

## Part Four: Britain 1851–1951

<p>A study of the development of the United Kingdom into a modern democracy and the development of the role of the state in the welfare of its citizens, illustrating the themes of authority, ideology and rights.</p>	
Mandatory content	Illustrative areas
<p>1. An evaluation of the reasons why Britain became more democratic, 1851–1928</p>	<p>The effects of industrialisation and urbanisation; popular attempts to gain the franchise; pressure groups; changing political attitudes; examples of developments abroad; party advantage; the effects of the First World War.</p>
<p>2. An assessment of how democratic Britain became, 1867–1928</p>	<p>The widening of the franchise, 1867–1928; other measures relating to the distribution of seats, corruption and intimidation; widening membership of the House of Commons; the role of the House of Lords.</p>
<p>3. An evaluation of the reasons why women won greater political equality by 1928</p>	<p>Changing attitudes to women in society: the women’s suffrage campaigns; the militant Suffragette campaign up to 1914; the part played by women in the war effort, 1914–18; the example of other countries.</p>
<p>4. An evaluation of the reasons why the Liberals introduced social welfare reforms, 1906–14</p>	<p>Concerns over poverty — the social surveys of Booth and Rowntree; municipal socialism; foreign examples; national efficiency; fears over national security; the rise of the New Liberalism; party advantage; the rise of Labour.</p>
<p>5. An assessment of the effectiveness of the Liberal social welfare reforms</p>	<p>The aims of the Liberal reforms; the extent to which the Liberal reforms met these and the needs of the British people.</p>
<p>6. An assessment of the effectiveness of the Labour social welfare reforms, 1945–51</p>	<p>The aims of the welfare state; the extent to which the Labour reforms met these and the needs of the British people.</p>