
AS HISTORY

Challenge and Transformation: Britain, c1851–1914

Paper 1G

Specimen 2014

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-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 **1G**.
- Answer **two** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **either** 02 **or** 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 Questions 01 and 02.

Extract A

Late in 1885, Gladstone reached the conclusion that only Home Rule could resolve the situation in Ireland. He was disappointed that his Irish policy to date had still not 'pacified' Ireland as he had pledged himself to do in 1868. Equally, he was looking for a new 'moral' cause with which to stimulate the Liberal Party. When Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill early in 1886, Parnell gave it his fullest support. The Home Rule Bill produced a split in the Liberal Party, which ensured its ultimate defeat in the House of Commons. It was in any case a seriously flawed bill. Parnell was disappointed by the loss of the bill, but was reassured by the continued commitment of Gladstone to Home Rule.

Adapted from Mike Byrne, *Ireland from the Union to Partition*, 1995

Extract B

Dependent for the continuation of his government on the support of Parnell and his Irish votes, Gladstone put forward a Home Rule Bill in 1886. However, Gladstone was about to be faced with a 'constitutional doctrine' which made nonsense of his efforts, and the efforts of many who came after him, to apply democratic principles to the Irish situation. That doctrine was summed up by Randolph Churchill: 'Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right'. Churchill also introduced into British politics the tactic of 'playing the Orange card' – using the situation in northern Ireland for English electoral advantage. The emotion generated by the Tory/Unionist alliance defeated Gladstone's proposal and his government fell. The 'playing the Orange card' strategy was to be demonstrated again in 1912.

Adapted from Tim Pat Coogan, *The Troubles: Ireland's Ordeal 1966–1996 and the Search for Peace*, 1996

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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 failure to achieve Home Rule for Ireland?

[25 marks]

Section B

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

EITHER

0 2

‘New Unionism emerged in the 1880s because of the failure of the New Model Unions to protect the interests of all workers.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view

[25 marks]

OR

0 3

‘New Liberalism improved the lives of the British people in the years 1906 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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