



A Level

History A

Session: 2010 June
Type: Question paper
Code: H106-H506
Unit: F963

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE**HISTORY**

British History Enquiries

Option A: Medieval and Early Modern 1066–1660

F963/01

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

**Thursday 10 June 2010
Afternoon****Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **both sub-questions** from **one** Study Topic.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This question paper contains questions on the following three Study Topics:
 - The Normans in England 1066–1100 (pages 2–3)
 - Mid-Tudor Crises 1536–69 (pages 4–5)
 - The English Civil War and Interregnum 1637–60 (pages 6–7)
- You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.
- The time permitted allows for reading the Sources in the one Study Topic you have studied.
- In answering these questions, you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you understand and interpret the Sources, as well as to inform your answers.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

The Normans in England 1066–1100

Study the five Sources on The Battle of Hastings and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

1 (a) Study Sources **B** and **C**.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the strengths of William of Normandy's invading army. **[30]**

(b) Study **all** the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that William I's leadership was the main reason for the Norman victory at Hastings. **[70]**

[Total: 100 marks]

The Battle of Hastings

Source A: An English chronicler describes the Battle of Hastings.

William of Normandy came into Pevensey and built a stronghold at the town of Hastings. This was made known to King Harold. He gathered a great army and came up against them at the ancient apple tree. William came upon them unawares, before they had all met together. The King nevertheless fought very hard against the Normans with those men that would stay with him and many were killed on both sides. There King Harold was killed and many good men with him. 5

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for 1066

Source B: A Norman chronicler, who had served William of Normandy both as a soldier and as chaplain, gives an account of the Battle of Hastings.

William advanced in good order; the banner which the Pope had sent to him was borne aloft at the head of his troops. In the first rank he placed foot-soldiers armed with arrows and crossbows; in the second rank came foot-soldiers more heavily armed and clad in coats of chain-mail; and finally came the squadrons of knights, in the midst of which he rode himself. He displayed the greatest courage and from his position could give his orders by hand and by voice. 10

William of Poitiers, The Deeds of William, Duke of the Normans and King of the English, written around 1071

Source C: A chronicler who was a prominent clergyman and was born in East Anglia describes William's tactics.

William nobly led out five companies of knights against the enemy and when they were terrifyingly drawn up he delivered a speech to them. He had not finished when all his men, boiling with unbelievable anger, charged forward in their lines with indescribable force. William instructed his archers not to shoot their arrows directly at the enemy but rather into the air, so that the enemy might be blinded and this caused great losses among the English. 15

Henry of Huntingdon, The History of the English People, written between 1123 and 1133

Source D: A chronicler, who had Anglo-Norman parents, describes Harold's problems.

Harold returned from the battle with the Norwegians, happy, in his own estimation, at having conquered; but not so in mine, as he had won his victory by killing his own brother. When he heard the news of the Normans' arrival, he proceeded to Hastings, although accompanied by very few forces. He did not summon troops, nor, had he done so, would he have found many ready to obey his call, as men were hostile to him because he had kept all the plunder from the battle in the north to himself. 20

William of Malmesbury, Deeds of the Kings of England, written between 1135 and 1143

Source E: A modern historian explains why the Normans won at Hastings.

Throughout the battle, William had far more command and control than Harold who, Extract removed due to third party copyright restrictions 25

result, perhaps, of the haste with which the army had been assembled. 30

David Carpenter, The Struggle for Mastery, Britain 1066-1284, 2003

Mid-Tudor Crises 1536–1569

Study the five Sources on Social and Economic Change 1536-1558, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

2 (a) Study Sources A and B.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the problems facing the poor between 1536 and 1550. **[30]**

(b) Study all the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that Tudor government policy was the main cause of social and economic problems between 1536 and 1558. **[70]**

[Total: 100 marks]

Social and Economic Change 1536–1558

Source A: After the suppression of the Pilgrimage of Grace, its leader responds to questions concerning the rebellion.

