

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 14 June 2017 – Afternoon

GCSE HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)

A021/01 How was British society changed, 1890–1918?

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Study the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **53**.
- This document consists of **10** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication in Question 5.

FOLD OUT THIS PAGE

How was British society changed, 1890–1918?

Study the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.

In answering Questions 1–4, you will need to use your knowledge of British society 1890–1918 to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

Your answer to Question 5 should be largely based on your knowledge of British society 1890–1918 but you should also use the sources.

Answer **ALL** the questions.

1 Study Source A.

Why was this painting put on display in 1891? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

2 Study Sources B and C.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other to historians as evidence about school medical inspections? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

3 Study Sources D and E.

How similar are these sources? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

4 Study Source F.

What is the message of the cartoonist? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

5 Study all the sources, A–F.

‘Between 1890 and 1918 British people were in favour of government intervention in their lives’.

How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use your knowledge of British society 1890–1918 **and** the sources to explain your answer. **[16]**

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar **[3]**

How was British society changed, 1890–1918?**Government intervention in people's lives****SOURCE A**

A painting by the artist and social reformer Sir Luke Fildes which was put on display in an exhibition organised by the Salvation Army in 1891. The painting is called 'Homeless and Hungry' and shows the poor waiting for a ticket to stay overnight in a workhouse.

SOURCE B

It is foolish to educate and feed only the children who are healthy. Some counties have already taken measures to improve children's health. In Lincolnshire, for example, 2500 children were inspected last year and received treatment. It is a most efficient way of identifying and preventing the spread of disease. The cost is small, less than one sixteenth of a penny per year for each ratepayer. Identifying and preventing disease early saves money on medical bills.

From a speech by the Bishop of Ripon in the House of Lords in 1906. He was speaking in a debate about the Education Bill.

SOURCE C

In most schools children are only inspected briefly by a teacher and a nurse. In some cases children are paraded before a School Medical Officer who selects some of them for examination. A very large proportion of the defects amongst children are overlooked. Even when defects are found, many parents are very hostile. Some teachers have been attacked for informing parents about their children having head lice or other conditions. Other parents do not trust the inspections, fearing the authorities will take their children away.

From a letter written by the British Medical Association (which represented doctors) to the head of the government's Board of Education in 1911.

SOURCE D

Of course I support the proposal for National Insurance for working men. It is long overdue. And an important principle has been admitted by the government – their responsibility for the health and welfare of the mass of working people. But like many fellow trade unionists here I ask myself, who causes the greatest portion of unemployment and sickness? It is the rack-renting landlord and the exploiting employer. Surely these people who cause the sickness and poverty should pay for it.

But I believe we should support the Act, imperfect as it is. The toiling masses will not thank us for trying to defeat it.

From a speech to the Trades Union Congress in 1911 about National Insurance.

SOURCE E

Dear Sir

Mr Churchill asks me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. He also understands that you are displeased with the new National Insurance Act because you find it inconvenient to register your servants at the local Post Office and see no reason why you should pay contributions for your servants when you already pay them wages.

In reply, Mr Churchill has asked me to say that the points you make seem to him very small ones compared to the gigantic evils and miseries with which the Insurance Act has attempted to deal. We cannot expect to maintain ourselves in competition either in peace or with a great people like the Germans, unless we are prepared to make the sacrifices in the cause of national well-being which discipline and organisation require.

Mr Churchill hopes that you will never face any more serious difficulties than those described in your letter.

From a letter written by one of Winston Churchill's officials in 1912. He was responding to a letter sent to Churchill. At this time Churchill was in a senior position in the government.

SOURCE F



A cartoon published in a British newspaper, The Workers' Dreadnought, in 1916.

The top of the cartoon reads:

COMPULSION BILL
 WORKER
 (BRAIN OR) (MARRIED)
 (HAND) (OR SINGLE)

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