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# AS HISTORY

International Relations and Global Conflict, c1890–1941

Component 2K Great Power rivalries and entry into war, c1890–1917

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Tuesday 22 May 2018      Afternoon      Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

## Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

## Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7041/2K.
- 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.

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**Section A**Answer Question 01.

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**Source A**

From the final report of the 'Royal Commission on the depression in trade and industry', December 1886. The Commission was set up by Lord Salisbury's minority Conservative government.

It is true that the statistics of our foreign trade show an apparent decrease in some respects, but this is almost entirely due to the continuous fall in prices which has been in progress since 1873, and more particularly the fall in the prices of raw materials. A fall of prices may involve a reduction in the profits of those immediately engaged in producing or dealing in the commodities affected; but it is not necessarily harmful to the community at large. When allowance is made for the fall of prices, and especially for the fall in the price of raw materials, we think it will be found that the actual products of British labour and capital have largely increased.

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**Source B**

From an article, 'Trade and Finance in 1900' in The Manchester Guardian, 31 December 1900. This newspaper was founded to promote liberal interests.

The special feature of trade this year is not an absolute decline, but a relative increase of imports. It will be noticed that whilst accounts for the year show a very great increase in the imports of foreign and colonial productions, a decline in the re-export of goods from the Empire is shown. The changes appear very obvious in the case of colonial wool, which seems to be going direct to continental markets – noticeably Germany and France – in larger quantities than before. The development of connections with the Far East is encouraging the direct trading of Asiatic produce, such as tea, to the United States. Certainly the character of our re-export trade is a feature deserving attention.

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**0 1**

With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources is more valuable in explaining the economic position of Britain by 1900?

**[25 marks]**

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**Section B**

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

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**Either**

**0 2** 'The Young Turk Revolution of 1908 was due to a desire for western-style democracy.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**or**

**0 3** 'The most important reason for the outbreak of a general European war was Germany's 'blank cheque' to Austria-Hungary.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view of developments in 1914.

**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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**There are no questions printed on this page**

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