Wednesday 20 May 2015 – Afternoon

AS GCE HISTORY B

F981/01 Historical Explanation – British History

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 one question. Each question is in two parts. Answer both parts of your chosen question.
• Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
• Do not write in the bar codes.

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 50.
• This paper contains questions on the following four Options:
  – Lancastrians and Yorkists, 1437–1485 (page 2)
  – Tudor Finale: The Reign of Elizabeth I, 1558–1603 (page 3)
  – Liberal Sunset: The Rise and Fall of ‘New Liberalism’, 1890–1922 (page 4)
  – The End of Consensus: Britain 1945–1990 (page 5)
• Each Option has two questions.
• You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.
• This document consists of 8 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
Lancastrians and Yorkists, 1437–1485

Answer both parts of your chosen question.

Answer either

1 The Wars of the Roses, 1455–1485

(a) Why was dynastic rivalry between the houses of Lancaster and York important to the start of war in 1455? [25]

(b) Why was the role of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, important during the period 1455–1471? [25]

or

2 Richard of Gloucester as Duke and King, 1469–1485

(a) Why was the relationship between Richard of Gloucester and his brothers, Edward IV and the Duke of Clarence, important? [25]

(b) Why was Richard III’s inability to keep the support of his nobility important? [25]
Tudor Finale: The Reign of Elizabeth I, 1558–1603

Answer both parts of your chosen question.

Answer either

3  The struggle with Spain
   (a) Why were the differing values and beliefs of Elizabeth and Philip II important?  [25]
   (b) Why was the Spanish Armada launched by Philip II?  [25]

or

4  The problem of men and marriage
   (a) Why were the motives and actions of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, important for the question of Elizabeth's marriage?  [25]
   (b) Why did the Earl of Essex rebel against Elizabeth?  [25]
Liberal Sunset: The rise and fall of ‘New Liberalism’, 1890–1922

Answer both parts of your chosen question.

Answer either

5 New Liberalism: The 1906 General Election

(a) Why was Joseph Chamberlain’s pursuit of tariff reform important? [25]

(b) Why did the Liberals win a large majority in the House of Commons in the General Election of 1906? [25]

or

6 The Problem of Ireland 1912–1922

(a) Why was the idea of Home Rule challenged by an increasing number of Irishmen after 1914? [25]

(b) Why was the failure of the Easter Rising of 1916 important? [25]
5

The End of Consensus: Britain 1945–1990

Answer both parts of your chosen question.

Answer either

7 The Post-war Labour Government (1945–1951): the beginning of consensus

(a) Why was the emergence of a political, social and economic consensus important during the years 1945–51? [25]

(b) Why did Aneurin Bevan succeed in passing the National Health Service Act in 1946? [25]

or

8 The Thatcher Revolution (1983–1990): triumph and fall

(a) Why was the defeat of the Miners’ Strike of 1984–5 important? [25]

(b) Why, by 1990, had Thatcher become a divisive figure within the Conservative party? [25]

END OF QUESTION PAPER