



ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE HISTORY

Document Studies 1774–1945

2582

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

- None

**Tuesday 13 January 2009
Afternoon**

Duration: 1 hour



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that 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 **60**.
- This question paper contains questions on the following seven Options:
 - The Origins of the French Revolution 1774–92 (pages 2–3)
 - The Condition of England 1832–53 (pages 4–5)
 - Italian Unification 1848–70 (pages 6–7)
 - The Origins of the American Civil War 1848–61 (pages 8–9)
 - The Irish Question in the Age of Parnell 1877–93 (pages 10–11)
 - England in a New Century 1900–1918 (pages 12–13)
 - Nazi Germany 1933–45 (pages 14–15)
- Answer **both sub-questions** from **one** Option.
- 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.
- The time permitted allows for reading the Sources in the one Option you have studied.
- In answering these questions, you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you understand and interpret the Sources, as well as to inform your answers.
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

The Origins of the French Revolution 1774–1792

Study these four Sources on Political and Popular Unrest in 1789 and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time answering part **(b)**.

1 (a) Study Sources C and D

Compare these Sources as evidence for the causes of unrest in Paris in July 1789. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that it was the King who was mainly to blame for the revolutionary situation which had developed in France in the period August 1788 to July 1789. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Political and Popular Unrest in 1789

Source A: An English visitor to Paris is shocked by the large amount of outspoken political writing.

I went to the Palais Royal* on 9 June 1789 to see what new things were published. Every hour something new comes out. Thirteen pamphlets were printed today!

These are almost all in favour of liberty and are usually violent against the clergy and nobility. I am amazed that the government permits such writings and hot beds of revolt. No action was taken by the King and his Court to prevent these dangerous activities. 5

Arthur Young, Travels in France, published in 1792

*The Palais Royal in central Paris was a popular meeting place for those wishing to discuss politics and had become a centre for radicalism.

Source B: In a special meeting of the Estates General, the King expresses his displeasure at their failure to cooperate in a reform programme.

I believed that I had done everything for the good of my people when I summoned you in August 1788. Surely you had only to put the finishing touches to my reforms. The nation awaited the moment it would enjoy the prosperity brought about by cooperation between my royal kindness and the enlightened enthusiasm of its representatives. Yet for two months the Estates General has not been able to agree even on basic procedures. No King has ever done so much for his nation. If you abandon me in this great enterprise, I alone will act for my people's good, based on my knowledge of their complaints, I alone will be their true representative. 10

Louis XVI, Speech, June 23 1789

Source C: A radical journalist writes to his father about popular anger, following the dismissal of Necker.

People were shocked and horrified at the dismissal by the King of Monsieur Necker, the great reformer. I went to the Palais Royal* and met a group of young men, full of anger. They lifted me onto a table and, bursting with ideas, I shouted 'Aux Armes!' [To Arms!]. I urged the crowd to wear ribbons to show their support for Necker. My action spread like wildfire, but then troops and police arrived. They knocked over women and children and attacked unarmed men. The crowd became wild and there was a single great cry 'Aux Armes!'.

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Camille Desmoulins, letter, 13 July 1789

*The Palais Royal in central Paris was a popular meeting place for those wishing to discuss politics and had become a centre for radicalism.

Source D: The daughter of the reforming minister Necker recalls the impact of his dismissal.

Foreign troops were arriving from all over France and were stationed round Paris and Versailles. The people, already suffering from the shortage of bread, were upset and alarmed at the actions of the King and some members of his government. My father, Monsieur Necker, was told nothing of any importance about what was going on. He expected to be arrested on the wishes of his enemies in the government. On 11 July he received an order from the King expelling him from France. Two days later, when news of his fall was known widely, the whole of Paris took up arms.

