

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
Advanced Subsidiary GCE

HISTORY

2584

Period Studies – English History 1780–1964

Wednesday

7 JUNE 2006

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) How far do you agree that Lord Liverpool brought new ideas to the problem of dealing with the radical challenge from 1812 to 1822?

or

(b) Assess how liberal were the domestic policies of the Tory governments from 1822 to 1830. (Ireland should be included in your answer.)

2 War and Peace 1793–1841

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent did coalition diplomacy prove to be the **most** successful strategy Britain undertook during the French Wars of 1793 to 1815?

or

(b) How far do you agree that, in the period to 1841, Canning was a more successful Foreign Secretary than Palmerston?

3 The Age of Peel 1829–1846

Answer **either**

(a) How successfully, to 1846, did Peel adapt his party to the challenges posed by the 1832 Reform Act? Explain your answer.

or

(b) 'The success of Peel's second ministry of 1841–46 was **mainly** the result of its ability to accept and deal with industrial change.' How far do you agree?

4 The Economy and Industrialisation 1780–1846

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the claim that social factors were the **most** important reason why Britain became an industrial nation during the period 1780–1846.

or

(b) How serious were the problems of rural change during the period 1780–1846? Explain your answer.

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the importance of Palmerston's domestic policies in his political dominance of the period 1855–65.

or

(b) How important was Gladstone in the creation of a successful Liberal party during the period 1846–68? Explain your answer.

6 The Conservatives 1846–1880

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the claim that the **main** feature of Disraelian Conservatism to 1880 was 'one-nation Conservatism'.

or

(b) Assess the **main** problems that faced Disraeli in pursuing foreign and imperial policies from 1874 to 1880.

7 Foreign and Imperial Policies 1846–1902

Answer **either**

(a) How far did the balance of power remain the **main** principle governing British foreign policy during the period from 1846 to 1902?

or

(b) To what extent was imperialism a popular policy in Britain throughout the period 1880–1902?

8 Trade Unions and Labour 1867–1906

Answer **either**

(a) How successful were the methods adopted by the Conservative and Liberal parties to deal with the Trades Unions in the period 1867–1906? Explain your answer.

or

(b) How far was leadership the **most** important factor in the emergence of a Labour party during the period from 1886 to 1906?

Britain 1899–1964

9 Liberals and Labour 1899–1918

Answer either

- (a) How successful were the Liberal reforms in dealing with Britain's social problems to 1914? Explain your answer.

or

- (b) 'The trade unions were the main reason for the growing challenge of the Labour party to the Liberals.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1900 to 1918?

10 Inter-War Domestic Problems 1918–1939

Answer either

- (a) 'The impact of the General Strike (1926) was greater on politics than on the economy.' How far do you agree with this view of the period 1926–29?

or

- (b) Assess the claim that economic problems were more important than political ones in undermining the Labour governments of 1924 and 1929–31.

11 Foreign Policy 1939–1963

Answer either

- (a) To what extent did British policy towards the USSR change during the period from 1939 to 1945?

or

- (b) Assess the claim that political factors were the most important reasons why Britain's attitude to Europe changed during the period from 1945 to 1963.

12 Post-War Britain 1945–1964

Answer either

- (a) How far did economic problems limit the domestic achievements of the Labour governments from 1945 to 1951? Explain your answer.

or

- (b) 'Conservative failings were the most important reasons why Labour won the 1964 general election.' How far do you agree?

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