



**GCSE**

**4271/02**

**HISTORY**

**UNIT 1: STUDY IN-DEPTH**

**Wales and England in the Early Twentieth Century,  
c. 1890-1919**

**A.M. MONDAY, 6 June 2016**

**1 hour 15 minutes plus your additional time allowance**

**Surname** \_\_\_\_\_

**Other Names** \_\_\_\_\_

**Centre Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Number** 0 \_\_\_\_\_

<b>For Examiner's use only</b>		
<b>Question</b>	<b>Maximum Mark</b>	<b>Mark Awarded</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>18</b>	
<b>2.</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>3.</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>SPaG</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.**

**Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.**

**Answer ALL the questions on the examination paper.**

**Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.**

## **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

**The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.**

**You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are question 2(c) and question 3.**

**In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 3.**

## **SOURCE A**

**The war opened up a wide variety of jobs for women previously not available to them. They became shop assistants, postwomen, policewomen, drove delivery vans and made significant progress into office work.**

**[From a history textbook]**

## **SOURCE B**



**[A picture of women working in a munitions factory in 1916. A large room is full of women who are wearing long overalls and caps covering their hair. Most of them are sitting at long benches near piles of small shells and bullets. In the front of the picture, women are putting shells into wooden boxes.]**

**Answer ALL questions.**

**QUESTION 1**

**This question is focused on the impact of the First World War. [18]**

**Study the sources opposite and then answer the question which follows.**

- (a) What do Sources A and B suggest about the jobs carried out by women during the First World War? [4]**

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**Study the source below and then answer the question which follows.**

**SOURCE C**

**Germany was sinking many of the ships carrying food supplies to Britain, so it became essential to avoid waste. Not enough food was being grown in Britain, therefore, rationing was introduced in November 1917. It limited the amount of certain foods that people could buy each week.**

**[From a history textbook]**

**1(b) Use Source C and your own knowledge to explain why rationing was introduced in November 1917.**

**[6]**

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## **SOURCE D**

**As a Christian I cannot become a soldier or take another human life. It would go against my religious beliefs. I am asked to help the war effort in other ways, but this I also refuse. I have been in chains and handcuffs for five months, fed bread and water and kept in solitary confinement, but I stand by my beliefs.**

**[J.B. Saunders, a conscientious objector, writing in a letter to his wife, dated 20 September 1917]**

## **SOURCE E**

**This man would make a splendid soldier. He has a fine physique and just wants the nonsense knocked out of him. It is his duty to fight for his country. He has no reason not to. He is a traitor and a coward and should not be excused from fighting.**

**[Captain Rigby, an Army Officer, giving evidence in a court case against a conscientious objector in March 1916]**





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**END OF QUESTION 1**



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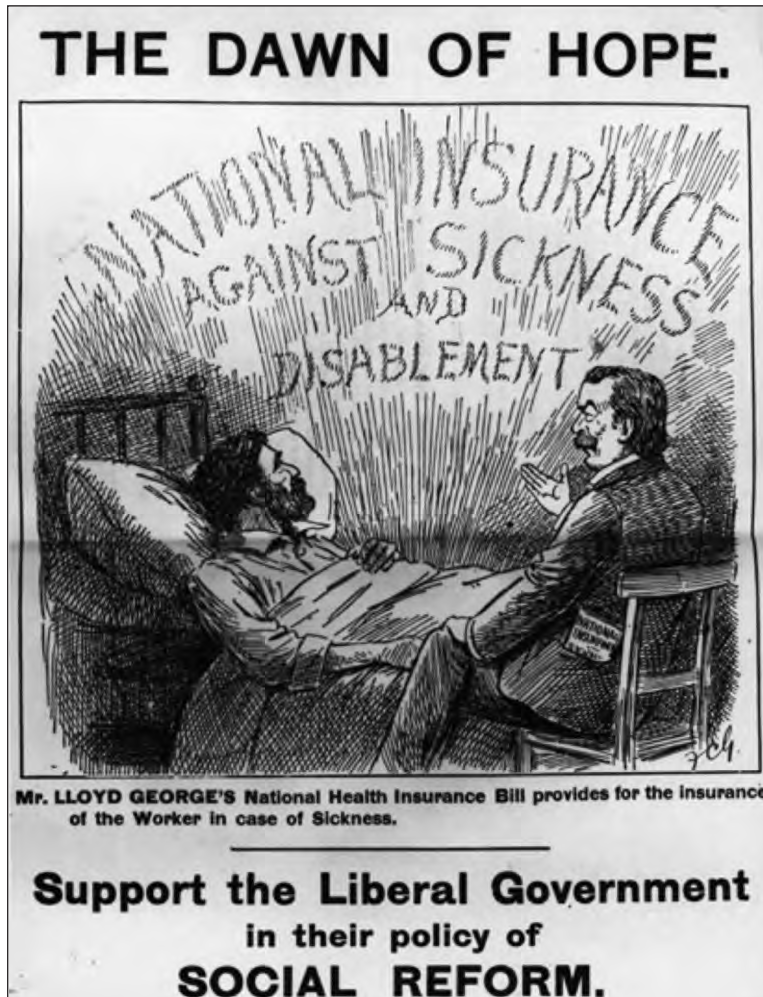
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## SOURCE F



