



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2012

History

HIS2H

Unit 2H Britain, 1902–1918: The Impact of New Liberalism

Monday 23 January 2012 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is HIS2H.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

Question 1

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A Adapted from a speech delivered by Mrs Pethick-Lawrence, a leading suffragette, 30 May 1907

We women realise the greatness of the cause for which we are fighting. I appeal to the men. By their work and vote they can free the women of this country if they will. I appeal to the women here. Can you speak? Can you organise? We must go into every town and village in the land and preach to the women there the word of
5 freedom, and bid them to rise up now. Our greatest asset is the inspiration, the love, the courage and devotion of the women who are in the frontline of this movement. Help us to fight this great crusade. We go forward into the future with a glad heart.

Source B Adapted from the autobiography of Emmeline Pankhurst, published in 1914

In 1906, there was an immensely large public opinion in favour of women's suffrage. But what good did that do to the cause? We called upon the public for a great deal more than sympathy. We called upon it to demand that the Government give women the vote. We declared that we would wage war not only on all anti-suffrage forces,
5 but also on all neutral and non-active forces. Every man with a vote was considered an enemy to women unless he was prepared to be actively a friend. We threw away all our notions of what was 'ladylike' and demanded direct action. We applied to our methods one test question, 'Will it help?'

Source C The debate on the 1912 Conciliation Bill took place amid a wave of attacks on West End shops. This resulted in 190 women being arrested. No fewer than 120 of the MPs who had previously supported the bill signed a letter of protest. The bill went down to a narrow defeat by 222 to 208. This outcome was widely attributed to the
5 reaction against militancy. In fact, militancy was far from being the major factor. The Irish members were against it by 35 to 3. This was a reflection of their dedication to Home Rule and to Asquith rather than a sign of their views on militancy. Large numbers of previous abstainers now turned out to vote against, while some of the bill's previous supporters now chose to abstain.

Adapted from M PUGH, *The March of the Women*, 2000

0 1

Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to the campaign to achieve the vote for women. (12 marks)

0 2

Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far, in the years to 1914, did militant tactics undermine the campaign for female suffrage? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0 3 Explain why Chamberlain's campaign for tariff reform was damaging to the Conservative Party in the years 1902 to 1906. *(12 marks)*

0 4 'The welfare reforms introduced in the years 1906 to 1911 were primarily motivated by New Liberalism.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR**Question 3**

0 5 Explain why Lloyd George became Prime Minister in 1916. *(12 marks)*

0 6 'The Government succeeded in ensuring that the British people were fully involved in the war effort in the years 1914 to 1918.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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