

**ADVANCED GCE  
HISTORY**

Period Studies – English History 1780–1964

**MONDAY 2 JUNE 2008**

**2584**

Afternoon  
Time: 45 minutes

**Additional materials (enclosed):** None

**Additional materials (required):**  
Answer Booklet (8 pages)



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, on the separate Answer Booklet provided.
- Answer **one** question.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

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.
- 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 document consists of **4** printed pages.

## England 1780–1846

## 1 The Age of Pitt and Liverpool 1783–1830

Answer **either**

(a) How serious a threat was posed by the radicals to Pitt's governments during the period to 1801? Explain your answer.

or

(b) How liberal were the policies of Lord Liverpool, Huskisson and Peel in the Tory governments from 1822 to 1830? Explain your answer.

## 2 War and Peace 1793–1841

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent were its financial strength and subsidies to allies the **most** important factors in Britain's eventual victory in the French Wars of 1793 to 1815?

or

(b) How successful was Castlereagh in securing an effective peace for Britain during the period from 1814 to 1822? Explain your answer.

## 3 The Age of Peel 1829–1846

Answer **either**

(a) How far would you agree that Peel's Irish policies failed during the period from 1829 to 1846? Explain your answer.

or

(b) How far do you agree that the Anti-Corn Law League was the **most** important reason for the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846? Explain your answer.

## 4 The Economy and Industrialisation 1780–1846

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the view that trade was the **most** important explanation for industrial growth during the period from 1780 to 1846.

or

(b) How far do you agree that the popular response to economic change was **mostly** political during the period from 1780 to 1846?

## Britain 1846–1906

## 5 Whigs and Liberals 1846–1874

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the view that free trade was the **most** important reason for the emergence of the Liberal party during the period from 1846 to 1868.

**or**

(b) 'Unpopular foreign policies, popular domestic policies.' How far do you agree with this view of Gladstone's government from 1868 to 1874? (Consider Ireland as a domestic issue in your answer.)

## 6 The Conservatives 1846–1880

Answer **either**

(a) 'Popular pressure was the **main** reason for parliamentary reform in 1867.' How far do you agree?

**or**

(b) 'The domestic reforms of Disraeli's Second Ministry (1874–80) were limited in their impact.' How far do you agree?

## 7 Foreign and Imperial Policies 1846–1902

Answer **either**

(a) How similar for Britain were the issues involved in the Crimean War (1854–56) and the Balkan Crises (1875–78)? Explain your answer.

**or**

(b) Assess the importance of humanitarian and missionary activity in creating an expanding African Empire for Britain during the period from 1868 to 1902.

## 8 Trade Unions and Labour 1867–1906

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the **main** problems facing the development of the Labour Party during the period to 1906.

**or**

(b) Which party, Conservative or Liberal, was **more** successful in adapting to the challenge of organised labour during the period from 1867 to 1906? Explain your answer.

**Britain 1899–1964****9 Liberals and Labour 1899–1918**

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent were the Liberal social reforms limited in their success during the period from 1906 to 1914?

**or**

(b) How far do you agree that Irish issues were **more** dangerous to the Conservatives than to the Liberals during the period from 1909 to 1916?

**10 Inter-War Domestic Problems 1918–1939**

Answer **either**

(a) 'A strong Conservative Party was the **main** reason for the fall of Lloyd George from power in 1922.' How far do you agree?

**or**

(b) How successful was Ramsay MacDonald as Prime Minister in the Labour governments of 1924 and 1929–31? Explain your answer.

**11 Foreign Policy 1939–1963**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess which had the **greater** impact on British foreign policy, the USA or the USSR, during the period from 1941 to the Potsdam Conference of 1945.

**or**

(b) To what extent was co-operation with America the **most** important reason for a cautious attitude towards European integration during the period from 1945 to 1963?

**12 Post-War Britain 1945–1964**

Answer **either**

(a) How far did the social reforms of the Labour government of 1945–51 fulfil the expectations of the electorate in 1945? Explain your answer.

**or**

(b) Assess the reasons why the Conservatives remained in power from 1951 to 1964.

---

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (OCR) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.