

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

A972/21

HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)

British Depth Study, 1890–1918

SOURCE BOOKLET

FRIDAY 21 JANUARY 2011: Afternoon

DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

**8 page answer booklet
(sent with general stationery)**

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

Question Booklet

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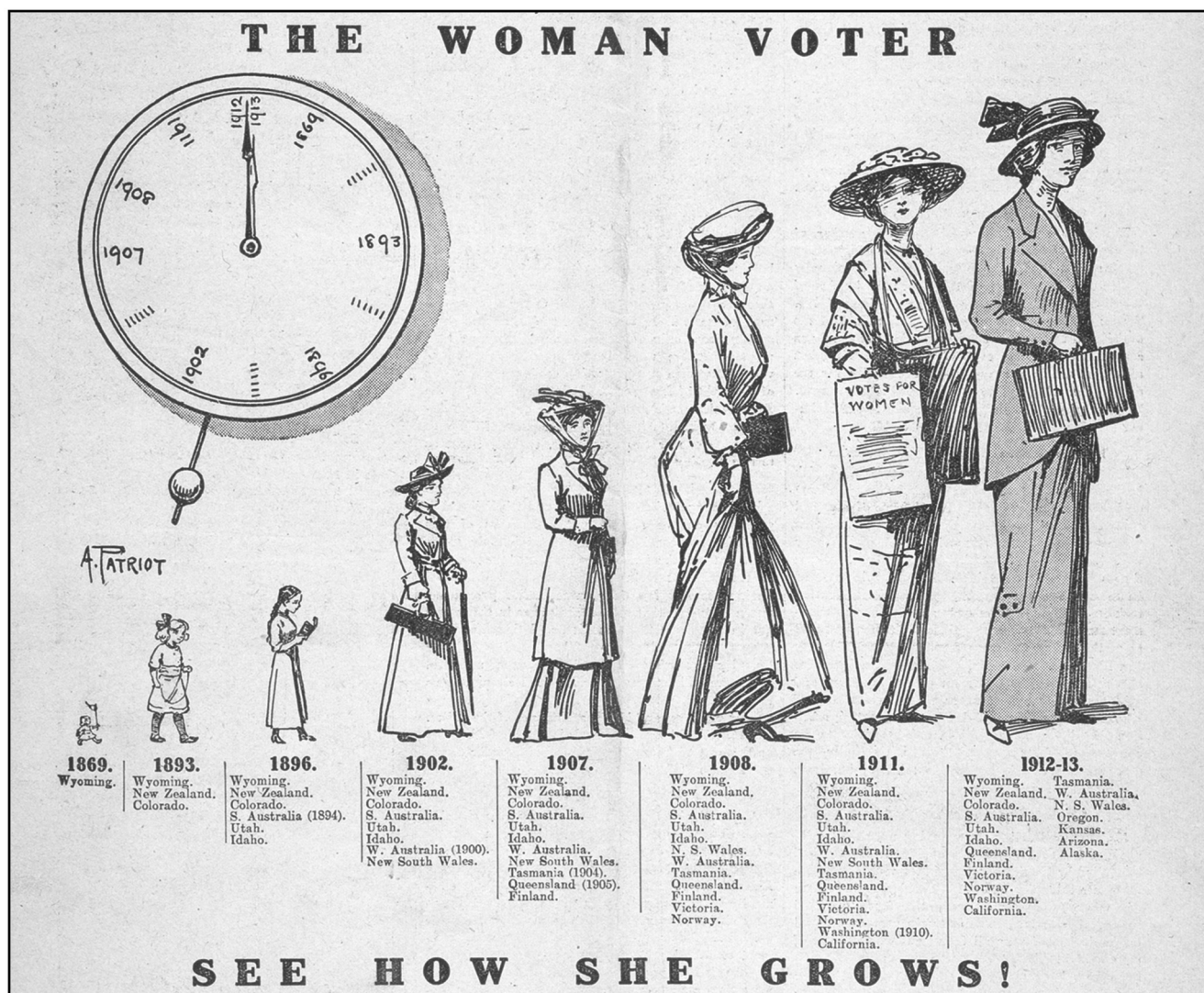
HOW WAS BRITISH SOCIETY CHANGED, 1890–1918?

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 called 'The woman voter – see how she grows!' From the suffragette magazine Votes for Women, published in 1912. On the cartoon there is a clock showing the years which have passed. There are lists of places for each year and above this there are pictures showing the development of the woman from a small baby, to a child, to a teenager and then as an adult. The adults change in appearance for each year with the woman above '1911' holding a 'Votes for Women' poster and the woman above '1912–13' in a suit holding a briefcase. The years and places listed are:

1869. Wyoming.

1893. Wyoming, New Zealand, Colorado.

1896. Wyoming, New Zealand, Colorado, S. Australia (1894), Utah, Idaho.

1902. Wyoming, New Zealand, Colorado, S. Australia, Utah, Idaho, W. Australia (1900), New South Wales.

1907. Wyoming, New Zealand, Colorado, S. Australia, Utah, Idaho, W. Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania (1904), Queensland (1905), Finland.

1908. Wyoming, New Zealand, Colorado, S. Australia, Utah, Idaho, New South Wales, W. Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, Finland, Victoria, Norway.

1911. Wyoming, New Zealand, Colorado, S. Australia, Utah, Idaho, W. Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania, Queensland, Finland, Victoria, Norway, Washington (1910), California.

