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Edexcel GCE

History
Advanced Subsidiary
Unit 2
Option E: Britain in the Later 20th Century: Responding to Change

Wednesday 20 January 2010 – Morning Time: 1 hour 20 minutes	Paper Reference 6HI02/E
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You must have:
Sources Insert (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 question part (a) and part (b) of the topic for which you have been prepared. There is a choice of questions in part (b).
- 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.*
- The quality of your written communication will be assessed in ALL your responses – *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

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

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6HI02/E – Britain in the Later 20th Century: Responding to Change

Choose EITHER E1 (Question 1) OR E2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

E1 – British Political History, 1945–90: Consensus and Conflict

**Study Sources 1 to 9. Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b).
There is a choice of questions in part (b).**

**You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.
You should start the answer to part (b) (i) OR (b) (ii) on page 9.**

Question 1

Answer part (a) and then answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii).

(a) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3.

How far do the sources suggest that, as a political leader, Attlee was not very effective?

Explain your answer, using the evidence of Sources 1, 2 and 3.

(20)

EITHER

(b) (i) Use Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.

Do you agree with the view that the government of Edward Heath was primarily a failure?

Explain your answer, using Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.

(40)

OR

(b) (ii) Use Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.

Do you agree with the view that Thatcherism was a radical break with the past which ended the post-war consensus in Britain?

Explain your answer, using Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.

(40)

(Total for Question 1 = 60 marks)



6HI02/E – Britain in the Later 20th Century: Responding to Change

Choose EITHER E1 (Question 1) OR E2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

E2 – Mass Media, Popular Culture and Social Change in Britain Since 1945

**Study Sources 10 to 18. Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b).
There is a choice of questions in part (b).**

**You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.
You should start the answer to part (b) (i) OR (b) (ii) on page 9.**

Question 2

Answer part (a) and then answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii).

(a) Study Sources 10, 11 and 12.

How far do the sources suggest that the BBC mishandled the story of the Iraq Dossier?

Explain your answer, using the evidence of Sources 10, 11 and 12.

(20)

EITHER

(b) (i) Use Sources 13, 14 and 15 and your own knowledge.

Do you agree with the view that British films from the 1980s onwards have 'reflected current concerns' (Source 13, line 26)?

Explain your answer, using Sources 13, 14 and 15 and your own knowledge.

(40)

OR

(b) (ii) Use Sources 16, 17 and 18 and your own knowledge.

Do you agree with the view that the Beatles 'changed the world in the Sixties' (Source 18, line 47)?

Explain your answer, using Sources 16, 17 and 18 and your own knowledge.

(40)

(Total for Question 2 = 60 marks)



(a) continued

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(a) continued

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(a) continued

Dotted lines for text entry.



(b) continued

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TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Edexcel GCE

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2

**Option E: Britain in the Later 20th Century: Responding to
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Wednesday 20 January 2010 – Morning

Sources Insert

Paper Reference

6HI02/E

Do not return the insert with the question paper.

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Choose EITHER E1 (Question 1) OR E2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

E1 – British Political History, 1945–90: Consensus and Conflict

Sources for use with Question 1 (a)

SOURCE 1

(From an interview with Kingsley Martin, editor of the left-of-centre political journal the *New Statesmen*, held in 1960. In 1935 Martin had supported Attlee's opponent in the contest for leadership of the Labour Party.)

1 I always think of Attlee as a small man in his study watching over the boys, some of them too big for him to handle when they are lively. The boys quarrel and fight until they are tired. Attlee calls them in one by one, gives them all a stern talking to, occasionally delivers a sound caning, and restores order.

SOURCE 2

(From the *Daily Mirror*, a left-of-centre newspaper, dated 8 December 1955. Attlee had resigned as leader of the Labour Party the day before.)

5 There are two Attlees. One is the public figure, shy to the point of furtiveness, the man who scuttles onto the platform, looks alarmed by the applause and begins doodling. The other is the backroom Attlee, the tough, astute politician, the man with the razor-sharp mind and waspish tongue.

