

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION  
HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)**

Paper 2 (British Depth Study)

**WEDNESDAY 11 JUNE 2008**

**1937/2**

Morning  
Time: 1 hour 30 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.
- Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the answer booklet.
- Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the answer booklet.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.

This document consists of **8** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

**FOLD OUT THIS PAGE**

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.

In answering the questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

Answer ALL the questions.

1 Study Source A.

What is the message of this cartoon? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

2 Study Sources B and C.

How far do these two sources show similar attitudes towards England? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

3 Study Source D.

How useful is this poster to historians studying the need to help the poor in Britain at that time? Use details of the poster and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

4 Study Sources E and F.

How far do Sources E and F prove that the Liberals were concerned **only** with the threat from the Labour party? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

5 Study Source G.

Why was this poster published in 1911? Use details of the poster and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

6 Study **all** the sources.

'Liberal welfare reforms were introduced **only** because living and working conditions were terrible'.

How far do the sources in this paper support this statement? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. Remember to identify the sources you use. [12]

[Total: 50]

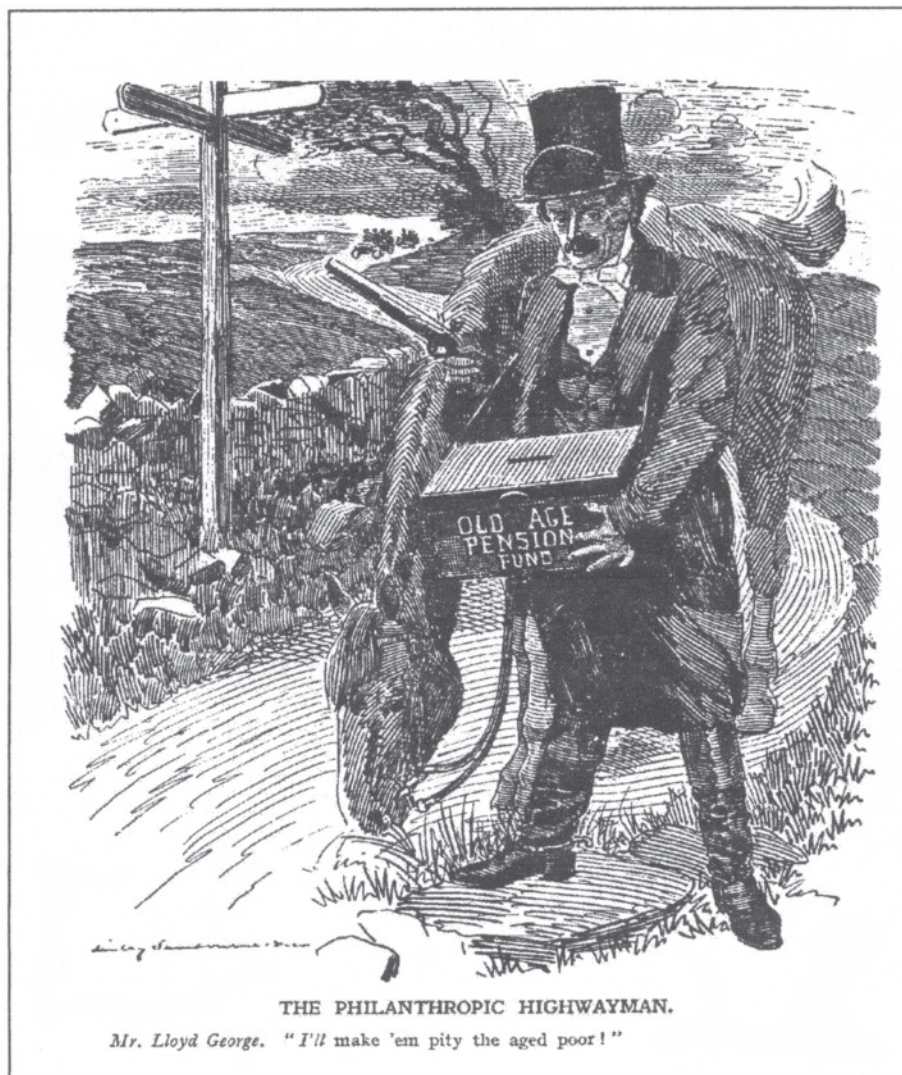
## Why were the Liberal welfare reforms introduced?

### Background Information

In January 1906 the Liberal Party won a massive general election victory and during the next few years introduced many welfare reforms. The reforms were designed to help the weakest in society, but why? Although Britain was the richest country in the world, many people felt that the wealth of the nation was not being used to help the poor. Some historians argue that the reforms had to be introduced because conditions were so bad and people were suffering. Some argue that the Liberals introduced reforms for other reasons.

