

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

HISTORY

2584

Period Studies – English History 1780-1964

Wednesday

8 JUNE 2005

Afternoon

45 minutes

Additional materials:
one 8-page answer book

TIME 45 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer book.

Write your answers on the separate answer book provided.

This paper contains questions on the following three Options:

- England 1780-1846 (page 2)
- Britain 1846-1906 (page 3)
- Britain 1899-1964 (page 4)

Each Option has eight questions, two for each of its Study Topics.

Answer **one** question.

Teachers may indicate to candidates in the examination room the part(s) of the paper which cover(s) the Option(s) studied.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Every question is marked out of 45.

You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.

England 1780–1846**1 The Age of Pitt and Liverpool 1783–1830**

Answer **either**

- (a) To what extent was Pitt's repressive policy the **main** reason for his success in resisting the radical challenge to 1801?

or

- (b) 'A Liberal awakening was the **most** important reason for the reforms of the Tory governments from 1822 to 1830.' How far do you agree?

2 War and Peace 1793–1841

Answer **either**

- (a) Which was the **most** important interest Britain sought to maintain in its wars with France in the period from 1793 to 1815? Explain with reference to at least **three** interests.

or

- (b) 'Canning and Palmerston dealt effectively with the Greek and Eastern questions but not with relations towards the United States.' How far would you agree with this judgement on the period to 1841?

3 The Age of Peel 1829–1846

Answer **either**

- (a) Peel's policies towards Ireland were repressive rather than reforming in the period from 1829 to 1846.' How far do you agree?

or

- (b) How far would you agree that the **main** aim of Peel's reforms from 1841 to 1846 was to improve the conditions of working people and the poor?

4 The Economy and Industrialisation 1780–1846

Answer **either**

- (a) How important were factories to Britain's economic growth during the period from 1780 to 1846?

or

- (b) 'Trade Unionism became the **most** effective popular response to industrialisation in the period from 1780 to 1846.' How far would you agree?

Britain 1846–1906**5 Whigs and Liberals 1846–1874**

Answer **either**

- (a) Who had the **greater** influence on the development of the Liberal party in the period to 1868, Palmerston or Gladstone? Explain your answer.

or

- (b) How liberal were the domestic reforms of Gladstone's first ministry (1868–74)?

6 The Conservatives 1846–1880

Answer **either**

- (a) 'Outdated policies were the **most** important reason why the Conservatives were out of office for most of the period from 1846 to 1874.' How far do you agree?

or

- (b) To what extent was Disraelian Conservatism dominated by the upholding of British interests abroad and in the Empire?

7 Foreign and Imperial Policies 1846–1902

Answer **either**

- (a) Who was the **more** successful in securing British interests in the Eastern Question from 1854 to 1878, Palmerston or Disraeli? Explain your answer.

or

- (b) 'The **most** important reason for the pursuit of imperialism from 1880 to 1902 was that it could be exploited politically.' How far do you agree?

8 Trade Unions and Labour 1867–1906

Answer **either**

- (a) 'To 1906, the emergence of a Labour party was **entirely** due to new political groups, such as the Fabians.' How far do you agree?

or

- (b) To what extent did both the Conservative and Liberal parties ignore the rise of the trade unions and the working class in the period from 1871 to 1906?

Britain 1899–1964

9 Liberals and Labour 1899–1918

Answer either

- (a) How important was the First World War in helping the Labour party achieve a strong and independent position by 1918?

or

- (b) How successfully did British governments handle the Irish problem in the period from 1909 to 1916?

10 Inter-War Domestic Problems 1918–1939

Answer either

- (a) To what extent did a failure to solve domestic problems destroy Lloyd George's coalition government from 1918 to 1922?

or

- (b) Which were the most successful measures adopted by the National governments of 1931–39 to tackle the economic problems of the 1930s? Explain your answer.

11 Foreign Policy 1939–1963

Answer either

- (a) How successful was British decolonisation in the period from 1945 to 1960?

or

- (b) 'Britain was involved in the Cold War only to maintain its status as a great power.' To 1953, how far do you agree with this verdict?

12 Post-War Britain 1945–1964

Answer either

- (a) How far do the social reforms from 1945 to 1951 show that the Labour governments were moderate rather than extreme in their policies?

or

- (b) To what extent was the success of the Conservatives in maintaining themselves in power from 1951 to 1964 the result of weaknesses in the Labour party?