The abbeyes in the north gave great alms to poor men and commendably served God. Many of their tenants were their paid servants, who now are in need of meat, clothes and wages, and do not know how to make their living. Also the abbeyes were one of the beauties of this realm to all men passing through. There is no hospitality now offered in those areas and the profits of the abbeyes yearly go to the King. The abbeyes were great builders of bridges and highways. Thus their dissolution was greatly to the decay of the Commonwealth*. 5

The interrogation of Robert Aske, March 1537

[*Commonwealth: common interest]

Source B: A Protestant preacher, who was chaplain to Protector Somerset, writes in 1547 or 1548 to condemn the evils of enclosure by greedy landlords.

Rich landlords oppress the King's subjects by enclosing the common pastures for sheep. Thus poor people are not able to keep a cow to feed their family, but are likely to starve and die. Yet wool and mutton were never so high in price. When the greedy gentlemen have enclosed other people's properties into their lands, these fall into utter ruin, so that towns become a wilderness, home only to a shepherd and his dog. The gentlemen condemn the clergy but behave no better than the monks of old. They give no hospitality and have no pity for the poor, but seek their own profit, to the decay of the Commonwealth. 10

Thomas Becon, The Jewel of Joy, published in 1550

Source C: The Duke of Somerset orders martial law against future offenders, after rioting had been provoked by enclosure commissions.

Recently, His Majesty set up commissions to remedy unlawful enclosures. Some have been delayed by the foolishness of those who seek their own remedy unlawfully. No-one could require more than the commands of His Majesty, his uncle and the Council. Yet His Majesty understands that many subjects are taking action into their own hands by assembling and rioting. Therefore His Majesty, by the advice of his said dear uncle and Lord Protector, orders all subjects, upon pain of death, to cease from assemblies and riots to pull down any hedge or enclosure. 15
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Royal Proclamation 'Pardoning Enclosure Rioters', 14 June 1549

Source D: A Church historian, who used a collection of Tudor documents, describes the impact of bad weather and epidemics on the economy during the reign of Mary I.

There were rains and tempests one year, but intolerable heat and droughts the next. Hunger and famine followed the widespread poverty and scarcity of corn and provisions. Hot burning fevers and other strange diseases began in the great famine of 1556, and raged horribly in the summer of 1557 throughout the realm, killing a great number of all sorts of people, but especially gentlemen and men of great wealth. So many labourers died, and were sick, that some men would have given an acre of land to anyone who would reap their crops. In some places corn stood uncut and shed its grains for lack of workmen. 25

John Strype, Memorials of Thomas Cranmer, vol. III, 1694

Source E: An influential London merchant advises Elizabeth I on financial and economic policy.

- 1 You have no choice but to revalue the currency, which was first debased by your late father to pay for his wars.
- 2 Do not renew the privilege of the Steelyard*, which has allowed it to export wool and other goods at lower prices than English merchants. 30
- 3 Grant as few licences as you can.
- 4 Do not get into debt abroad, as your father did, forcing him to export fine gold to pay his debts.
- 5 Keep in credit, especially with your own merchants. They must stand by you in times of need. 35

Sir Thomas Gresham, letter, 1558

[*Steelyard: London trading centre of the German Hanseatic League]

The English Civil War and Interregnum 1637–1660

Study the five Sources on The Outbreak of the First Civil War, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

3 (a) Study Sources **C** and **D**.

Compare these Sources as evidence for attempts to rally support in June 1642. **[30]**

(b) Study **all** the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that a dispute over control of the militia was the main reason for the outbreak of the First Civil War in 1642. **[70]**

[Total: 100]

The Outbreak of the First Civil War

Source A: The leader of the Irish rebels claims that King Charles had encouraged the Irish Rebellion.

The King told us, by his own authority, of the wicked attacks made by Parliament on the King and his prerogative, and also on our Catholic friends. His authority commands us to control all fortresses within the said kingdom for our own use and safety, and to seize the goods, estates and persons of all the English Protestants within the same kingdom.

