

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Edexcel GCE**

# History

**Advanced Subsidiary**

**Unit 2**

**Option E: Britain in the Later 20th Century: Responding to Change**

Thursday 19 May 2011 – Morning

**Time: 1 hour 20 minutes**

Paper Reference

**6HI02/E**

**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.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (\*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed  
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*

## 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.

Turn over ►

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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 the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.**

**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 part (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 Sources 1 and 2 challenge the impression of Harold Macmillan as prime minister given in Source 3?

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 Labour governments in the years 1945–51 established a society with ‘a significantly greater degree of social equality’ (Source 6, lines 31–32)?

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 ‘the Conservatives were certain to win’ the 1979 election (Source 7, lines 37–38)?

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 the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.**

**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 part (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 Sources 10 and 11 challenge the view given in Source 12 of the relationship between Princess Diana and the media?

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 in the 1950s and 1960s there was an Americanisation of British film, television and, as a result, popular culture?

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, since 1990, the individual citizen has not benefited from the improved ease and speed with which news and views can be communicated?

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

**(40)**

**(Total for Question 2 = 60 marks)**





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((a) continued) .....

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((a) continued) .....

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((a) continued) .....

Dotted lines for writing.





Answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) of your chosen question.

\***(b)** .....

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((b) continued) .....

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((b) continued) .....

(This section contains horizontal dotted lines for redaction or continuation of text.)





((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 Change**

?? June 2011 – ?

**Sources Insert**

Paper Reference

**6HI02/E**

**Do not return the insert with the question paper.**

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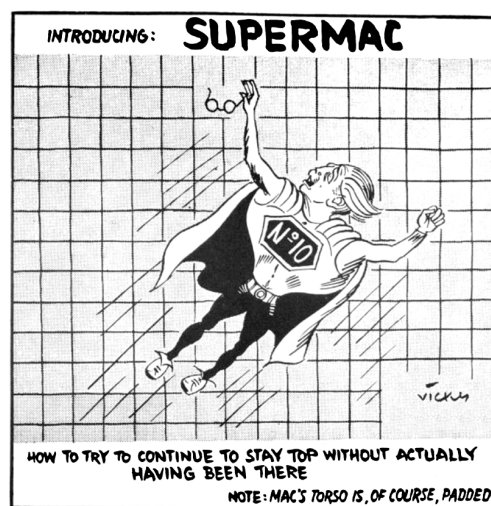
Choose EITHER E1 (Question 1) OR E2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

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

**Sources for use with Question 1 (a)**

**SOURCE 1**

(A cartoon by Victor Weisz (Vicky) published in the *Evening Standard*, 6 November 1958. The figure in the cartoon depicts Harold Macmillan. Vicky was a left-wing sympathiser.)



**SOURCE 2**

(From Lord Kilmuir, *Political Adventure: the Memoirs of the Earl of Kilmuir*, published 1964. Kilmuir served as Lord Chancellor from 1954 until his dismissal by Macmillan in 1962.)

- 1 When Macmillan was prime minister his approach to Cabinet business was businesslike and firm. He always gave the impression, even in the darkest hours, that everything was going according to plan. Unflappable, hardworking, approachable and courageous, he exercised a personal domination over his colleagues not seen in
- 5 British politics since Churchill's wartime administration. The Labour party seriously underrated Macmillan as prime minister from the outset. His calm confidence, his courtesy and sharpness in debate, his quick wittedness under pressure, and, above all, his superb professionalism unnerved and disconcerted his opponents until he secured a quite astonishing superiority in the Commons.

**SOURCE 3**

(From a speech by Harold Wilson in Parliament, March 1962. Wilson was a senior member of the Labour opposition and later went on to become prime minister.)

- 10 In this country the people are asking, 'Who is in charge? Whose hand is on the helm? When is the Prime Minister going to exert himself and govern?' I do not believe that he can. The flair is gone. On every domestic issue we find the same faltering hand, the same dithering indecision and confusion. The MacWonder of 1959 is not the same man we see here this afternoon.

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

**SOURCE 4**

(From the Labour Party manifesto 1951)

15 Contrast Britain in the inter-war years with Britain to-day. Then, millions suffered from insecurity and want. Now, we have social security for every man, woman and child. There has, indeed, been progress, but much more remains to be done. Labour will press forward towards greater social equality and the establishment of equal opportunities for all. We shall extend our policy of giving all young people  
20 equal opportunities in education.

**SOURCE 5**

(From Andrew Marr, *A History of Modern Britain*, published 2007)

Under Attlee, Britain remained a country of private clubs and cliques, ancient or ancient-seeming privileges, rituals and hierarchies. In the workplace, there was a return to something like the relationship of pre-war times, with employers' organisations assuming their old authority and influence. Inside the new  
25 nationalised industries the same sort of people continued to manage and the same 'us and them' relationships reasserted themselves. In the City, stiff collars and top hats were still seen, even among the grey ruins of post-Blitz London. Younger bankers and accountants deferred utterly to their elders. *The Times* was full of advertisements for maids and other servants.

**SOURCE 6**

(From Nick Tiratsoo, *From Blitz to Blair*, published 1997)

30 Overall, the Attlee government, while not achieving a social revolution (which few desired), did establish a society with much less poverty and a significantly greater degree of social equality. Free secondary education, access to free health care and an adequate national minimum income (even if only through National Assistance) were promises fulfilled in ways almost unimaginable in the 1930s. The  
35 consequences of these provisions were by no means straightforward, but overall they undoubtedly redistributed income from rich to poor.

