>and success</sup> of the BBC was recognised, to the extent it needed to be made a public corporation, ~~as John Reith had been described~~ The BBC

had huge amounts of both social and political influence in the 1920s, with the Archbishop of Canterbury describing John Reith as "the most influential man in the country" due to his power to decide what was broadcast, including even changing the words of Baldwin's speech during the 1926 General Strike. Furthermore, the source is valuable as it reflects the key ~~reasons~~ <sup>reasons</sup> ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup> the BBC ~~when it was~~ becoming a public corporation - its ability to educate the masses. By 1927, the BBC was no longer banned from being "first with the news", and ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> able to broadcast key events of the day at any ~~time~~ time, and thus became a major tool of mass messaging. This included the 1929 election, where Baldwin was able to reach an audience of 20 million with just one speech. The source <sup>also</sup> therefore reflects



Why the BBC was seen as superior to other forms of media at the time, due to its ability to reach millions all at once, further increasing its value. However, the ~~overall~~ ~~despite~~ source is slightly limited by the fact it exaggerates the extent to which the BBC had great value as a form of entertainment as well as education, as there remained censors on jazz music, ~~etc.~~ and programmes ~~over~~ on religion and politics until the mid-1930s. ~~Overall~~ despite only <sup>presenting</sup> ~~reporting~~ the height of the BBC as a form of media for the government to exploit, and exaggerating the extent to which it was used for entertainment in the 1920s, the source is still valuable in highlighting the power and influence the BBC had, <sup>in the 1920s</sup> especially in education, which was why it was made a public corporation.

Source C is valuable to an historian as it is a speech from the House of Commons. This is valuable as the fact that media was being debated in the Commons shows the historian that it was a key issue for the government, and that its growth prompted enough controversy to spark debate. ~~New cinemas were opening continuously throughout the 1920s, such as the e.~~ Furthermore, the fact the source

comes from 1927 adds further value, as this was the peak of Americanisation of the media in Britain - Charlie Chaplin had recently become a major sports celebrity culture in Britain through his film 'The Kid', and new cinemas were being opened constantly to meet the demand from the public, such as 'The Electric Tooting Pavilion'. The source therefore comes from the peak of the proliferation of cinema, and therefore the peak of government concerns over its implications on society, making it valuable.

However, the tone of the source is critical of the government's decision to introduce the F.S.V. film quota, and is supportive of Americanisation and giving the public "the best films the world can produce".

This ~~was only~~ is therefore only a minority view, as the Cinematograph Bill passed with support from both Conservatives and Labor, and thus the source exaggerates the extent to which there ~~was not~~ ~~was~~

was divided opinion of on the Americanisation that came with the growth in media - in reality, both the government and public deemed it important for Britain to contribute to the new major form of communication and entertainment. Nevertheless, the source remains valuable as it is in its argument that "The picture houses are

very like the theatre and music halls", as it demonstrates how the cinema became integrated into British daily life to the same extent as traditional forms of media, and thus how the growth of cinema reflected how the media became a key cultural change in the 1920s.

Overall, despite exaggerating the centrality of Americanisation, Source C is still valuable in highlighting the impact of the media, particularly cinema, on the House of Commons, and how it going became an established cultural practice.

**This is a Level 5 response**

The answer is very good in all respects, shows a strong awareness of the historical context and offers thoughtful, balanced evaluation throughout. The provenance of the sources, in particular, is thoroughly explored and the quality of evaluation is consistently well developed. The candidate's own knowledge is generally precise and appropriately applied for the purpose of assessing value, leading to convincing, clearly expressed judgement on all three sources.

### Question 3

'Both industry and agriculture suffered greatly in the 1930's.'

