

AS HISTORY

Challenge and transformation: Britain, c1851–1964

Component 1G Victorian and Edwardian Britain, c1851–1914

Wednesday 17 May 2017 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 7041/1G.
- 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.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Extract A

Disraeli sounded a new note in 1872, when he declared that the English people would be foolish if they had not perceived that the time had arrived when social and not political improvement was the subject which they ought to pursue. This was a perfectly sensible bid for working class support. Electorally, Disraeli's move can be seen as designed to appeal to the newly enfranchised borough voter. Disraeli was able to present his party as having a broad-based appeal, on the one hand to the working class, and on the other to the forces of property everywhere, not simply the landed interest. 5

Adapted from R Blake, *The Conservative Party from Peel to Thatcher*, 1985

Extract B

Disraeli's contribution to the Conservatives' restoration as a governing party and as a majority in the country has been much exaggerated. When Derby and Disraeli expanded the electorate in 1867, they were not making an appeal for new Conservative voters. Disraeli's fondness for a pre-industrial society, united by the obedience of the labourer and the duty of the landowner, remained intact. He could not easily accommodate an urban middle class or an organised proletariat, and his reluctance to come to terms with industrialisation restricted the scope for an active policy for the working classes. 5
Lord Salisbury enjoyed a more successful career than Disraeli and was rather more alive to the needs of a modern electoral system.

Adapted from M Pugh, *The Making of Modern British Politics, 1867–1939*, 1993

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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 significance of Disraeli's leadership for the Conservative Party?

[25 marks]

Section B

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

Either

0 2

'Socialist ideology was the most important reason for the emergence of the Labour Party in the years up to 1906.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3

'There was no progress towards female emancipation 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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