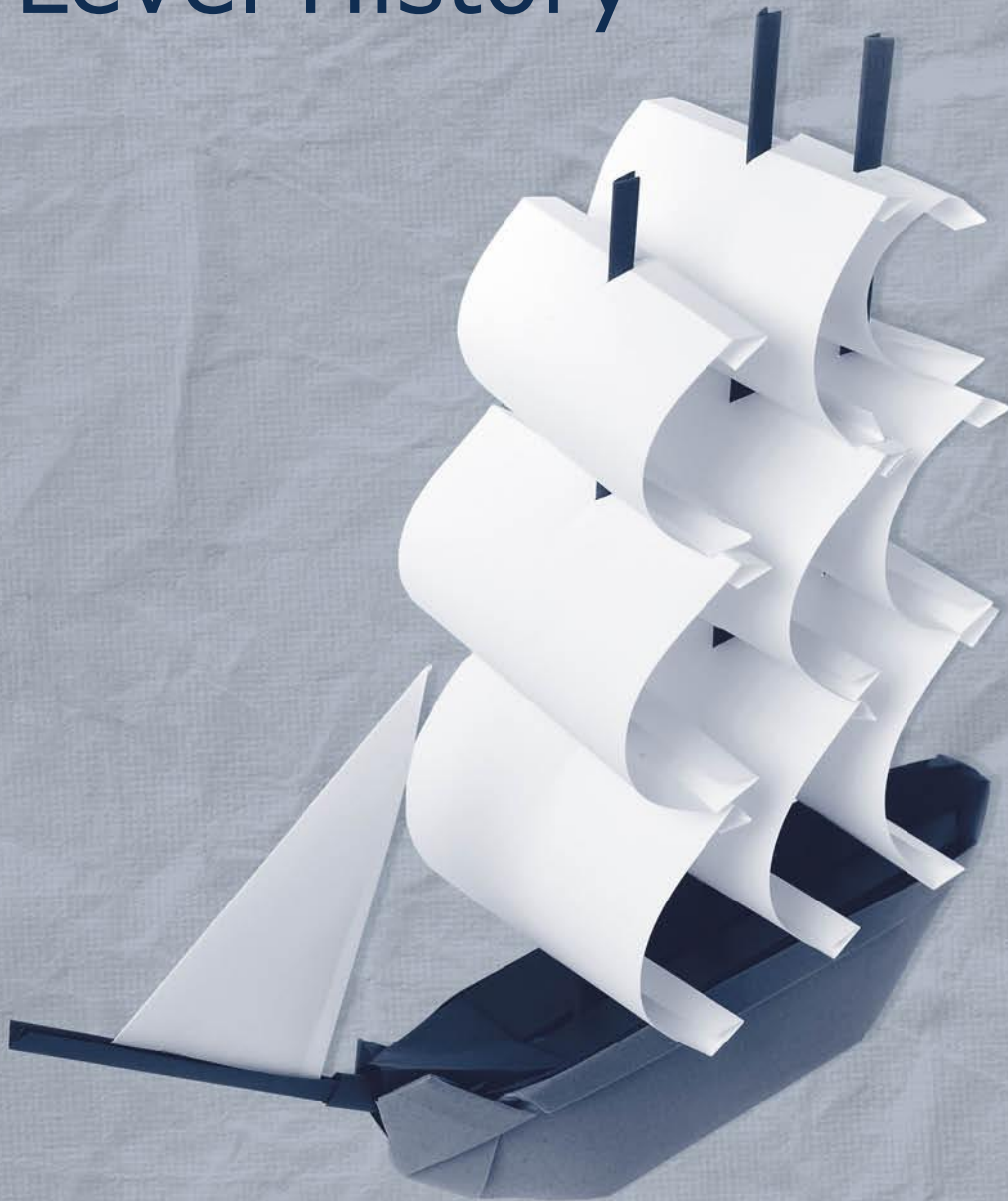


# **Pearson Edexcel**

## **A Level History**



**Summer 2017 examination series**  
**STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0\_01**

---

Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 1F



---

# GCE History 2015

---

## Contents

<b>About this exemplars pack</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Paper 1F.1 Section A - Questions 1 and 2</b>	<b>2</b>
Exemplar response A	2
Exemplar response B	5
<b>Paper 1F.2 Section B - Questions 3 and 4</b>	<b>10</b>
Exemplar response C	10
Exemplar response D	14
<b>Paper 1F.3 Section C - Question 5</b>	<b>19</b>
Exemplar response E	20
Exemplar response F	25



