Candidate Name	Centre Candidate Number Number		
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## **GCSE**

4272/01

# HISTORY (ROUTE A)

UNIT 1/UNIT 2: Wales and England in the early twentieth century

A.M. TUESDAY, 7 June 2011

l hour

Questions answered	Office use
Q.1 (Compulsory)	25
Q.	25
TOTAL	50

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer Question 1 (Section A) and either Question 2 or Question 3 (Section B).

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

#### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are questions 1(d) and 2(d) or 3(d).

Answer Question 1 in Section A and either Question 2 or Question 3 in Section B.

## **SECTION A**

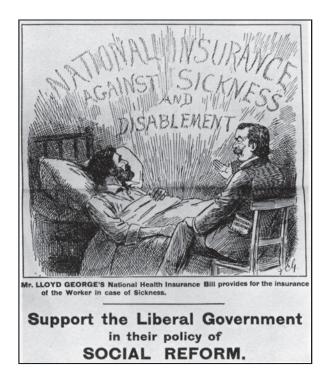
## (COMPULSORY)

1. This question is an enquiry into the main political, social and cultural issues.

Study the sources below and then answer the questions which follow each source.

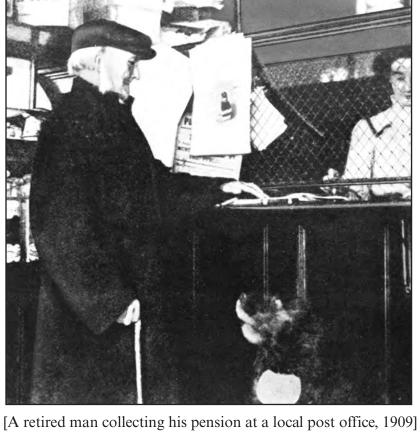
[25]

### Source A



[A poster advertising the National Insurance Act, 1911]

(a) What does Source A show you about the National Insurance Act, 1911?	[2]



(b)	Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why Old Age pensions improved people's lives. [4]

Turn over. (4272-01)

# Source C



[A photograph of a congregation at a chapel in north-west Wales, about 1907]

(c)	How far does Source C support the view that attendance at chapels watthis period?	as in decline in [5]

### Source D

Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had to find money not only for pensions and other social reforms, but also for battleships for the Royal Navy. He proposed to do this by raising taxes, including a new super-tax on the very rich. The People's Budget was passed by the House of Commons but was rejected by the House of Lords on 30 November 1909. There was now a constitutional crisis.

[P. Barnes, R. P. Evans and P. Jones-Evans writing in their school text book, GCSE History for WJEC (2003)]

(d)	How useful is Source D to an historian studying the 1909-1910 Constitutional Cris [Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge.]	sis? [6]

(4272-01) **Turn over.** 

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These two sources say different things about the suffragettes.

Source E	Source F

I think that the Women's Social and Political Union (the Suffragettes) would rather lose women's right to vote than give up their own violent way of demonstrating. I am against the use of violence to achieve votes for women.

The violent wing of the suffrage movement, the WSPU, was a brilliant publicity machine, organising 'outrages' which ensured widespread press coverage and thrust 'votes for women' to the forefront of public debate.

[Millicent Fawcett, leader of the NUWSS (the Suffragists) speaking at a public meeting in 1912.]

[Deirdre Beddoe, an historian writing in her specialist book, A History of Women in Twentieth Century Wales, (2008)]

(e)	Why do Sources E and F have different views about the suffragettes? [8] [In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors]
•••••	


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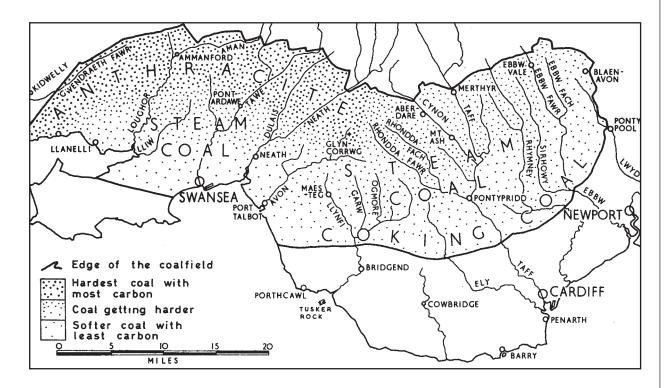
### **SECTION B**

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3.

## 2. This question is about the main economic and industrial developments.

Study the map below and then answer the questions which follow.

[25]



[The South Wales coalfield in the early twentieth century]

(a)	What does century?	this map show	you about t	he South Wa	ales coalfield i	in the early	twentieth [2]

<i>(b)</i>	Describe what happened at Llanelli in 1911.	[5]
•••••		

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(c)	(i)	Explain why the Penrhyn Lockout of 1900-1903 happened.	[4]
	(ii)	Explain why trade unions were important at this time.	[4]

(d)	Was the period from 1900 to 1914 a complete success for Welsh industry? [10 Explain your answer fully.							
	You should give a two-sided answer to this question: - discuss the successes of Welsh industry - discuss any failures of Welsh industry and give a judgement on the question set.							


[25]

## 3. This question is about the impact of the First World War.

Study the photograph below and then answer the questions which follow.



[Women working in a munitions factory in 1916]

(a)	What does this photograph show you about the work done by women in the F World War?	First [2]

Turn over.

(b)	Describe any major battle of the First World War that you have studied.	[5]

(i)	Explain why the government's recruitment campaign was necessary.	[4]
••••		
(ii)	Explain why some people became disillusioned with the First World War.	. [4]
		(i) Explain why the government's recruitment campaign was necessary.  (ii) Explain why some people became disillusioned with the First World War

(d)	Did the First World War bring any positive benefits to the people of Wales England? Explain your answer fully.					
	You should give a two-sided answer to this question: - discuss the positive benefits brought by the First World War - discuss the negative aspects of the First World War and give a judgement on the question set.					
		•••••				