Phelim O'Neill, declaration, 4 November 1641

Source B: Parliament issues an Ordinance giving it the right to appoint local officers to raise the militia.

Recently there has been a most dangerous and desperate attack on the House of Commons, which we believe to be caused by the bloody counsels of the Papists already in rebellion in Ireland, and fear will cause similar rebellion in this kingdom. For the safety of His Majesty's person, the Parliament and kingdom in this time of imminent danger, it is ordained by Lords and Commons that the Lords Lieutenant shall have power to call all those fit to fight in war, train, arm, exercise and muster them. Those refusing to obey shall answer to Parliament. **5**
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The Militia Ordinance, March 1642

Source C: King Charles I addresses the gentlemen assembled outside York, in order to raise troops for his cause by reviving the ancient Commission of Array.

I declare to all the world my daily zeal for the protestant faith, my declarations concerning it, and my execution of the laws against papists. So I declare myself most heartily sorry that separatists act unlawfully by spreading new doctrines to disturb Church and State. I shall never enforce my prerogative above the law, and promise all my subjects full personal liberty and property rights. So trust in this, when I ask you to defend my person, honour and just prerogatives, I swear before God my true intention to maintain the laws of the land, your personal liberty and property rights. 15

Charles I, royal declaration, 3 June 1642

Source D: Parliament attempts to raise money and supplies for the militia in support of their cause.

The King, led on by wicked advice, intends to make war against his Parliament. Pretending to need his own guard, he has begun to call up forces, both on horse and foot. He sent out summons throughout York, calling together great numbers. He has employed some rebellious persons in other places to raise troops, under pretence of His Majesty's service, offering large rewards and promotion to those who will join. The Lords and Commons declare that those who contribute money, silver or gold, or agree to supply and maintain horses, horsemen and arms to keep the public peace and to uphold the power and rights of Parliament, do a good and acceptable service to the nation. They show evidence of their love for the Protestant religion, the laws, freedom and peace of this kingdom, Parliament and its rights. 20 25

Parliamentary pamphlet, published 9 June 1642

Source E: An extract from King Charles I's final speech before his execution, in which he explains his view of the reasons for the outbreak of the First Civil War in 1642.

I never began a war with Parliament, nor intended to interfere with their privileges. They began on me. They confessed that the militia was mine, but they thought it fit to have it from me. If anybody looks at the dates of their commissions and mine, they will see clearly that they began these unhappy troubles, not I. You must give God his due by regulating his Church, according to Scripture, which is now in disorder. A national synod freely called, freely debating among themselves, must settle this, when every opinion is freely and clearly heard. 30 35

30 January 1649

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ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE**HISTORY**

British History Enquires

Option B: Modern 1815–1945

F963/02

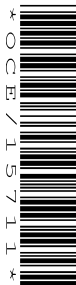
Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

**Thursday 10 June 2010
Afternoon****Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This question paper contains questions on the following four Study Topics:
 - The Condition of England 1815–53 (pages 2–3)
 - The Age of Gladstone and Disraeli 1865–86 (pages 4–5)
 - England and a New Century 1900–24 (pages 6–7)
 - Churchill 1920–45 (pages 8–11)
- You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.
- The time permitted allows for reading the Sources in the one Option you have studied.
- In answering these questions, you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you understand and interpret the Sources, as well as to inform your answers.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

The Condition of England 1815–1853

Study the **five** Sources on The Chartists' Campaigning Methods and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

1 (a) Study Sources B and D

Compare these Sources as evidence for the causes of the Plug Plot disturbances in 1842. **[30]**

(b) Study all the Sources

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that force and provocation were tactics used more by the authorities and employers than the Chartists. **[70]**

[Total:100 marks]

The Chartists' Campaigning Methods

Source A: A Chartist bookseller and newsagent, who had saved some Northwest Trade Unionists from transportation in 1834, comments on the trials of Chartists.

