

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

Tuesday 22 January 2013 – 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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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 Arthur Scargill was chiefly responsible for the failure of the miners' strike of 1984-85?

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 'Britain had never had it so good in the 1950s' (Source 6, line 26)?

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 Labour party's years in power (1964–70) were 'years of failure' (Source 7, line 39)?

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 mass media have been responsible for changing attitudes to the monarchy?

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 mass media have challenged the traditional role of women in society?

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 celebrity culture in the mass media has been 'a positive force for good' (Source 16, line 41)?

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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P 3 9 8 0 8 A 0 5 2 0

(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)

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((b) continued)

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((b) continued)

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((b) continued)

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(b) continued

Dotted lines for handwritten notes.



P 3 9 8 0 8 A 0 1 5 2 0

((b) continued)

Dotted lines for writing.



((b) continued)

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TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Edexcel GCE

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2

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Sources Insert

Paper Reference

6HI02/E

Do not return the insert with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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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 the left-of-centre *Observer* newspaper, 18 November 1984. The figure represents Arthur Scargill.)



SOURCE 2

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

1 We doubted whether a strike would happen before the end of 1984, when winter had set in and the demand for coal was at its annual peak. To begin a strike in the spring would be the worst possible tactic for the miners' union. But this was a point on which Mr Scargill misled his own members: in February he was making wild
5 claims, saying that there were only eight weeks of coal stocks.

The strike began on Monday 12 March 1984. Over the following two weeks, the brutal weight of the militant miners descended on the coal fields. Mob violence can only be defeated if the police have the complete support of the government. We had already given the police the equipment and the training they would need.

SOURCE 3

(From Mark Steel, *Reasons to be Cheerful: from Punk to New Labour through the eyes of a dedicated troublemaker*, published 2001. Steel was an active member of the far-left Socialist Workers Party during the miners' strike of 1984–85.)

10 Arthur Scargill is often blamed for the failure of the miners' strike because he called the strike at the end of the winter when coal stocks were high. But the strike was in response to closures. You can't call a strike in November on the off-chance closures will be announced the following March. Once the strike had been called it was a war of attrition. Could the strike outlast the coal supply? By February 1985 it was clear
15 the stockpiles were lasting and the activists from the pits were finding it harder to motivate the more inactive strikers. Soon after, even the strike leaders had to accept that the strike couldn't win.

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

SOURCE 4

(From the left-of-centre *Daily Herald* newspaper, 8 April 1959. The words on the hem of the woman's coat read 'Old Age Pensioners'.)



SOURCE 5

(From Brian Abel-Smith and Peter Townsend, *The Poor and the Poorest*, published 1965)

Between 1953 and 1960, surveys by the Ministry of Labour suggest that the number of persons living in poverty increased from 7.8% to 14.2%. This was partly due to:

20 a) the increase in the number of old people in the population; b) the increase in the number of families with four or more children, at a time when family allowances increased less than average industrial earnings; c) the fact that the wages of some low-paid workers did not increase as much as average industrial earnings. On the whole the data contradicts the commonly held view that a trend towards greater

25 equality accompanied the trend towards greater wealth in the 1950s.

SOURCE 6

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

Macmillan had good reason to claim that Britain had never had it so good in the 1950s. Low unemployment, a shorter working week and improved real earnings gave more spending power to a larger proportion of the population than ever before. The purchase of newly affordable consumer goods such as televisions, washing-

30 machines, refrigerators and cars was encouraged by the gradual lowering of purchase tax during the 1950s. This general rise in the standards of living enjoyed by the majority of the population contributed to the Tories' third election victory in October 1959.

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

SOURCE 7

(From David Childs, *Britain Since 1945*, published 2006)

In spite of all Labour's setbacks between 1964 and 1970, in some respects Britain was a more open, freer place to live than it had ever been in the early 1960s. But
35 none of the great plans for reform had come off. Wilson failed to secure the passage of the Industrial Relations Bill and his attempt to reform the House of Lords also came to nothing. The government had simply been driven helplessly from one improvisation to another. For Labour supporters, those who had to man the creaking, run-down constituency machines, these had been years of failure.

SOURCE 8

(From Greg Rosen, *The Dictionary of Labour Biography*, published 2001)

40 Perhaps the lasting significance of Labour's rule in the years 1964 to 1970 was the remarkable period of social reform which adjusted British laws to the freer values of the 1960s. Between 1965 and 1969, capital punishment, theatre censorship and corporal punishment in prisons were abolished. Britain's primitive laws relating to homosexuality, divorce and abortion were liberalised, so individuals were no longer
45 persecuted for their personal behaviour. The Labour government in 1964–70 both reflected and shaped the changes in moral and social values in post-war Britain and put these more civilized values into a lasting legal context.

SOURCE 9

(Part of an article by Paul Johnson in the left-of-centre magazine, *New Statesman*, June 1970)

We no longer terrorise homosexuals. We do not force mothers to bring unwanted children into the world. We have made it easier to end wrecked marriages. We have
50 begun the true liberation of women. Children by and large get a better deal. We do not murder by the rope.

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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 Piers Morgan, *The Insider, The Private Diaries of a Scandalous Decade*, published 2005. Morgan was, from 1994 to 1996, the editor of the Murdoch-owned *News of the World* newspaper.)

1 Monday 20 November 1995

Princess Diana went on Panorama tonight and opened her heart up in an astonishing way. It was utterly sensational; the most outrageous celebrity interview I have ever seen. I told the production team to cram in every word they could. There isn't enough
5 wood in the Amazon rainforest for the number of papers you could sell with this.

SOURCE 11

(From an article by Andy Beckett reflecting on an event in his youth, in *The Guardian*, a left-of-centre newspaper, published 5 March 2002.)

