

ND047480777



# History

**Advanced Subsidiary**

**Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations**

**Option 1H: Britain transformed, 1918–97**

Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Afternoon

**Time: 2 hours 15 minutes**

Paper Reference

**8HI0/1H**

**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.

Turn over ►

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**PEARSON**

## SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

### EITHER

- 1 Was the extension of the franchise the main reason for changing party fortunes in the years 1918–31? 1918 1928 Decline of Lib  
RPA Rise of Lab (Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

### OR

- 2 Was cost the main reason the state faced increasing challenges in welfare provision in the 1960s and 1970s? (Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



## 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 ☒

It could be argued that the extension of franchise was the main reason for changing party fortunes in the years 1818-31 because of its significant impact on the total number of the electorate and what class that was most concentrated in this new, large electorate. However, it was not the only reason for changing party fortunes because the strength trade unions had and the failure of the Liberals to make amends with each other were also substantial factors as to why there was changing party fortunes.

The extension of franchise was a profoundly significant reason as to why there were changing party fortunes in terms of the rise of the Labour Party and replacing the Liberals as the Conservative main rival in Britain's 'First Past the Post' political system where only two parties had the chance to be in charge. The 1832 Representation of the People's Act transformed the electorate completely by increasing the concentration of working class to be able to vote, by 1832, 80 per cent of the electorate were of the industrial working class. This meant that the newly formed

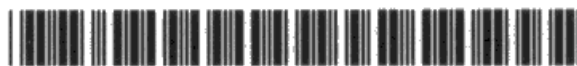


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(Section A continued)

Labour Party were had an increased chance of being in the run as the Conservatives' main rival. Since Labour already specifically appealed to the lower classes, this new electorate that came as a result of the franchise extension set a climate for changing party fortunes especially for the Labour Party. Not only that but because of the franchise extension to the working class as a whole but the electorate tripled in size, in 1910 there were only 7 million voters but by ~~1911~~ 1918 there were 21.3 million who could vote and ~~43.5~~ per cent were females over 30. As Labour appeared to be the vehicle for social reform for everybody who was neglected including women, the franchise extension would lead to an almost definitive chance that Labour's fortunes would change positively because the 1918 Representation of the People Act led to two major groups of the electorate who would potentially vote for Labour.

However, it could be argued that, to a large extent, the franchise extension was not the only reason for changing party fortunes. The decline of the Liberals began before the 1918 Representation of the People's Act and was perhaps only an ~~accelerator~~ accelerator of the decline. The decline of the Liberals was also a fundamental reason as to why there were changing party



(Section A continued) fortunes in the years 1918-1931 because of the ~~the~~ illiberal measures ~~to~~ utilised during the First World War such as rationing, <sup>and</sup> conscription. These were seen as ~~methods~~ pointless excessive government interference with people's lives, which went against the Liberal Party's constitution and morals. Albeit, these methods helped to win the war, Henry Asquith and other Liberals who were not fond of David Lloyd George's 'New Liberalism' and illiberal measures attempted to oust him as Prime Minister in 1916, but failed. This led to the biggest and perhaps, inexplicably irreparable, split in Liberal ~~the~~ history. This split would eventually lead to continuing feuds over Lloyd George's corruption (cash for honours, scandal) and warmongering (Chanak incident) and ultimately the ~~negative~~ ~~changing~~ decline of the Liberal Party which was evident of a negative changing party fortune.

It also could be argued that the first war Labour government under Ramsay MacDonald in 1924 was a huge success, despite the Campbell incident in 1925, and it ~~gave~~ gave reasonable credibility to the Labour party as a ~~Party~~ political party that shouldn't be ignored. MacDonald ruled with impressive conduct with foreign affairs and economic caution which also demonstrates that the Labour Party were capable



(Section A continued) of being a powerful political party. This suggests that the franchise extension was not the main reason for changing party fortunes because Labour demonstrated that they had the ability to be in charge of Britain. The trade union funding which helped Labour to campaign ~~as well as advertising in the particular~~ meant that members of trade unions would help advertise for Labour which suggests that the ~~franchise extension~~ working class who could vote for the Labour Party prior to the 1918 Act, would've probably voted for Labour anyway.

The franchise extension was NOT the main reason for the changing party fortunes because of the economic slump Britain was in after world war one. In 1922 Sir Eric Geddes, who was the head of the Go Commission for National Expenditure ~~etc~~ ordered massive cuts to housing, education, public welfare provision and benefits from £206 million to £180 million. This led to David Lloyd George's promise of 'homes for heroes' to be empty because the 1919 Housing and Town Planning Act promised to build 600,000 houses but as a result of 'Geddes Axe' only 213,000 houses could be ~~built~~ built. This demonstrates that the franchise extension was NOT the main reason for changing party fortunes because the economic slump



(Section A continued) from 1918 to 1924 led to votes transitioning from the failing ~~Liberal~~ Liberals and blunders from the Conservatives to a new opportunity, the Labour Party.

