

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1H: Britain transformed, 1918–97

Friday 9 June 2017 – Morning

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference

9HI0/1H

You must have:

Extracts 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.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

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

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Turn over ►



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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1** How accurate is it to say that it was the experience of the Second World War which led to the creation of the welfare state in the years 1945–51?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2** How far do you agree that economic influences were the main driver of social change in the 1950s and 1960s?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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SECTION A

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 1 Question 2

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1945–79, there were very limited differences in the policies of the Conservative and Labour parties?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4** How accurate is it to say that the most significant influence on quality of life in Britain in the years 1918–51 was regional differences?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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SECTION B

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: **Question 3** **Question 4**

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

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Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From David Marsland, 'Creating Alternatives to the NHS', in Subroto Roy and John Clarke (eds.), *Margaret Thatcher's Revolution: How It Happened and What It Meant*, published 2005 (revised edition).

While the need for reform was urgent, it was not immediately answered. Until 1987 the Thatcher Governments were largely preoccupied with salvaging and restructuring the economy, with dealing with the trade unions, with defending British interests, territory and people against invasion by armed forces, and with responding to the destructive challenge of the miners' strike. There was little enough time or energy left over for radical, large-scale reform of welfare. However, even these early achievements made an indispensable contribution to that end. 5

Without the active shake-out of the economy, without the liberalisation of capital markets, without sweeping tax-cuts, without wholesale privatisation, and without the taming of the trade unions, the successful, modernised, enterprise economy today would have been impossible. Without these economic achievements, radical reform of welfare would have been inconceivable. At best we would have had – as we did not have – merely savage cuts in public expenditure, social division, and no welfare reform at all. The triumph of Margaret Thatcher in transforming a near-bankrupt economy into a thriving enterprise culture should not be underestimated. 10 15

Extract 2: From Martin Pugh, *Britain Since 1789: A Concise History*, published 1999.

By 1981, the economy was in a serious depression. Thatcher responded by increasing taxation and reducing government borrowing, which led to massive unemployment. Soon, the economy suffered its worst slump since the 1930s. During 1981, gross national product fell by 3.2 per cent and unemployment rose to 2.7 million. A quarter of British manufacturing capacity disappeared by 1983. Lost manufacturing jobs were to be replaced by new service sector employment. However, many of these new jobs were part-time and low-paid. As a result, 3.2 million were still unemployed by 1985. 20 25

Whatever recovery took place in the mid-1980s was largely stimulated by financial deregulation. Banks and building societies offered customers generous loans, which were often spent on imported goods. Consequently, householders' debts rose from £16 billion in 1980 to £47 billion in 1989. This artificial boom pushed Britain's trade deficit to a record £15 billion in 1988–89. Tax cuts, designed to help win the 1983 and 1987 elections, aggravated the situation. By 1990 this economic boom collapsed into a second depression. Britain's economic growth rate averaged only 1.75 per cent per year (1979–90), well below that for the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s. Thatcherism accelerated Britain's economic decline. She left behind a rapidly declining manufacturing base and an industry still short of investment. 30 35

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