In 1987, Prince Edward announced a plan to broadcast a royal version of the boisterous television gameshow '*It's a Knockout*.' Prince Andrew, Princess Anne, Sarah Ferguson, a host of celebrities and Edward himself put on pantomime Elizabethan costumes. Viewed by a worldwide television audience, they chased each other
10 through tanks of water, pelted each other with fake hams, and played games dressed as enormous chess pieces and vegetables. It was seen almost universally as a public relations disaster. However, Edward described it as "the event of the year." "The BBC", he wrote, had "enthusiastically accepted the idea."

SOURCE 12

(From Max Hastings, *Editor*, published 2003. Max Hastings edited the right-of-centre *Daily Telegraph* newspaper, 1986–96.)

In 1986, I decided not to change the *Telegraph's* traditionally loyal coverage of the
15 Royal Family. However, the Murdoch papers were hostile to the Royal Family, who seldom discriminated between friendly and unfriendly newspapers. In 1994, the Dimbleby book* was serialised in the *Sunday Times*. The Prince of Wales appeared untroubled by allowing it to be sold to Murdoch interests, thereby giving them commercial advantage. At this point, I decided that the *Telegraph* would never again
20 withhold news or comment on royal issues that were in the public domain.

(*Jonathan Dimbleby's biography *The Prince of Wales: A Biography*, serialised by Murdoch's *Sunday Times*.)

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

SOURCE 13

(From Christine Geraghty, *Women in Soap Operas*, published 1991)

British soap operas present stories in which women take on the burden of being the moral and practical support to the family. This role of selfless support is passed on from one generation to another. The strains of the task faced by women are not underestimated, and indeed are often a source of the drama, but the role itself is
25 accepted. Although Sheila Grant in *Brookside* is a forceful and intelligent women she, nevertheless, finds herself in a supportive role.

SOURCE 14

(Part of a scene from the soap opera *Coronation Street*, broadcast in 1987. Here Ken Barlow has just found out that his step-daughter, Tracy, was rushed into hospital with appendicitis while Deidre, his wife, was at a council meeting.)

Ken Barlow: You've been selling us short, Tracy and me. Your being a councillor – it's fine with me – just so long as you're the woman you used to be for me and Tracy.

30 Deidre Barlow: I'm still me, Ken. We all change.

Ken Barlow: Don't change too much.

SOURCE 15

(From Stuart Clayton, *Mass Media, Popular Culture and Social Change in Britain since 1945*, published 2010)

Women in the twenty-first century fulfil many roles on television and radio that were once the preserve of men. This was a slow process, spearheaded by some exceptional women in the 1950s and 1960s and accelerated after the 1980s. Barbara
35 Mandell (ITV 1955) and Nan Winton (BBC 1960) were early television newsreaders. Kate Adie led the entry of women into dangerous reporting from 1980 to 2003, covering such stories as Tiananmen Square and the Rwandan genocide. More recently women have also become sports presenters, with Hazel Irvine and Gabby Logan hosting snooker and football respectively.

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

SOURCE 16

(From Jessica Evans and David Hesmondhalgh, *Understanding Media: Inside Celebrity*, published 2005)

40 Today's celebrity culture in the mass media is based on rewarding self-improvement and self-development. Celebrity is a positive force for good because it represents the power of the individual based on characteristics that are unique to that person alone. Celebrity is not the consequence of a privileged upbringing and, therefore, represents equality and encourages social levelling. Moreover, reality television
45 programmes such as *Big Brother* (Channel 4) allow the public to decide who can become celebrities. This type of programme is the natural end-point of a long process of democratisation.

SOURCE 17

(From an interview in 2004 with a retired schoolteacher)

Female celebrities on TV and in films in the 1950s seemed strong, capable and independent. I was young and anything but self-confident and was totally lacking in
50 sophistication. I think everyone needs an inspiration and aspiration. The celebrities gave me ambition to do more for myself.

SOURCE 18

(Part of an article by Will Hutton which appeared in the *Observer* newspaper, 4 July 2010. Hutton was at that time the deputy chairman of the Work Foundation, a not-for-profit organisation which aimed to improve the quality of working life.)

Celebrity culture has undermined motivation. To try to work hard is a mug's game. Working-class boys who long for fame and wealth hope to be discovered by celebrity television, with one poll reporting that 11% of 16 to 19-year-olds are "waiting to be
55 discovered" by a reality TV programme. An astonishing 26% think a rich career in sport, entertainment or the media is open to them. Why go down to the Jobcentre?

Acknowledgements

Sources 1 and 9 © Geoffrey Stewart, *British Political History: 1945-90 Consensus and Conflict*, Edexcel, published 2010; Sources 4 and 5 from Lawrence Butler and Harriet Jones, *Britain in the Twentieth Century: a Documentary Reader, Vol II*, Heinemann; Source 7 © OCR A Level History B: The End of Consensus: Britain 1945-90 by Boxer & Lockton; Source 8 from the memoirs of Corporal George Coppard, published in 1969; Source 11 © Guardian News & Media Ltd 2002; Source 13 and Source 14 © Christine Geraghty, *Women in Soap Operas* (1991), Permission for use granted by Polity Press; Source 15 © Stuart Clayton (2010), *Mass Media, Popular Culture and Social Change in Britain since 1945*, Reproduced with Kind Permission of Pearson Education; Source 16 and Source 17 © Jessica Evans and David Hesmondhalgh (2005), *Understanding Media: Inside Celebrity*, Reproduced with Permission of Open University Press; Source 18 *Without any fear for the future, boys have given up their ambition*, Will Hutton, © Guardian News & Media Ltd (2010).

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