In conclusion, ~~though the franchise was~~ all of these factors contributed to changing party fortunes in the years 1918 - 1931. However not all of them shared the same significance as the extension of franchise on changing party fortunes because it was indeed the ~~most~~ ~~pro~~ main reason even though it appeared to only play the role of the catalyst ostensibly but in reality ~~was~~ it was the origin of the success of the Labour Party, a positive fortune, and the failure of the Liberals, a negative fortune.



(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS**



## SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

**EITHER**

- 3 How far did the role of women change in the years 1918–45?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

**OR**

music  
TV  
cinema

YC  
ethos

Liberal legislation

- 4 How accurate is it to say that the growth of youth culture was the most significant development in popular culture in the years 1950–79?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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## SECTION B

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:

<sup>Liberal  
legislation</sup> Question 3 ☒

<sup>youth  
culture</sup> Question 4 ☒

<sup>music  
TV  
cinema</sup>

It could be argued that ~~the~~ it is accurate to say that the growth of youth culture was the most significant development in popular culture in the years 1950-79. This is because the post-war baby boomers were ~~open~~ raised in an affluent and educated consumer society which ~~was~~ set in an almost perfect climate for rebellion. However, music, TV and cinema were all types of escapism for all groups of people and thus it cannot be accurate to say that the growth of youth culture was the most significant development in popular culture. The introduction of liberal legislation also gave way for a new ~~popular culture to~~ environment ~~fit~~ for new popular culture to thrive in so this ~~can~~ factor cannot be ruled out of the equation.

It could be accurate to say that the growth of youth culture was the most significant development in popular culture in the years 1950-79 because of the high proportion of young people in the population and the median being



(Section B continued)

a machine where a subvert counter culture can be indirectly advertised to the malleable ~~and~~ minds of the youth. The media portraying promiscuous and wayward celebrities like George Best and ~~the Beatles who even started to the~~ who were openly displaying a new sense of fashion and previously rejected behavior openly for the public to see for example drugs and public affection before marriage. A new dominant youth ethos had formed and it had ~~been spending~~ now started to coexist with their parents generation as a constant reminder of the parents deference ~~to~~ in previous years. ~~As the media had begun to assist the growth of~~ This demonstrates that it is accurate to say that the growth of youth culture was the most significant development in popular culture in the years 1950-1974 because it was inevitable as previously their parents did and the media served as the platform at which the youth could indulge in new habits, fashion and trends.

It isn't completely accurate to say that the growth of youth culture was the most significant development in popular culture because of the claim that Liberal legislation had ~~not~~ created as people's ~~stiff~~ morals began to



(Section B continued)

transition. The 1967 Abortion Act was passed and allowed abortions to take place if two ~~the~~ doctors agreed that the case was necessary and this led to a jump in the number of abortions from 2/1000 abortions per live birth to 14/1000 abortions per live birth in the period 1967-1980. This was a clear development that popular culture had changed because it emancipated women from sexual restrictions in deal with the Pill which was introduced in 1968 and had a million users ~~in~~ by 1975. The 1975 Divorce Act made it so divorces could happen on the grounds that the marriage was ~~more~~ 'irretrievable breakdown'. This led to a jump in divorces from 4/1000 marriages to ~~7~~ 18/1000 divorces per marriage in the time period 1967 to 1981. This was also clear a development in that popular culture had changed because before 1945, only ~~to~~ 1 per cent of the baby boomers' parents' had had sex before marriage but after 1960 90 per cent of baby boomers had already had sex before marriage. The 1975 Divorce Act led to women in particular being treated equal, having the say in marriages and less fear when married.



(Section B continued)

AAA. However, to ~~a smaller~~ <sup>a</sup> reasonable extent it isn't accurate to say that the growth of youth culture was the most ~~development~~ significant development in popular culture because of the massive impact music, TV ~~and cinema~~ had on the free time of many Britons. Music was a form of escapism and it manifested itself as punk rock, New York Disco and 'glam rock'. This was important to many of the older generations, those who held careers to be specific because the ~~1960s~~ <sup>1960s</sup> to 1970s was a period of economic austerity and those in fear of debt needed forms of escapism. Bands like the Beatles, who stepped to the level of singing "we are more popular than Jesus" after selling \$100 million worth of exports and earning \$100 million, and the Sex Pistols were among the many famous bands. To continue nearly a quarter of all free time was spent watching TV and 80% of households by 1983 had a working color television, color TV was introduced in 1967 on two channels. This outlines that the growth of youth culture was not the most significant development in popular culture.



(Section B continued)

Overall, it could be postulated that it is accurate to say that the growth of youth culture was in fact the most significant development in popular culture in the years 1950 to 1979. This is because Liberal legislation only played a partial role in setting the climate which may really had any impact in two aspects and the role of TV and music were very limited and were not actually of any importance, merely just for spare time and escapism respectively. The growth of youth culture was bound to dominate and cause new morals and a new Society to be founded on a more permissive and Liberal ground and this would continue on to the future.



