



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2013

History

HIS2H

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

Wednesday 22 May 2013 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.
Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.
- 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.
Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

Question 1

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

Source A Lloyd George's accession to power in December 1916 was more than a change of government: it was a revolution. The backbenchers made Lloyd George a dictator for the duration of the war. Lloyd George was supreme ruler, maintaining himself by individual achievement. An observer wrote in 1918, 'The effects of the change
5 in direction two years ago may be compared to the substitution of dynamite for a damp firework'. There were new departments of state, new men and new methods of control and regulation. Lloyd George was not a planner. When faced with a difficulty, he listened to the ideas of others and saw, in a flash, the solution.

Adapted from A J P TAYLOR, *English History 1914–1945*, 1965

Source B To some, Lloyd George was the 'Man Who Won the War', to others he was simply a dictator. His methods were not new and he is often credited with using techniques which were practised regularly by his predecessors. The Secretary to the Cabinet, Hankey, confirmed that the Prime Minister's supreme strength lay in a capacity to
5 obtain and use good advice. As Prime Minister, Lloyd George's chief contribution to victory in the war lay in his success in the maintenance of food supplies, the allocation of manpower, the stimulation of production and the preservation of shipping. As a result Britain won the war, but Lloyd George could hardly be given credit for the military victory over the enemy.

Adapted from M PUGH, *Lloyd George (Profiles in Power)*, 1988

Source C In his first speech as Minister of Munitions in June 1915, Lloyd George announced his support for military conscription and his readiness to adopt industrial conscription. Conscription hit at the very essence of Liberalism by its removal of individual liberty. The last six months of 1915 saw the Liberal Party at war with itself. When Lloyd
5 George became Prime Minister in 1916, the pressures of war drove the government into ever more rigorous intervention. Even essential industries had to contribute men. The mines, railways, shipping and food production came under government control. Rents and prices were regulated and rationing was introduced for all essential supplies.

Adapted from A SYKES, *The Rise and Fall of British Liberalism, 1776–1988*, 1997

0	1
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 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 Lloyd George as a war leader. (12 marks)

and

0	2
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 Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How successful was the government in directing the efforts of the British people towards winning the war? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why Balfour's leadership weakened the Conservative Party in the years 1902 to 1905. (12 marks)**and**

0	4
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 'The Liberal Party introduced social reforms for political reasons.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**OR****Question 3**

0	5
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 Explain why the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) used violent methods in their campaign to win the right for women to vote. (12 marks)**and**

0	6
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 'It was suffragette militancy that stopped women from gaining the right to vote before 1914.'
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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Question 1 Source A: AJP Taylor *English History 1914–1945 (Oxford History of England)*, OUP, 1965.

Question 1 Source B: M Pugh *Lloyd George (Profiles in Power)*, Pearson Education Limited, 1988.

Question 1 Source C: A Sykes *The Rise and Fall of British Liberalism, 1776–1988*, Pearson Education Limited, 1997.

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