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Mme de Staël, Memoirs, 1822

The Condition of England 1832–53

Study the four Sources on the Pressures for Changes to the Poor Law in the 1830s, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

2 (a) Study Sources B and D

Compare these Sources as evidence for the management of the Poor Laws. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that saving money was the **most** important factor in explaining changes in the Poor Law in the 1830s. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Pressures for Changes to the Poor Law in the 1830s

Source A: Evidence about the changed attitudes of the rural poor given to the Poor Law Commissioners by Langham Rokesby, a landed gentleman and Chairman of the new Market Harborough Poor Law Union.

Persons who could never be made to work before have become good labourers and express no dissatisfaction with the new Poor Law. In most parishes, the moral character of the poor is improving. From the enquiries I have made, I may venture to say that the measure is working very satisfactorily. The labouring poor throughout the union have become reconciled to it, the workhouse is held in great dread, there is a greater tendency to seek employment and few complaints of misbehaviour. Bastardy [*illegitimacy*] is on the decline. 5

Second Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, 1836

Source B: One of those chiefly responsible for drawing up the New Poor Law, and Secretary to the Poor Law Commissioners, comments on its impact in one new Parish Union.

When the overseers met to fix a rate for the winter half-year, it was found that, instead of 5s [25p] or 6s [30p], a rate of 1s 6d [7.5p] would be amply sufficient.

There were two workhouses for able-bodied men who were unemployed, with regular hours, regular diet, no beer, strict supervision and the irritating employment of picking oakum. 10

The effect was almost magical: the ratepayers now had substantial proofs in their own pockets of its advantages, and the labourers began to think that it was now time to get a job.

*Edwin Chadwick, An Article on the Principles and Progress of the
Poor Law Amendment Act, 1837*

Source C: To counter anti-Poor Law feeling the Guardians of the Banbury Union in Oxfordshire published their own monthly newsheet. Here they print an article from a northern Yorkshire Union newspaper.

The Poor Law Amendment Act was passed to remedy evils that had arisen under the Old Poor Law threatening the working classes with spreading pauperism, degradation and moral pollution. Regular employment had ceased. A situation equally degrading to the poor and burdensome to the rich had been produced by the bad administration of the Old Poor Law. Wages fell and in agricultural parishes farmers paid only half, sending them to the Overseer for the rest. He paid money to all indiscriminately whether polite or rude, industrious or idle, drunk or sober with regard only to family size. The labourer married early, unwisely, and kept his many children idle to ensure he was more comfortable.

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The Newsheet for the Banbury Union, 1838

Source D: A speech by J.H.Cutler to Birmingham Town Council casts doubt on how far the New Poor Law has saved money. Later it was printed in the anti-Poor Law 'Book of Bastilles'.

It was said that the management of the New Poor Law was more economical than the old; to prove this the Assistant Commissioner stated that the average cost of the population of nearby Aston is only 2s 8d [13p] a head, while in Birmingham [still under the old system] it is 5s 5d [27.5p] a head. He should like to know how the parish of Aston could keep their poor at a cost of 2s 2d [11p] a head. He found, however, that the total national poor rate for 1836 amounted to £4,254,000, a burden on each of the population of nearly 7s 7d [37.5p]. Where, then, is this new boasted saving of money?

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G.R.W. Baxter, Book of Bastilles, 1841

Italian Unification 1848–70

Study the four Sources on The Role of the Foreign Powers, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

3 (a) Study Sources A and B

Compare these Sources as evidence for the attitudes of Britain and Austria towards Italy in the late 1850s. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that of all the foreign powers Britain played the **most** important role in Italian affairs in the period from 1856 to 1861. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Role of Foreign Powers

Source A: Writing to Sir James Hudson, Britain's ambassador in Turin, the British Foreign Secretary summarises a conversation he has had with the Austrian ambassador in London.

The Austrian ambassador argued that allowing Piedmont to attend the conference in Paris would make her into a first-rate power which would unsettle the order of Europe and create a dangerous precedent. I maintained that Piedmont must be treated on a footing of perfect equality. I said she had joined the Crimean Alliance without hesitation and we would never abandon our friend or allow any offence be caused to her. All I would admit was that, if Cavour considered that any question raised at the conference was of no direct concern to Piedmont, he would be free to attend or not as he thought fit.

