

# OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

## Wednesday 10 June 2015 – Morning

### GCSE HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)

**A021/01** How was British society changed, 1890–1918?

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

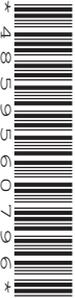
**OCR supplied materials:**

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

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes



#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Study the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

#### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **53**.
- This document consists of **10** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication in Question 5.

**FOLD OUT THIS PAGE**

### How was British society changed, 1890–1918?

Study the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.

In answering Questions 1–4, you will need to use your knowledge of British society 1890–1918 to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

Your answer to Question 5 should be largely based on your knowledge of British society 1890–1918 but you should also use the sources.

Answer **ALL** the questions.

**1** Study Source A.

Why was this source published at this time? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

**2** Study Sources B and C.

Which source is more useful as evidence about old age pensions? Use details of the sources and your knowledge of the period to explain your answer. **[9]**

**3** Study Sources D and E.

Why do these sources give different views of the National Insurance Act? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

**4** Study Source F.

What is the message of the cartoonist? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

**5** Study **all** the sources, A–F.

‘In the period 1890–1918, government action improved the lives of people in Britain.’

How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use your knowledge of British society 1890–1918 **and** the sources to explain your answer. **[16]**

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar **[3]**

**How was British society changed, 1890–1918?****The government and the people****SOURCE A**

In Bangor Street I observed more lodging houses and a soup kitchen. The houses were very roughly built with many gaps in the bricks which allowed in the weather. It is as bad a street as you will see in any part of London. At the time of my visit the men were mostly at the docks. If no work was available there they were seeking work in the many workshops around the docks. Outside the soup kitchen was a long queue of school children. About 30 boys and 40 girls were waiting to get in. Inside they were given bread and a thick vegetable soup. The children all waited patiently. Most were clean although all wore ragged clothes. Few had decent boots or shoes and many were barefoot.

*An extract from 'Inquiry into the life and labour of the people in London'  
by Charles Booth published in 1893.*

## SOURCE B

Old Age Pensions.	3
<b>OLD AGE PENSIONS</b>	
<b>AT LAST!</b>	
<p>By the Old Age Pensions Act of 1908 Pensions began to be paid on New Year's Day, 1909.</p>	
<p><b>PENSIONS FOR HALF A MILLION OLD PEOPLE OF 70 YEARS OF AGE OR MORE.</b></p>	
<p>5/- a week for all of that age who have not more than 8/- a week, with less amounts for incomes between 8/- and 12/-.</p>	
<p>No contribution from Pensioner, who must not be an alien, criminal, lunatic, or pauper.</p>	
<p>Pensions not to be paid through Poor Law, but to be worked through the Post Office, a local pension committee, and a pension officer unconnected with the Poor Law.</p>	
<p><b>WHAT THE LIBERALS DO IS BETTER THAN WHAT THE TORIES PROMISE.</b></p>	

*From a Liberal Party pamphlet published in 1909. The title of the pamphlet was 'The Up To Date Record of the Liberal Government 1906-1909'.*

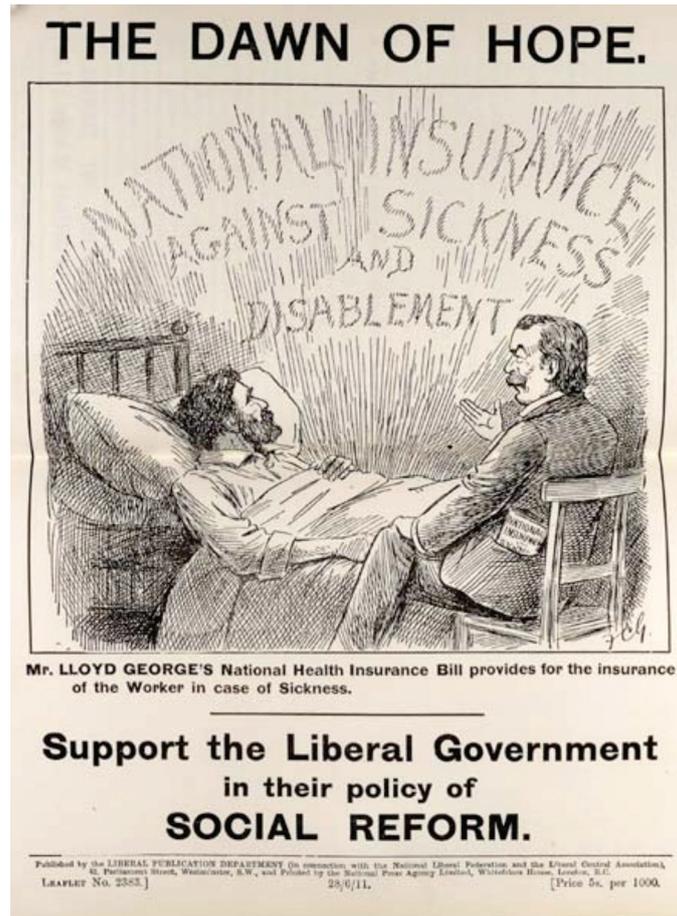
## SOURCE C

### PITIFUL PENSION STORY

An inquest was held by the East London Coroner yesterday into the death of Emma Stevens, aged 69. The woman's husband, a labourer also aged 69, stated that recently he had not been able to give her enough food. They were behind with their rent and his wife had said she was afraid the landlord was going to turn them out into the street. Her husband sobbed as he told the coroner that these were his wife's last words. They had refused outdoor relief or the workhouse because he and his wife did not want to lose out on the old age pension. The coroner said that this was a case where the Old Age Pension Act had actually harmed old people. This reporter has observed many such cases in the last few months.

*From a Labour-supporting newspaper published in Britain in 1909.*

## SOURCE D



*A Liberal Party poster published in 1911 before the passing of the National Insurance Act.*

## SOURCE E

Conservative politicians demanded the abolition of compulsory contributions to the National Insurance Act at a well-supported public meeting last night. This demand has been the central feature of the vast mass of letters which have been sent to this newspaper. It has overshadowed all other issues and caused considerable damage to the Liberal cause.

Trade unions have expressed great dissatisfaction with the Act, as have many working men. So too, have the hard pressed taxpayers, forced to pay the bill for this hated and inefficient measure of National Insurance which will not benefit the ordinary working man in any way and may actually harm him.

*From an article in a Conservative-supporting newspaper published in 1913.*

SOURCE F



A cartoon published in Britain in 1917. The man playing the trumpet is the Prime Minister David Lloyd George. ‘Keep The Home Fires Burning’ was a popular patriotic song during the First World War.

END OF QUESTION PAPER





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