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Surname

Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History A (The Making of the Modern World)
Unit 3: Modern World Source Enquiry
Option 3B: War and the transformation of British society, c1931–51

Tuesday 20 June 2017 – Morning
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper Reference

5HA03/3B

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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.

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(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)



2 Study Source B and use your own knowledge.

What was the purpose of this representation?

Use details of the cartoon and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

(8)

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(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)



3 Study Source C and use your own knowledge.

Use Source C and your own knowledge to explain why the Labour Party won the General Election of 1945.

(10)

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(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)



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4 Study Sources D and E and use your own knowledge.

How reliable are Sources D and E as evidence about the early days of the National Health Service?

Explain your answer, using Sources D and E and your own knowledge.

(10)

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(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)



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

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS



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History A (The Making of the Modern World) **Unit 3: Modern World Source Enquiry** **Option 3B: War and the transformation of British society, c1931–51**

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Sources Booklet

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Do not return this Sources Booklet with the question paper.

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Historical Enquiry: Labour in power, 1945–51

Source A: From an interview with Mrs Clare Bond in 1985, for a history of Britain called *Now the War is Over*. She describes the introduction of the National Health Service (NHS) in 1948.

My mother and father had been having problems with their teeth for ages, and I think they were the first at the dentist, as soon as it opened. They thought it was wonderful. My sister was at the optician as soon as it opened. She got marvellous NHS spectacles. My other sister had her first baby before the NHS and she had to pay for a midwife. Just after the NHS started, she had a second baby at home. She thought it was absolutely wonderful because, apart from having a free midwife, she had a nurse come in every day.

Source B: A cartoon published in a national newspaper, 22 December 1948, with the title 'A Santa Claus Service'. It is a representation of the National Health Service.



Source C: From the autobiography of Clement Attlee, *As It Happened*, published in 1954. Attlee was the leader of the Labour Party and here he is writing about the General Election of 1945.

I think, first of all, people wanted a positive new policy, which we had, and not an attempt to go back to the old policies of the Conservatives. Even those who would have liked Churchill as prime minister, weren't prepared to have him if it meant having the Conservatives too. They remembered the unemployment of the 1930s. They didn't want the Conservatives.

Source D: A photograph showing Aneurin Bevan, the Minister of Health, visiting Sylvia Beckingham, on 5 July 1948 at Park Hospital, Manchester. Sylvia was the first ever National Health Service hospital patient. This photograph was published in a number of newspapers.



Source E: From an interview with a doctor for a pamphlet *Meet Yourself at the Doctor's*. It was produced in 1949 by Mass Observation, a research organisation which aimed to record everyday life in Britain.

I hated having to send out those awful bills to patients before the NHS. There seem to be far more women patients than there used to be, before the NHS. I think the main reason is that, before, many women simply wouldn't see a doctor unless they were seriously ill, largely because of the expense. Now that they have the NHS, they tend to visit the doctor as soon as possible. It may mean more immediate work for the doctor. However, in many cases it prevents serious conditions developing which would eventually need far more treatment.

Source F: From a history of Britain in the twentieth century, published in 2010.

There was strong support for the National Health Act, which was introduced by Bevan in 1946. It was popular with most people, especially women, because it promised universal, free medical treatment. By 5 July 1948, three-quarters of the population had registered with the NHS. However, it faced powerful opposition from the medical profession, especially doctors represented by the British Medical Association (BMA). The BMA thought that doctors would lose money as a result of the NHS because they feared there would be no private patients. In addition, there was criticism of the high cost of the NHS.

Pearson Education Ltd. gratefully acknowledges the following sources used in the preparation of this paper:

Source A: Brooman Josh, *'Britain in the 20th Century People In Change'* Longman 1994

Source B: © Punch Ltd.

Source E: Sillars Stuart, *'History In Depth The Welfare State'* Nelson Thornes 1988

Source F: Steve Waugh and John Wright, *'GCSE MODERN WORLD HISTORY WAR AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF BRITISH SOCIETY 1931-1951'*, 2010, Reproduced by permission of Hodder Education

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