1839–40 were years of persecution and imprisonment for the poor Chartists. Our Reform Government competed with their Tory predecessors in trying most cruelly to crush our agitation. I have the names of 93 Chartists enduring imprisonment for delivering seditious speeches. It was believed that the display of arms in the Court, found in the possession of the defendants, was to influence the jury to convict. A large number of special constables were sworn in to assist the authorities in the event of a rescue of the political prisoners.

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Thomas Dunning, Reminiscences, 1889

Source B: A new and respectable weekly magazine comments on the disorders of 1842.

Thousands stopped work, forcing all to join them. They did so because of a reduction in wages, almost without notice. This was taken as the intention of employers everywhere. At Stockport 20,000 unemployed had no resources other than plunder. A large body of rioters pillaged the workhouses and more robbed the food shops. There seems to have been a spreading organisation of a most formidable and disciplined character. Troops were poured into the disturbed districts. The Anti-Corn Law League and Chartists are responsible. We despise those who have a charter to achieve or a corn law to repeal. They make the tragedy of popular misery into banners of rebellion.

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Illustrated London News, August 1842

Source C: A moderate Chartist, who wrote the first history of the movement, comments on Chartist methods.

The London Working Men's Association possessed a journal which disclaimed all idea of seeking change by physical force. Another paper, the Northern Star, was launched in Leeds. Its profile was raised by the popularity of O'Connor; in it he had a journal in which to record all his proceedings and to place his words and deeds in the most advantageous light. The Star was the most complete record of the movement. All meetings were reported, accompanied by all his provocative words and phrases. 15
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R.C. Gammage, History of the Chartist Movement, 1859

Source D: A radical Chartist, who was arrested for his speech in the Potteries and imprisoned for two years, comments on the events of 1842. He later quarrelled with O'Connor and withdrew from active Chartism.

The 'Plug Plot' of 1842 began with reductions of wages by the Anti-Corn Law manufacturers, who did not conceal their purpose of driving the people to desperation to paralyse the Government. People advanced to a wild general strike and drew the plugs to stop the mills, rendering work impossible.

In the Pottery districts thousands crowded around the Crown Inn. Before I spoke, some of the men, who were drunk and had rioted, wanted to shake hands with me but I told them I was ashamed to see them. I warned all destroyers of property that they were not friends but enemies of freedom – that ruin must attend this strike for the Charter if they broke the law. 25

In the streets there were unmistakable signs of alarm on the part of the authorities. Troops of cavalry were going up and down the principal streets, accompanied by artillery. 30

Cooper, Life of Thomas Cooper, 1879

Source E: A young journalist who was a Chartist, Republican and supporter of women's suffrage, comments on O'Connor's tactics.

O'Connor's weekly letter, though full of rubbish, was relished for his denunciations of the authorities. On public platforms he was more a rabble rouser than a democrat, fond of posing as the descendant of Irish kings devoted to the working class. Most considered him a fake adventurer who traded on the passions of the people for his own profit. A better notion would have been that he was the victim of his own delusions. 35

W.E. Adams, Memoirs of a Social Atom, 1903

The Age of Gladstone and Disraeli 1865-1886

Study the **five** Sources on The Imperial Policies of Gladstone and Disraeli and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

2 (a) Study Sources C and E

Compare these Sources as evidence for the attitudes of those who opposed British imperial expansion. [30]

(b) Study **all** the Sources

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that there was little difference between the imperial policies of Gladstone and Disraeli. [70]

[Total: 100 marks]

The Imperial Policies of Gladstone and Disraeli

Source A: The leader of the Conservative Party justifies an imperial policy.

Since the coming of Liberalism no effort has been as continuous as the attempt to undermine our Empire, especially the idea of granting self-government. I do not object to it but self-government ought to have been conceded as part of a wider policy of Imperial consolidation, accompanied by an Imperial tariff. All this was omitted because Liberals looked upon the Colonies as a burden, viewing everything financially.