## About this exemplars pack

This pack has been produced to support History teachers delivering the new A Level History specification (first teaching 2015). Existing exemplar packs for both AS and A Level can be found on the Edexcel website and further packs will be published as centres progress through the course.

The pack contains exemplar student responses to A Level History Paper 1:

- 1F: In search of the American Dream: the USA, c1917–96.

It shows real student responses to questions from the Summer 2017 examination series. The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 3.

Students must:		% in GCE
<b>AO1</b>	Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance	<b>55</b>
<b>AO2</b>	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	<b>20</b>
<b>AO3</b>	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	<b>25</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>

Following each question, you will find the mark scheme for the band that the student has achieved.

## Paper 9HI0\_1F

### Section A

#### Question 1 and Question 2

EITHER

- 1 How far do you agree that the New Deal brought about a significant improvement in the lives of racial minorities and women?

OR

- 2 How accurate is it to say that it was the actions of civil rights leaders that explain the increased success of the civil rights campaign in the years 1955–68?

#### Exemplar response A

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☐

The New Deal by Franklin D. Roosevelt did bring a change and improvement to the lives of racial minorities and women but not as much as they would have liked. In order to discuss the New Deal's significance it is important to consider the benefits minorities and women received such as jobs but also the hardships they suffered such as the continuation of stigma and racial abuse.

Minorities did have their lives significantly improve following the New Deal as this meant there was the creation of Alphabet Agencies which saw benefits in many areas. For example the Agricultural Adjustment Agency (AAA) provided jobs for many minorities working on farms which supplied them with a stable income. This meant their lives were improved and meant that they were able to rent houses, improving their living standards, buy food and clothes and in general improve their social life. As well as this there was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) which meant that minorities were able to take jobs, benefitting the country and therefore improve their lives significantly. Women also benefited from the New Deal as it meant that people such as Eleanor Roosevelt could set up camps in order to provide skills training or jobs to women who did not have them, increasing the chance of future employment and significantly improving their lives in the process. Furthermore the New Deal



(Section A continued) reduced the effects of the Great Depression and stabilised the economy which meant that jobs were being paid a bit better and everything could become more affordable.<sup>#1</sup> This had a very positive effect on women as they didn't have to work and could rely on their husbands' income, but a second income made them a very wealthy family. As well as this minorities' lives changed in that the cost of living decreased and they could therefore maintain a healthy lifestyle - a significant improvement.

<sup>#1</sup> The National Recovery Act helped do this by cutting taxes and therefore reducing the gap between the rich and the poor.

The New Deal however has not significantly improved the lives of minorities and women as the effects were only temporary and sometimes not felt at all. The jobs that minorities received were low paid jobs in awful working conditions and often 12 hour days. This in some ways decreased the lives of minorities as they were not receiving reward for their work. As well as this employers often went on the motive of last hired, first fired. This meant that the jobs they received were not stable and they were often fired not long after being hired. Most importantly however lives of minorities still struggled as shown by the campaigning for rights still lasting for another 30 years, well into the sixties. Hispanics were not considered as citizens still until Nixon gave them their land back; Black Americans still struggled with rights until 1975 and the Voting Rights Act. As well as this women faced the same stigma where following the new deal, they still faced sexism from men, they were still paid less until the Equal Pay Act in 1975.

(Section A continued) and the tendency of the New Deal to focus on white men. This meant that women still had to rely on their husband and could not fill their aim of becoming independent.

