

Write your name here

Surname	Other names
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Pearson Centre Number Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

History B (Schools History Project)
Unit 3: Schools History Project Source Enquiry
Option 3B: Protest, law and order in the
twentieth century

Tuesday 16 June 2015 – Morning Time: 1 hour 15 minutes	Paper Reference 5HB03/3B
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You must have: Sources Booklet (enclosed)	Total Marks
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Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 53.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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Lined writing area for the answer to Question 1.

(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)



Lined writing area for the answer to Question 2.

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)



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Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Lined writing area for the answer to Question 4.

(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)



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Lined writing area for student response.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)
(Total for Question 5 = 19 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS





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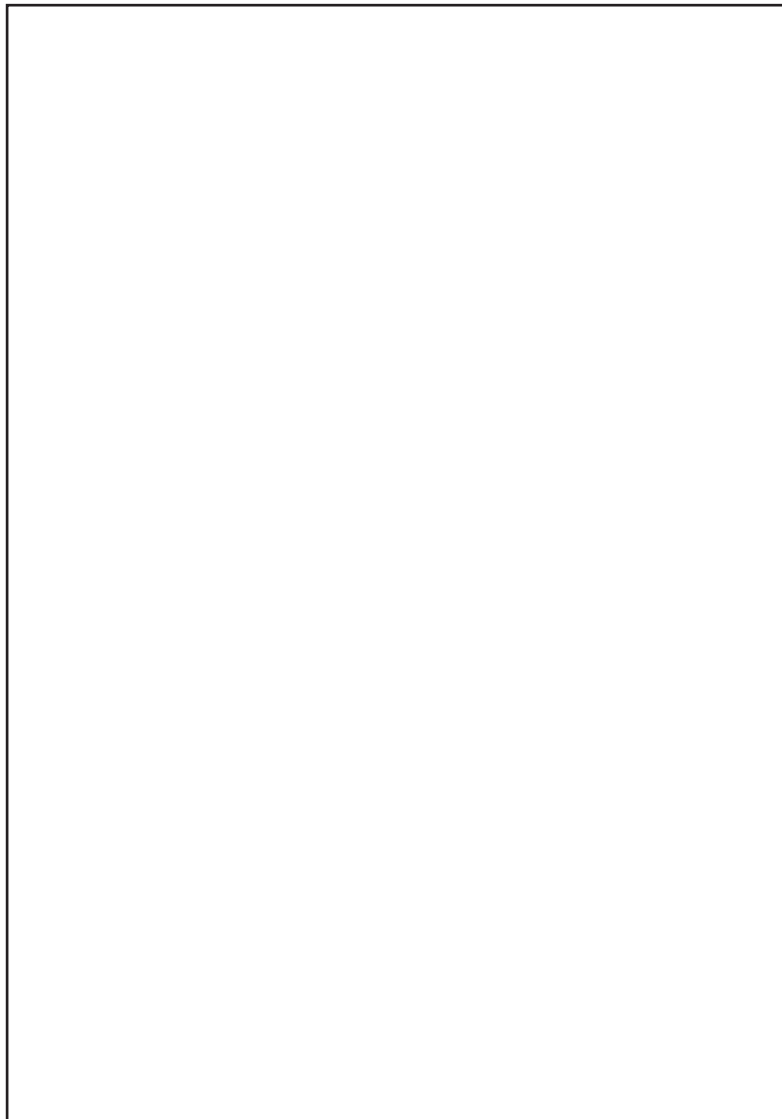


Historical Enquiry: The miners' strike, 1984–85

Source A: From an account given by Lord Peter Walker in 2004 on the twentieth anniversary of the miners' strike. He was the government Minister for Energy in 1984.

When I was appointed Minister for Energy, Margaret Thatcher said to me: 'I'm sure we'll have an attempt by Scargill to have a major strike. I want you to deal with it'. When the strike came, not a single trade union in the country supported the strike and Scargill did not have the Labour Party's support. He wanted to destroy both the economy and a democratically elected government.

Source B: A National Coal Board advertisement, published in the *Sunday Express* newspaper, 2 December 1984. The National Coal Board was in charge of Britain's coal mines. The advertisement is a representation of the miners' strike.



Source C: From an article published in *The Northern Echo* newspaper in 2009, twenty five years after the miners' strike.

With the North-East pits at a standstill, the union leadership adopted two strategies: sending flying pickets across the country to force working miners out on strike and also attempting to stop the movements of coal within the region.

Striking miners flooded into Nottingham, where there was increasing violence. The police drafted in an extra 8,000 officers from around the country and set up blockades to prevent pickets getting into Nottinghamshire.

Sources D and E are on page 4

Source D: A cartoon published in the *Daily Express* newspaper, 9 March 1984. The *Daily Express* supported the government during the miners' strike. The two small figures are Margaret Thatcher and Ian MacGregor, the Head of the National Coal Board.



*Russian roulette is a game where players risk damaging themselves if they pull the trigger of the gun.

Source E: From the diary of Bill Keys written during the miners' strike in 1985. He was the leader of the Printworkers' Union and he worked with the TUC to try to end the strike.

I feel so sad that such a good cause as the miners' strike has been lost. History will not forget that the miners were let down by other trade unions. But I also blame the miners' leadership for the defeat. I blame them too for the strategy they used during the strike. Why couldn't Arthur Scargill see many months ago that you cannot achieve everything you want in a dispute? This is particularly true of the miners' strike, which was provoked by this hostile government. When is it going to be recognised that a trade union is greater than its individual leader?

Source F: From *A History of Modern Britain* by Andrew Marr, published in 2007.

The government had prepared more carefully than Scargill. For two years the National Coal Board had been working with the Minister for Energy to pile up supplies of coal at the power stations and stocks of coal had steadily grown. The police had been retrained and were equipped with full riot gear. Government ministers later admitted that without this riot gear and training the police would have been unable to beat the miners' pickets.

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Source C: Dispute that tore communities apart (in Miners' Strike 1984), Tony Kearney, *The Northern Echo*, 7:44pm Wednesday 4th March 2009. © Copyright 2001-2014.

Source D: Michael Cummings, *Daily Express*, 09 Mar 1984, British Cartoon Archive, University of Kent, www.cartoons.ac.uk © Express Newspapers.

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