



# **AS HISTORY**

**The Making of Modern Britain, 1951–2007**

**Component 2S Building a new Britain, 1951–1979**

**7041/2S**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes**

**For this paper you must have:**

- **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

**[Turn over]**

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## **INSTRUCTIONS**

- **Use black ink or black ball-point pen.**
- **Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The PAPER REFERENCE is 7041/2S.**
- **Answer TWO questions.**  
**In SECTION A answer Question 01.**  
**In SECTION B answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.**

## **INFORMATION**

- **The marks for questions are shown in brackets.**
- **The maximum mark for this paper is 50.**
- **You will be marked on your ability to:**
  - **use good English**
  - **organise information clearly**
  - **use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.**

## **ADVICE**

- **You are advised to spend about:**
  - **50 minutes on Section A**
  - **40 minutes on Section B.**

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**

**SECTION A**

**Answer Question 01.**

**SOURCE A**

**From an article in a Sinn Féin newspaper, by Mitchell McLaughlin, a nationalist politician, 2009.**

**McLaughlin is recalling his experiences of the Battle of the Bogside, August 1969.**

**Why the ‘troubles’ began is clear: the discrimination in employment and housing and the impossibility of achieving political power for the vast majority of the nationalist, Catholic community. Unionists were instinctively opposed to the very idea of equality for Catholics, fearing reform would lead to a united Ireland. On 14 August, in the late afternoon, the British army arrived in the Bogside. My lasting impression of that day as I wandered around the street barricades we had erected was that the British army was always facing into the nationalist areas. The next day, six Catholics were killed in sectarian attacks against nationalists in Belfast. So, was the ‘Battle’ worth it? Yes. It was a step closer to one Ireland.**

**5**  
**10**  
**15**

**SOURCE B**

**From a speech in the House of Commons by the Reverend Ian Paisley MP, a Northern Irish unionist politician and religious leader, 3 July 1970.**

**What is meant by freedom under the law? Does it mean freedom for Catholics to throw stones and use petrol bombs and guns, thinking that the more they riot, the more concessions they will get? Last weekend an Orange parade in Belfast, legally conducted, was savagely attacked and British army personnel stood there with their backs to the attackers. A young Protestant bride arriving at church for her wedding was attacked. These are the facts. It is this type of thing that is happening in Northern Ireland, which has led to the unrest and the ‘troubles’. The only thing that can bring peace is law and order, so that every citizen may feel perfectly secure.**

**5**  
**10**

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**With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources is more valuable in explaining the beginning of the ‘troubles’ in Northern Ireland? [25 marks]**

**[Turn over]**

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**SECTION B**

**Answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.**

**EITHER**

**0 2**

**‘In the years 1957 to 1964, the British economy was strong.’**

**Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.  
[25 marks]**

**OR**

**0 3**

**‘Britain’s ‘special relationship’ with the USA collapsed in the 1970s.’**

**Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.  
[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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