



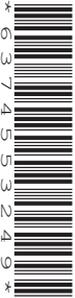
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

AS Level History A

Y142 Britain 1900–1951

Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.
- Write your answer to each question on the Answer Booklet.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **4** pages.

SECTION A

England and a New Century c.1900–1918

Study these three sources and then answer **both** questions.

- 1 Use your knowledge of the issue of women's suffrage 1900–1914 to assess how useful Source A is as an explanation for the militancy of the Suffragettes. [10]
- 2 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the Liberal Government was united in its opposition to votes for women before 1914. [20]

Source A: The newspaper of the Women's Social and Political Union explains the decision of the WSPU to adopt militant tactics.

This war of freedom was begun when women concluded that after forty fruitless years, argument and persuasion were useless. When women questioned members of the Liberal Government at public meetings, they were flung out with violence. When women tried to force entry to meetings the police were ordered to kidnap women the moment they appeared. Women have been forced into a revolution in defence of their rights, and for this the Government is responsible, not women. This is a war we are called upon to wage in the name of liberty and justice. We shall fight unflinchingly to the very end.

Editorial, *Votes for Women*, 24 September 1909

Source B: C. P. Scott, who was both the editor of the Manchester Guardian and a Liberal MP, recalls a conversation with Lloyd George.

I urged that the militants should be ignored and the suffrage campaign pressed on as though they did not exist. 'I don't mind the interruptions at meetings', said Lloyd George, 'neither does Churchill, but Grey can't deal with interruptions. What matters is the effect on audiences. When I spoke at Bath, the people were already irritated with previous interruptions when I rose to speak: my task of persuasion was made much more difficult'. I replied, 'when it is seen that we are fighting for the suffrage and that they, professed suffragists, are attacking us for doing it, the public will back us and help to defeat them.'

C.P. Scott, *an account*, 2 December 1911

Source C: In an address to the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage, the Prime Minister outlines his personal views and the position of the Government on votes for women.

I believe that the grant of the Parliamentary franchise to women in this country would be a disastrous political mistake. I have held that opinion since I entered public life. However, I am head of the Government in which a considerable majority of my colleagues are of a different opinion. Government policy is the result of the deliberations of the Cabinet as a whole by which it is the duty of all members to abide. I think if the case against suffrage reform was presented clearly public opinion would declare that it is not fair to make this gigantic experiment.

Herbert Asquith, *speech*, December 1912

SECTION B

Britain c.1918–1951

Answer **ONE** question.

3* To what extent was the decline of the Liberal Party to 1924 the fault of David Lloyd George? **[20]**

4* 'The social reforms of the Labour governments, 1945–1951, were based on socialist principles.'
How far do you agree? **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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