

Wednesday 23 January 2013 – 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 **53**.
- This document consists of **10** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication in Question 6.

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.

Why did the government publish this poster in 1915? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

2 Study Sources B and C.

Which of these sources do you trust more about the attitudes of British people at that time? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

3 Study Source D.

How far are you surprised by this source? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

4 Study Sources E and F.

How far does Source E prove that Source F is wrong? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

5 Study Source G.

What is the cartoonist's message? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

 **6** Study **all** the sources, A–G.

'The people of Britain supported the war effort 1914–1918.'

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

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

How was British society changed, 1890–1918?

The Home Front during the First World War

Background Information

The First World War broke out in 1914. For four years the people of Britain were part of a total war. This meant that the whole population was expected to support the war effort. This could mean joining the armed forces, working in essential industries or simply saving scrap metal or food. The government demanded the support of the whole population for the war effort, but did the people of Britain do as the government asked?

SOURCE A



A poster published by the British government in 1915.

SOURCE B

Many difficulties facing the recruitment drive have been tackled and I judge that on the whole the campaign has been a success overall. But we have not achieved the numbers we wanted. It may be that some compulsion is the only answer, however unpleasant that may be.

The chief difficulty in getting volunteers has been the question of who should and should not join up. Parents and relations cannot understand why their sons, husbands, or brothers should join while other young men hold back and gain well-paid jobs at home.

It is not lack of courage or belief in our cause that is stopping men joining up. The country as a whole is determined to support you, our Prime Minister, in your promise to defeat Germany. There is plenty of evidence that the country is determined to see the war through to a successful end. The country will, in my judgement, accept the introduction of conscription under these circumstances.

*A report written by Lord Derby to other ministers in the government in December 1915.
Lord Derby was the government minister in charge of recruiting.*

SOURCE C

Dear Sir

We understand that next Tuesday, Parliament may discuss the issue of conscription as a result of the failure of Lord Derby's recent recruiting campaign to gain enough recruits for the Army.

We feel we must point out that any system of conscription for the purpose of carrying on war is against our religious and conscientious beliefs. We will not take part in the slaughter of our fellow men. Nor can we undertake any alternative form of service. We will remain true to our conviction whatever Parliament decides on this immensely controversial issue.

We must also warn you that there is much concern in the country against conscription and you will face considerable opposition.

A letter from the No Conscription Fellowship to the government written in December 1915.

SOURCE D

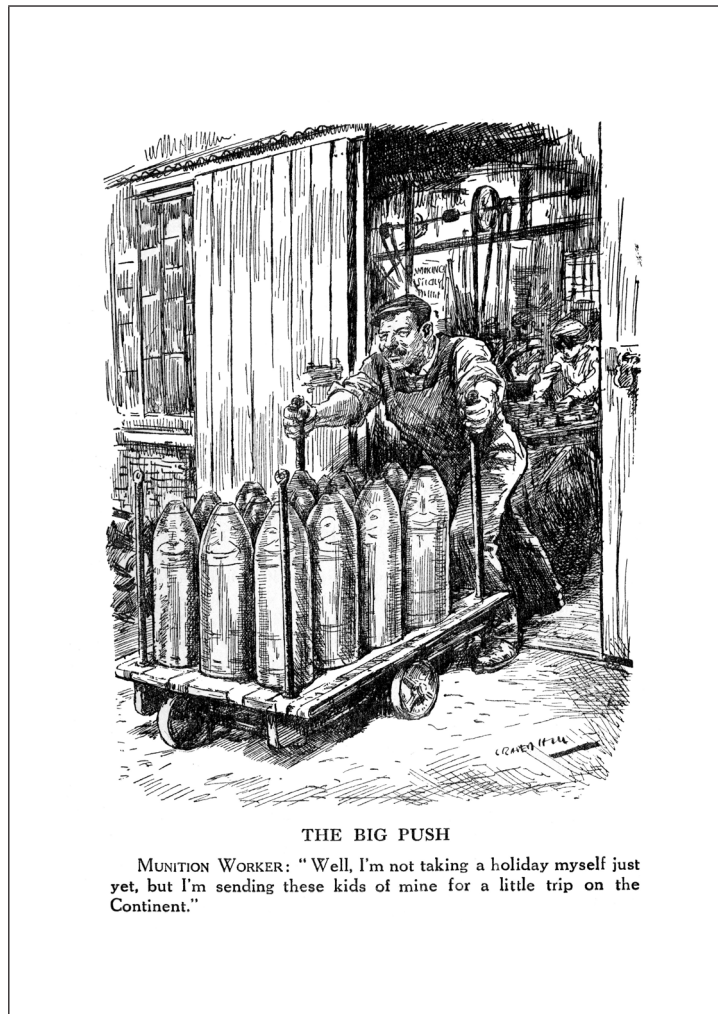
PACIFIST CONFERENCE BROKEN UP IN SOUTH WALES
STORMING OF MEETING HALL.
(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cardiff has been the site of a famous victory for patriotism over disloyal pacifists. It was won in a fair fight by the working people of Cardiff and Cardiff is very proud of the result.