Assess the validity of this view

[25 marks]

### Mark scheme

- L5:** Answers will display a very good understanding of the full demands of the question. They will be well-organised and effectively delivered. The supporting information will be well-selected, specific and precise. It will show a very good understanding of key features, issues and concepts. The answer will be fully analytical with a balanced argument and well-substantiated judgement. **21–25**
- L4:** Answers will display a good understanding of the demands of the question. It will be well-organised and effectively communicated. There will be a range of clear and specific supporting information showing a good understanding of key features and issues, together with some conceptual awareness. The answer will be analytical in style with a range of direct comment relating to the question. The answer will be well-balanced with some judgement, which may, however, be only partially substantiated. **16–20**
- L3:** Answers will show an understanding of the question and will supply a range of largely accurate information, which will show an awareness of some of the key issues and features, but may, however, be unspecific or lack precision of detail. The answer will be effectively organised and show adequate communication skills. There will be a good deal of comment in relation to the question and the answer will display some balance, but a number of statements may be inadequately supported and generalist. **11–15**
- L2:** The answer is descriptive or partial, showing some awareness of the question but a failure to grasp its full demands. There will be some attempt to convey material in an organised way, although communication skills may be limited. There will be some appropriate information showing understanding of some key features and/or issues, but the answer may be very limited in scope and/or contain inaccuracy and irrelevance. There will be some, but limited, comment in relation to the question and statements will, for the most part, be unsupported and generalist. **6–10**
- L1:** The question has not been properly understood and the response shows limited organisational and communication skills. The information conveyed is irrelevant or extremely limited. There may be some unsupported, vague or generalist comment. **1–5**
- Nothing worthy of credit. **0**



## Student responses

### Response A

Whereas, industry boomed in the 1920s.  
~~Both industry and agriculture~~  
suffered greatly in the 1930s,  
as the Depression had its long-  
standing effects which took  
Britain time to recover from.

Agriculture suffered greatly as due  
to the Depression, worldwide  
trade went into recession, where  
wheat exports fell by 50% putting  
farmers in vulnerable positions. Similarly,  
due to that, the amount of arable  
land was in decline as farmers  
were unable to sell their produce  
leaving them with no security. Due to  
the fact that Britain was producing  
more exports than anyone else,  
after the Depression, it meant  
Britain would suffer.

However, the government introduced  
acts such as; the Import Duties  
Bill in 1934 and the British  
Shipping (Assistance) Act in 1935  
which helped Britain recover  
in the post-Depression period.

As well as, legislations being put in place to oversee and overcome agricultural problems, marketing boards were set up for products such as milk, potatoes and meat. There were 17 of these marketing boards set up and these majority helped Britain overcome its agricultural issues in the 1930s.

On the other hand, industry did not suffer as greatly in the 1930s as the workforce was beginning to improve again in the 1930s.

New industries boomed in the 1930s as they moved away from formerly depressed areas and into new 'sterling areas' with high levels of production levels such as mills, coal mines and steel production. With coal mines there was more modern machinery, allowing an efficient environment.

New industries advanced particularly in motor vehicles, chemicals etc. The motor vehicle industry employed 144,000 more workers by 1938 and became the second biggest car making industry in the world. Although, unemployment was high at c.3m by 1939, new industries created more jobs and real wages for the employees.



In conclusion, the evaluation concludes that industry did not suffer greatly in the 1930s but instead made steady improvement and more so boomed than suffered during the post-depression period as technological advances were made, new industries were successful as well as staple industries, which was once in decline but made a comeback as by 1938 steel production was higher than what it was in 1929. But, agriculture did in fact suffer greatly in the 1930s as there were more losses than gains. ~~as~~ even though by the help of the Import Duties Bill in 1934, these acts did not have the impact that was desired to help agricultural needs.

**This is a Level 3 response**

The answer shows an understanding of some of the key developments in both agriculture and industry during the period. A balanced assessment is provided but this is uneven, particularly in relation to the problems that persisted in Britain's industrial economy. The key limitation of the answer is its lack of depth of detail of the support offered and the relatively limited scope of the response which limit the ability to reach a clearly substantiated judgement.

## Question 2

How far were the Conservatives responsible for the liberal victory in the 1906 election?