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Disraeli, Crystal Palace speech, 1872

Source B: From a position of temporary retirement, the former leader of the Liberal party writes an article, 'England's Mission', in a progressive journal, criticizing the Conservative government's Imperialism.

Some believe they increase strength when they multiply the points to occupy and defend, without adding men or money to sustain it. Between the two parties there is agreement that England has a mighty mission; but there is disagreement on what that mission is. With one party, her first care is the domestic righting of wrongs, the improvement of laws and institutions. Against this the present government appears to prefer territorial increase and the accumulation of imaginary interests abroad. It is political subordination which gives colonies value in the sight of the party who are striving to drive us into Imperialism. With us it is the welfare of these communities. If this requires their freedom, we prefer their friendly independence to their forced subordination.

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Gladstone, The Nineteenth Century, September 1878

Source C: As part of his election campaign Gladstone comments on events in Afghanistan.

Why was it that the Afghans were so concerned at the presence of our representative? 15
 Because they knew our practice in India, where our ambassadors became the instrument
 through which the independence of the State was destroyed, and our supremacy
 established. Whatever the Afghans may be, they value their freedom as you do. When
 in January 1879 we were making war among the mountain-tops of the passes between 20
 India and Afghanistan, the tribes, naturally and not wrongfully, resisted. Their villages
 were burned to the ground, and the women and the children driven forth to wander and
 perish in the snow. These things, in my opinion, are horrible to the last degree.

Gladstone, Midlothian speech, 25 March 1880

Source D: On the advice of the Colonial Office, Gladstone, having been re-elected
 Prime Minister, continued the Conservative policy of Confederation to
 solve the problem of the Transvaal and Zululand. President Kruger ignored
 Gladstone's offer and rebelled in 1881.

Looking to both the Transvaal and the rest of South Africa, and to the necessity of
 preventing renewed disorders, our judgement is that the Queen cannot be advised to give
 up sovereignty over the Transvaal. We desire that the white inhabitants of the Transvaal 25
 should, without prejudice to the rest of the population, enjoy the fullest liberty to manage
 their local affairs. We believe this liberty may be most easily conceded to the Transvaal if
 she were a member of a South African confederation.

Gladstone, Letter to Kruger, 15 June 1880

Source E: A leading Conservative attacks both Disraeli and Gladstone's Egyptian
 policies.

In 1876 financiers in London and Paris lured the Khedive Ismail, ruler of Egypt, into their
 net, lending him huge sums. The interest payable absorbs about two-thirds of Egypt's 30
 revenues; the people of Egypt have not received more than a quarter. If they stopped
 paying we should have approved their action. The other day the poor Egyptians were
 close to a successful revolution and throwing off their suffocating loans. Unfortunately, Mr
 Gladstone came upon them with his armies and fleets, destroyed their towns, devastated
 their country, slaughtered them, and flung back these struggling wretches into the mess 35
 of oppression. The revolution of Arabi Pasha was the movement of a nation.

Lord Randolph Churchill, Edinburgh speech, 18 December 1883

England and a New Century 1900–24

Study these **five** Sources on Post War Problems 1918–1924, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

3 (a) Study Sources **B** and **C**.

Compare these Sources as evidence for views on government spending on social problems during the immediate post-war period. **[30]**

(b) Study **all** the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that the Labour Party was better placed than its rivals to deal with Britain's post-war problems from 1918 to 1924. **[70]**

[Total: 100 marks]

Post-War Problems 1918 to 1924

Source A: Labour's party conference resolution outlines its plans for a national health service.

Conference declares that the organization of a unified health service for the whole community is a question of urgent importance. Steps should be taken without delay to establish a Ministry of Health, providing public health services, completely independent of both the existing Poor Law and private insurance companies. This Ministry, along with the local authorities, should be completely responsible for health in schools, hospitals, maternity units, housing conditions, care of the aged, health insurance and so on. 5

Labour Party, Annual Conference Report, 1918

Source B: A senior civil servant to the Cabinet, and a close friend, writes to David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of the Coalition Government, urging reform as the antidote to revolution.

