

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR PART I OF THE HISTORICAL TRIPOS

Tuesday 21 April 2015

1.30 to 4.30

Paper 11

BRITISH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY, SINCE *c.* 1880*Answer **three** questions.**Write your **number** (not your **name**) on the cover-sheet of each answer booklet.***STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS***20 Page Answer Book x 1**Rough Work Pad*

**You may not start to read the questions
printed on the subsequent pages of this
question paper until instructed that you
may do so by the Invigilator**

- 1 How pervasive was British working-class identity before 1914?
- 2 Discuss the changing relationship between municipal policies and health before 1914.
- 3 How convincing is the rise of companionate marriage as an explanation for reduced family size?
- 4 How and to what extent did Britain cede economic leadership to the United States and Germany between 1880 and 1914?
- 5 What was the lasting impact on British industrial relations of **either** the First World War **or** the Second World War?
- 6 'The notion of modernity is entirely unhelpful to the historian of interwar Britain.' Discuss.
- 7 'Between the wars leisure activities became markedly less gendered.' Discuss.
- 8 'Mass unemployment in the 1930s established the North-South divide.' Discuss.
- 9 To what extent were class relations between the wars determined by income inequality?
- 10 How important was radio in shaping national culture in the twentieth century?
- 11 Why did the British economy grow so fast between 1932 and 1937?
- 12 'Britain can be described as a consumer society by 1939, but mass consumerism was definitely a post-war development.' Discuss.
- 13 'The war had not created vast new opportunities for women, just photo-opportunities.' Discuss with reference to **either** the First World War **or** the Second World War.
- 14 In what ways did racial ideas affect migration history between 1880 and 1939?
- 15 'Full employment, an expanding economy, stable prices, and a strong pound; these were the balls which the Chancellor of the Exchequer ... was expected to keep in the air' [HAROLD MACMILLAN]. How far did British policy makers succeed in this aim between 1950 and 1973?
- 16 Compare and contrast the popular impact of American cinema and American music in post-war Britain.
- 17 How did the post-war welfare state transform gender relations, if at all?
- 18 How and why did popular multi-culturalism and popular racism co-exist in post-war Britain?

19 Do suggestions that crime spectacularly increased and became more violent in the twentieth century misread the evidence?

20 Compare and contrast the efficiency of efforts to preserve the national heritage and the natural environment in post-1945 Britain.

21 ‘In June 1979, inflation in Britain was 10.6 per cent, unemployment was 5.3 per cent and the rate of interest was 14 per cent. After eleven years of blood, sweat and toil, we come to September 1990. Inflation was 10.4 per cent, unemployment was 5.4 per cent and the rate of interest was 15 per cent. We were back exactly where we started.’ Discuss.

22 ‘During the 1960s Britain shifted from being obsessed by class to being obsessed by youth.’ Discuss.

23 Did the post-1944 educational reforms make Britain a ‘fairer’ society?

24 ‘At the 2001 census 14 per cent of the English returned themselves as of “No Religion” – hardly an endorsement of Callum Brown’s claims for *The Death of Christian Britain*.’ Discuss.

END OF PAPER