**[25 marks]**

### Mark scheme

- L5:** Answers will display a very good understanding of the full demands of the question. They will be well-organised and effectively delivered. The supporting information will be well-selected, specific and precise. It will show a very good understanding of key features, issues and concepts. The answer will be fully analytical with a balanced argument and well-substantiated judgement. **21–25**
- L4:** Answers will display a good understanding of the demands of the question. It will be well-organised and effectively communicated. There will be a range of clear and specific supporting information showing a good understanding of key features and issues, together with some conceptual awareness. The answer will be analytical in style with a range of direct comment relating to the question. The answer will be well-balanced with some judgement, which may, however, be only partially substantiated. **16–20**
- L3:** Answers will show an understanding of the question and will supply a range of largely accurate information, which will show an awareness of some of the key issues and features, but may, however, be unspecific or lack precision of detail. The answer will be effectively organised and show adequate communication skills. There will be a good deal of comment in relation to the question and the answer will display some balance, but a number of statements may be inadequately supported and generalist. **11–15**
- L2:** The answer is descriptive or partial, showing some awareness of the question but a failure to grasp its full demands. There will be some attempt to convey material in an organised way, although communication skills may be limited. There will be some appropriate information showing understanding of some key features and/or issues, but the answer may be very limited in scope and/or contain inaccuracy and irrelevance. There will be some, but limited, comment in relation to the question and statements will, for the most part, be unsupported and generalist. **6–10**
- L1:** The question has not been properly understood and the response shows limited organisational and communication skills. The information conveyed is irrelevant or extremely limited. There may be some unsupported, vague or generalist comment. **1–5**
- Nothing worthy of credit. **0**

## Student responses

### Response A

The 1906 landslide victory for the Liberals in the 1906 election was due to the Conservatives to a large extent. ~~The~~ ~~failures~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~and~~ ~~misjudgements~~ Although there were other factors, such as the crowd of the Liberals' policy promises and leaders, as well as their election strategies, ultimately it was the failures and misjudgements of Conservatives that disillusioned too many sectors of society, (from workers to unionists) ~~that~~ resulting in overwhelming support for the Liberal Party.

Firstly, the Conservative's responsibility for the Liberal victory in 1906 can be seen in their biggest policy misjudgement, Chamberlain's 1903 tariff reform campaign. Chamberlain set up a tariff reform league to promote economic protection and promise to protect British industry and agriculture in the face of rising competition from the U.S. and Germany. However, it was ultimately a failure as it split the Conservative party into pro-tariff and anti-tariff factions. The strength of feeling was so great that Chamberlain even resigned and Churchill crossed the floor and voted with the Liberals on the issue in 1902 - severely impacting the Conservative's ability to project itself as a unified and respectable party. Meanwhile, the tariff reform campaign simultaneously united the Liberals around the key issue "bread and butter issue" of free trade, and they



can sources were able to run successful campaigns against it by employing Conservative cartoonist P.G. Wodehouse to write slogans such as "hands off the people's food" and "your food will cost you more". Therefore, the Conservatives were largely responsible for the Liberal victory in 1906, as not only did their policy misjudgements such as tariffs weaken their own party, but simultaneously strengthened the campaigns of the Liberals too.

Although not the key reason, the ~~strong~~ appeal of the Liberal ideology and leaders was another factor in their victory. New Liberalism was the 'big idea' of the 1906 election, as it was dynamic and distinct from ~~the~~ ~~or~~ traditional policies ~~but~~ put forward by both the Conservatives and Liberals under Gladstone. Its ~~the~~ focus on getting the people "free from evils" such as poverty ~~was~~ (in which ~~was~~ Booth had found was close to 30%.) but its promise of social reforms and ~~are~~ such as Old Age Pensions to create what Churchill described as a ~~free~~ "lifeline" was hugely popular among the working class ~~and~~ voters. Furthermore, the Liberals also had strong and ~~accountable~~ ~~clear~~ tactical leaders, such as Campbell-Bannerman, who was described as "a lesson to shuffling politicians world over". Not only did Campbell-Bannerman champion the new ideas of New Liberalism,

but also tactically identified the issues that were key to voters, and made speeches on the "criminal escapade" of boeris and Britain's "methods of barbarism" in the Boer War. This leadership, combined with a new and dynamic ideology, helped the liberals make them the party best-suited for leading Britain into the new century. However, ~~the landslide victory was not~~ it is important to recognize that only 80% of the 401 liberal MPs elected in 1906 supported New Liberalism, and ~~only 2/3 of their campaigns featured~~ the liberals did not produce an overall manifesto, instead only individual candidate statements, in which 2/3 ~~pro~~ included provisions for social reform, but all of them ~~attached~~ had a central focus of attacking and exploiting Conservative failures, including even the biggest supporters of New Liberalism, such as Campbell-Bannerman, Churchill and Lloyd George. Therefore, ~~the support~~ the ~~liberal~~ ~~liberalism~~ the draw of liberal ideology and leaders was ~~not~~ responsible for their victory to a smaller extent than Conservative failures.