In conclusion, the New Deal in theory had a positive impact for minority groups and women, but in reality did little to affect their lives significantly. Jobs that were created provided an initial positive, but these were poorly paid and stigma and discrimination that minorities and women faced went well on in to the 1970's.

This response received 6 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question.</li> <li>• Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question.</li> <li>• An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit.</li> <li>• The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.</li> </ul>
---	-----	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



## Exemplar response B

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

To a great extent, it is very accurate to say that it was the actions of civil rights leaders that explained increase success of the civil rights campaign in the years 1955-68. The reasons for this are because of individuals including Martin Luther King and Malcolm X with the Black Panthers who propelled the movement after certain events. They pushed for government to act quicker and grant them what they wanted. Previous to the year 1955, progress had been made but not of a substantial amount by the NAACP.

Martin Luther King was chosen as leader of the Civil Rights movement by the NAACP during his first campaign; The Montgomery bus boycotts. He devised methods that would instigate emotions and responses from the public in order to achieve their goal. During the Montgomery event, King re-emphasised how they should not fight back and remain peaceful. After a year of boycotting buses and walking to work instead, buses were de-segregated and an achievement was succeeded in the Civil Rights campaign. The leadership of Martin Luther King during the 1950's proved essential as now, Black Americans had achieved something they couldn't have before.

(Section A continued) To add to this, another significant event led by Martin Luther King was Birmingham during the <sup>mid</sup> 1960's. Within the campaign, he along with the NAACP trained young African Americans to resist any brutality they faced and continue on in protest. Birmingham riots sparked mass public reaction due to the media portraying black Americans as innocent citizens being fire-hosed and attacked by Bull Connor and the mob. King pushed to meet ~~Eisenhower~~ the President and intervention by the government was implemented. Birmingham was now de-segregated by the end of the 1970's and King had once again achieved something that could not have been done before due to a lack of leadership. Furthermore, Little Rock can be used as an example to show how King propelled the campaign. He was persistent in meeting Eisenhower in order for federal intervention to be implemented and this was conducted. State troops were seen protecting black American students and a major accomplishment was achieved; Little Rock was de-segregated and accepted black students. Had it not been for King, the government wouldn't have acted quickly but now they had pressure on themselves to act.

Malcolm X and the Black Power movement during the late 1960's can also be analysed to portray success in the Civil Rights campaign. Malcolm X sparked a movement which allowed African Americans to recognise

(Section A continued) their identity and embrace their culture. Confidence spiked up and a new initiative in the campaign was achieved; African Americans wanted more studies on their history, for blacks to be accepted into universities and occupy high status professions. Malcolm X also instigated the Black Panthers movement. A militant group whom hastened the Civil Rights as pressure mounted on the government to take action. An example of this is when Black power leaders agreed for some schools to be de-segregated but at the price of the Civil Rights movement slowing down. The Black Panthers were seen as fierce opponents and other radical groups emerged. Counter to the 1950's, the NAACP fought legally in order to attain rights but did so to a small extent.

The NAACP alongside communist groups at some points prior to ~~the~~ 1955 fought within the system to achieve their goals. They challenged the ruling of Plessy v. Ferguson stating that segregation was not and could not have been equal. The Ossian Sweet trial also portrayed a success in the lives of blacks as they could now protest in court and find themselves innocent when previously they would be charged. Many colleges were integrated as a result of these legal campaigns, however, there was no time scale on how long de-segregating schools would take. Legal actions affected only small groups and not a community as a



(Section A continued) while laws that were passed were only affecting a smaller minority but did not propel the movement as a whole. What was lacking was direct action and leadership - something which was adopted in 1955 and the immediate effects were shown. Legislation was passed quicker, schools, colleges and universities were integrated much more often like the Maryland University in the 1950's. Government now felt a real opposition growing under the leadership of Martin Luther King and the influence of Malcolm X. If legislation wasn't passed soon enough, mass riots and demonstrations would have occurred. The NAACP and its legal campaigns pushed rights but it can be argued that compared to Martin Luther King's leadership, not much was gained.

