

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History B (Schools History Project)
Unit 3: Schools History Project Source Enquiry
Option 3B: Protest, law and order in the
twentieth century

Tuesday 20 June 2017 – Morning
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper Reference

5HB03/3B

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 53.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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Answer ALL questions.

Look carefully at Sources A to F in the Sources Booklet and then answer Questions 1 to 5 which follow.

1 Study Source A.

What can you learn from Source A about the tactics used by the suffragettes?

(6)

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(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)



P 4 8 7 5 0 A 0 3 1 6

2 Study Source B and use your own knowledge.

What was the purpose of this representation?

Explain your answer, using Source B and your own knowledge.

(8)

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(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)



3 Study Source C and use your own knowledge.

Why did suffragette tactics become increasingly militant?

Explain your answer, using Source C and your own knowledge.

(10)

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(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)



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4 Study Sources D and E and use your own knowledge.

How reliable are Sources D and E as evidence of how suffragettes were treated in prison?

Explain your answer, using Sources D and E and your own knowledge.

(10)

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(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)



P 4 8 7 5 0 A 0 1 1 1 6

***5 Study Sources A, C and F and use your own knowledge.**

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in this question.

Source F suggests that the extremism of militant suffragettes did more harm than good to the campaign for votes for women.

How far do you agree with this interpretation? Explain your answer, using your own knowledge, Sources A, C and F and any other sources you find helpful.

(16)

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(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)
(Total for Question 5 = 19 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS



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Unit 3: Schools History Project Source Enquiry

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You do not need any other materials.

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Historical Enquiry: The Suffragette campaigns

Source A: From *My Own Story*, the autobiography of Emmeline Pankhurst, published in 1914.

Our suffrage campaign used entirely new methods. We attended every meeting addressed by Mr Churchill*. We interrupted his speeches constantly. We questioned Mr Lloyd George* and the Prime Minister, and a great many other government ministers as well. We were always thrown out violently and insulted. Often we were bruised and hurt.

*Mr Churchill and *Mr Lloyd George = government ministers

Source B: A cartoon published in the magazine *Punch*, in 1908. It is a representation of a militant suffragette.



MILITANT SUFFRAGETTE AFTER LONG AND UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO LIGHT A FIRE FOR HER TEA-KETTLE: 'AND TO THINK THAT ONLY YESTERDAY I BURNT TWO PAVILIONS AND A CHURCH!'

Source C: From an article published in the *Daily Mirror* newspaper in 1906.

When the suffragettes began their campaign they were mistaken for attention-seekers and fools. Their actions were not taken seriously. Now they have proved they are deadly serious. They have broken the law and they have made women's suffrage an active political campaign. They frighten the government.

Source D: From a speech made in Parliament in 1909 by the Home Secretary explaining why he allowed force-feeding. The Home Secretary was the government minister responsible for law and order.

These people choose to organise disturbances and commit assaults. They choose to go to prison. They choose to refuse food. They choose to resist force-feeding. Force-feeding is not punishment. To let women starve would not only be inhuman but if one of them died we would be charged with manslaughter*.

*Manslaughter = unlawful killing

Source E: A suffragette poster from 1909. It was produced for a parliamentary election.



Source F: From *Women in Europe since 1750* by Patricia Branca, published in 1978.

Many people who supported votes for women thought that the militant suffragettes were repulsive. Anti-suffrage groups were formed, with many members who were women. Although the WSPU did make the position of women a top political issue, the extremism of the militants later outweighed their positive impact.

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