



CLIFTON COLLEGE

13+ Scholarship Examination Specimen Paper

History

Please read the following information carefully before you begin.

- The examination is 60 minutes long
- It is worth 50 marks
- There are 3 sections: Section A, Section B and Section C
- You should answer all the questions in Section A
- You should answer **one** question of your choice from **either** Section B **or** Section C
- Write your answers onto lined paper

Section A - Source Analysis

Read the introduction and ALL the sources and then answer the questions that follow

INTRODUCTION

The Women's Social and Political Union was a political organisation founded in 1903 dedicated to gaining women the right to vote in Britain. Its leader was Emmeline Pankhurst, and its motto was 'Deeds, not Words'. Nicknamed 'the Suffragettes', they used violent methods to try to force the government to change the law to enable women to vote. An older group, called the Suffragists, or the NUWSS, had been campaigning peacefully for a longer time than the WSPU. How much impact did the WSPU have on some women winning the right to vote in 1918?

SOURCE A: Comments written by Millicent Fawcett, the leader of a more moderate group campaigning peacefully for women's right to vote in 1906.

I hope the more old-fashioned suffragists will stand by them. In my opinion, far from having injured the movement, [the Suffragettes] have done more during the last 12 months to bring it within the region of practical politics than we have been able to accomplish in the same number of years.

SOURCE B: A modern historian's view of the impact of the Suffragettes, written in 1967

There remains the question whether the sacrifices made by so many of the suffragettes were worth while...It may be contended that it was necessary for women to show that they were prepared to suffer for their cause and that it did not matter if there were mistakes in tactics, so long as it was proved that they were willing to make sacrifices. It is difficult to form a judgement on this, but the sacrifices made in the last two years before the war seemed to have been unduly heavy.

In spite of their mistakes, the militants revitalised the women's suffrage movement. Something more than the traditional constitutional methods was needed. Believing their cause to be just, it is no wonder that many supported Emily Wilding Davison's motto: 'Rebellion against tyrants is obedience to God'.

SOURCE C: A speech made by Emmeline Pankhurst in November 1913.

We were called militant, and we were quite willing to accept the name. We were determined to press this question of the enfranchisement of women to the point where we were no longer to be ignored by the politicians.

You have two babies very hungry and wanting to be fed. One baby is a patient baby, and waits indefinitely until its mother is ready to feed it. The other baby is an impatient baby and cries lustily, screams and kicks and makes everybody unpleasant until it is fed. Well, we know perfectly well which baby is attended to first. That is the whole history of politics. You have to make more noise than anybody else, you have to make yourself more obtrusive than anybody else, you have to fill all the papers more than anybody else, in fact you have to be there all the time and see that they do not snow you under.

SOURCE D: A modern historian's view of the greater importance of the Suffragists, written in 2000.

To this day, many people equate the British women's suffrage struggle and the final victory with the famous Pankhurst family and their militant supporters in the WSPU. In its early years the WSPU was a bold, innovative, imaginative organisation, among the first to appreciate the value of publicity. Not without justification, its members regarded themselves as the elite soldiers of the 'Votes for Women' campaign. But for every suffragette there were always dozens of non-militant suffragists. Some would argue – including me – that it was the moderates of the NUWSS, led by Millicent Fawcett, who actually won the vote. In 1912, while the militants embarked on arson and bombing, the NUWSS made a successful working alliance with the growing Labour Party. It was this group which successfully lobbied for the 1918 Franchise Act.

Answer both the following questions:

1. 'The author of an historical source is more important than when it was written.'
Comment on this statement using **all** the sources above.

[12]

2. 'The Suffragettes and their violent tactics were the main reason women won the right to vote.'
Using the sources above, how far do you agree with this statement?

[13]

[Marks for this section: 25]

TURN OVER FOR SECTIONS B AND C

SECTION B

Answer **ONE** question from **EITHER** Section B or Section C

Each question is worth **25** marks.

1. Did the Norman Conquest have mostly positive or negative impacts on England?
2. Why has King John been remembered as an unsuccessful monarch?
3. 'Mary I's marriage to Philip the Spain ruined her reign'. How far do you agree with this opinion?
4. Why did the English Civil War break out in 1642?
5. How important was British taxation of the American colonies as a cause of their rebellion against the British Crown?
6. What were the consequences of slavery for the British Empire?

SECTION C

7. 'The study of the past is never complete.' How far do you agree?
8. How does a study of art **or** music **or** architecture help us to understand a historical period?
9. What sources of information will be most useful to future historians studying the early twenty-first century and why?
10. Why is it important to study the history of different types of people who lived in the past?
11. When do events become history rather than recent events?
12. 'Everyone should study the history of warfare.' How fair is this statement?

[Marks for this section: 25]

Total Marks: 50