Yesterday afternoon the peacemongers assembled together to pressure the government to take actions which would harm the vital interests of their country. A great mass of loyal citizens was unable to contain their rage and stormed the hall where the pacifists were meeting. For the most part, the police only looked on as spectators. The city put to flight the traitors and at the same time secured its own fair fame as the great industrial and loyal capital of Wales.

From a newspaper report published in Britain in 1916.

SOURCE E



A cartoon published in August 1916.

SOURCE F**MAINTAINING COAL PRODUCTION**

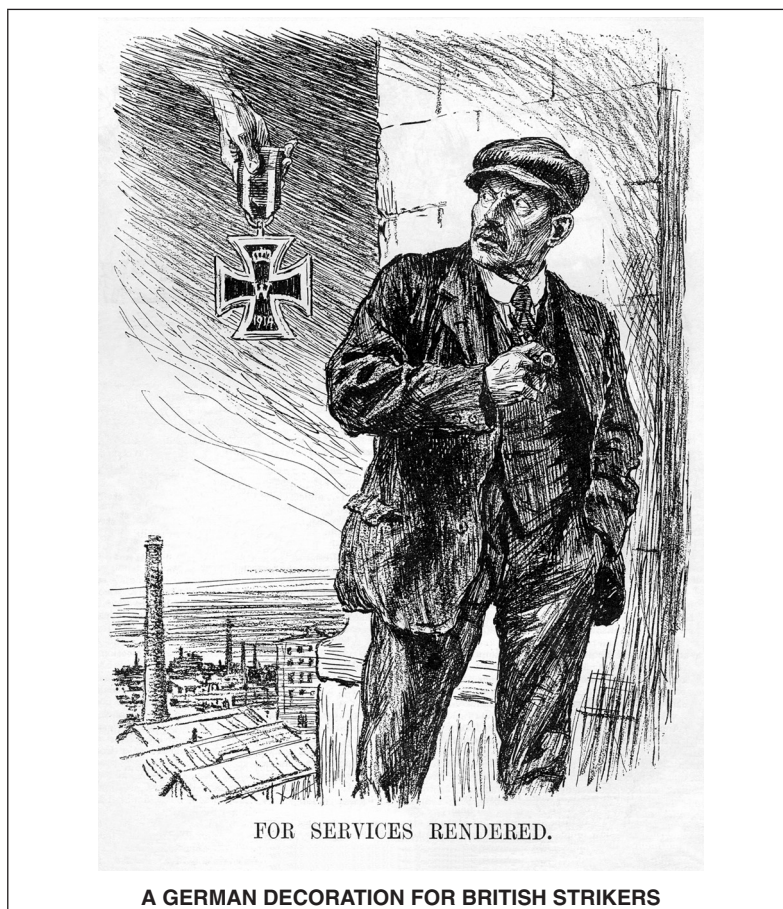
There have been major obstacles in maintaining production under war conditions. There have been difficulties in finding enough men to work in the mines as well as disputes between miners and their employers.

Another difficulty is absenteeism. Absenteeism generally tends to increase when wages rise and so men take days off work. Appeals to the patriotism of miners and other workers have helped to some extent. Nevertheless, there is still a regrettable amount of absenteeism. Up to 20% of working days are lost in some mines.

In these difficult circumstances it is regrettable that coal prices have risen and there have been shortages, but it cannot be avoided.

From a report by the Minister of Labour in 1916.

Absenteeism = taking time off work without a good reason.

SOURCE G

A cartoon published in a British magazine in 1917. The Iron Cross was an award given to German soldiers for serving their country well.

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