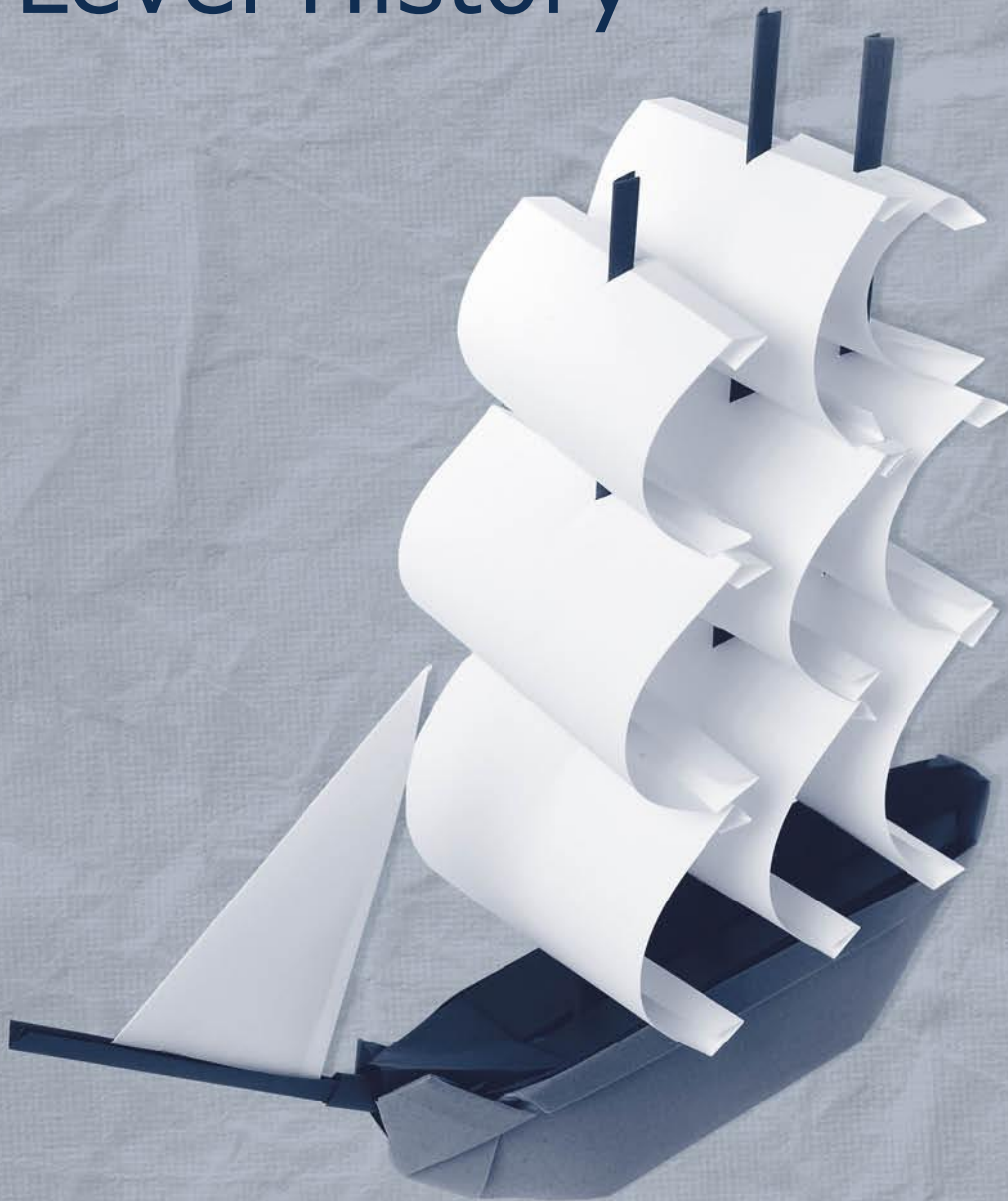


Pearson Edexcel

A Level History



Summer 2017 examination series
STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0_01

Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 1H

GCE History 2015

Contents

About this exemplars pack	1
Paper 1H.1 Section A - Questions 1 and 2	2
Exemplar response A	2
Exemplar response B	6
Paper 1H.2 Section B - Questions 3 and 4	11
Exemplar response C	11
Exemplar response D	15
Exemplar response E	19
Paper 1H.3 Section C - Question 5	24
Exemplar response F	24
Exemplar response G	27

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:

- 1H: Britain transformed, 1918-97.

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
AO1	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	55
AO2	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	20
AO3	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	25
Total		100%

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

Paper 9H10_1H

Section A

Question 1 and Question 2

EITHER

- 1 How accurate is it to say that it was the experience of the Second World War which led to the creation of the welfare state in the years 1945–51?

OR

- 2 How far do you agree that economic influences were the main driver of social change in the 1950s and 1960s?