My last point to reinforce that the actions of civil rights leaders increased the success of the Civil Rights campaign can be illustrated through Martin Luther King's 'I have a dream' speech in Washington. Attendance soared to over 200,000 as spectators including whites and other groups watched on. The mere fact that thousands of people spectated the spectacle shows how due to the leadership and actions of Martin Luther King he had gained an outstanding number of supporters for the cause. White citizens included in campaigns such as Freedom Summer showed public opinion was changing and the movement

(Section A continued) had more support than ever.

In conclusion, to a great extent, the actions of Martin Luther King and Malcolm X's influence sparked a driving force in attaining civil rights quicker during the years 1955-68. King's campaigns and leadership instigated government responses and legislation was passed quicker, including de-segregation of towns such as Birmingham. Buses were now de-segregated too which was a major accomplishment in the campaign. King had also increased the support the civil rights movement gained to include whites; showing a shift in public opinion. Malcolm X influenced a new initiative in the movement and hastened legislation by direct action.

All these points came to show how previous to ~~the~~ 1955, not much had been achieved but as a leader for the movement emerged, it propelled and legislation was passed at a much greater rate and the campaign was a success amongst many groups.

This response received 16 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>• Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported.</li> <li>• The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
---	-------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

## Section B

### Question 3 and Question 4

#### EITHER

- 3 How far do you agree that the impact the Second World War had on American politics and society was very different from that of the First World War?

#### OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that living standards in the USA were transformed for the better in the years 1941–80?

### Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒

Both World War One and World War Two had knock-on effects for American politics and society for the years that followed. They both had similar effects in terms of industry and feeling towards other countries, but perhaps had differing effects in terms of foreign policy regarding US American involvement with other countries affairs.

After the First World War, America had its first Red Scare in 1919, this was due to many factors like the Russian Revolution, high immigration at the beginning of the century, the rise of the communist party and trade unions etc. However, the victory in the First World War led to an increase in American Nationalism, and following the Republican election and their isolationist policies, Americans took a disliking towards other countries, adding to the Red Scare. It is a similar case with the Second World



(Section B continued) War. Tensions with Russia increased after the world war, leading to the Cold War, which lasted for decades. The second Red Scare began in the later 1940s and went through into the early 1950s. This was a point when immigration was low, so that was not an important factor. Of course, the Red Scare was heightened by Joe McCarthy, who allowed the influence of communism in America to be ~~very~~ exaggerated, but it was the tensions with Russia following the Second World War that started the fear of communism. Both World Wars therefore managed to cause periods of fear and uncertainty, regarding communism.

World War One was followed by a period of ~~also~~ austerity following a ~~boom~~ in the economy. It led to the 'Roaring Twenties' where people were better off and quality of life was improving. Of course America was hit by the Wall Street crash in 1929, but high production levels and increases in things like the car industry (Ford) and industries stemming from that, glass, rubber and

(Section B continued) steel, all lead to an economic growth and social advancement for certain peoples. After the Second World War, there was a 'baby boom', with people having more children. The population obviously increases, this led to high amounts of consumption in the 1940s and 50s. People were buying products for their children, with increased spending\*. The economy grew, once again leading to a period of prosperity. World War One and Two both produced periods of economic growth, as were very similar in terms of economy.

\* added to the debts being paid back by Britain from during the war,

The Republican victory in the election following the war meant that America would enter a period of isolationism. Many had disagreed with Wilson's plans to be involved with other countries' business. Republican isolationism was far more appealing to the American voter, with tariffs on imported goods and quotas on immigration. They were always likely to win the election. However, following World War Two, with

(Section B continued) a Democrat President in Harry Truman, the stance on foreign affairs differed to those that followed World War One. The Truman Doctrine stated that America would have military involvement in any country that came under threat to communism, and the Marshall Plan that followed stated that American will help to pay for the destruction caused by the war in Europe. ~~The~~ The stance ~~the~~ on foreign affairs clearly differed between the two World Wars, this was most likely down to the President, the Republican era of the 1920s had a clear isolationist stance, while Truman, as a Democrat was willing to help other countries.

