

AS HISTORY

The British Empire, c1857–1967

Component 1J The High Water Mark of the British Empire, c1857–1914

Wednesday 15 May 2019 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 7041/1J.
- 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

In the years before the First World War, British thinking about the Empire was overwhelmingly pessimistic. Periodicals and journals were surprisingly full of defeatist talk. The reason is not hard to find. The South African War (1899–1902) cast a long and exceedingly sober shadow. The confidence of the years leading up to this conflict and the mindless patriotism of Mafeking night on 17 May 1900 soon faded, in the aftermath of the most important and divisive imperial war since the loss of the American colonies in the late eighteenth century. The war in South Africa destroyed the idea that the Englishman was the born ruler of the world. 5

Adapted from R Hyam, *The British Empire in the Edwardian Era*, 1999**Extract B**

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the British people, regardless of the political party they supported, were committed to the Empire. Some may have argued against the expansion or abuse of imperial power, but it was beyond the imagination of contemporary Britons to argue against the continuation of the Empire itself. The new century had begun with a disturbing colonial war that caused some anxiety and this brought about a critical examination of Britain and its place in the world. What stands out in the various official and unofficial recommendations that followed is the emphasis placed on the Empire as a remedy for the nation's ills. 5

Adapted from D Kennedy, *Britain and Empire 1880–1945*, 2002

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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 British attitudes to Empire in the years c1890 to 1914?

[25 marks]

Section B

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

Either

0 2

'Colonial administrators were the people who were most responsible for the extension of British influence in Africa in the years 1857 to 1890.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3

'The Empire brought few economic benefits to Britain in the years 1890 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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