

**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
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

**Friday 21 January 2011
Afternoon**

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- 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 should 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 is the message of this cartoon? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

2 Study Sources B and C.

Do you trust Source B or Source C more about the achievements of the WSPU (the Suffragettes)? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

3 Study Source D.

Does this source prove that the Suffragists were effective campaigners? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

4 Study Source E.

Why was this source published in August 1916? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

5 Study Sources F and G.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other in explaining why women eventually gained the vote in 1918? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

6 Study **all** the sources, A–H.

‘Women gained the vote in 1918 because of the work of the Suffragists.’

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]

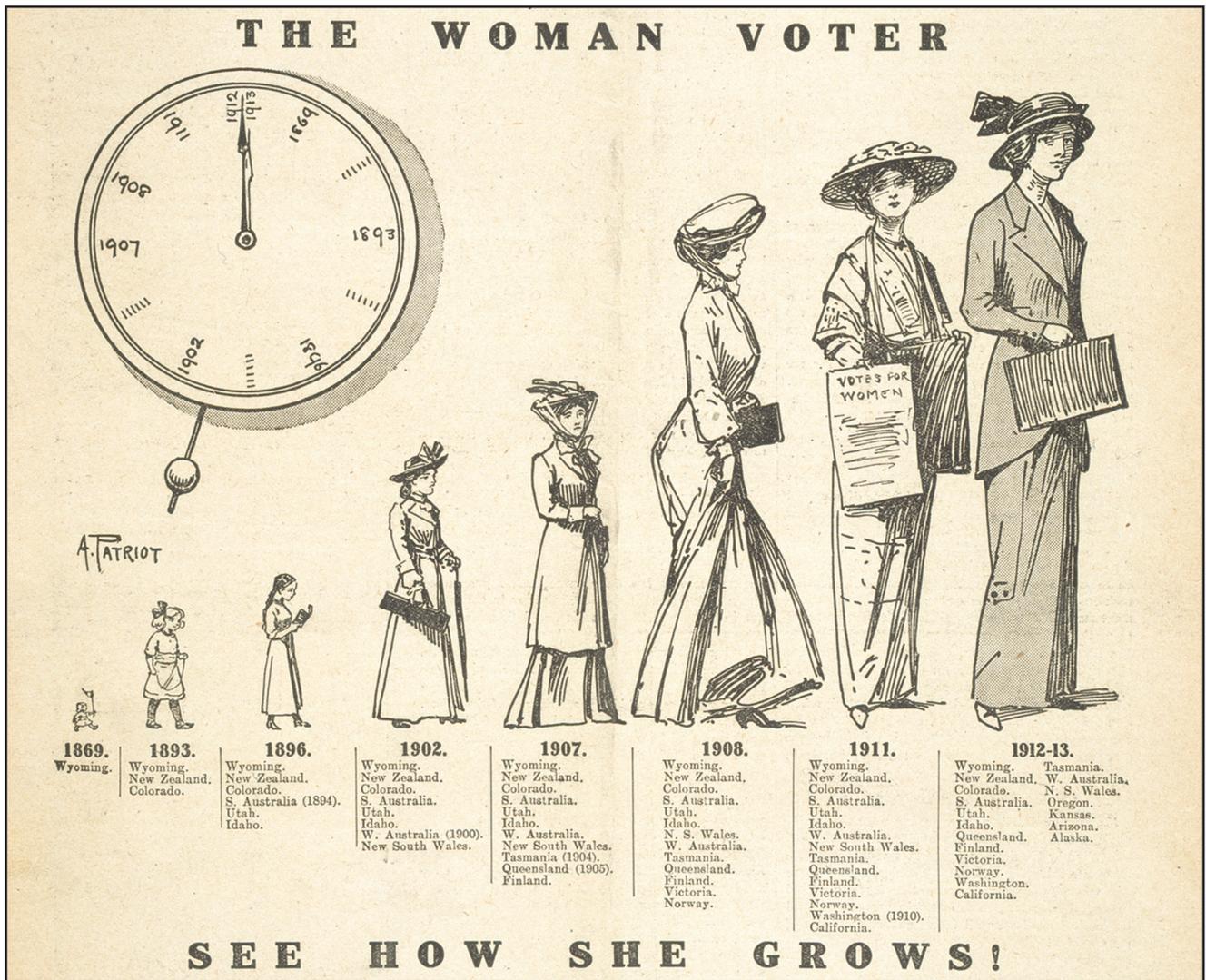
How was British society changed, 1890–1918?

The Campaign for the Vote

Background Information

In 1918 some women in Britain gained the right to vote. Various factors contributed to this change. The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (the Suffragists) used legal methods to campaign for the vote. The Women's Social and Political Union (the Suffragettes) used a combination of legal and illegal methods. Another factor in women gaining the vote in 1918 was the work done by women to help Britain's war effort. Which factor was most important?

SOURCE A



A cartoon from the suffragette magazine *Votes for Women*, published in 1912.

SOURCE B

We Suffragists, led by Mrs Fawcett, worked on reasonable and legal lines and we gained the respect and support of thousands of people. There was another smaller but more radical group called the Suffragettes who were impatient and tried terrorism instead. They slashed Cabinet Ministers with dogwhips, they set churches on fire, smashed windows of shops and poured acid into letter boxes. The natural result was that the ordinary man in the street set himself against granting any vote to any woman on any terms.

A Suffragist interviewed in the 1960s for a television programme.

SOURCE C

You were a friend of the WSPU in the days when it was fighting for the vote and we know that you will want to take part in celebrating the wonderful triumph of our cause. Votes for Women has been won because the WSPU was blessed with marvellous leadership, which attracted loyal and enthusiastic followers. The WSPU, by its pre-war crusade for the vote followed by its patriotic stand and service to the nation during the war, has won the greatest political victory on record.