Overall, there were many similarities between the two post-war periods, especially in terms of social views and the economy, the main difference was the stance on foreign affairs, which was most likely down to the style of the President in the period. The impact on ~~social~~ ~~different~~ politics differed more than the impact on society.

This response received 14 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>• Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported.</li> <li>• The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
---	-------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

## Exemplar response D

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒

The USA entered the Second World War on 7<sup>th</sup> December 1941 when the night before Japanese troops bombed Pearl Harbour. The USA already was supplying Britain and France with munition and arm by the 'Lend-lease' Scheme agreed by Roosevelt and Congress in 1940. ~~As~~ With the United States entering the Second World War, war production of goods heavily increased and <sup>car</sup> factories were transformed to produce tanks and airplanes for example. However this did change dramatically as the War ended.

~~Due to the war production that occurred in the years 1941-1945~~

~~Due to~~ // Due to the war production of good in the years 1941-1945 the USA finally escaped the Great Depression that came about in 1929. Unemployment had nearly disappeared due to the amount of work force that was required. For this reason after the War ended in 1945 the American people enjoyed prosperity in their economy which led to an increase in the standard of



(Section B continued) Living as a whole. This can be seen in the statistics of that time where America owned ~~the~~ 90% of the cars of the world and use 70% of the world's ~~the~~ petrol. This was a clear sign that Americans were much better off than for instance Europeans that were undergoing hardships of the war that just ended. The average American had a diet that consisted of 3500 calories which was double that of ~~the~~ Western European Countries. This ~~is~~ highlights the fact that the USA profited a lot of WWII and so did the average person. The very strong economy that President Harry S. Truman was able to ~~put~~ establish gave to the American people a ~~ten~~ great sense of confidence, where they believed nothing could stop them from realising their dreams and ambitions. Therefore living standards sky-rocketed after the Second World War.

Consequently the high levels of confidence resulted in the formation of a Consumer Society in the 1950s and 1960s. This demonstrated that Americans had very high standards of living due to the amount of

(Section B continued) producers ~~that~~ they were able to purchase. By 1960 more than 80 million cars had been sold in America ~~etc~~ which resulted in the expansion of leisure time and activities available to Americans. ~~The~~ However a large factor that contributed to the formation of the Consumer Society was the baby boom. The baby boom was a result of soldiers returning from WWII and creating families. In 1950 there were 24.7 million children under the age of 15 and by 1960 the figure rose to 30.9 million. Therefore with the higher population increase people purchased more domestic appliances, cars and houses which illustrates the high standard of living in America. People also increased their leisure time as President Truman regulated the working week to only 40 hours and increased wages as well as decreasing taxes. All of this contributed to a Consumer Society as Americans were able to spend their wages and therefore increase their standard of living.

However in the 1970s came a period of economic stagnation. ~~The~~ Inflation was



(Section B continued) rising and the wages stayed the same which effectively bought less for people's ~~the~~ money. The economic stagnation was largely due to the Fuel Crises that occurred in 1973 and 1979. In ~~the~~ the fuel crises OPEC placed an oil embargo on the United States following the decision for the USA to intervene with affairs of countries in the Middle East. The oil embargo heavily damaged the US economy as the USA was one of the largest consumers of petrol due to the car society that was formed. The price of petrol increased more than four times between 1973 and 1979 and it never returned to its price before the crises. This therefore showed a complete deterioration in the standards of living for Americans. A survey carried out in 1979 showed that for the first time in American history parents believed that their children's future would be worse than theirs. The Iran Hostages in 1979 further declined the trust of the Americans in their presidency and in their government and showed a decline in the standard of living for Americans.

