



GCE AS/A LEVEL

2100U40-1



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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**

MONDAY, 20 MAY 2019 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **both** questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

You are advised to spend around 50 minutes on answering each question.

The sources and extracts used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

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**

Answer both questions.

QUESTION 1

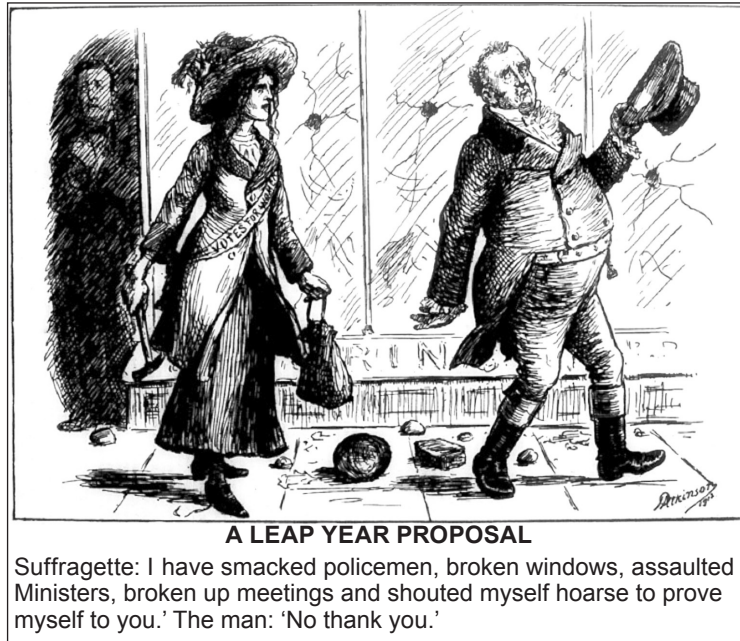
Study the sources below and answer the question that follows.

Source A

My door opened, and I saw a stream of wardens. I was lying on my bed, and I immediately turned to the wall, but they wheeled the bed out into the middle of the room and tried to get me into position for feeding. I struggled violently, but they sat on my legs, and I was fed with the nasal tube. I was so exhausted at the end of the feeding that a warden was left with me for some time. Next morning, when the time came for them to feed me I got up as I felt I could never be fed on the bed again. I felt so helpless, and ached all over from the fight. On Sunday morning the religious service which is held for inmates of the infirmary was going on over my head, and the first hymn had just finished when the doctor and the wardens appeared to feed me. I was so violently sick during this feeding. When the tube was put up my nose it twisted and came out of my mouth. The pain was so horrible I felt as if my nose was being pulled off, and I struggled violently. The doctor said 'It's only a rubber tube,' but to me it felt more like a crowbar.

[A Suffragette giving her account of being forcibly fed.
Published in the pro-Suffragette magazine, *Votes for Women* (1909)]

Source B



[A satirical cartoon, showing part of the militant suffragette activities, published by the magazine the *Anti-Suffrage Review* (1912)]

Source C

Why, and in what sense, the House may ask, have I changed my views? My opposition to women's suffrage has always been based on considerations of public expediency. I think that some years ago I ventured to use the expression, 'Let women work out their own salvation.' Well, Sir, they have. How could we have carried on the war without women? There is hardly a service in which women have not been at least as active as men, and wherever we turn we see them doing work which three years ago would have been regarded as falling exclusively within the province of men. But what moves me more in this matter is the problem of reconstruction once the war is over. The questions which will arise with regard to women's labour and women's functions are questions in which I find it impossible to withhold from women the right of making their voices heard. And let me add this, since the war began, we have had no recurrence of the detestable suffrage campaign which disfigured the annals of political agitation in this country, and nobody can now contend that we are yielding to violence what we refused to concede to argument.

[A speech made by Herbert Asquith, former Prime Minister and leader of the Independent Liberal Party opposition in the House of Commons (1917)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the campaign for women's suffrage during the period from 1909 to 1917. [30]

QUESTION 2

Study the extracts below and answer the question that follows.

Interpretation 1

By 1914 the Liberal Party was in serious decline. By 1914 that highly moral, that generous, that indigestible, that characterless body known as the Liberal Party died the death. It died from poison administered by its Conservative enemies and a loss of appetite for that ineffective word 'reform'. The Liberals could not handle the agitation by trade unions, suffragettes and different groups in Ireland. They did not understand the forces behind these movements and were doomed to be replaced by the more left-wing and up-to-date Labour Party. The last breath which fluttered in this historical drama was extinguished by war. It was killed from outside but it also killed itself. And a very good thing that was too.

[George Dangerfield, a journalist and historian, in his book, *The Strange Death of Liberal England* (1935)]

Interpretation 2

Far from being dead the Liberal Party by 1914 was alive and well and truly kicking. Extensive investigations in different regions shows that the Liberal Party was generally strong and frequently kept working-class support. There was generally enough agreement between the Liberal and Labour parties to keep their pact going. Labour was making headway but the overall position of the parties, including the Conservative Party, was not that much different from previous years. Labour had not created a solid class vote and it did not even have the uniform support of trade unionists. The Conservative support had not collapsed and they were still a political force that gained much popular support. However, the Liberals looked far stronger and had attractive 'New Liberal' policies though it is true the leaders who pushed these forward needed to develop their organisation more to support their new ideas.

[Duncan Tanner, an historian of the Labour Party, in his political history book, *Political Change and the Labour Party* (1990)]

Historians have made different interpretations about the changing fortunes of the Liberal Party up to 1914. Analyse, evaluate and use the two extracts above and your understanding of the historical debate to answer the following question:

How valid is the view that the Liberal Party was largely in decline by 1914? [30]

END OF PAPER