



HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

9769/58

Paper 5h Special Subject: Gladstone and Disraeli, 1867–1886

May/June 2015

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

Answer the following question.

Nominated topic: Gladstone's ministries of 1868–1874, 1880–1885, 1886

- 1 Study all the following documents and answer the questions which follow. In evaluating and commenting upon the documents, it is essential to set them alongside, and to make use of, your own contextual knowledge.

A *A pro-Liberal newspaper comments on the Government's Licensing Bill.*

We have not the least doubt that this Bill, although far from perfect, will be beneficial. The extreme advocates of the publicans' interests hate it; fanatical non-drinkers deride it. But most people will favour it as a well-meant and conscientious attempt to legislate in an important area. A parliamentary inquiry has received evidence showing that habitual drunkenness is spreading among women. This has the most deplorable moral and physical results. It has been alleged over and over again, and never satisfactorily disproved, that women who would never enter a public house have now acquired secret habits of drinking alcohol, which they purchase whilst buying tea and sugar from the grocer.

The Sheffield and Rotherham Independent, 10 August 1872.

B *Publicans meet to discuss the Government's Licensing Bill and agree that its provisions should be extended to include their competitors, the grocers.*

This Conference, representing more than fifty towns, recommended that all new licences for the sale of alcohol in grocers' shops should come under the full operation of the new law. Opening hours in grocers' shops would be reduced. In existing licensed premises, opening hours should remain as they are. If Parliament makes any changes, the same hours of trading should be observed throughout the country. Members of the licensing trade should show their appreciation of the services given by Members of Parliament who have opposed this Bill and will also oppose any other attempts to reduce the liberty and comforts of the people and to destroy our livelihood.

Report published in *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, 1 June 1872.

C *A pro-Liberal newspaper comments on the 1874 general election.*

The Conservatives have already obtained a good working majority and it appears to puzzle them what is to be done with it. All Conservatives agree, of course, that the Gladstone government has 'plundered and blundered' but some are afraid to open their mouths. They dread to commit themselves without hearing from Mr Disraeli. Disraeli has expressed his hatred of Mr Gladstone's proposed abolition of the Income Tax and so the whole pack of them echoes his view. 'Keep Income Tax' is the first topic at every election meeting. Then there are the Conservatives' good friends, the publicans. Their trade has been plundered. It is to the publicans and brewers that the Conservatives owe their successes. Surely their service cannot be allowed to go unrecognised. 'What will you do for our trade', the publicans ask, 'now that you are placed in power with a splendid majority?' But they cannot tell; their chief has not spoken. They cannot promise what Mr Disraeli might not grant.

The Daily Gazette, 10 February 1874.

- D** *A pro-Liberal London newspaper provides an assessment of the issues which influenced voters in rural areas.*

During his government, the spectacle of Mr Gladstone having passed great measures and made great changes only because these measures were just and necessary has filled many timid minds with alarm! These measures have helped society to advance for the last five years at a pace that even ten years ago would have been thought incredible. But valuable time will now be lost since the Conservatives will form a government. Nevertheless, we know that good use was made of the opportunity for positive reform while it existed.

Conservative MPs, supported by landowners and publicans, are saying that the Income Tax ought on no account to be repealed and that any government surplus should be employed to reduce local taxes.

The *Daily News*, 10 February 1874.

- E** *Gladstone offers an explanation for his party's defeat at the general election of 1874.*

The Liberal party, though generally sound and honourable, has more supporters attached to specific local political issues than does the Conservative party. To defend these interests, Liberals are prepared to ignore a whole mass of issues important to the general public.

Instead of settling their differences and presenting a united position to the voters, they are divided against themselves. In some constituencies, because Liberal candidates only agree on nine points out of ten, they let in a Tory, who is against them on all ten points. Tower Hamlets sends two MPs to Parliament. In 1874, the seat was fought by one Conservative and four Liberals. The Liberals could not agree to select only two candidates to fight the seat. The Conservative polled 7,228 votes and the four Liberals between them 17,116. The preposterous result was that the Conservative candidate came top of the poll and took one seat while only one Liberal was elected.

From Gladstone's article 'Electoral Facts' in the journal *Nineteenth Century*, November 1878.

- (a)** How far are the views given in Document A concerning the need for legislation on alcohol licences challenged by Document B? [10]
- (b)** How convincing is the evidence presented by this set of documents for the view that the Liberals lost the general election of 1874 because their domestic policy was unpopular with the electorate?

In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

Answer one of the following questions. *Where appropriate, your essay should make use of any relevant documents you have studied as well as contextual knowledge.*

- 2 Was support for the Church of England or support for the monarchy more important in the development of Disraeli's political ideas in the period 1868–74? [30]
- 3 What best explains why government policies in the period 1867–86 failed to 'solve' the Irish question? [30]
- 4 'The objectives of British foreign policy under Gladstone in 1868–74 were entirely different from those under Disraeli in 1874–80.' Were they? [30]

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.