

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Level Examination



HISTORY

HS5T

Unit 5

Alternative T: The Development of Democracies

Wednesday 4 June 2008 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 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 HS5T.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.
- 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.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.
- In answering both Question 1(b) in Section A and your choice of question from Section B, you are advised to draw on an appropriate range of historical knowledge and skills, to demonstrate overall historical understanding for the synoptic assessment requirements for this question paper.

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

SECTION A: BRITAIN, 1867–1918

You must answer this question.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

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

Source A The case for further parliamentary reform in 1884 was undeniable. All male householders could vote in boroughs, but in the counties property worth £12 was necessary to qualify men for the franchise. Gladstone introduced a Franchise Bill in February 1884 which would have established a uniform householder and lodger franchise for every borough and every county. It would also apply to Scotland and Ireland. Amendments for proportional representation and a women's franchise were easily defeated and by the summer the Bill faced the large Tory majority in the Lords. Many Tories feared the implications, but could see the dangers of open opposition to such a sensible Bill. The Lords decided to stall. They rejected the Bill and demanded that a Redistribution Bill be introduced. To some Conservatives this was a simple device to put off an unwelcome measure. To others it made franchise reform more acceptable.

Adapted from M PEARCE and G STEWART, *British Political History, 1867–2001: Democracy and Decline*, 2002

Source B Adapted from a letter from Lord Selborne to Lord Salisbury, 25 August 1916

Personally I think it would be most unfair to women and dangerous to the State to enfranchise the adult fighting man but not women. It would be dangerous to the State, because I firmly believe in the steadying influence of the women voters. It would be unjust to women, because I believe that the interests of working women, and the woman's view of certain social matters, would be ruthlessly sacrificed. I do not believe that 23 million voters will act any differently from 15 million or 12 million. Of course things will be done which I passionately dislike, but those things were already being done before the war; and the war has confirmed the intense belief, which I have had now for a good many years, in the instincts and intentions of my fellow countrymen and women.

Source C It is clear that the war led to reform. Politicians were anxious that returning soldiers should not be automatically disenfranchised because of the residency requirements. Furthermore, Asquith was now prepared publicly to endorse votes for women, claiming that their war efforts deserved an appropriate reward. But, 5 whilst the war had given women a leading role in the nation's defence, underlying attitudes had not altered. The prevailing argument was that only mature, reliable women should get the vote. Impose an age limit of 30, and politicians could be more certain of enfranchising sensible voters who, if married, would probably vote the same as their husbands. Moreover, with male voters still in the majority, there 10 would be minimum damage. Thus, in 1918, a restricted group of women received the vote in the expectation that they would benefit the country.

Adapted from A MAYER, *The Growth of Democracy in Britain*, 1999

- (a) Use **Sources B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

To what extent do these two sources agree on the reasons why some women were enfranchised in 1918? (10 marks)

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

‘Extensions to the franchise were meant to restrict rather than to increase democracy.’ Assess the validity of this view of the democratic developments in Britain in the years 1867 to 1918. (20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section, taken from **either** Option A **or** Option B.

OPTION A: FRANCE, 1848–1905

- 2 How far do you agree that Louis Napoleon became Emperor of France in 1852 because of the French people's desire for a monarchy rather than their dislike of Republicanism? (20 marks)
- 3 'Personalities were more important than issues.'
To what extent do you agree with this explanation for the survival of the Third Republic in the years 1870 to 1905? (20 marks)
- 4 To what extent do you agree that France was both liberal and democratic by 1905? (20 marks)

OPTION B: THE UNITED STATES, 1840–1890

- 5 To what extent was the outbreak of civil war in America in April 1861 caused by the North's desire to abolish slavery rather than its desire to preserve the Union? (20 marks)
- 6 To what extent do you agree that new technology was more important than the encouragement of Federal governments in enabling the westward expansion of the United States in the years 1840 to 1890? (20 marks)
- 7 To what extent do you agree that the USA was both liberal and democratic by 1890? (20 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS**

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Question 1 Source A: M PEARCE and G STEWART, *British Political History, 1867–2001: Democracy and Decline*, Routledge, 2002, pp48–49

Source C: A MAYER, *The Growth of Democracy in Britain*, Hodder and Stoughton, 1999. Reproduced by permission of Hodder and Stoughton Ltd.