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Lord Clarendon, letter, 23 February 1856

Source B: The British Prime Minister advises Queen Victoria about the situation in Italy following Austria's defeats and the Peace of Villafranca.

The people of the Central Duchies* and Romagna have elected representative assemblies who have declared their determination to unite with Piedmont. The French and the Austrians have no right to decide the future destiny of these lands. England is one of the great powers of Europe and must take part in European deliberations. We could support the restoration of Austrian power in Italy. However, Austrian domination and supremacy has been the cause of social, civil and political misery to the nations of Italy. On the contrary, support for Italy would free the people from foreign control and leave them to decide their future.

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Lord Palmerston, letter, 6 August 1859

*Tuscany, Modena and Parma

Source C: Garibaldi, the leader of 'The Thousand', describes the landing at Marsala on 11 May 1860.

The Neapolitan ships had left the harbour that morning, though they returned shortly after we entered. The presence of two English warships in some degree influenced the determination of the Neapolitan commanders and gave us time to get our force on shore. The noble English flag helped to prevent bloodshed. The assertion, however, made by our enemies that the English had directly assisted our landing was inaccurate. The British colours made the Neapolitans hesitate to fire. Nonetheless, most of the volunteers were still on the quay when the Neapolitans began firing.

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G. Garibaldi, The Autobiography of Garibaldi, 1889

Source D: An English political cartoon comments on the reaction of the European states to the formal proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy. 'ITALY' (centre, right), is welcomed by Britannia and John Bull representing the British nation and people (both centre). 'FRANCE', the lady to the left, restrains Napoleon III. Behind Italy are other heads of State including the Emperor of Austria, the Tsar of Russia and the King of Prussia and the Pope.



THE LATEST ARRIVAL

A cartoon in Punch, 30 March 1861

The Origins of the American Civil War 1848–61

Study the four Sources on The Kansas-Nebraska Act, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

4 (a) Study Sources A and B

Compare these Sources as evidence for the aims of the South in pressing for the Kansas-Nebraska Act to be passed. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the passing of the Kansas-Nebraska Act did the Southern cause more harm than good. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Kansas-Nebraska Act

Source A: A newspaper from Georgia explains why it sees the Kansas-Nebraska Act as favourable to the interests of the South.

At last the Kansas-Nebraska Bill has passed the House of Representatives. We rejoice at this. The Missouri Compromise line has been erased. Southern men have now the liberty of moving to any of the territories belonging to the United States, taking their property with them. Above all, the principle has been established that Congress has no control over the slavery question in the territories. These great advantages for the South have been obtained by the passage of this bill, whether slavery ever goes into Nebraska or not. 5

Milledgeville Federal Union, 30 May 1854

Source B: A Northern newspaper deplores the passing of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill has enabled the Slave States to fling off the mask and show their intentions. The first demand will be that people from the Slave States shall have the declared right of travelling through the Free States with their 'property' and be able to retain it without hindrance. Next will come the demand that they may be allowed to remain with their slaves. It is but a step, and an easy one, from complying with this demand to the universal toleration of slavery in the North. 10

The Hartford Courant, published in Connecticut, 6 June 1854

Source C: Looking back on the eve of the Civil War, a Congressman from the North sees the Act as part of a pattern of provocative actions by the South.

Had the South used her power wisely, she would have controlled the destinies of this Government for generations. But, flushed with victories and maddened by every expression of opposition to their peculiar institution of slavery, they began an attack upon the rights of the people of the North, which has finally forced us to rise in our might and drive them from power. They passed a Fugitive Slave Act, some of the provisions of which were inhuman. They repealed the Missouri Compromise, against the indignant protest of the whole North, for the purpose of forcing slavery upon an unwilling people. They undertook to prevent by violence the settlement of Kansas by free-state men.

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J. B. Alley, speech in Congress, 26 January 1861

Source D: A modern historian describes the effects of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in the North.