Bolshevik propaganda is only dangerous when there are genuine grievances. You should
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the next five years.

Tom Jones, Whitehall Diary, 1919

Source C: A committee composed entirely of business men and financiers, set up by Lloyd George's Coalition Government, under the chairmanship of Sir Eric Geddes, suggests cuts in social services. The resulting 'Geddes Axe' was supported by the Prime Minister, Lloyd George.

Our terms of reference are to recommend to the Chancellor of the Exchequer reductions in national expenditure on supply services. The estimated cost for education, health, unemployment and old age pensions for 1922–1923 is £124 million, being nearly four times pre-war expenditure. 15

We suggest the following:

- 1 The cost of housing schemes (£10 million) might be reduced by a vigorous policy of sales. 20
- 2 No increase in the coming year for health programmes. These have merit, but have increased greatly since 1918–1919.
- 3 Greater efficiencies in unemployment insurance, including the abolition of Labour Exchanges and the Ministry of Labour. 25

First Interim Report of the Committee on National Expenditure, February 1922

Source D: A leading Conservative Cabinet Minister records how he advised his Prime Minister to stay in power in order to force the hand of the declining Liberal Party.

I heard that, following the result of the General Election, Stanley Baldwin was preparing
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has been spiritually dead for the past thirty years is the natural victim.

Leo Amery, diary entry, December 1923

Source E: A Fabian Socialist, whose husband was in the Cabinet of the first Labour Government, criticises the new Prime Minister for compromising Labour principles.

It is clear that MacDonald, without any consultation with his Cabinet, is moving towards
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a political performer.

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Beatrice Webb, diary, 1924

Churchill 1920–1945

Study the **five** Sources on The General Election of 1945 and then answer **both** sub-questions. You will need to turn over for Sources D and E.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering **(b)**.

4 (a) Study Sources **A** and **B**.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the appeals made to the electorate in the campaign leading to the General Election of 1945. [30]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that the **main** reason for Churchill's election defeat in 1945 was the policy of social reform offered by Labour. [70]

[Total: 100 marks]

The General Election of 1945

Source A: The Labour Party appeals to the electorate stressing the need for change.

This war will have been won by the people, not by any one man, though strong and
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need full employment and the highest possible industrial efficiency in order to do so.

Let Us Face the Future, Labour Party Manifesto, May 1945

Source B: The Prime Minister's first election address in which he attacks Labour. This speech was broadcast on the radio by the BBC.

No Socialist Government could afford to allow free expressions of public discontent. They
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of the ordinary man to say what he thinks of the Government.

15

Churchill, speech, 4 June 1945

Source C: A Conservative supporter and author expresses her concerns to her husband, the well-known politician and diplomat, Harold Nicolson.

You know I have an admiration for Winston amounting to hero-worship, so I am dreadfully
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Cripps (a leading Labour figure) are both infinitely better.

Vita Sackville West, letter, 6 June 1945

TURN OVER FOR SOURCES D AND E

Source D: This cartoon portrays an injured British soldier against a background of the destruction of war urging Britain's electors not to waste victory and peace. In his hand is a wreath labelled 'Victory and Peace in Europe'. Voters are urged to vote for 'them', that is to consider the sacrifice made by British troops. 'Don't lose it again' is a reference to the disappointing consequences of the First World War.

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Cartoon, Daily Mirror 1 July 1945

Source E: A future Conservative Prime Minister recalls her impressions of Conservative failure in 1945. At that time she was studying at Oxford University.

In 1945 we Conservatives faced problems which we could not possibly overcome. Labour
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socialism would require 'some sort of Gestapo' and thinking 'He's gone too far'.

Margaret Thatcher, The Path of Power, 1995

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