(Section B continued) News reports reminded daily how long the US hostages were kept for and worsened the political situation and social situation for Americans and by that their standards of living.

In conclusion ~~the~~ considering the events from 1941 up to 1980 the overall standard of living for Americans improved greatly. In 1941 the USA was still suffering problems that occurred in the Great Depression in ~~1929~~ 1929 and it was only after the war that the USA left the depression. In the 1950s and 1960s, people's lives did improve even the lives of minority groups when the 1963 Equal Pay Act was ratified, the 1964 Civil Rights Act as well as the 1965 Voting Rights Act that made sure people had an equal say and no one was segregated, thus ~~the~~ improving their standard of living as they were presented with better opportunities. The Consumer Society too helped to create a sense of confidence ~~in~~ amongst the US population and the landing on the Moon in 1969 further displayed to the world the wealth and high standard of living that America had to

(Section B continued) be able to afford flats. Without a doubt Americans were better off and that concerned all Americans, including racial minorities. Americans as a whole enjoyed an economic growth like no other and for this reason their standards of living improved.

This response received 11 marks.

3	8–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included.</li> <li>• Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth.</li> <li>• Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.</li> <li>• The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
---	------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

## Section C

### Question 5

- 5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Reagan presidency failed to live up to its own claims to reduce 'big government'?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

## Exemplar response E

The opinions on how successful Reagan's presidency was differs enormously. Traditional Republicans generally believe Reagan did a great job whilst more liberal people generally say he ~~only~~ didn't fulfill his promises. In order to establish whether Reagan was successful or not, you the outcomes of his policies and differing opinions must be looked at.

Extract 1 is a book published in 2013, this would suggest the extract is a secondary source and due to being a book may be more opinion.

~~This source is in favour~~

This source disagrees with the opinion that Reagan lived up to his claims of reducing 'big government.' Stockman states



that Reagan made big government bigger. This isn't entirely true as Reagan deregulated businesses, their tax went from over 70% to just over 20% - this shows a big reduction in big government. Reagan also stopped the funding of busing which saved the ~~govt~~ government lots of money along with a cut in funding to bilingual programmes in schools. With this being said, he did continue the funding of, as Stockman said, farmers and veterans as they were his voters. Another controversial way in reducing big government was to stop federal intervention in minority rights and women's equality. However, when the AIDS crisis hit there was some federal intervention. This would suggest that Reagan didn't ~~majorly~~ majorly expand the government but didn't necessarily reduce it. Stockman continues to say how Reagan left a massive deficit which is true as in by 1983

the national deficit had increased to \$208 billion, this increase in deficit was due to the decrease in taxes being much more damaging than expected.  
~~It can therefore be argued~~  
Stockman doesn't really look at the other side of the argument so it can be said that the extract is subjective therefore it cannot be used by itself to establish whether Reagan did reduce big government. The information he does give is, however, accurate. Extract 1 is useful in establishing how Reagan failed but not in how he was successful.

✓<sup>①</sup> ~~It~~ but there are no sources to back it up which makes it a little unreliable.



Extract 2 is a book published in 2001, which again makes it a secondary source. and once again it is a book which may just be the opinion of the author. This source agrees with the statement ~~that~~ that Reagan was successful in ~~reducing~~ reducing big government. Busch states that Reagan was powerful enough to block major expansions in government which is partially true as there was no huge expansions in education, health or civil rights but is also untrue as ~~the~~ Reagan ~~heavily~~ increased the defence department. ~~Reagan's~~ Reagan's budget was also poorly miscalculated and <sup>was</sup> over \$70 million dollars underfunded. This extract fails to give an opposing view which makes it subjective and ~~therefore stated~~ therefore there are no sources to back up his information therefore making

it unreliable. The source fails to mention that Reagan nearly tripled the deficit which clearly goes against the statement ~~to~~ Busch is in support of.

It can be said that the information in this source is unreliable therefore an educated conclusion could not be achieved reading this extract alone.

