

Edexcel GCE

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2

Option C: Conflict and Change in 19th and 20th Century Britain

Thursday 19 May 2011 – Morning

Sources Insert

Paper Reference

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Choose EITHER C1 (Question 1) OR C2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

C1 – The Experience of Warfare in Britain: Crimea, Boer and the First World War, 1854–1929

Sources for use with Question 1 (a)

SOURCE 1

(An extract from Captain Nolan's obituary published in *The Illustrated London News*, 25 November 1854)

1 We are aware that in the first accounts of the disastrous charge at Balaclava, blame was hastily attached to Captain Nolan. It was alleged he had gone beyond the terms of an order which he was instructed to deliver to Lord Lucan. His reputation has, however, been subsequently rescued from so grave an accusation. In fact the
5 charge by the Light Brigade was so opposed to his own published theories on tactics that he could never have suggested it, even under an excess of enthusiasm.

SOURCE 2

(An extract from a letter by the father of one of the survivors of the Charge of the Light Brigade published in the newspaper, the *Examiner*, 18 November 1854)

What baffles the understanding is the extent to which Captain Nolan, whose position was that of merely aide-de-camp, has been held up as the unwitting instrument of the Light Brigade's destruction. If, as it is said, Lord Lucan was influenced by the
10 eager spirit of Captain Nolan, then Lucan was to blame. A commanding officer is supposed to possess sufficient self-command and certain discretionary powers.

SOURCE 3

(From General Lord George Paget, *Crimean Journals*, published 1881. Paget was second in command of the Light Brigade and took part in the charge at Balaclava.)

Captain Nolan was well known as a brave cavalry officer, but he was also headstrong. He was known to have been critical of the cavalry and its commanders, and he was, therefore, ill-suited to deliver Raglan's order for the charge. But for the fact that
15 there was no friendly feeling between Nolan, Lucan and Cardigan there might have been friendly views exchanged on the delivery of the order.

Sources for use with Question 1 (b) (i)

SOURCE 4

(From the memoirs of Private Archie Groom, published in 1976 under the title *Poor Bloody Infantry, The Truth Untold*. Groom fought throughout the Passchendaele campaign (Third Battle of Ypres).)

After the first few days of abortive attempts at breakthrough, nothing of value could be achieved. It became another bloody battle of attrition where so many wounded died lingering deaths in the mud. Passchendaele was a military crime. Haig's diary
20 and the official accounts are monuments of understatement. He appeared to have no idea of frontline conditions.

SOURCE 5

(From Sir Douglas Haig's *Official Despatch*, published 25 December 1917. This extract is reviewing the Passchendaele campaign.)

Notwithstanding the many difficulties, much has been achieved. Our new and hastily trained armies have shown, once again, that they are capable of meeting and beating the enemy's best troops. This was so even under conditions
25 which favoured German defence and which required the greatest endurance, determination and heroism to overcome. Our captures in Flanders since the commencement of operations at the end of July amount to 24,065 prisoners, 74 guns, 941 machine guns and 138 trench mortars. It is certain that the enemy's losses considerably exceeded ours.

SOURCE 6

(From Gordon Corrigan, *Mud, Blood and Poppycock*, published 2003)

30 Passchendaele cost the British Army a quarter of a million casualties, of whom around 53,000 were killed. That more was not accomplished was due to political dithering and the weather, but there was genuine achievement. Considerable ground was gained, and the British were in a far better position after the battle than they were before it. The Germans saw it as an unmitigated disaster for their army.

Sources for use with Question 1 (b) (ii)

SOURCE 7

(From Adrian Gregory, *The Last Great War*, published 2008)

35 The strikes of 1917 and 1918 were modest affairs. Workers were simply resorting to short strikes to send a message to the government about wage levels. Timing is also important. The vast majority of strikes in 1918 came in the second half of the year as military victory became likely. When defeat seemed a real prospect, the picture was quite different. Workers were, in fact, as patriotic as anyone else.

SOURCE 8

(From R. H. Tawney, *Reconstruction*, published 1917. Tawney was a committed socialist and member of the Union of Democratic Control, a leading anti-war organisation.)

40 Three years ago, the war was popular, a thing for which workers were glad to make sacrifices. At present, as far as I can see, it is not. I doubt one would get a hearing at a workers' meeting if one spoke of the principles at stake in this war. One would get laughed down.

SOURCE 9

(From Peter Clarke, *Hope and Glory*, published 1996)

The war gave new power to the trade unions. The key issue was whether the unions
45 would permit the dilution of their position by allowing less skilled workers to do some of the jobs without the traditional union permit. These working practices, called protective by the unions and restrictive by the employers, maintained a closed shop under union control. Lloyd George addressed the problem in early 1915, securing concessions on dilution from the trade unions but strictly on
50 the understanding that restrictive practices would be restored at the end of the war. This was a considerable victory for the unions, whose leaders patriotically responded to the nation's needs – but on their own terms.

