

Monday 23 January 2012 – Morning

GCSE HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)

A972/21 British Depth Study, 1890–1918

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet
(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 **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- 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.

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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.

How useful is this source to an historian studying the issue of votes for women? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

2 Study Sources B and C.

How similar are these two sources? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

3 Study Source D.

How reliable is this source? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

4 Study Source E.

Why was this source published in 1908? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

5 Study Source F.

Are you surprised by this source? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

6 Study **all** the sources, A–G.

‘Women wanted the vote to improve their pay and working conditions.’

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?

Arguments in favour of votes for women

Background Information

In the late 1800s and early 1900s a strong campaign developed calling for female suffrage (giving women the right to vote in general elections to Parliament). Many different organisations supported this campaign, and these organisations contained both men and women. But did all of the campaigners support female suffrage for the same reasons?

SOURCE A



A poster published in 1912.

SOURCE B

Some 29 000 of us have signed this petition to you, our MPs. Women do not have the vote and in our opinion this is unjust and bad for the country. In the home, our standing is lowered. In the factory, we are not represented. Rates of pay, laws and regulations are in the hands of men alone. Sometimes these men are our fellow workers, but sometimes they are rivals for the same jobs we want to do. We want the vote so we can improve our wages and conditions of work for ourselves.

From a petition to Parliament by women workers in Lancashire cotton mills in 1901.

SOURCE C

‘What is our campaign about?’

Firstly, women need the vote for protection under the law. They are excluded from the better-paid jobs in the Civil Service. The laws on divorce, children and many other issues are all unfair to women. These examples show that a section of the population which does not have the vote is not treated fairly by Parliament.

In the second place, the women’s point of view is not given enough importance in laws which Parliament passes. Better housing, protection of children, the purification of food and many other questions do not get the attention they deserve because it is women who care most about these things and they do not have the power to force them to the front.

From the suffragette journal Votes for Women, 1913.

SOURCE D

The Citizenship of Women
A Plea for Women's Suffrage
By Keir Hardie, M.P.
PUBLISHED BY THE LABOUR PARTY

The 'Half angel, half idiot,' period is over in the woman's world and she is nearly man's equal. She is fighting her way into every kind of human activity. She is competing effectively with men in nearly every kind of work and even taking on new types of work which men have never done. In the professions she is forcing herself to the front by sheer determination and intelligence in a way that will not be denied.

Sooner or later men will be forced to accept her as a fellow worker. They should also accept her right to be a fellow voter. Votes for women is not a party political question. There are supporters and opponents in all the parties. It is a question of what is right, so let us decide this issue rightly and fairly, NOW.

From a booklet by the Labour MP Keir Hardie published in 1906.

Professions = jobs such as doctors, lawyers, teachers, civil servants.

SOURCE E



A postcard published in 1908.

SOURCE F

The development of the Women's Movement is a very great menace to us in the Labour Party and to society as a whole. Women members in one of our local branches have called for a new law which will allow men and women to divorce quickly if they are not getting along too well and fancy a change!

We the Labour Party are the ones who truly represent working people. We work to improve their pay and conditions whether they are men or women. Yet we are losing women members to these suffrage societies because of the appeal of their parades and banners, music and fancy magazines. These stunts are all very hateful and unclean.

If we had just one woman member in each branch who could think intelligently and critically we would be perfectly safe. But women act as they feel, without thinking. The suffrage societies turn their heads with talk of equal representation, equal marriage and equal rights as parents. These things are not achievable or desirable.

Labour Party leader James Ramsay MacDonald in a private letter to Katherine Glasier, a leading Labour activist, 1914.

SOURCE G

Many worthy individuals and organisations have exposed the evils of sweated labour for women. But the government has done nothing. Men who work in coal mines get an eight hour day. Women working far longer hours in sweated trades work are simply ignored. Why? Because those coal miners have the vote. Women should have political freedom so that something will be done to help women workers win decent treatment in their working lives and a wage which allows them to live a decent and moral life.

From a pamphlet called 'The Importance of the Vote' written by Emmeline Pankhurst in 1908.

Sweated labour = low paid work, often done in workers' own homes.

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