

General Certificate of Education
January 2009
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 2
Alternative R: Britain, 1895–1918

HS2R

Tuesday 13 January 2009 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS2R.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 25 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

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

1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A Lord Salisbury was firmly against involving Britain in permanent alliances. He believed that national security depended on the strength of the British Navy, and was the originator of the 'Two Power Naval Standard'. He maintained particularly good relations with Germany, but rejected approaches to turn these into a formal alliance or join the Triple Alliance. The last attempt to make a formal treaty with Germany, strongly pressed by Joseph Chamberlain, was killed stone dead by Salisbury in May 1901.

Adapted from D LEONARD, *A Century of Premiers: Salisbury to Blair*, 2005

Source B Adapted from a letter from Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, to Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador to France, 31 January 1906

The French Ambassador asked me again today whether or not France could count upon the assistance of Britain in the event of an attack upon her by Germany. Since he last spoke to me a good deal of progress has been made. Our military and naval authorities have been in communication with the French. I assumed that, if a crisis arose, no time would have been lost for lack of a formal agreement. Also, I had expressed my personal opinion to the German Ambassador that, in the event of an attack upon France by Germany arising out of the *Entente Cordiale* agreement on Morocco, public opinion in Britain would be so strong that no British Government could remain neutral.

Source C In 1911 Lloyd George's support of Grey's foreign policy became public. The occasion was the second Moroccan crisis, begun by Germany's objection to French expansion in North Africa and the dispatch of the German gunboat, *Panther*. This was a good issue for Lloyd George to choose in that Germany, by her demands for a base on the Moroccan coast, revealed herself as an aggressive power. Grey was particularly incensed that Germany appeared determined to impose a settlement by excluding Britain altogether. A dramatic warning to Germany was issued in a speech by Lloyd George at the Mansion House insisting that Britain would not be treated 'as if she were of no account'.

Adapted from M PUGH, *Lloyd George*, 1988

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- (a) Use **Source A** and your own knowledge.

Explain briefly what was meant by ‘Two Power Naval Standard’ (line 3) in the context of British defence policy in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. *(3 marks)*

- (b) Use **Source B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how useful **Source B** is as evidence of Britain’s support for France at the time of the Moroccan crisis of 1905 to 1906. *(7 marks)*

- (c) Use **Sources A, B and C** and your own knowledge.

‘Britain’s attitude towards Germany in the years 1895 to 1914 changed mainly because of the two Moroccan crises.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. *(15 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

EITHER 2 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

Balfour had his weaknesses and the effects on the electoral fortunes of his party were considerable. One of his blind spots was the Education Act with its effect on the Nonconformists. Another was the Chinese slavery issue with its effect upon the conscience of the middle class and the fears of the working class.

Adapted from R BLAKE, *The Conservative Party from Peel to Churchill*, 1970

- (a) Comment on ‘its effect on the Nonconformists’ (lines 2 and 3) in the context of the Education Act of 1902. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain the reasons for the concern of the middle and working classes over the ‘Chinese slavery’ issue. (7 marks)
- (c) Was Balfour’s leadership the most important factor in explaining the Conservative defeat in the General Election of 1906? Explain your answer. (15 marks)

OR 3 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

That there would be major changes in the civilian way of life in the War was demonstrated almost at once by the passing of the Defence of the Realm Act – known as DORA – in August 1914.

Adapted from M BROWN, *The Imperial War Museum Book of the First World War*, 2002

- (a) Comment on ‘the Defence of the Realm Act’ (line 2) in the context of the government’s powers at the beginning of the First World War. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain the reasons for the restrictions placed on civilians in Britain during the First World War. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of women’s war work, in relation to other factors, in explaining the changed role of women in British society by 1918. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Source C: M PUGH, *Lloyd George*, Longman, 1988. Reproduced by permission of Pearson Education.

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Question 3: M BROWN, *The Imperial War Museum Book of the First World War*, Pan Macmillan, 2002

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