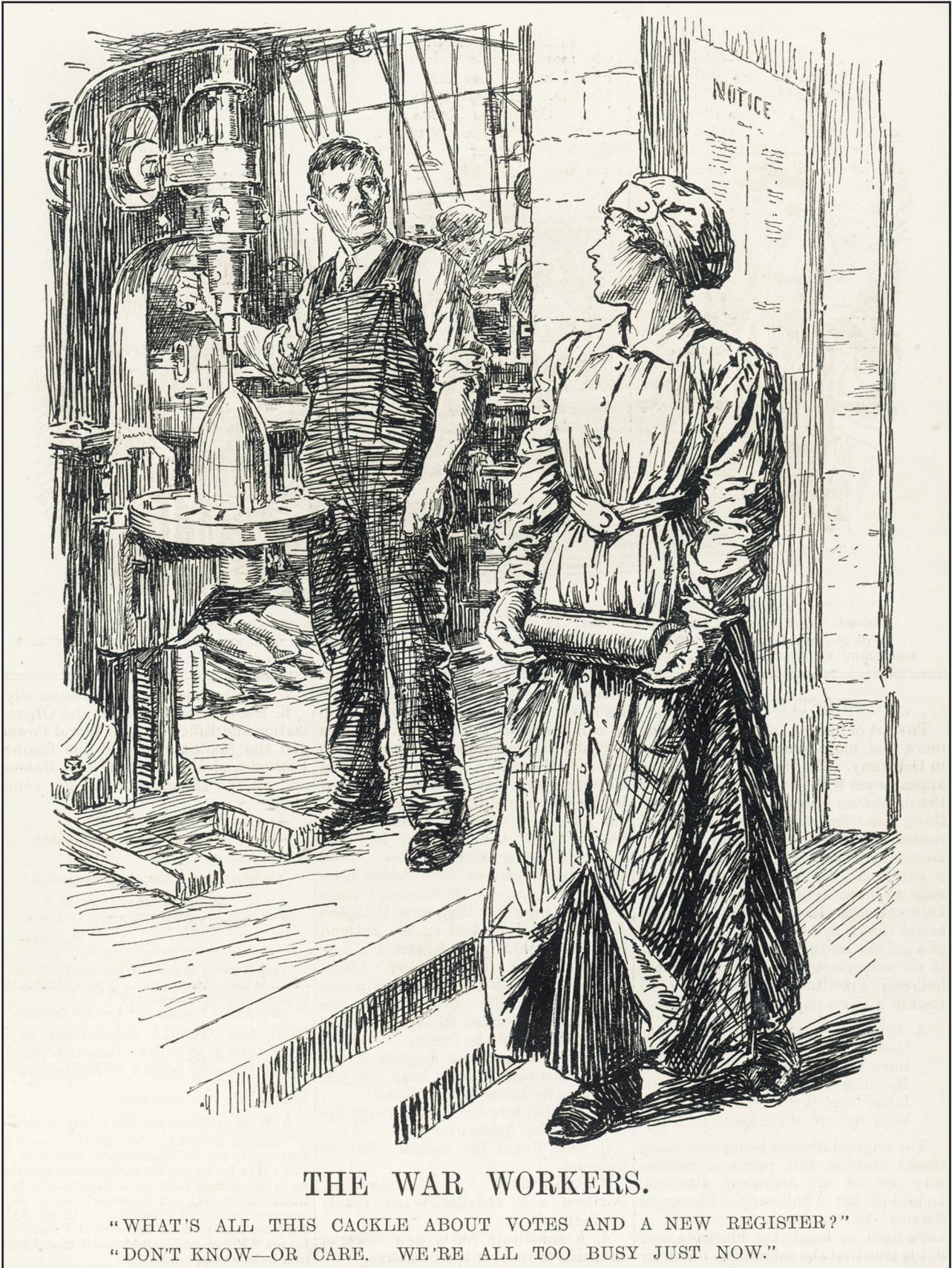
Mrs Emmeline Pankhurst in a letter to members of the WSPU, February 1918.

SOURCE D



A photograph of the offices of the Oldham branch of the NUWSS during a by-election in Oldham in 1911.

SOURCE E



A cartoon published in a British magazine, August 1916.

Cackle = silly chatter;
Register = list of voters

SOURCE F

Some years ago I used the expression 'Let the women work out their own salvation.' Well, Sir, they worked it out during the war. How could we have carried on the war without them?

Wherever we turn we see them doing work which three years ago we would have regarded as being exclusively 'men's work'. When the war is over the question will then arise about women's labour and their function in the new order of things. I would find it impossible to withhold from women the power and the right of making their voices directly heard.

From a speech by ex-Prime Minister Asquith in the House of Commons in 1917.

SOURCE G

There were three stages in the emancipation of women. The first was the long campaign of propaganda and organisation at the centre of which, patient, unwearying and always hopeful, stood Dame Millicent Fawcett. The second was the campaign of the militants. The third was war. Had there been no militancy and no war, the emancipation would have come, although more slowly. But without the faithful preparation of the ground over many years by Dame Millicent Fawcett and her colleagues, neither militancy nor the war could have won the vote.

From the obituary of Millicent Fawcett published in a newspaper in August 1929. An obituary is an article about the life of a person and is usually written soon after the person's death.

SOURCE H

Previous studies have over-emphasised the activities of the WSPU and its famous leading figures, Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst. The democratic suffragists in the NUWSS were tirelessly active in their campaigns. They also made heroic efforts to build alliances with all of the political parties, particularly Labour. It was this friendship with Labour which was immensely effective in putting pressure on Asquith and the other leading Liberals. It might even have brought votes for women in 1914 if war had not come along.

From a history textbook published in 1986.

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