A hurricane of rage swept the North. The development predicted and feared since 1846 was coming about: a new and exclusively Northern political party was appearing. At Jackson, Michigan, ten thousand anti-Nebraska citizens had met on 6 July 1854 and formed themselves into a Republican party. The party proved to be a powerful magnet. It had, of course, no support in the South, for its guiding principle was of total opposition to any further expansion of slavery. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, it said, was part of a plot to enable the slave-holders to control the government. At all costs the plot must be resisted.

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H. Brogan, Penguin History of the U.S.A., 1999

The Irish Question in the Age of Parnell 1877–93

Study the four Sources on the Problems of Ireland in the Early 1880s and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

5 (a) Study Sources A and B

Compare these Sources as evidence for the motives of Parnell and the Land League in 1880 and 1881. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that there was little justification for British policy towards Ireland in the period from 1880 to 1882. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Problems of Ireland in the Early 1880s

Source A: In a biography published after his death, Parnell's lover recalls his feelings about the situation in Ireland in 1880.

Throughout 1880 Parnell was selflessly organizing the Land League, moved by the enormous distress in the countryside. He referred to Gladstone's own words that a sentence of eviction in Ireland was the equivalent of a sentence of death. In public – and in private when we were at home together – he commented very bitterly on the apathy of the British government who were content to go on with their policy of drift and not to help the suffering in Ireland. Remembering the terrible 50,000 evictions, I have never wondered at the utter hatred of England that can never die out in the Irish heart.

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Katherine O'Shea, Charles Stewart Parnell, 1914

Source B: The Prime Minister writes to the Irish Secretary, W.E. Forster outlining his views of the Land League and his plans to reduce agitation in Ireland.

I have no hope whatever of winning round the leaders, the officials and the organizers of the Land League. The better the prospects of the Land Act being successful, the more bitter their hatred will be and the more they will want to go on with their agitation. They only want to pursue this for their own political ends. All we can do is to offer good laws and good government to turn the masses of their followers away from them more and more. The first question is to improve relations between landlords and tenants.

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Gladstone, letter, September 1881

Source C: Addressing the City of London, the Prime Minister defends the arrest and imprisonment of Parnell.

I have been determined that my belief that the resources of civilization against its enemies are not yet exhausted should be acted on. I have been informed of the arrest of Mr. Parnell. The first step has been taken towards restoring law and order, the rights of property and the freedom of the land, to defend the very basis of political life and civilization. That is, the arrest of a man who has made himself prominent in the attempt to destroy the authority of the law and to put in its place anarchy and oppression of the people of Ireland.

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Gladstone, speech, 13 October 1881

Source D: A leading member of the Home Rule Party in the 1880s recalls the situation in Ireland 1881–2, and is critical of government policy.

Ireland suffered from a fit of absolute frenzy in the winter of 1881 and spring of 1882. With all speeches, writing and organization suppressed, and with wholesale evictions, a wild and horrible wave of crime passed over the country. In 1881 there were seventeen murders and 66 shootings and early in 1882 another fifteen murders. These were terrible and eloquent demonstrations of the failures of Coercion. Even English conservatives were critical. Here was justification for the Land League which had declared that Coercion would fail and that peasant landownership was the only final solution of the Irish problem.

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T. P. O'Connor, Memoirs of an Old Parliamentarian, 1929

England in a New Century 1900–18

Study the four Sources on Poverty and the Policies of the Liberal Government 1906–14, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

6 (a) Study Sources C and D

Compare these Sources as evidence for opposition to the National Insurance Act of 1911. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that between 1906 and 1914 the best solutions to poverty were offered by the Liberal Governments. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Poverty and the Policies of the Liberal Governments 1906–14

Source A: The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Liberal Government explains the ideas behind the policies of the ‘New Liberals’.

New Liberalism has not abandoned the traditional Liberal policies of freedom and equality. But it has added to them the promotion of measures to improve life for the poor. Where poverty is due to circumstances over which a man has no control, then the State should step in to save him. I am concerned with those who, through no fault of their own, are unable to support themselves: the elderly and infirm; those suffering from poor health; the unemployed, and those dependent on them. No country which allows them to starve can claim to be civilised.