But the ~~less~~ responsibility of the Conservatives for their own defeat can also be seen in their repeated isolation of the working class across their period of governance 1899-1905, in spite of the working class emerging as a powerful sector

of the electorate. The Taff Vale Case in 1902 ~~back~~ saw the Conservative government refuse to overturn the Lord's Judgement that the Railway Company was ~~liable~~ within its rights to sue striking workers for £23,000. This made strike action virtually impossible, successful at a time when trade union membership was rising nearing 1 million, and therefore this was a costly lecture of the electorate to Bolate. The sentiment that the Conservatives were opposed to workers interests was only compounded by the 1902-1904 Chinese labor issue, in which the Conservative government imported 63,000 Chinese miners. As well as sparking moral concerns, trade unions also became concerned that ~~this~~ this new supply of cheap labour would suppress wage levels for British workers, <sup>thus</sup> completing working class disillusionment with Conservative government. Therefore, the Conservative party's continued actions against the working class meant they received no credit for the policies they did introduce to try and help them, such as the 1906 Workmen's Compensation Act, so ultimately, the working class ~~both~~ ~~saw~~ ~~the~~ ~~liberals~~ ~~and~~ ~~labor~~ as the increasingly turned to the ~~liberals~~ liberals.

Although the main reason remained Conservative failures, ~~like~~ the liberals' campaigning techniques did help them ~~to~~ seal their landslide victory. The 1903 Lib-Lab



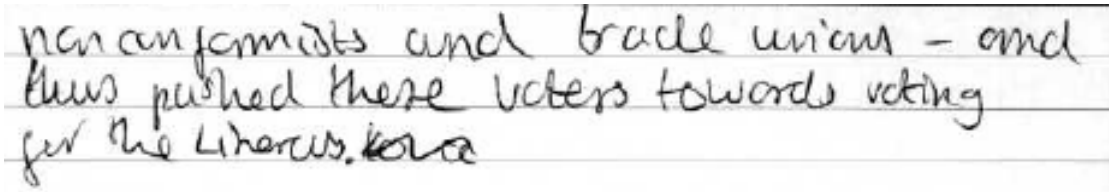
Pact proved particularly significant, as it allowed the Liberals to run joint campaigns with Labour on the Conservative's biggest policy failures, including tariffs, 'Chinese slavery' and the 1902 Education Act, and 1904 Licensing Act, which had both angered nonconformist voters.

Furthermore, the Lib-Lab Pact also ~~prevented~~ saw the Liberals agree to not stand in seats where Labour was most likely to win, in order to secure total defeat over the Conservatives. Moreover, this 'Progressive Alliance' only affected ~~30~~ 30 seats out of the whole House of Commons, and was only helpful in preventing the split in the anti-Conservative vote.

Therefore, there must have been a more important factor that pushed voters away from the Conservatives in the first place, and this was the failures and weaknesses of the Conservative Party ~~it~~ itself.

In conclusion, the Conservatives were responsible for the Liberal victory to a large extent. Although the Liberals were successful in presenting an appealing ideology and set of leaders, as well as being tactical in the campaign itself, they were only able to harness the support of such a significant majority (401) due to the weakness of their main opponents.

Ultimately, the Conservatives had isolated too many sectors of the electorate - workers,



nonconformists and trade unions - and thus pushed these voters towards voting for the Liberals.

**This is a Level 5 response**

The answer is well organised and effectively delivered; it sustains a clear direction of argument throughout. In addition, a key strength is the degree to which a strong range of detailed, supporting knowledge is deployed. Conceptual understanding is demonstrated by the ability of the candidate to identify the links between different factors, and how these impact on each other. Balance is evident throughout, with the strengths and weaknesses of the Liberals and Conservatives clearly highlighted.

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