1912–3. Wyoming, New Zealand, Colorado, S. Australia, Utah, Idaho, Queensland, Finland, Victoria, Norway, Washington, California, Tasmania, W. Australia, N.S. Wales, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Alaska.

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.

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SOURCE D



A photograph showing the front of the offices of the Oldham branch of the NUWSS during a by-election in Oldham in 1911. Women are standing on either side of a wall of slogans and posters which say:

Oldham Women's Suffrage Society. Non-Party. Non-militant.

Bread-winner. Tax-payer – Why not voter? (This poster includes a picture of a woman with three children)

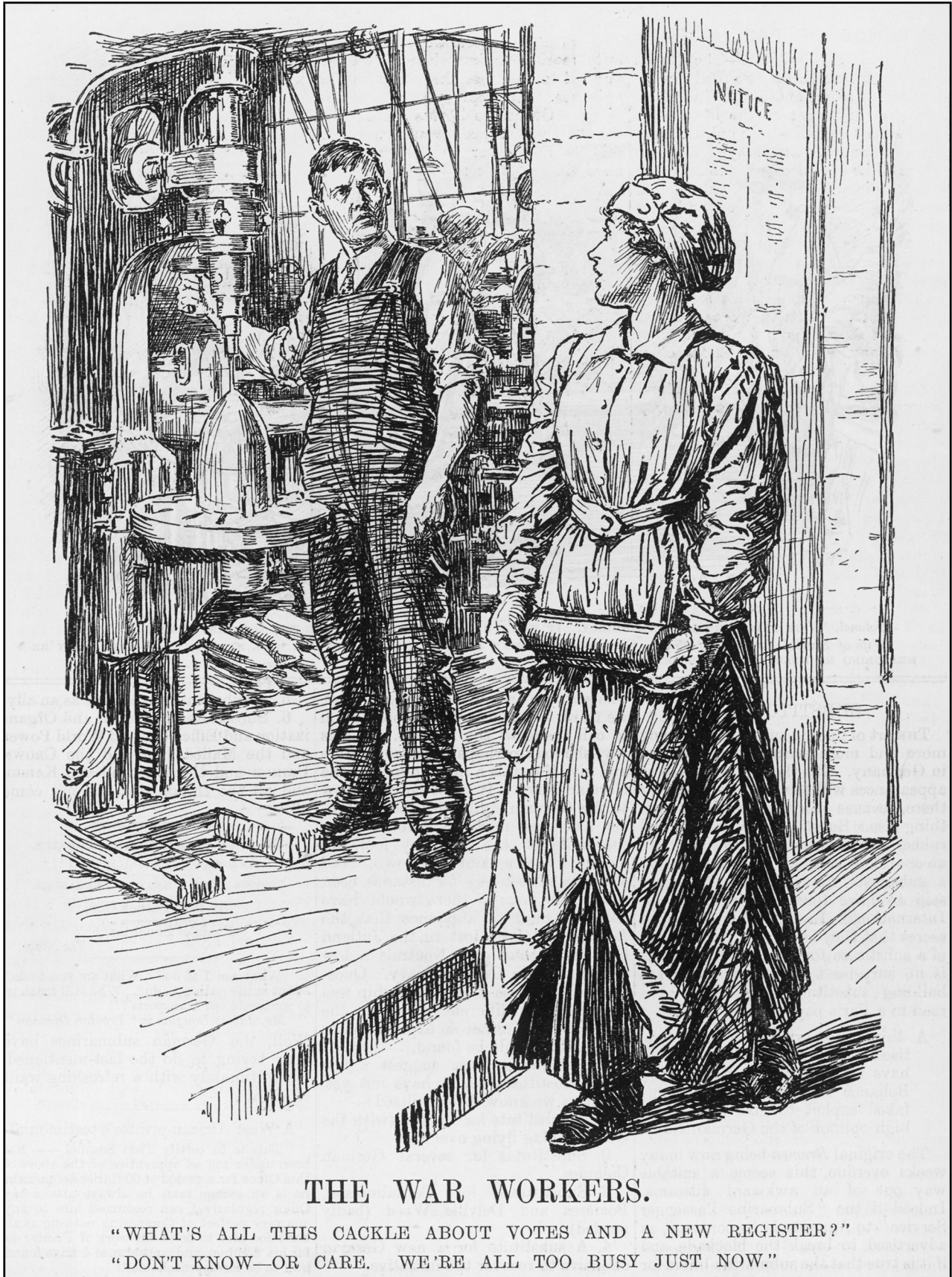
Oldham Parliamentary By-election. Who-ever wins. The women win.

Conservatives! Denniss is pledged to support the Conciliation Bill for Women's suffrage!

Labour men! Robinson is pledged to support the Conciliation Bill for Women's suffrage!

Liberals! Stanley is pledged to support the Conciliation Bill for Women's suffrage!

SOURCE E



THE WAR WORKERS.

"WHAT'S ALL THIS CACKLE ABOUT VOTES AND A NEW REGISTER?"

"DON'T KNOW—OR CARE. WE'RE ALL TOO BUSY JUST NOW."

A cartoon entitled ‘The War Workers’ published in a British magazine, August 1916. A man is working on a machine making shells in a factory. He says to a woman worker who is carrying a shell: “What’s all this cackle about votes and a new register?” The woman replies: “Don’t know – or care. We’re all too busy just now.

**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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