

General Certificate of Education
January 2007
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 2
Alternative R: Britain, 1895–1918

HS2R

Friday 12 January 2007 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or 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 HS2R.
- 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 maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 25 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and coherently and to 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.

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

Source A The major achievements of the Unionist governments of 1895–1905 lay in the field of foreign affairs: the extension of Empire in Africa and Asia; a full military alliance with Japan (1902) to safeguard that Empire in the Pacific; a settlement of colonial differences with France (the 1904 *Entente Cordiale*) which confirmed British control of Egypt; a war in South Africa to establish equal rights for British settlers in the Boer Republics, leading to the conquest of these territories.

Adapted from G ALDERMAN, *Modern Britain 1700–1983*, 1986

Source B From a letter to the French Ambassador to Britain from Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, 22 November 1912

In recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. However, the current positioning of the French and British fleets in the Mediterranean and North Sea/Channel respectively is not based on an agreement to co-operate in war. But if either government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace.

Source C Great Britain was very concerned by the rise of German militarism, by German colonisation of overseas territories and, not least, by German enthusiasm for ship-building. By 1914 Germany had a large number of warships and was strong enough to challenge Britain's mighty navy. In the same way a growing number of German merchant ships challenged Britain's trade routes to the Empire and the far-flung markets of the world. Britain stood aloof from European squabbles, with all the confidence of wealth and power and the great Empire and Commonwealth to support her, in the sincere belief that British policies were just and wise. Great Britain stood proud and a little apart from Europe, playing the role of elder statesman, peace-maker and peace-keeper.

Adapted from L MACDONALD, *1914–1918, Voices and Images of the Great War*, 1991

- (a) Use **Source A** and your own knowledge.

Explain briefly what is meant by ‘a full military alliance with Japan’ (lines 2–3) in the context of British foreign policy in 1902. *(3 marks)*

- (b) Use **Source B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how useful **Source B** is as evidence of how the relationship between Britain and France had changed in the years 1898 to 1912. *(7 marks)*

- (c) Use **Sources A, B and C** and your own knowledge.

‘The main aim of British foreign policy between 1895 and 1914 was to protect the British Empire.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. *(15 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

EITHER 2 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

A brief text extract from P JOHNSON (ed), *20th Century Britain: Economic and Cultural Change*, Longman, 1994 comprising a caption from a Tariff Reform League poster (c. 1905-1906) - not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) Comment on 'free imports' (line 1) in the context of British trade policy at the beginning of the twentieth century. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Joseph Chamberlain campaigned for tariff reform for Britain from 1903. (7 marks)
- (c) Was the tariff reform issue the most important factor in explaining the defeat of the Unionists (Conservative and Liberal Unionists) in the 1906 General Election?
Explain your answer. (15 marks)

OR 3 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

- By 1918 the UK total of women at work had risen from 5.9 million in 1914 to 7.3 million. Pre-war male preserves such as hairdressing, bank-telling and secretarial work had become largely female. Having tasted comparative freedom, not to mention higher wages, 400 000 from the pre-war 1.5 million girls failed to return to domestic service.

Adapted from J MARLOW, *The Virago Book of Women and the Great War*, 1998

- (a) Comment on 'domestic service' (line 5) in the context of women's employment during the First World War. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why women did such a wide range of jobs during the First World War. (7 marks)
- (c) Was the contribution of women to the war effort the most important factor in their social advance in Britain by the end of the First World War?
Explain your answer. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Question 1 Source A: G ALDERMAN, *Modern Britain 1700–1983*, Taylor and Francis, 1986.

Question 3: J MARLOW, *The Virago Book of Women and the Great War*, Virago, 1998. By permission of the Virago Press, a division of Little, Brown Book Group.

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