GCE A LEVEL

1100U40-1

S23-1100U40-1

FRIDAY, 9 JUNE 2023 – AFTERNOON

HISTORY – A2 unit 4
DEPTH STUDY 4
Politics and society in Wales and England c.1900–1939

Part 2: Economic and social challenges in Wales and England c.1918–1939

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or Question 3**.

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided, following the instructions on the front of the answer booklet.

Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the booklet.

Write the question number in the two boxes in the left-hand margin at the start of each answer, for example | **0** | **1** | .

Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

You are advised to spend 60 minutes on Question 1 and 45 minutes on either Question 2 or Question 3.

The sources used in this examination paper may have been amended, adapted or abridged from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

The sources may include words that are no longer in common use and are now regarded as derogatory terminology. Their inclusion reflects the time and place of the original version of these sources.

In your answers, you should use knowledge and understanding gained from your study of Unit 2 (AS) where appropriate.

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Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or Question 3**

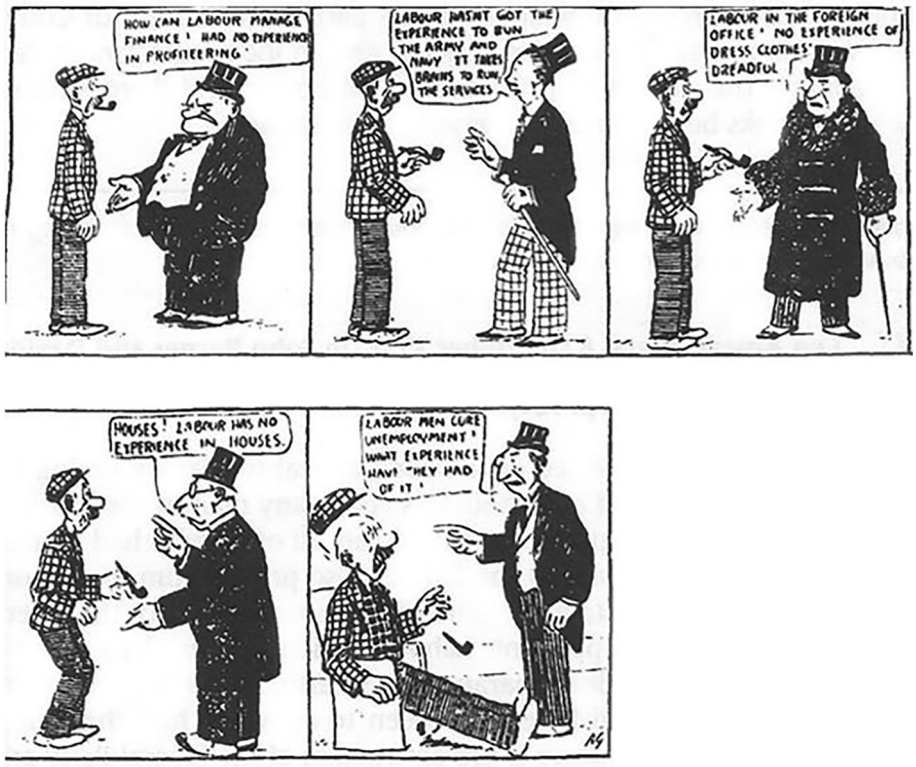
Question 1 (compulsory)

0 1 Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying political change in Britain during the period from 1922 to 1929. [30]

Source A Leo Amery, a government minister, in a diary entry (19 October 1922)

The meeting opened at 11 o'clock and much greater volume of cheering for Bonar Law than for Austen was an indication which way the wind was blowing. Austen opened with a very set speech … the ideas underlying his remarks being apparently that it was not for Unionists alone to decide the question of prime ministership after an election in which they had enjoyed Liberal support. The speech received rather a cold welcome and Baldwin, who followed with a short speech to the effect that he did not want the prime minister's dynamic force to break up the Unionist Party as it had broken up the Liberals, got a much greater reception. A resolution was then introduced in favour of independence of the Party. Bonar Law then pulled himself up and, after one of his characteristic speeches, made it quite clear that the Party ought to go to the election with a mind to winning on its own. This evoked tremendous enthusiasm and settled the business.

Source B AG, a political cartoonist, satirising establishment views of the Labour Party in the left-wing newspaper *The Daily Herald* (January 1924). The captions read: How can Labour manage finance? Had no experience in profiteering; Labour hasn't got the experience to run the army and navy. It takes brains to run the services; Labour in the Foreign Office? No experience of dress clothes [formal wear]. Dreadful; Houses! Labour has no experience in houses; Labour men cure unemployment? What experience have they had of it?



Source C The Hansard report of a speech by Colonel Applin, Conservative MP for Enfield, to the House of Commons (29 March 1928). Hansard is the official record of the proceedings of the House of Commons.

There are at least 75 per cent of the people of this country who do not want this thing rushed through now. I feel certain that I am right … It will give the women the power over the finances of the country … I do not believe that women want it. I do not believe that there is any demand whatever. I am certain that the women of the country realise, as many older women do, that a franchise on equal terms with men carries with it equal duties …

You will find no women in the stokehold of a ship or in the Navy; you find no women down the coal mines to-day, and I thank God for it; you find no women in blast furnaces. Women cannot physically perform these duties. Therefore, it is a very dangerous thing for women to demand something without realising what that may involve. Whatever happens, it must involve going into the rough and tumble of life. It must mean taking on grave responsibilities, which would perhaps be too great a burden for women. Imagine a woman introducing her Budget, and in the middle of her speech a message coming in "Your child is dangerously ill, come at once." I should like to know how much of that Budget the House would get and what the figures would be like.

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3

0 2 "The lack of effective government action was responsible for the suffering and hardship of the people of Wales and England between 1918 and 1939." Discuss. [30]

0 3 To what extent did the role and status of women in Wales and England change between 1918 and 1939? [30]

END OF PAPER

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