

**Thursday 22 May 2014 – Afternoon**

**AS GCE HISTORY B**

**F981/01 Historical Explanation – British History**



Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes**



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **one** question. Each question is in two parts. Answer **both** parts of your chosen question.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.
- This paper contains questions on the following four Options:
  - Lancastrians and Yorkists, 1437–85 (page 2)
  - Tudor Finale: The Reign of Elizabeth I, 1558–1603 (page 3)
  - Liberal Sunset: The Rise and Fall of ‘New Liberalism’, 1890–1922 (page 4)
  - The End of Consensus: Britain 1945–90 (page 5)
- Each Option has two questions.
- 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 **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

**Lancastrians and Yorkists, 1437–85**

Answer **both** parts of your chosen question.

Answer **either**

**1** The personal rule of Henry VI to 1450

- (a) Why did the ambitions of the nobility cause problems for Henry VI up to 1450? [25]
- (b) Why did the religious devotion of Henry VI affect his reign up to 1450? [25]

or

**2** Preparation for Civil War, 1450–55

- (a) Why was Richard of York a threat to Henry VI in this period? [25]
- (b) Why was Margaret of Anjou important in the years up to 1455? [25]

**Tudor Finale: The Reign of Elizabeth I, 1558–1603**

Answer **both** parts of your chosen question.

Answer **either**

**3** Catholics and Puritans: the Religious Settlement of 1558–9 and its aftermath

- (a) Why did Elizabeth introduce her Religious Settlement in 1559? [25]
- (b) Why did the Catholic threat gradually diminish during Elizabeth's reign? [25]

or

**4** The Growth and Treatment of Poverty in Elizabethan England

- (a) Why was vagrancy a problem during the period 1558–1603? [25]
- (b) Why did attitudes to poverty and vagrancy change during the period 1558–1603? [25]

**Liberal Sunset: the rise and fall of ‘New Liberalism’, 1890–1922**

Answer **both** parts of your chosen question.

Answer **either**

**5** Socialism, Trade Unionism and the Rise of Labour c1890–1906

- (a) Why did trade unions suffer setbacks during the period up to 1906? [25]
- (b) Why was the formation of a Labour Representation Committee in 1900 important? [25]

or

**6** War, Disunity and Collapse: 1914–22

- (a) Why was Asquith’s ineffective wartime leadership important? [25]
- (b) Why did the Coalition Government fail to live up to expectations between 1918 and 1922? [25]

**The End of Consensus: Britain 1945–90**

Answer **both** parts of your chosen question.

Answer **either**

**7** The Post-war Labour Government (1945–51): the beginning of consensus

- (a) Why did the Labour Party win the General Election of 1945 with such a large majority? [25]
- (b) Why did the Labour Government agree to the independence and partition of India? [25]

or

**8** Wilson's Labour Governments (1964–70): consensus devalued

- (a) Why did the Wilson government struggle to stabilise the economy in the period up to the end of 1967? [25]
- (b) Why was the defeat of the Labour Party in the General Election of 1970 unexpected? [25]

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