(Section B continued)



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(Section B continued)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



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## SECTION C

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5 Historians have different views about the impact on Britain of Thatcher's governments in the years 1979–97. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that Thatcher's economic policies had a disastrous impact on the people of Britain?

(20)

The author of Extract 1, Sidney Pollard, suggests that Thatcher's economic policies ~~were~~ the only reasons as to why ~~the~~ there was a disastrous impact on the people of Britain. Extract 1 states that "Britain was at the bottom of the developed world" on the other hand, author of Extract 2, ~~key~~ William D. Rubinstein, reveals that Thatcher's economic policy had anything but a disastrous impact on the people in Britain but instead "produced the strongest economy in Europe". Both extracts put forward two opposite interpretations of Thatcher's economic policy which suggests that this topic is still of much heated debate.

~~Pollard in extract 1 it states that Britain had the "largest deficit on the current balance of payments"~~  
Pollard in extract 1 is clearly ~~denying~~ conveying the idea that Thatcher's economic policy ~~has~~ had a disastrous impact ~~of~~ on the people in Britain because they caused more hardship than anything. In extract 1



(Section C continued)

it states that Britain had "the largest deficit on the current balance of payment" I knew this to be true because the Britain were in debt at £1.3 trillion which was significantly higher than ~~any~~ any other country in Europe. Pollard's view of Thatcher's economic policy is that it truly had a ~~disat~~ disastrous impact on the people in Britain. ~~this interprete~~ this was a result of failing what they had "declared [as] priority number one... \*Curbing of inflation". This was indeed true up until the end of the 1980s, inflation had never risen above 9 per cent after Thatcher dropped her first economic policy, monetarism. However, this extract was only published in 1992, it has not been long enough after to truly assess the complete and long-term impact thus it could be argued that Pollard's view is subjective as she is potentially jumping to a conclusion.

On the other hand, Robinson in Extract 2 firmly believes that the Thatcherite economic policies did not have a disastrous impact on the people of Britain. ~~Extract 2~~ According to extract 2 it states that "many business people and professionals were now benefiting from Thatcherism." This corroborates with my own knowledge because I know



(Section C continued)

that Thatcher's policies "sometimes deliberately discriminated against the poor and benefited the rich. Such as regressive taxes, that took more money from lower income earners and higher indirect taxation. Such as VAT (Value Added Tax) which increased to 17.5 per cent. under Thatcher. Extract 2 fails to mention this and how Thatcherism penalised the poor in a futile attempt to promote individualism by acting as an incentive. However, it did indeed benefit business people and professionals because the Conservative Party became rife with self-made businessmen and less aristocrats and men of inherited wealth.

Rubinstein's view of Thatcher's economic policies ~~is~~ is very much fixed on what it brought financially rather than ~~what it~~ in the short-term rather than looking at the full picture. Extract 2 states that "Nigel Lawson reduced the standard rate of income tax". This is entirely true except that the rich, who on paper should still be paying a reasonable sum, paid £4.3 billion less in income tax whereas the bottom 10 per cent of earners only paid £400 million less. Rubinstein's view of Thatcher's economic policies lurches to the right and ~~also~~ forgets to include the effects on of the policies on everyone.



(Section C continued) ~~Extract 1~~ Sidney Pollard also suggests that Thatcher's economic policies did not provide anything beneficial to the economy or the people that were expected by it. Extract 2 argues that Britain "also had high and rising unemployment". This suggests that Thatcher's criteria of success that were being driven by the economic policies led to many job losses and long-term unemployment. From my own knowledge I know that unemployment under Thatcher during the 1980s remained static at 3 million and the number of economically inactive men ~~to~~ doubled after the failed miners' strike in 1984 from 1 in 10 people to 1 in 5 (particularly men) and especially in the North and West parts of Britain. This demonstrates that Pollard's view of Thatcher's economic policies ~~was disastrous~~ had a disastrous impact on the people because legislation like the Employment Acts 1980, 1983, 1985 condemned people to be unable to fight for pay rises or what they felt they deserved.

William Robinson ~~can~~ highlights the success of ~~Thatcher's~~ all of Thatcher's policies particularly "deregulation" and cuts to "income taxes". Albert, deregulation did modernise London Stock Exchange and also turn London into one of the world's



(Section C continued)

major financial centres, it gave rise to personal debt and ~~mortgage~~ mortgage debt which both ~~tripled~~ almost tripled from 1974 to 2001 as a result of deregulation, and indirect taxation and contracting out of government services.

Overall, the question of Thatcher's economic policies is ~~still~~ ~~of much heated debate~~ and its impact on the lives of people in Britain is still of much heated debate and everyone can agree that she is one of the most divisive politicians of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. In summary, the evidence most strongly suggests that Thatcher's ~~economic~~ policies did indeed have a disastrous impact on the people in Britain because in the short-term they were rewarded but in the long-term the ~~UK~~ ~~wealth~~ ~~affluence~~ was punished as a result of the support of Thatcher and her free market liberalist approach.



(Section C continued)



(Section C continued)



(Section C continued)

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



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