



**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION  
HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)**

**A972/21**

British Depth Study, 1890–1918

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

- 8 page Answer Booklet

**Other Materials Required:**

None

**Tuesday 26 January 2010  
Afternoon**

**Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes**



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what to do before starting your answer.
- Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the answer booklet.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.
- This document consists of **10** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

**FOLD OUT THIS PAGE**

### How was British society changed, 1890–1918?

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.

In answering the questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

Answer **ALL** the questions.

**1** Study Source A.

What can you learn from this source about the concerns of the government in the early stages of the First World War? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

**2** Study Source B.

What is the message of this source? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

**3** Study Source C.

How useful is this source as evidence about government action during the First World War? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

**4** Study Sources D and E.

How far does Source E prove that Source D cannot be trusted? Use details of both sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

**5** Study Source F.

Why was this source published in 1917? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**6** Study **all** the sources, A–G.

‘The government took control over people’s lives during the war because of the need to feed the people.’

How far do the sources in this paper support this statement? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. Remember to identify the sources you use. [12]

## How was British society changed, 1890–1918?

### Government and people on the Home Front

#### Background Information

Before the First World War governments generally tried not to interfere with the daily lives of ordinary people. When the First World War started in 1914, the government tried to control many aspects of life. This included the media, industry, transport and many other aspects of everyday life. Why did the government feel the need to do this?

#### SOURCE A

- (a) Any police officer or other authorised person may stop any vehicle travelling along any public highway. If he has reason to suspect that the vehicle is being used in any way which threatens the safety or the defence of the country, he may search the vehicle and seize anything found there.
- (b) No person shall by word of mouth or in writing spread reports likely to cause discontent or alarm among any of His Majesty's forces or among the civilian population.

*From the Defence of The Realm Act which was passed in August 1914.*

## SOURCE B



*A British government poster published in July 1916.*

## SOURCE C

**DEFENCE OF THE REALM****MINISTRY OF FOOD****BREACHES OF THE RATIONING ORDER**

*The convictions listed below have recently been obtained by the authorities*

<i>Court</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>
Hendon	August 1918	Unlawfully obtaining and using ration books	3 months in prison
West Ham	August 1918	Shopkeeper failing to collect the proper number of coupons	Fined £20
Smethwick	July 1918	Obtaining meat in excess quantities	Fined £50
Old Street	September 1918	Shopkeeper selling food to unregistered customer	Fined £72
Old Street	September 1918	Shopkeeper failing to collect the proper number of coupons	Fined £25
Chester-le-Street	September 1918	Shopkeeper registering more customers than he was allowed	Fined £50
High Wycombe	September 1918	Making a false application for a ration book and using ration books unlawfully	Fined £40

*Enforcement Branch,  
Ministry of Food,  
September 1918*

*A leaflet produced by the British government in 1918.*

**SOURCE D**

**RESOLUTION**  
 Passed at the Trade Union Conference  
 July 18<sup>th</sup> 1916

**WORKERS' REPLY TO THE GOVERNMENT**

This meeting of trade unionists, including men and women engaged in munition work and other occupations, assure the government that we will not relax our efforts to keep up the supply of ammunition, guns and other war material which is necessary for victory.

For this purpose we have decided to recommend the POSTPONEMENT OF ALL HOLIDAYS UNTIL SUCH TIME AS WE ARE ASSURED BY THE GOVERNMENT THAT THE MILITARY SITUATION PERMITS the postponed holidays to be taken.

Signed ARTHUR HENDERSON (Chairman).

*A resolution passed at the Trade Union Conference in July 1916.*

**SOURCE E**

**TOP SECRET**

If there is a strike by the Electrical Trades Union it may be necessary to employ troops to work some of the Power Stations. Public opinion would support this action if people know there is a serious problem. But if our plan to use troops in place of workmen were to leak out before people realise the absolute need for this action, serious trouble might result.

*From a report by the government Committee on Labour Troubles, written in 1918.*

SOURCE F



*A poster published by the British government in 1917.*

**SOURCE G**

A new regulation has been passed. Local authorities now have the power to take possession of any unused land without the need to get legal consent. Local authorities also have the power to take possession of occupied land if they have the consent of the owner. The government realises that local authorities already have many responsibilities, but there is an urgent need to increase food supplies by any possible method. The Prime Minister feels sure he can rely on the active co-operation and assistance of your council.

*A letter from the government to local councils in December 1916.*

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