



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

A972/21

British Depth Study, 1890–1918

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

**Tuesday 15 June 2010
Afternoon**

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what to do before starting your answer.
- Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the answer booklet.
- 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 document consists of **10** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

FOLD OUT THIS PAGE

How was British society changed, 1890–1918?

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 source? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

2 Study Sources B and C.

Why do these two sources give such different views about the impact of old age pensions? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

3 Study Source D.

Does this source prove that Lloyd George was popular? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

4 Study Sources E and F.

Which of these sources is more useful as evidence about the success of the Liberal reforms? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

5 Study Source G.

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

6 Study **all** the sources, A–H.

‘People welcomed the Liberal welfare reforms.’

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]

How was British society changed, 1890–1918?

The Liberal Welfare Reforms

Background Information

By the early 1900s it was becoming clear to politicians that poverty and ill health were major problems for many people in Britain. When the Liberal Party came to power in 1906, they decided to bring in a range of measures to improve the welfare of the people. These included Old Age Pensions, Labour Exchanges and National Insurance. How did people react to these new measures?

SOURCE A



A cartoon from a Liberal Party leaflet, 1909. Lord Halsbury had been a Conservative government minister but was now retired.

SOURCE B

When the Old Age Pensions began, life was transformed for the old people in the village. They were no longer worried. They were suddenly rich. Independent for life! At first when they went to the Post Office to draw their pensions, tears of gratitude would run down the cheeks of some. As they picked up their money they would say 'God bless that Lloyd George and God bless you, miss!' They brought flowers from their gardens and apples from their trees for the girl who merely handed them the money.

The memories of Flora Thompson, who worked in a small village Post Office in the early 1900s. She was writing in 1939.

SOURCE C

The Old Age Pensions Act was brought in by Mr Lloyd George. But it was a well recognised fact that the Liberals would never have passed any measure at all without the pressure of the Labour Party. Labour made the Liberals afraid of losing their reputation as the party which wanted to improve people's lives. The Labour MPs were very angry and disappointed that the Liberal proposals on pensions did not go far enough. Labour wanted much more radical action.

From the memoirs of Joseph Clynes, a Labour Member of Parliament, published in 1937.

SOURCE D



A photograph showing Lloyd George arriving at a Liberal Party event in 1910.

SOURCE E

Before the Labour Exchanges Act came into effect, there were 61 Labour Exchanges in Britain. The number of new Labour Exchanges established during 1911 was 115. The total number of Labour Exchanges open at the end of 1912 was 414. The number of applicants given work in 1912 was 567,800. In addition, jobs of a casual nature were found for 12,767 individuals.

From a government report on the work of Labour Exchanges, published in 1912.

SOURCE F

Dear Sir,
 Many of our members have suffered this year because of disputes between employers and workers in other industries. These disputes have closed our workplaces and our members were put out of work. But they were not entitled to unemployment benefit. Our members feel very strongly, that when out of work through no fault of their own, they should receive unemployment benefit.

A letter from the leader of the Scottish Iron Workers Union to the government, October 1913.

SOURCE G



A poster published by the Liberal Party in 1911.

TURN OVER FOR SOURCE H

SOURCE H

All employed persons in this country are brought within the sphere of this Act. Are they all treated equally? I think they are not. Self employed men such as small traders, bootmakers and window cleaners will lose out.

I am not at all satisfied that women under the Bill are going to be treated on the same terms as men. I am rather inclined to think the Bill will make the position of women far less secure.

*Conservative MP Henry Forster speaking in Parliament about the
National Insurance Act, December 1911.*

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