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

**SOURCE 7**

(From Hugo Young, *One of Us*, published 1989)

In retrospect the 1979 election can be viewed as one the Conservatives were certain to win. It later became clear, after the catastrophic winter of 1978–79 and the draining away of Labour's claims to be uniquely fitted to rule, just how completely  
40 a socialist era was drawing to a close. That winter also enabled Thatcher to come to grips with Callaghan, the man she had to beat. As Callaghan tried to downplay the crisis, Thatcher expressed herself with ever greater self-assurance. Deriding his impotence in the face of public service strikes, she declared: 'You no longer have the courage to act. Will you not, at least, have the courage to resign?'

**SOURCE 8**

(From Margaret Thatcher, *The Downing Street Years*, published 1993)

45 When I returned home on the night before the election, I was preoccupied with the thought that, if we failed, we would never be given another chance. We had made every sensible preparation for the election and for governing afterwards. If honest effort were to be the test, then we would not fail. In the end, however, Man proposes and God disposes. We might deserve success, but we could not  
50 command it. It was, perversely, a comforting thought. I slept well.

**SOURCE 9**

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

What happened after 1979 tended to distort the truth about the 1979 election. A Labour defeat was not a predestined certainty. It was a close-run campaign and Callaghan might have won if he had gone for an election in 1978. Moreover, the Margaret Thatcher of 1979 was not the dominating political figure she later became.  
55 Thatcher was an unknown political quantity and, at that time, far from popular.



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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 speech by Lord Spencer, Princess Diana's brother, made during her funeral service in Westminster Abbey, 6 September 1997)

- 1 I will cherish the days I spent with her recently in South Africa. I am proud of the fact that, apart from when she was on display meeting President Mandela, we managed to stop the ever-present paparazzi from getting a single picture of her. That meant a lot to her.
- 5 Of all the ironies about Diana, perhaps the greatest was this: a girl given the name of the ancient goddess of hunting was, in the end, the most hunted person of the modern age. We will not allow her sons to suffer at the hands of the media the anguish that used regularly to drive her to tearful despair.

**SOURCE 11**

(From an interview with one of Princess Diana's bodyguards. The interview, under the title 'Diana: the Victim', appeared in the *Guardian* on the fifth anniversary of her death.)

- 10 She was always conscious that she was open to the criticism that she was a self-publicist. Nothing could be further from the truth. I frequently accompanied Diana to homeless charities, all without media intrusion. These were often carried out early morning or late evening. Diana, uplifted by these experiences, would talk about her visits. I am sure that this information would and did filter its way to Fleet Street, but I can categorically state that during my visits there were no media tip-offs.
- 15

**SOURCE 12**

(From an article by Tina Brown, the editor of the magazine *New Yorker*, in which she is recalling an interview with Princess Diana in June 1997. The article appeared in the *New Yorker* in September 1997.)

- 20 She understood that in marketing terms the Windsors were a decaying brand, one that required the services of a media genius. 'I tried again and again to get them to hire someone, to give them proper advice, but they didn't want to hear it,' she said. 'They kept saying I was manipulative. But what's the alternative? To just sit there and have the media make your image for you?'

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

**SOURCE 13**

(From Peter Clarke, *Hope and Glory: Britain 1900–1990*, published 1996)

In the 1950s fears over the Americanisation of television had been widespread. However, although competition from Hollywood was currently throttling the British film industry, on the small screen, despite the use of old American movies as fillers, far more of the output was home-produced. Moreover, although there  
25 may have been some Americanisation and trivialisation of popular culture, the transformation of working-class life in reality was a long and historical process and certainly not confined to the 1950s.

**SOURCE 14**

(From Jeremy Black, *Modern British History Since 1900*, published 2000)

Rock'n'Roll arrived in Britain in 1956 with the playing of Bill Haley and the Comets on the soundtrack of the film *Blackboard Jungle*. Later films, such as Elvis  
30 Presley's *Jailhouse Rock*, had a big impact on British youth audiences. On top of this, encouraged by the role of American programmes on British television, the mystique of America as a land of wealth and excitement grew. American soaps and comedy programmes, such as *I Love Lucy*, set new standards for consumer society in the British suburbs.

**SOURCE 15**

(Part of the response of a 23-year-old British woman to a survey on film-going, 1952)

35 In American pictures you get more action and they hold your interest to the end. As regards British films, I think they are awful. I don't go if I know it's British, because everything will seem drab and the people old and ugly. Everything in America is glamorous. Give me American films every time.

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

**SOURCE 16**

(From Marsha Jones, *Mass Media*, published 1999)

40 Currently there are about one million users of the internet in Britain. As a medium, it is as revolutionary as the invention of printing. By enabling everybody with a computer modem and a phone line to publish to a global audience, the internet is doing no less than altering the news power-balance. Information will become freely available and, consequently, there will be a democratisation of the news for users.

**SOURCE 17**

(From Frank Webster, *Culture and Politics in the Information Age*, published 2001)

45 The demand to keep up with the continuous news cycle leaves journalists with less time to sort out what is true and significant. The public gets the raw material. There is more news on the air but it's delivered piecemeal with little context. The unfiltered assertions that make up this sort of news makes separating fact from spin, argument from innuendo, more difficult and leaves society more susceptible  
50 to manipulation.

**SOURCE 18**

(From Bree Nordensen, *Overload*, published 2008)

The information age's effect on news production and consumption has been profound. For all its benefits, increased transparency, accessibility, and democratization, the internet has not had a beneficial effect on news production. News is part of the atmosphere now, as ever-present and invasive as advertising.  
55 It finds us in airport lounges and taxicabs, on our smart phones and PDAs, through e-mail providers and internet search engines. It arrives unpackaged. Headlines, updates, and articles are snatched from their original sources, often as soon as they're published.

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