GCE A LEVEL

1100U40-1

S24-1100U40-1

FRIDAY, 7 JUNE 2024 – 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.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

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 the reaction of the National Governments to the challenges they faced during the period from 1932 to 1938. [30]

Source A Vera Brittain, Amabel Williams-Ellis and Storm Jameson, socialist writers, in a letter entitled 'Silencing the Unemployed' published in the political and literary review magazine *Time and Tide* (1932)

The most important point about the recent demonstrations is this: other minorities have channels for airing grievances; the unemployed who have the most serious complaint are the least able to do so. Their way of saying what they want to say is taken from them if it is made impossible for them to demonstrate, to hold meetings, or to state their case directly whether it be to Parliament or to the local Public Assistance Committee. Can it be that the Government are so anxious to silence them because it would rather not hear too much of what it feels like to try to feed a child on two shillings a week? It is with considerable unease that we see a National Government attempting to suppress the views of any body [group] of its subjects and especially that section which has fewest opportunities of making itself heard. The unemployed are muzzled [silenced], as they have no other means of publicity for their grievances.

Source B The Cabinet Office transcript of a meeting of the Cabinet of the National Government of Stanley Baldwin (December 1936)

The prime minister said that it was now obvious, the press having got a wind of the story, that the situation regarding the King could not be ignored any longer. Some public statement was essential. The prime minister said that he had seen the King on Wednesday and had reported the result of his enquiries as to the proposed Bill to sanction what was sometimes called a "morganatic" marriage [a marriage between spouses of unequal social standing]. The prime minister had said that it was impossible for it to be accepted by the present House of Commons: that Mr Attlee had told him the whole of the Labour Party would vote against it, and that he had also been informed that supporters of the Government would be almost unanimous against it. As to the Dominions, he had not shown the King the text of all the telegrams but had given him a very complete summary. The King had not appeared impressed by all this.

Source C Harold Nicolson, a Member of Parliament, in his diary (28 September 1938)

I noticed that a sheet of Foreign Office paper was being rapidly passed along the Government bench. Sir John Simon interrupted the prime minister and there was a momentary hush. He adjusted his glasses and read the document that had been handed to him. His whole face, his whole body seemed to change. He raised his face so that the light from the ceiling fell full upon it. All the lines of anxiety and weariness seemed suddenly to have been smoothed out; he appeared ten years younger and triumphant. "Herr Hitler", he said "has just agreed to postpone his mobilization for twenty-four hours and to meet me in conference with Signor Mussolini and Monsieur Daladier" …

That, I think, was one of the most dramatic moments which I have ever witnessed. For a second the House was hushed in absolute silence. And then the whole House burst into a roar of cheering, since they knew this might mean peace. That was the end of the prime minister's speech and when he sat down the whole House rose to pay tribute to his achievement.

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

0 2 How successfully did the governments of the period from 1918 to 1929 deal with the economic problems they faced? [30]

0 3 "The 1918 Education Act was the most important social reform during the period from 1918 to 1939." Discuss. [30]

END OF PAPER

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

BLANK PAGE