SOURCE 3

(From George Mallaby, *From My Level*, published 1965. Mallaby was Under-Secretary to the Cabinet Office during Attlee's Premiership. As a senior civil servant he would have attended cabinet meetings.)

10 In cabinet meetings Attlee kept to the timetable and ensured the business ended on time. He was attentive and introduced the subjects in sensible, unimaginative terms. He listened, or appeared to listen, patiently and fairly attentively, though he doodled incessantly. But his summing-up was often blurred and incomplete. He rarely produced any constructive ideas of his own or seemed to give a powerful lead. He was like a schoolmaster who kept order very well but did not really teach
15 you very much.

Sources for use with Question 1 (b)(i)

SOURCE 4

(From the Labour Party Manifesto, February 1974)

The Tories have brought the country to the edge of bankruptcy and breakdown. More and more people are losing their jobs. Firms are going out of business. Housing costs are out of reach for many families. The Common Market now threatens us with still higher food prices and with a further loss of Britain's control
20 of its own affairs.

SOURCE 5

(From David Dutton, *British Politics Since 1945*, published 1991)

Despite the careful preparation of the years in opposition, most of Heath's policies went badly wrong. Membership of the EEC was secured but at a heavy price. As far as the economy was concerned all the vital indicators continued to move in the wrong direction. Industrial relations had never been worse in the whole post-war
25 era and the government was humiliated by the miners' strike of 1972.

SOURCE 6

(From Malcolm Pearce and Geoff Stewart, *British Political History 1867–2001*, published 2002)

Entry into the EEC was an achievement denied to Heath's two predecessors and was a major change in British history. Government reorganisation was also a significant achievement, as was an extensive taxation reform and the Housing Finance Act of 1972. The government pursued a policy of tightening up on access to welfare
30 benefits. This marked a move away from previous attitudes to the state's role while still maintaining its central function. Heath's was the first real attempt to tackle the problem of the trade unions and for a time his policy worked.

Sources for use with Question 1 (b)(ii)

SOURCE 7

(From Robert Leach, *British Politics*, published 2006)

Thatcherism can be seen as the consequence rather than the cause of the breakdown of the post-war consensus. By the late 1970s, Keynesian policies*
35 no longer seemed to work and had been effectively abandoned by Callaghan's Labour Government. Similarly, tensions over the growth of government, the cost of the welfare state, trade union power and poor industrial relations were already widespread before Thatcher came to power. The Conservative Party and its leader merely adapted to altered circumstances.

* Keynesian policies – based on the belief that the state can stimulate economic growth and improve stability in the private sector – e.g. through government spending.

SOURCE 8

(From Chris Rowe, *Britain 1929–98*, published 2004)

40 During the election of 1979, Mrs Thatcher made it clear that she was a conviction politician, determined to take a radical new approach to the economy. Taken at face value then, the ideals of Thatcherism do indeed suggest a revolutionary break with the past. It was a year which marked the end of the Attlee post-war consensus and the beginning of a 'Thatcher Revolution'.

SOURCE 9

(From an interview with Margaret Thatcher printed in *The Times* newspaper, 5 May 1983. A general election was due to be held the following month.)

45 We offered a complete change of direction – from one in which the state became totally dominant in people's lives and penetrated almost every aspect, to a life where the state did do certain things, but without undermining personal responsibility. I think we have altered the balance between the person and the state in a favourable way.

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Choose EITHER E1 (Question 1) OR E2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

E2 – Mass Media, Popular Culture and Social Change in Britain Since 1945

Sources for use with Question 2 (a)

SOURCE 10

(From the resignation speech of Andrew Gilligan, a BBC journalist, 30 January 2004. Gilligan had alleged on Radio 4 in May 2003 that the government had 'sexed up' Iraq's weapons' capability.)

1 We deserved criticism. Some of my story was wrong, as I admitted at the inquiry, and I again apologise for it.

The government did 'sex up' the dossier, transforming possibilities and probabilities into certainties; the 45-minute claim was the classic example of this.

