Examination Period 3: 2017/18

HIS301818N

Module Title Citizenship and Gender in Britain 1760-1918
Level Six
Time Allowed One hour and thirty minutes

Instructions to students:
- Enter your student number not your name on all answer books.
- Answer two questions: one from Section A and one from Section B.
- Section A carries 67% of the overall marks.
  Section B carries 33% of the overall marks.
- Begin each question in a separate answer book; label each answer book clearly with the number of the question you are answering.
- The same material should not constitute a substantial part of more than one question.
- Neither books nor notes may be taken into the examination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Pages</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Questions</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section A

Answer one question from this section.

1. ‘The history of masculinity is a pro-feminist way of studying history’. Discuss.

2. Explain the significance of the household in the theory and practice of British politics between 1760 and 1918.

3. How far do you agree that women’s political participation in the period 1760-1918 was only seen as legitimate if it related to a ‘moral’ cause?

End of Section A
Section B follows overleaf
Section B

Comment on one of the following:

4. Sir Francis Burdett (Commons, 2 June 1818), *Parliamentary Debates* XXXVIII, col. 1136.

The people of this country were honest, laborious, and high-minded; they asked not alms or amusements, but demanded freedom – demanded to have check and control over the public purse, which was theirs, and security to them and their children for the enjoyment of the fruits, the hard-earned fruits, of their at present unrequited industry. Security of person and property was the extent of their claim, and was it not monstrous that government, which exercised a power of taking men by force from their houses and families, to be employed in its defence [should] exclude the people ... even from a share in the appointment of those persons who were to determine when and how their blood, bones, and sinews should be disposed of.

Section B continues overleaf
5. Anon., ‘Franchise Villa’ (c. 1912).