[A poster produced by the Liberal Party in 1911. At the top of the poster it says 'The Dawn of Hope'. On the poster there is a drawing of a man lying ill in bed. Lloyd George is sitting on a chair beside the bed. He is showing the man the rising sun whose rays say, "National Insurance against Sickness and Disablement". Underneath it says, 'Mr. Lloyd George's National Health Insurance Bill provides for the insurance of the worker in case of sickness. Support the Liberal Government in their policy of SOCIAL REFORM'.]







**Historians have made different interpretations about the violent tactics used by the Suffragettes in the Votes for Women campaign.**

**The following pieces of evidence refer to the violent tactics used by the Suffragettes in the Votes for Women campaign.**

**Study these and answer the question that follows.**

### **EVIDENCE 1**

**This interpretation is from W. Gareth Evans, an historian writing in his specialist book, THE ROLE AND STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, published in 1998.**

**He argues that the violent tactics used by the Suffragettes lost support for the Votes for Women campaign.**

**Rather than gaining sympathy from politicians and the general public, the violent tactics caused anger and resentment towards the Suffragettes. It was a mistake and it lost the Votes for Women campaign much support. Such violent behaviour confirmed the idea that women were not responsible enough to gain the vote.**

## **EVIDENCE 2**

**This interpretation is from Sylvia Pankhurst, daughter of Emmeline Pankhurst, reflecting on her mother's life in an interview for the BBC, broadcast in 1953.**

**She argues that the violent tactics used by the Suffragettes were needed to achieve votes for women.**

**The Suffragettes were willing to take whatever steps necessary, legal or illegal, in their fight for the right to vote. They were prepared to smash windows and destroy public property. They were willing, even eager, to be imprisoned for the cause. Only this violent action could gain the publicity they needed to achieve votes for women.**

**EVIDENCE 3**

**This evidence is a photograph from a newspaper of the Suffragettes being arrested by the police outside Buckingham Palace in 1912. A group of policemen are surrounding several women. One policeman has grabbed one woman by the arm and is blocking the way of a second woman. Another policeman is holding the arm of another woman and moving her forward. Other men are standing and calmly watching the policemen.**



**2(c) One interpretation is that the violent tactics used by the Suffragettes lost support for the Votes for Women campaign.**

**How far do you agree with this interpretation? [10]**

**In your answer you should use the evidence and your own knowledge of how and why there are different interpretations of the violent tactics used by the Suffragettes in the Votes for Women campaign.**

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**END OF QUESTION 2**

<b>20</b>



**QUESTION 3**

**This question is focused on the main economic and industrial developments. [12 + 3]**

**Was the period 1900-1914 a complete success for industry in Wales? [12]**

**In your answer you should discuss the successes and failures of Welsh industry in this period.**

**Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question. [3]**

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**END OF QUESTION 3**

**END OF PAPER**

<b>12</b>

<b>SPaG</b>
<b>3</b>

