

3. Study Sources E and F.

**SOURCE E**

The following is adapted from a cartoon published in Britain in July 1923. Its caption is 'Then and Now'.

This is a two-frame cartoon. In the first frame, there is a straight wooden wall at whose end is an entrance, behind which one can see guns and cannon shells and smoke. A banner hanging above the entrance reads 'FRONT ENTRANCE: THE WAR'. Standing beside the entrance was a cheerful man, with several European flags fixed on his head, bearing the word 'FRANCE' on his body. He shouted out 'OUR AFFAIR!' In front of the wooden wall was a file of soldiers marching vigorously towards the entrance. The shoulder bags of the first three soldiers bear the words 'ENGLAND', 'ITALY' and 'U.S.A.' respectively.

In the second frame, the wooden wall has changed to be the external wall of a building, and the entrance becomes a half-closed door, bearing the words 'THE PEACE'. The soldiers are still there, but except the U.S.A. one the others look shabby and desperate. Every soldier carries a bag or a document; the first soldier's bears the word 'SUGGESTION', the second 'IDEAS' and the third 'HINTS'. That FRANCE guy stands behind THE PEACE door, and through the door gap he makes a funny face towards the soldiers, shouting out 'MY AFFAIR!'

## SOURCE F

The following is adapted from a book on modern history.

We should not exaggerate the extent of social change in Europe during the first half of the twentieth century. The position of women in society underlines the point. Before the First World War, feminist movements had been relatively strong, especially in pressing for the vote for women, in Northern Europe and Britain. But movements for women's rights had been far weaker in Catholic parts of Europe, notably in the east and south of the continent. The First World War had brought about the breakthrough in many countries. The recognition of the vital contribution by women in the war effort had led to a change in the attitude towards women's suffrage, and after the war women had been given the vote in most of Europe. But France extended the franchise to women only in 1944, Italy in 1946, Romania and Yugoslavia the same year, Belgium in 1948.

Beyond voting rights, women's status at home and in the workplace was little changed. Society was still completely male-dominated. In Britain, the wife was dependent on her husband's social insurance contributions and benefits, while the French Constitution of 1946 still emphasised a woman's fulfillment of her role as mother. Women remained largely discriminated against in the labour market.

- (a) What, in your opinion, was the main message of the cartoon in Source E? Explain your answer with reference to Source E. (3 marks)
- (b) Identify *one* general misunderstanding of the impact of the First World War on women's status, according to the author of Source F. Explain your answer with reference to Source F. (3 marks)
- (c) Did the First World War bring about a better Europe? Explain your answer with reference to Sources E and F, and using your own knowledge of the development of Europe up to 1929. (7 marks)