Exemplar response A

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒

Question 2 ☐

It is very accurate to say that it was the experience of the second world war which led to the creation of the welfare state in the years 1945–51. This was because the war led to many deaths and injuries and therefore led to more health provisions, such as the NHS. It also led to more ~~more~~ improved housing and unemployment. Education was also taken into account as the system needed improving.

The second world war from 1939–45 caused almost 300,000 deaths and injuries. Therefore, many leading individuals such as William Beveridge recognised a need for better healthcare. He created the Beveridge Report in 1942 which listed out the five giants that the country needed to tackle: ignorance, idleness, squalor, disease and want. Disease was beginning to be tackled through the National Health Service Act

(Section A continued) of 1946, which called for a free universal healthcare service. This act created the NHS in 1948 which was funded by tax. Through the NHS, infant mortality dropped, life expectancies increased, diseases such as Typhoid, Syphilis and TB were almost wiped out, and several surgical procedures such as heart transplants, kidney transplants and blood transfusions were carried out for the first time. This was all a large improvement since before the war you had to pay to even be seen by a doctor which led to more people suffering. Therefore, ~~the~~ WW2 did lead to the creation of the welfare state as there was very little provision before it.

Another way that WW2 led to the creation of the welfare state is through housing and unemployment. After WW1 1914-18, Lloyd George promised the returning servicemen "a home fit for heroes," but they received the complete opposite. Housing was of poor quality and therefore the damage to homes during WW2 created more

(Section A continued) Housing provision. For example, housing was sold at more affordable prices and even the poorest of society now had a stable home to live in. Unemployment was also a big problem after the war as women took over male jobs during the war but were forced to go back to being housewives when the men returned. However, there were a series of welfare acts which gave people relief. The 1945 Family Allowances Act also gave grants to children as well as their mothers. Therefore, this shows how WW2 led to the welfare state as it created the "homes fit for heroes" that was initially promised after WW1 and also gave relief to the unemployed and struggling families.

Lastly, education was challenged in the 1944 Butler Education Act which created a tripartite system of grammar schools, technical schools and secondary modern schools. It also created the selection of pupils for these schools at the 11+. This carried on through the years and

(Section A continued) more children attended university ~~when~~ as they got older. This shows that WW2 led to a welfare state as people began to care more about education than they did before the war as the school leaving age was 14.

Overall, ~~therefore~~ it is highly accurate to say that the experience of WW2 led to the creation of the welfare state as the number of injured from war led to the creation of the NHS. Also, the homes destroyed during the war led to many more stable houses being built that were affordable. Unemployment also decreased, and ~~that~~ more provision in education led to children succeeding.

This response received 9 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
---	------	--

Exemplar response B

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒

The 1950's and 1960's ^{are} ~~were~~ hugely recognised as a period of mass social change and a switch to a liberal society. ~~Although~~ Although economic influences will have impacted social change in the 1950's and 1960's, this essay will argue that the legislation of several acts within the 1950's and 1960's, including the 1967 Family Planning Act, was the main driver of social change within this time period.

~~The 1960's~~ From 1964 to 1970, Harold Wilson was prime minister and encouraged a liberal society. Although some acts he passed were speculated by the British public, they were undoubtedly one of the main drivers of social change throughout the 1960's. Wilson's Liberal society included the 1961 suicide act, which decriminalised the ~~an~~ act of attempted suicide. This ~~shows~~ suggests that the liberal society was driven by legislation and not economics, as it destigmatised the act of suicide, by suggesting it was mental health related and not murder. In addition, the 1965 murder act shows a degree of social change as people began to recognise that the death penalty itself was an act of murder. This

(Section A continued) shows social change, as it shows a shift in beliefs of actions and shows how people began to view things differently when compared to previous generations. Although these two acts together are not the main driving force of social change within the 1950s and 1960s, they did, to an extent create a larger impact than the economic influence at the time because they reflected the direct opinion and views of the public at the time and their opinion on social issues changing.

Similarly to this, Wilson also passed ^{two key} acts in 1967, which were highly controversial within the time period. The Family Planning Act made contraception readily available for both men and women through the NHS. This could be seen as a main driving force of the changing society as it allowed women to take control of their bodies and choose when to have children, something they previously were unable to do. It also showed a changing society because it suggested that women were able to focus on careers which was a shift in social values. The Abortion Act of 1967, was similar to this in terms of freedom of women and creating a social change. The legalisation of

(Section A continued) Abortions made it more socially acceptable for women to have one, which changed society as girls stopped having children at ~~so~~ such young ages. It also changed society as it showed that women had a freedom of choice, and if in a financial difficulty they didn't have to worry about a child. Both of these acts suggest that the main ~~driving~~ driver of social change in the 1950's and 1960's was the ~~ability~~ shift in women having a choice on whether or not to start a family which was a contrast to the previous ideas of marriage and children.

