



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2011

History

HIS2H

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

Thursday 19 May 2011 9.00 am to 10.30 am

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 comments made by Keir Hardie on the 1903 Lib-Lab Pact

The men who are to achieve reforms must be under no obligation to any Party representing the interests of the landlord or the capitalist. Suppose twenty Labour members were returned to Parliament but owed their election to a compromise with the Liberals, what would the effect be upon their actions in the House of Commons?

- 5 When questions affecting the interests of property were at stake, or Labour members desired to take action to compel social legislation of a drastic character, the threat would always be hanging over them that unless they co-operated they would be opposed. I cannot agree to compromise my independence of action in even the slightest degree.

Source B The establishment of the Labour Representation Committee (LRC) represented a decisive move towards a more class-based system of politics in which the Liberal and Labour Parties were bound to compete ever more fiercely for working class votes. However, it is possible to stress the importance of continuing co-operation

5 between Labour and the Liberals. Despite the LRC's declaration of independence in 1903, Liberal and Labour politicians were united by their opposition to the Unionist government. This was supported by the successful working of the secret electoral pact made between them in 1903.

Adapted from D POWELL, *The Edwardian Crisis: Britain, 1901–14*, 1996

Source C The Labour Party continued to co-operate with the Liberals and in 1906 the Trade Disputes Act reversed the Taff Vale decision. Even more unions then began to join Labour, including the National Union of Mineworkers who switched their support from the Liberals in 1909. The 1903 electoral pact held and Labour increased their seats

5 to 42 in December 1910. By 1914, the pact was coming under pressure. The pace of social reform had slowed and many Labour members believed that, now they had the bulk of the unions behind the Party, they could win even more seats if they stood against Liberal candidates.

Adapted from I CAWOOD, *Britain in the Twentieth Century*, 2003

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 co-operation between the Liberals and Labour. (12 marks)

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

How important was the Labour Party's alliance with the Liberals in strengthening the political power of the Labour Party by 1914? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why the 1911 Parliament Act was passed. *(12 marks)*

0	4
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 'The social reforms introduced in the years 1906 to 1911 were an outstanding success for the Liberal Party.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)***OR****Question 3**

0	5
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 Explain why the third Home Rule Bill was introduced in 1912. *(12 marks)*

0	6
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 'Asquith was entirely responsible for the opposition of the Ulster Unionists to the Home Rule Bill in the years 1912 to 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 C: I CAWOOD, *Britain in the Twentieth Century*, Routledge, 2003.

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