GCE AS/A LEVEL

2100U40-1

Z22-2100U40-1

MONDAY, 6 JUNE 2022 – MORNING

HISTORY – AS unit 2
DEPTH STUDY 4
Politics and society in Wales and England c.1900–1939
Part 1: Politics, society and the War: Wales and England c.1900–1918

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 **both** questions.

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 approximately 50 minutes on each question.

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.

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Answer **both** questions

0 1 Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the impact of war on the people of Wales and England in the period from 1901 to 1918. [30]

Source A Seebohm Rowntree, a social commentator, writing in his social survey of life in York, *Poverty: A Study of Town Life* (1901)

Even if we set aside considerations of physical and mental suffering, and regard the question only in its strictly economical and national aspects, there can be no doubt that the facts… indicate a condition of things the seriousness of which we can hardly overestimate. What I want to insist upon is that a state of things in which no more than two out of five of the population below a certain standard of life are fit to bear arms in the Boer War, is a national danger which cannot be met by any mere schemes of enlistment, and that true patriotism requires the danger to be recognised and resolved to the best outcome for all.

Source B King George V, writing in an open letter to the people of Britain (May 1916)

Steps are needed to enable our country to organise more effectively its military resources in the present great struggle for the cause of civilisation. I have now acted on the advice of my Ministers, and desire to take this opportunity of expressing to my people my recognition and appreciation of the splendid patriotism and self-sacrifice which they have displayed in raising, by voluntary enlistment since the commencement of the War, no less than 5,041,000 men, an effort far surpassing that of any other nation in similar circumstances recorded in history, and one which will be a lasting source of pride to future generations. I am confident that the magnificent spirit which has hitherto sustained my people through the trials of this terrible war will inspire them to endure the additional sacrifice now imposed upon them, and that it will, with God's help, lead us and our Allies to a victory which shall achieve the liberation of Europe.

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Source C David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, in a speech delivered on his behalf to a mass meeting of women war workers (1918)

I am very anxious to bear testimony to the tremendous part which women have played in this vital epoch in human history. They have not only borne their burden of sorrow and separation with unflinching fortitude and patience; they have assumed an enormous share of the burdens necessary to the practical conduct of the war. If it had not been for the splendid manner in which the women came forward to work in hospitals, in munition factories, on the land, in administrative offices of all kinds, and in war work behind the lines, often in daily danger of their lives, Great Britain and, as I believe, all the Allies would have been unable to withstand the enemy attacks during the past few months. For this service to our common cause, humanity owes them unbounded gratitude. In the past I have heard it said that women were weak when it came to understanding the strains of a great war. My recent experience has confirmed me in the conviction that women understand perfectly what is at stake in this war.

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0 2 Historians have made different interpretations about **the extent of the Liberal social changes in Wales and England between 1906 and 1911**. Analyse and evaluate the two interpretations and use your understanding of the historical debate to answer the following question:

How valid is the view that the Liberal social reforms of the period from 1906 to 1911 were limited? [30]

Interpretation 1: Eric Hopkins, in this extract from his book *A Social History of the English Working Classes: 1815–1945* (1979), presents a social and economic interpretation.

The range of reforms were far too narrow for any meaningful reference to a welfare state to be possible. The Liberal reforms fell short of assuming responsibility for protection against interruption of earnings, health, education, housing and full employment. They were in reality limited in scope. The old age pensions were quite inadequate in amount, health insurance covered only the insured, not his family, unemployment insurance was for only seven trades. The list of limitations goes on. Consequently, the argument is that any reference to laying the foundations of the welfare state is unfounded.

Interpretation 2: Keith Laybourn, in this extract from his book *Modern Britain since 1906* (1999), presents a left-wing interpretation.

There was an immense extension of the role of the state in social reform, and it was a period when old and new values were sifted to produce a new balance between the state and self-help and volunteerism in the determination of social policy in Britain. Faced with high levels of poverty and unemployment and a Poor Law system that was buckling under the strain of the economic depression of the Edwardian years, the pre-war Liberal governments decided to introduce a set of reforms which would reduce the burden upon society. Driven by a commitment to New Liberal ideas, the concern for national efficiency and the hope of political advantage, the Liberal governments produced something which became recognized as the foundations of the welfare state.

END OF PAPER

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