



AS HISTORY

Challenge and transformation: Britain, c1851–1964
Component 1G Victorian and Edwardian Britain,
c1851–1914

7041/1G

Wednesday 16 May 2018

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

For this paper you must have:

- **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

[Turn over]

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INSTRUCTIONS

- **Use black ink or black ball-point pen.**
- **Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The PAPER REFERENCE is 7041/1G.**
- **Answer TWO questions.**
In SECTION A answer Question 01.
In SECTION B answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.

INFORMATION

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

ADVICE

- **You are advised to spend about:**
 - **50 minutes on SECTION A**
 - **40 minutes on SECTION B.**

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A**Answer Question 01.****EXTRACT A**

Throughout the 1890s, small groups of intellectual radicals attempted to formulate a revised Liberal creed. Notable among them was the Rainbow Circle, formed in 1893. The Boer War helped in some measure to make New Liberalism a real force in contemporary thought as it generated a new concern for social problems, in particular the poor physical condition of working-class recruits. In 1908, Churchill's promotion to the Board of Trade meant that a leading minister could advocate New Liberalism from within the administration. Lloyd George, too, had absorbed some of the new liberal thinking from reformers such as Seebohm Rowntree. Lloyd George and Churchill led a new campaign within the government on behalf of social reform.

Adapted from K O Morgan, The Age of Lloyd George, 1978

EXTRACT B

The lead in social reform was taken over by Lloyd George and Winston Churchill to revitalise the Liberal Party and reduce the appeal of the socialists. The Liberal programme of social legislation – trade boards, labour exchanges, national insurance – placed the Labour MPs in an unenviable situation. Their support for the Liberal bills only outlined the absence of any viable Labour alternatives and, at the same time, tied the Labour Party ever more closely to the Liberal Party. The skill with which Lloyd George destroyed the initial trade union suspicions of his National Insurance Bill was a political victory of the highest order. It was first and foremost a victory over the Labour Party.

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Adapted from P Adelman, *The Rise of the Labour Party 1880–1945*, 1996

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With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of the development of New Liberalism? [25 marks]

[Turn over]

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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.

EITHER

0 2 'The British economy was in decline in the years 1873 to 1896.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. [25 marks]

OR

0 3 'The Conservatives weakened the condition of Ireland in the years 1886 to 1914.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. [25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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