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Edexcel GCE

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

Tuesday 22 May 2012 – Afternoon Time: 1 hour 20 minutes	Paper Reference 6HI02/E
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You must have: Sources Insert (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 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.

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PEARSON

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 the sources suggest that James Callaghan was a good prime minister?

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 introduction of the National Health Service in 1948 was 'entirely the achievement of Aneurin Bevan' (Source 4, lines 20–21)?

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 Conservative economic policy was a success in the years 1979–83?

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 the sources suggest that the internet has helped to improve the way people interact with each other?

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 the key role in uncovering political scandals and controversies has been played by journalists?

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, in the 1950s, rock'n'roll music posed a serious challenge to existing authority?

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

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

***(b)**

[This section contains 28 horizontal dotted lines for writing an answer.]



(b) continued

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((b) continued)

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P 3 8 3 4 5 A 0 1 1 2 0

(b) continued

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((b) continued)

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((b) continued)

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(b) continued

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Edexcel GCE

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2

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

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Sources Insert

Paper Reference

6HI02/E

Do not return the insert with the question paper.

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PEARSON

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 Hugo Young, *One of Us*, published 1989. Young was political editor on *The Sunday Times* newspaper and had interviewed James Callaghan on many occasions.)

1 Jim Callaghan was a prime minister who kept his distance from minor events. His style was very much that of the chairman of the board, concerning himself with strategic questions. He was a good chairman, and a prime minister well-suited to the compromise and permanent negotiation which is the condition of a minority
5 government.

SOURCE 2

(From Denis Healey, *The Time of My Life*, published 1989. Healey, who served as Chancellor of the Exchequer in Callaghan's government, had stood against him in the Labour Party's leadership contest in 1976.)

As prime minister, Callaghan's only ambition was to serve his country well. He was never content simply to preside over a cabinet committee. He would read his briefing papers carefully, decide what outcome was required, and then steer the committee to accept it. The political skills he had perfected in his previous posts
10 were just what was needed. Without them, the Government would never have preserved its fragile hold on Parliament.

SOURCE 3

(From James Callaghan's obituary in the *Daily Telegraph*, a right-of-centre newspaper, published 28 March 2005)

Callaghan is condemned to be remembered as the prime minister who presided over the 'Winter of Discontent' in 1978–79 and whose minority government struggled to rule effectively until a vote of no-confidence paved the way for Margaret Thatcher.
15 Although he superficially revived Labour's fortunes, in September 1978 he made his ultimate misjudgement. Consulting almost none of his colleagues, he decided an election was unnecessary. This meant that his chance of victory had gone. As prime minister he acquired many enemies and although his practised charm earned him the nickname 'Sunny Jim', this could be taken for complacency.

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

SOURCE 4

(From Norman Lowe, *Mastering Modern British History*, published 1984)

20 The NHS was the most spectacular of Labour's social reforms. It was entirely the achievement of Aneurin Bevan, the Minister of Health. Many people thought the task would be beyond him, but Bevan was an outstanding personality. He was one of the few people who could successfully stand up to opposition. Within a very short space of time he had mastered the intricacies of the health and hospital
25 situation. He had the vision to see exactly what he wanted and the courage to make sure that he got it.

SOURCE 5

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

It should be stressed that the basic idea of a comprehensive national health service was not new. The British Medical Association itself was putting forward proposals, as were the leading medical journals, including *The Lancet*. Bevan himself seems to
30 have exaggerated his own achievement. His confrontational style and tactics were such as to create the impression of an heroic struggle, successfully carried out in the face of adversity and opposition. It is significant that when Attlee proposed to make a broadcast in which he would describe the NHS as a national achievement to which all parties had contributed, Bevan objected forcefully.

SOURCE 6

(From a cartoon in *Punch* magazine, 21 January 1948. The letters 'A. B.' [Aneurin Bevan] appear on the hat and 'M. D.' [Medical Doctor] on the briefcases. The bowl has 'National Health Service' written round its rim.)

"It still tastes awful"



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

SOURCE 7

(From Kenneth O. Morgan, *The People's Peace*, published 1990)

35 Thatcherism triumphed between 1979 and 1983 only because it coincided with rising prosperity in the expanding towns of southern England and East Anglia. New, technically sophisticated smaller industries were growing quickly in the South. But prosperity was simply the product of a lengthy consumer boom financed by credit. The decline in Britain's manufacturing base was indisputable. Nonetheless, for
40 the supporters of Thatcher in the South and East, it was more than enough. The dispiriting memories of the seventies were fading. Mass unemployment was no longer a political threat.

SOURCE 8

(From Andrew Boxer, *The End of Consensus: Britain 1945–90*, published 2009)

Year	Unemployment	Manufacturing output Index (1979=100)	Working days lost to strikes
1979	1,464,000	100	29,474,000
1980	2,244,000	91	11,964,000
1981	2,772,000	86	4,266,000
1982	3,097,000	86	5,313,000
1983	3,225,000	89	3,754,000

SOURCE 9

(Part of the budget speech by Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 15 March 1983)

Inflation was rising when we came to office. It peaked at 22 per cent in 1980. It is now 5 per cent. Last year also saw a surplus on our balance of payments current
45 account of some £4 billion. These successes stem from the firmness of the policies we have pursued in the past four years. Inflation had been the enemy of good sense in pay bargaining. More moderate pay settlements are one of the reasons why last year British manufacturing succeeded in enlarging its market share.