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David Lloyd George, speech at Swansea, 1908

Source B: The author of an earlier book entitled ‘Liberalism’, and now a member of the Liberal Government, puts forward arguments supporting greater State intervention.

For many older Liberals, government action was detested. Like us, they believed that the main aim of the State was to raise the living standards of its citizens. But they also held that the best way to do this was for the State to do as little as possible. However, there are three reasons why most Liberals are now converted to greater State intervention. Firstly, greater regulation has not reduced prosperity, nor weakened self-reliance, as was feared. Secondly, it was realized that poverty had to be tackled. Thirdly, recent extensions of the law have often enlarged freedom rather than diminished it.

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Herbert Samuel, political writings, 1909

Source C: A member of the Labour party with strong socialist views explains his opposition to the contributory nature of the 1911 National Insurance Act.

Instead of Parliament voting to take money away from ordinary people, it ought to pass reforms which will enable these people to earn living wages. I am certain that when you attempt to collect the money you will have a revolt. How can a well-fed MP think that a man can keep his family on seven shillings [35 pence] a week, and then tell him that the new scheme which takes a compulsory contribution from him is a great gift? I believe this Act does not remove the root causes of poverty, either through the sickness provisions, or through those dealing with unemployment.

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George Lansbury, speech in the House of Commons, December 1911

Source D: A doctor expresses his concerns about the health proposals in Lloyd George's National Insurance Act of 1911.

It is a step in the downward path towards socialism. It will destroy individual effort, and increase that spirit of dependency which is always found in degenerate races. This spoon-fed race will look to a fatherly government to feed and clothe it, without requiring it to work hard. They will be encouraged to breed at the expense of healthy and intelligent citizens. Every source of money is being tapped for the benefit of the least worthy. Now doctors are to be forced to provide free medical advice for the least worthy among the wage earners.

25

British Medical Journal, letter, December 1911

Nazi Germany 1933–45

Study the four Sources on Hitler's Popularity in Germany 1933–39, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

7 (a) Study Sources A and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for Hitler's popularity.

[20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Hitler's rule was based on a large measure of consent between 1933 and 1939.

[40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Hitler's Popularity in Germany, 1933–39

Source A: An SPD agent reports on popular attitudes to Hitler following his purge of the SA in the summer of 1934.

Our reports have shown that the events of 30 June have not shaken the authority of Hitler, but that his popularity among the people has, if anything, grown. 'He's got guts', 'he's taken tough action', 'he does not spare the party leaders'; these were remarks made even by outsiders. Whenever in Germany people grumble about the regime, Hitler is normally excepted. People believe he does not want violence on the streets and is simply badly informed and advised. The effect of Hitler extends to the politically uneducated workers who are taken in by him.

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SOPADE Report, July 1934

Source B: An English writer and journalist in Germany reports on the reaction of ordinary Germans to a speech by Hitler.

I remember being in a big Berlin café when it was announced that Hitler was to speak on the radio. The loudspeaker was turned on. Next to me was a group of German businessmen. They were talking in low voices. At another table was a woman writing a letter. She went on writing. The only man who stood up was a small man with his tie creeping over his collar at the back of his neck. No one else in the crowded café listened to Adolf Hitler.

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Philip Gibbs, writing in 1934

Source C: A half-Jewish teacher gives reasons for Hitler's popularity.

The anti-Bolshevik propaganda is making a deep and powerful impact. Of the vast majority of the population one can say that – looking at Bolshevism – ‘well I’d rather have Hitler’. Hitler has understood how to appeal to nationalist instincts and emotional needs which were already there before. Even the workers have become more nationalist. Hitler is above criticism whereas, for example, Goebbels and other Nazi leaders are almost universally hated. Hitler knows how to handle the popular mood and continues to win over the masses.

