

General Certificate of Education
June 2007
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 2
Alternative R: Britain, 1895–1918

HS2R

Wednesday 6 June 2007 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

Σ a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Σ Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Σ Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS2R.
- Σ Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- Σ In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- Σ The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- Σ The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- Σ There are 25 marks for each question.
- Σ 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

- Σ 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

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Source B Adapted from the National Insurance Act of 1911.

The funding required for the payment of unemployment benefit under this Act will come partly from contributions from workmen in the insured trades, partly from contributions by employers of such workmen and partly from money provided by Parliament.

Source C Because the 1911 National Insurance Act laid the foundation of a system of welfare which reached its fulfilment in Labour's reforms from 1945 to 1950, it is regarded as a piece of Socialist legislation. It is seen as the first step in a vast social revolution. Yet the whole purpose of the National Insurance Act in 1911 was anti-Socialist. State insurance against sickness and unemployment was invented in the 1880s by Bismarck, Germany's Chancellor, to take the sting out of Socialist agitation. It was imitated by Lloyd George for the same purpose in 1911. The National Insurance Act, whatever benefits it gave to workers, and however important it was for future welfare reforms, was a clever politician's bid to meet the menace of Socialism in 1911.

Adapted from LCB SEAMAN, *Post-Victorian Britain, 1902–1951*, 1966

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

Explain briefly what is meant by ‘a small pension’ (lines 5 and 6) in the context of reducing poverty in Britain in 1908. *(3 marks)*

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

Explain how useful **Source B** is as evidence of why the National Insurance Act of 1911 was so controversial. *(7 marks)*

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

‘The National Insurance Act was the most important welfare reform for its citizens by the state during the years 1905 to 1914.’
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.

Adapted from Joseph Chamberlain's confidential Memorandum to the British Cabinet, 6 September 1899

What is now at stake is the position of Great Britain in South Africa and, with it, our power and influence in our colonies and throughout the world.

- (a) Comment on 'our power and influence in our colonies and throughout the world' in the context of Britain's international standing at the end of the nineteenth century. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Britain began to feel that her empire was under threat in the years 1898 to 1902. (7 marks)
- (c) Was the challenge to Britain's international pre-eminence by Germany the most important factor in explaining Britain's changing relations with France and Russia in the years 1904 to 1914?
Explain your answer. (15 marks)

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

In considering the First World War it is right to stress the hysteria, the phoney religion and the sickening propaganda; but it is worth remembering that British governments did at least have the decency to make provision for conscientious objection.

Adapted from A MARWICK, *The Deluge: British Society and the First World War*, 1967

- (a) Comment on 'conscientious objection' (lines 3 and 4) in the context of Britain's military service policies during the First World War. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain the reasons for changing attitudes towards religion and morality in Britain during the First World War. (7 marks)
- (c) Was the experience of trench warfare, faced by all social classes, the most important factor in bringing about social changes in Britain during the First World War?
Explain your answer. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Question 1 Source C: LCB SEAMAN, *Post-Victorian Britain, 1902–1951*, Methuen, 1966. By permission of Thomson Publishing Services.

Question 3: By permission of PFD.

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