In the last quarter of 1982, output in the construction industry was 6 per cent
50 higher than a year before. And for the manufacturing industry, too, the prospects look better.

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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

(Part of an interview with the Archbishop of Westminster which appeared in the *Sunday Telegraph* newspaper on 2 August 2009. The Archbishop was being interviewed shortly after a 15-year-old girl had committed suicide after being bullied on the social networking site, Bebo.)

1 I think there's a worry that an excessive use of text and emails means that as a society we're losing some of the ability to build the interpersonal communication that is necessary for living together and building a community. Facebook and MySpace might contribute towards communities, but I'm wary about it. It's all or
5 nothing. It seems you have to have a collection of friends about whom you can talk and even boast in order to build up your identity.

SOURCE 11

(From a statement given by Professor Susan Greenfield, a neuroscientist at Oxford University, to the House of Lords Select Committee on internet regulation, 23 February 2009)

Social networking sites can provide a constant reassurance that you are listened to and important. Screen relationships can seem more appealing than real ones. If you can't see or hear other people it makes you less inhibited, less embarrassed and
10 less concerned about how you will be evaluated.

SOURCE 12

(From an interview with Jonathan Abrams, published in *Internet Evolution*, 26 August 2008. Abrams was founder of Friendster, one of the earliest social networking sites.)

When I set up Friendster in 2002 the idea was to benefit your real life. The site helped people find dates, catch up with old friends, maintain relationships and interactions with current friends and make new friends. It was all about integrating your real life with how you use the Internet, and using the Internet to benefit your
15 real life.

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

SOURCE 13

(From the *Daily Mirror*, a left-of-centre newspaper, 12 February 1985)

There were cheers when Mr. Ponting, a top civil servant, was acquitted by an Old Bailey jury yesterday. The Labour MP, Tam Dalyell, to whom Mr. Ponting has passed secret documents, was quick to praise the role of the press. A delighted Mr. Dalyell said, 'I would like to pay public tribute to the work of *Daily Mirror* journalist
20 Paul Foot, who kept the *Belgrano* campaign moving. Without the *Daily Mirror* we should not be in this happy position.'

SOURCE 14

(From Clive Ponting, *The Right to Know*, published 1985)

Until the Autumn of 1982, very little was heard about the sinking of the *Belgrano*. Then a piece in *The Sunday Times* argued that the ship had not been a direct threat when first detected. The *Guardian* took up these claims and this aroused the
25 curiosity of Tam Dalyell, who kept the campaign going throughout 1983. However, by the middle of 1984 it became clear that the press campaign had failed and the government was successfully blocking the enquiry. I considered carefully what I should do and decided to post classified documents to Tam Dalyell. Events were now out of my hands. What would Parliament do when they found out the truth
30 about what ministers had told them?

SOURCE 15

(From John Thompson, *Political Scandal*, published 2000)

It is clear that journalists have played a key role in drawing attention to corrupt activities by politicians. Newspapers like *The Sunday Times* and the *Guardian* have been assertive in their attempts to uncover and publicise financial irregularities among politicians. For example, in July 1994, *The Sunday Times* ran a story which
35 sparked the 'cash for questions' scandal and, in October of the same year, the *Guardian* published a front-page article about a mysterious hotel bill of Jonathan Aitken, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

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

SOURCE 16

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

The arrival of rock'n'roll had a great effect on British youth culture. Among the early fans were 'New Edwardians', better known as 'Teddy Boys'. They disliked conformity and authority, and sometimes there were fights and acts of vandalism. The media began to associate them with rebelliousness and viewed them as a serious threat to society. Their differences in style, in tastes and opinions, and more visibly in music, clothes and behaviour began to mark what journalists described as 'the generation gap'.

SOURCE 17

(Part of an answer by Jeremy Thorpe on the radio programme *Any Questions*, 13 September 1956. Thorpe was a barrister, educated at Eton College and Oxford University. He stood as a Liberal candidate in the 1955 election.)

45 Whether or not to ban the film *Rock Around the Clock* is a very serious question. What worries me is that a fourth rate film with fifth rate music can pierce through the thin shell of civilisation. Policemen's hats will be knocked off, people will be dancing in the streets, dustbins will be turned over, lampposts will be smashed, milk bottles will be strewn around, 2,000 hooligans will be marching down the streets. Faced with that, I don't think it is unreasonable for the film to be banned.

SOURCE 18

(From Peter Wicke, *Rock Music*, published 1990)

In the 1950s, teenagers felt rock'n'roll musicians were just like them. They were people who, with their unprofessional musicality, had really shown the others, the adults, what teenagers could achieve. No, teenagers were not failures simply because they tried to reject conformity and the discipline of school, or at best bowed to them with reluctance. They just wanted to be different, without quite knowing how. But basically, they were not questioning the rules of society they lived in.

Acknowledgements

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