So, why did the Liberal governments introduce so much welfare reform?

### SOURCE A



*A cartoon from a British magazine, August 1908.  
 The highwayman is ready to stop cars on the road.  
 Philanthropic: using wealth to help the poor.*

**SOURCE B**

My journey in England among the working class showed me that they are moody and unpredictable, empty-headed and stupid. It is foolish to think that they can compete with the efficient workers of America. They are no use to England as workers or soldiers as she struggles to keep her industrial leadership and protect her empire. When England's situation becomes critical they will become as desperate as wild animals and rise up in revolt.

*From 'People of the Abyss' by Jack London, an American writer, 1903.  
It was based on his experiences of travelling in England.  
Abyss: deep pit.*

**SOURCE C**

Germany is not as rich as us, yet German social reforms mean they are better organised for peace and also for war. We are organised for nothing! We cannot rely on existing charities and this winter is causing misery. Consequently, there is an urgent need to help the working class and make England a safer and better country for them. When the people begin to feel the benefit of our social reforms they will give solid support to our Liberal Government.

*From a letter Winston Churchill wrote to H.H. Asquith in December, 1908.  
Asquith became Prime Minister in 1908.*

## SOURCE D



*A poster showing matchboxes being made at home.  
From an exhibition about working conditions held in London, 1906.*

## SOURCE E

I warn you about the Labour Party. I warn you it will become a terrifying force that will sweep away Liberalism. We have a Liberal Parliament, but we must act to help the poor. We must get rid of the national disgrace of slums. We must eliminate the widespread poverty which scars this land glittering with wealth, otherwise the working men of Britain will vote Labour instead of Liberal.

*From a speech by David Lloyd George to a Liberal Party meeting in Cardiff, October 1906.*

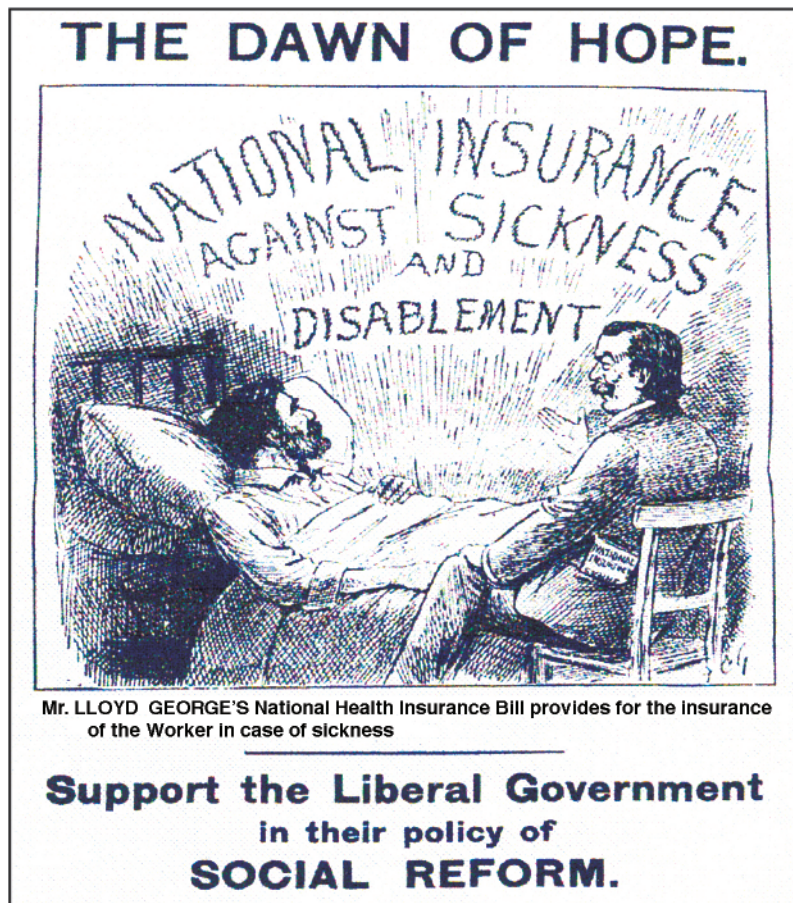


## SOURCE F

Old Liberalism was determined to give greater freedom to the working man. New Liberalism is determined to do the same and also improve their living conditions. That is why we passed the Old Age Pensions Act, but that is only the start. We still have the gigantic task of dealing with the rest – the sick, the unemployed, the widows, the orphans. It is an unjust society which robs the workman and his family of their share of the wealth he has helped create when employed. We are determined to protect them.

*From a speech by David Lloyd George to a Liberal Party meeting in Swansea, October 1909.*

## SOURCE G



*A Liberal Party poster, 1911.*







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