Overall, the statement that Reagan reduced big government is, to an extent, inaccurate. Whilst ~~he~~ Reagan did reduce some areas of the government, such as education, business and minority rights, he did increase the national deficit significantly and also expanded the defence department. ~~Re~~ It could be argued that Reagan cancelled the expansion and reduction out. These extracts do not paint a clear picture but ~~with~~ so a

conclusion based on these extracts alone would be rather difficult.

This response received 8 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences.</li> <li>• Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts.</li> <li>• A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.</li> </ul>
---	------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

### Exemplar response F

When Ronald Reagan came into office in 1981 ~~he~~ one of his largest claims was that he desired a reduction in the size of 'big government'. Within the first six months of his campaign he made changes that stayed with his image of his presidency until the end of it. The 23,000 pages that were taken out of the Federal Register showed just how much he was willing to reduce government. However these claims were contradicted when the federal deficit grew and the USA went into further debt.

In extract 1, David Stockman ~~about the~~ ~~feds~~ refers to that "the budget ended in dismal failure". This is correct as in 1980 the federal deficit was at \$59 billion however on two years into his presidency Reagan had increased that to \$208 billion in 1983. This clearly illustrates that Reagan's administration did fail to reduce 'big government' as the deficit was growing.



and more workers would be required to stabilise the situation. It is true that Reagan fired thousands of federal workers at state, local and national level to save money. However in his ambition to end the Cold War he spent hundreds of billions of dollars employing thousands of scientists to work on the SDI (Strategic Defence Initiative) project. Therefore Stocuman is correct in saying that the Republican "Slogan was 'smaller government' only made his government bigger. Reagan's administration spent more rather than save more. This also supports Stocuman's theory of "Republican hypocrisy" as the government promised the people one thing but then did the opposite. Stocuman in Extract 1 discusses the idea of a "burden on taxpayers and drain on the economy" which is an accurate interpretation as Reagan had to increase taxes for the public to finance his military projects.

Extract 2 is also true as it mentions that Reagan did ~~manage~~ get re-elected and had a high number of votes meaning that the people were satisfied with his presidency. Extract 2 explains that the desire of 'big government' by previous

government was abolished and now the positions on his administration were seen. However Extract 2 does not offer any statistical information which decreases its value as its content is opinion based rather than evidence. On the surface Reagan's Presidency did appear to have improved the ~~state~~ economic, and ~~social~~ social and political state of the USA, however that is only appears as such because of the poor leadership that came before Reagan. Therefore Bush in extract 2 does not talk about the reduction of 'big government' but more focusses on the events that followed Reagan's presidency.

Reagan did not improve the economy as we see figures show the exceeding numbers with which the federal deficit grew more and more. Reagan did not reduce 'big government' he simply gave the impression that he did which was a result of the large amount of change that he made in his first months in office and that image stayed with him. For this reason he was style over substance, where he appeared to be the face of change but de facto that was not the case. He campaigned of the policy

of reducing taxes in his "Supply-side economics" theory where taxes were to be put low to allow for big ~~R~~ businesses to invest more, create more job opportunities and from there improve the economic stagnation that took place for in the 1970s. Extract 1 supports the view that the economy was not better off as Reagan "added one-half of 1 percent of GDP smaller than that in the late 1940s" meaning the change was very minimal.

Overall Reagan's presidency failed to live up to its own claims to reduce 'big government' as it only ~~to~~ reduced it a small amount at the beginning to then go onto increase it more with his military spendings. The growth of the federal ~~to~~ deficit from \$59 billion in 1980 to \$208 billion in 1983 proves that his presidency only appeared to be working when in fact the economy was failing. Reagan for that reason kept confidence in the American people high thus proving that he was all style over substance. 'Big government' was not reduced and ~~only~~ he only made the economic situation in the USA worse. His military plans were too expensive and forced the



usa in debt.

**This response received 15 marks.**

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them.</li> <li>• Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth.</li> <li>• Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.</li> </ul>
---	-------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------