5 It is hard to believe that this all stems from two flawed sentences in one unscripted early-morning interview, never repeated, when I said that the government 'probably knew' that the 45-minute figure was wrong. I have repeatedly said also that I did not accuse the government of fabrication, but of exaggeration. I stand by that charge.

SOURCE 11

(Part of a letter from Alastair Campbell to the BBC Director of News, published in *The Times* newspaper on 26 June 2003. Campbell, the government's Director of Communications and Strategy, is here referring to allegations that the Iraq Dossier had been 'sexed up'.)

10 You said the BBC had never alleged that we took the country into conflict on a false basis. I disagree. Mr Gilligan's allegations amount to charges that the government, from the Prime Minister down, misled Parliament and public about the case on which he led the country into conflict.

As our previous correspondence has achieved little on this subject, other than
15 further exposing the BBC's refusal ever to apologise, I am releasing this letter to the press.

SOURCE 12

(Part of a statement issued by the governors of the BBC on 6 July 2003. The statement was issued following emergency discussions with Greg Dyke, the Director-General of the BBC, about the scandal surrounding the Iraq Dossier.)

The Board is satisfied that it was in the public interest to broadcast Mr Gilligan's story, given the information which was available to the BBC at the time. Although guidelines say that the BBC should be reluctant to broadcast stories based on
20 a single source, and warn about the dangers of using anonymous sources, they clearly allow for this to be done in exceptional circumstances.

Sources for use with Question 2 (b)(i)

SOURCE 13

(From David Christopher, *British Culture: an Introduction*, published 1999)

After the 1980s, the film industry experienced rapid change. Channel 4 became involved as a producer and sponsor of low-budget work dealing with challenging themes, and their films were notable for their realism and social awareness. Many
25 new pictures, especially as the political ground changed, were made in a style known as 'naturalism' or 'new realism', which reflected current concerns. This kind of film-making was less obviously political and attempted to naturally represent ordinary people's proud battles in difficult circumstances.

SOURCE 14

(From Robert Murphy, *British Cinema of the 1990s*, published 2000)

Since the 1950s, an increasing proportion of manual workers are either women
30 or black people. British films of the 1990s have struggled to come to terms with this. What the films have done successfully is provide – despite the persistence of politicians in arguing for the classlessness of British society – a reminder of the continuing economic divisions within Britain. What they have done less well is depict the cultural diversity of the country.

SOURCE 15

(Part of a speech by the British film director Mike Leigh. He was speaking in 1996 at an awards ceremony for his film *Secrets and Lies*.)

35 I haven't somehow fallen into some swimming pool in LA and forgotten about what I once cared about as a film-maker. I still live in the world and I still care about it. I travel in the Tube everyday and it's a feast of possible movies, reflecting life's pageant and tapestry.

Sources for use with Question 2 (b)(ii)

SOURCE 16

(From an interview with John Lennon which appeared in *Rolling Stone* magazine in 1971)

Nothing happened in the Sixties, except we all dressed up. The same idiots are in
40 control, the same people are running everything, it's exactly the same. The whole
bourgeois system is exactly the same, except there's a lot more middle-class kids
with long-hair walking around London in trendy clothes.

SOURCE 17

(From Allan Kozinn, *The Beatles*, published 1995)

The Beatles themselves were the first to admit that although they seemed to be the
leaders of the new youth culture, they were by no means its architects. Rather, they
45 had the unfailing ability to detect trends early and then adopt them, making them
instantly chic for the millions of fans who looked to the group for guidance.

SOURCE 18

(From Ian Inglis, *The Beatles, Pop Music and Society*, published 2000)

The Beatles changed the world in the Sixties. Indeed, as we enter the new
millennium, and indulge in the pastime of evaluating the twentieth century's more
significant achievements, the Beatles are predictably prominent across a wide
50 variety of categories – historical, sociological, cultural and musical. The Beatles
were perceived as innovators. They became spokespersons for a generation.
Whether the subject was the legalisation of drugs, the war in Vietnam, traditional
and alternative religion, the Beatles and their opinions were sought out, heard and
acted on.

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