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Choose EITHER C1 (Question 1) OR C2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

C2 – Britain, c1860–1930: The Changing Position of Women and the Suffrage Question

Sources for use with Question 2 (a)

SOURCE 10

(From an interview with Mrs Jackson which appeared in the *Manchester Times*, 19 March 1891. The interview took place in Mr Jackson's house in Blackburn, where he was holding Mrs Jackson captive.)

1 I do not now feel any ill-effects from my forcible abduction last Sunday. Mr Jackson has certainly been most kind and considerate to me, and I have not complained to him or anyone. Still, I am hopeful that before long I may be able to resume my quiet and happy life with my sister in Clitheroe. I am amazed at the importance made of
5 the matter by the newspapers.

SOURCE 11

(From the *Clitheroe Times*, 3 April 1891. The article was reporting on Mrs Jackson's return to her sister's home in Clitheroe shortly after the Court of Appeal hearing. This had overturned the verdict of the original court which had ruled in favour of Mr Jackson.)

Groans, hisses and yells were given for Mrs Jackson, and cheers, with the singing of 'He's a jolly good fellow', for her husband. This continued until midnight, by which time the scene had become an extremely stormy and threatening one, the police being hard pressed to prevent violence. The crowd continued singing and
10 shouting outside Mrs Jackson's house nearly the whole night.

SOURCE 12

(From the *Aberdeen Weekly News*, 28 December 1891. The article was entitled 'A Review of the Jackson Marriage Case'.)

A romantic abduction of a wife by her husband occurred in March at Clitheroe. Mr Jackson argued that in carrying off and keeping his wife captive he had law and right upon his side. The Law Court agreed and decided in favour of Mr Jackson. However, her friends appealed against the decision and the Court of Appeal
15 decided that Mrs Jackson should be set at liberty. Thus concluded the romantic Clitheroe abduction case.

Sources for use with Question 2 (b) (i)

SOURCE 13

(From Harold Smith, *The British Women's Suffrage Campaign, 1866–1928*, published 1998)

By 1914 support for women's suffrage within the Conservative party was now growing. This increasing support reflected an awareness that the party would benefit from reform. Party leaders calculated that the one million female voters
20 who would be enfranchised by the Conciliation Bill would substantially increase Conservative electoral prospects.

SOURCE 14

(From Rosemary Rees, *The Changing Role of Women in Britain, 1860–1930*, published 2008)

The Conservative party was generally opposed, after the 2nd Reform Act in 1867, to any extension of the franchise. It does seem that any opposition to votes for women was because of this and not because they were particularly opposed to
25 women voters. Arthur Balfour pointed out the contradiction in 'giving a vote to a man who contributes nothing to taxation except what he pays on his beer, while you deny enfranchisement to a woman whatever her contribution to the state may be'. However, as leader of the Conservative party he did nothing to encourage female suffrage.

SOURCE 15

(From Annie Kenney, *Memories of a Militant*, published 1924. Here Kenney, who was a member of the WSPU, is describing a meeting with the Conservative Prime Minister, Arthur Balfour, in 1905.)

30 Lady Balfour took me to see Arthur Balfour privately. When we arrived he asked me to tell him what I thought he could do for us. I had a long talk with him. There he sat in an old armchair with his long spidery legs stretched out, giving the appearance of listening intently to what I said. The conversation seemed to be upsetting him and he constantly sniffed at a small bottle. However, when it was time to go, he had
35 not committed himself any more than I expected he would.

Sources for use with Question 2 (b) (ii)

SOURCE 16

(From Annette Mayer, *Women in Britain 1900–2000*, published 2002)

It is questionable whether women gained any significant advantage from their wartime experience [during the First World War]. As Minister of Munitions, Lloyd George's definition of women's future role in society was unambiguous: 'The workers of today are the mothers of tomorrow'. For many women wartime economic
40 independence was short-lived as post-war government policies encouraged women to return to their domestic responsibilities.

SOURCE 17

(From Paula Bartley, *Votes for Women, 1860–1928*, published 1998)

Suffragists and suffragettes had wanted the vote partly to widen women's employment opportunities, increase their pay and improve their working conditions. To some extent they had their wishes fulfilled, at least in the legal sense. After 1919,
45 the legal profession was opened to women like Christabel Pankhurst, who had studied law but had not been allowed to practise it except in her own defence. Women were also allowed to become chartered accountants and bankers, to take up civil service and judicial posts and to serve on juries. In the 1920s there were a number of significant firsts: the first woman to qualify as a veterinary surgeon;
50 the first woman pilot to enter an air race; the first woman solicitor; the first woman barrister; the first woman deacon in the Church of England.

SOURCE 18

(An extract from the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act 1919)

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