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From a conversation with an SPD agent, Autumn 1936

Source D: Two modern historians give some general reasons for the support for the Nazis.

The Nazi dictatorship attempted to control the population in the workplace and in their activities as private individuals. It also made effective use of terror through the SS and the Gestapo. However, it was also based on a large measure of agreement from broad sections of society, many of whose basic attitudes Nazism shared. Many Germans desperately wanted leadership. Hitler was associated with the solving of unemployment and the restoration of Germany's image as a European power. Many people approved of the regime's hostility towards unpopular minorities like the Jews and gypsies. Many welcomed the strict line taken towards youth through the Labour Service, Hitler Youth and harsh measures against young offenders.

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G. Pridham and J. Noakes, Nazism, 2000



Copyright Acknowledgements:

Q 1 Source A	Arthur Young, <i>Travels in France</i> , 1792.
Q 1 Source B	Louis XVI, <i>Speech</i> , 23 June 1789
Q 1 Source C	Camille Desmoulins, <i>Letter</i> , 13 July 1789
Q 1 Source D	Mme de Staël, <i>Memoirs</i> , 1822
Q 2 Source A	Rosemary Rees, <i>Poverty and Public Health 1815–1948</i> , 2001, © Heinemann Educational Publishers
Q 2 Source B & D	Eric Evans, <i>The Birth of Modern Britain 1780–1914</i> , 1998, © Addison Wesley Longman Limited 1996
Q 2 Source C	Source, <i>The Guardian Monthly Poor Law Register for the Banbury Union</i> , 3 May 1838, Oxfordshire Record Office
Q 3 Source A	R L H Lloyd, <i>Cavour and Italian Unification</i> , p12–13, 1975, © Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd
Q 3 Source B	Graham Darby, <i>The Unification of Italy</i> , p68, 2001, © Pearson Education Limited 2001
Q 3 Source C	Peter Browning, <i>Revolutions & Nationalities</i> , p194, © Cambridge University Press 2000
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Q 4 Source A	Lloyd Benson, Secession Era Editorials Project, <i>The Nebraska Bill Passed</i> , 30 May 1854, © Furman University
Q 4 Source B	Lloyd Benson, Secession Era Editorials Project, <i>The Plans of the Slave Power</i> , 6 June 1854, © Furman University
Q 4 Source C	Kenneth M Stamp, <i>The Causes of the Civil War</i> , pp26–27, © Simon & Schuster Inc, 1986
Q 4 Source D	H Brogan, <i>Penguin History of the USA</i> , pp302–303, Penguin Group, © Addison Wesley Longman, 2001
Q 5 Source A	Katherine O'Shea, <i>Charles Stewart Parnell</i> , 1914
Q 5 Source B	Gladstone, <i>Letter</i> , September 1881
Q 5 Source C	Gladstone, <i>Speech</i> , 13 October 1881
Q 5 Source D	T P O'Connor, <i>Memoirs of an Old Parliamentarian</i> , 1929
Q 6 Source A	© J R Hay, <i>The Development of the British Welfare State</i> , p73, E Arnold 1978
Q 6 Source B	Derrick Murphy, Richard Staton, Patrick Walsh-Atkins and Whiskerd, <i>Britain 1783-1918</i> , p402, © Harper Collins 2003
Q 6 Source C	© V Brendon, <i>The Edwardian Age</i> , p33, Hodder Murray 1996
Q 6 Source D	© V Brendon, <i>The Edwardian Age</i> , p44, Hodder Murray 1996
Q 7 Source A	G Pridham, J Noakes, <i>Nazism Vol II</i> , p377, University of Exeter Press 2000
Q 7 Source B	John Hite, Chris Hinton, <i>Weimar and Nazi Germany</i> , p249, Hodder Murray, 2000
Q 7 Source C	G Pridham, J Noakes, <i>Nazism Vol II</i> , p379, University of Exeter Press 2000
Q 7 Source D	G Pridham, J Noakes, <i>Nazism Vol II</i> , University of Exeter Press 2000

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