The 1957 Wolfenden Report suggested to decriminalise ~~the~~ ~~acts~~ homosexual acts between 2 consenting adults (age 21) in private and was made into law in the 1967 Sexual Offences Act. This was a key driver of social change in the 1960s and 1950s as it showed that people were becoming more accepting of people who were viewed as different to them. Despite the passing of the act however, people were still hesitant towards it and discriminated against gay people suggesting that just because it was now legal, people didn't ~~all~~ always agree. De-

(Section A continued) spite this, this essay argues that this was a key driver in social change in the 1950s and 1960s as it showed a ~~change~~ rise in acceptance to all in society.

Within the 1950s and 1960s a key economic policy was stop-go economics which was most infamously introduced by Butskell (Butter and Gaitskell). The stop-go policy could be seen as being a driver in social change as the increase in inflation seen everywhere struggle to afford their own lifestyles which promoted the post war feeling of collectivism. The constant stopping of the economy also left many people unemployed which provided loss for both the workers and the businesses. This would drive a social change because the businesses would also be running at a loss and therefore to or even understand the loss of those unemployed. Although stop-go policies aimed to positively affect the economy by solving inflation, they simply created a larger bubble, in addition to this it can be argued ~~they~~ ^{were} ~~not~~ that economic policies ^{were} the driver of social change within the 1950's and 1960's as they didn't drastically affect the opinions of society or the

(Section A continued) the change of peoples positions in society.

To conclude, this essay argues that the main driver of social change in the 1950s and 1960s was the introduction of acts within Wilson's Liberal Society. Although there were opposition including Mary Whitehouse and Lord Hareford, the acts passed reflected a period of change within society and showed peoples views on controversial topics were changing. Therefore, this essay disagrees that economic influence was the main driver of social change within this time period as they had little effect on the way society viewed important subjects in contrast to the liberal society.

This response received 12 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
---	------	--

Section B

Question 3 and Question 4

EITHER

- 3 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1945–79, there were very limited differences in the policies of the Conservative and Labour parties?

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that the most significant influence on quality of life in Britain in the years 1918–51 was regional differences?

Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☐

1918 October - 1923 ^{Andrew Bonar Law} ~~conservative~~

1923 - 1924 November 49:30
9:10 10:15

1924 November - 1924 January 35 minutes
9:10

1924 - 1929

1929 - 1932

1945 - 79 ^{'Supplementary Benefits' Labour felt it was a poor but with tough pension children and old age accepted it.}
Conservative Pension Act.

Town Planning Act 'Hulk for houses'.
Adopted NHS.
Labour economic policies

NHS
Welfare state.
'Supplementary Benefits'
Pension 1908 Act.
Labour 1930 Act
Chamberlain 10 shillings a week for pensioners
widows orphans and old age not means test widows and children of disabled.
construction pension Act.

(Section B continued) The Conservative and Labour policies were quite similar during 1945-79, as they both wanted to benefit the people of Britain, both economically and through healthcare. The NHS was adopted by the conservative after Labour lost the election in 1945, thus Conservative adopted this policy of healthcare and the welfare state.

Labour and Conservative both tried to find a solution to pensions, as the 1908 Pension Act did not seem sufficient. Although, conservative put in place a means-test, as well as investigating into the household income. People did not agree with this, as they found it was an invasion of privacy. Therefore this mean-test ~~is~~ ~~reverted~~ or decreased the amount given to 1 million people. Thus, proving that this act did not help the public.

Thus, Labour and conservative created the ~~the~~ Conservative and Labour Pension Act, however there were many concerns and complaints that these acts did not support the widows and children of the

(Section B continued) diseased. Thus, the Minister of Health, Neville Chamberlain, ~~shed~~ in light of these complaints, created the Widows, Orphans and Old Age contributory Pension Act. This Act was funded by ~~employed~~ individuals, employers, and the state, ~~as there was a contributory payment~~

The policies adopted by Labour and Conservative were similar, as they both wanted to increase economic growth but Labour was more focused on the healthcare than Conservatives. They created the NHS, ~~after WWII~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~1945~~, to help the people in Britain get sufficient healthcare. Although, the Conservatives kept the NHS, they did not put as much funds into the system as Labour had. The Conservatives created "Supplementary funds". However, Labour did not agree with this, as they felt it penalised the poor, but with the tough economic conditions and ~~growing~~ ~~an~~ ~~aging~~ ~~population~~ ageing population, it was generally accepted.

(Section B continued)

Conservatives were more concerned with building a massive "home fit for a hero", after the war, than healthcare! With an estimate of £22,000 being built, only 213,000 were built, leaving young couples to live with their parents. However, the Town Planning Act created many homes for the soldiers returning home. Thus, conservative ~~was~~ policies focused more on infrastructure, than healthcare, in comparison to Labour.

The economy was a main issue, which was adopted into both Labour and Conservative policies, as both ~~parties~~ Labour and Conservative Party wanted to help ~~the~~ economy. However, the Labour stimulate the Party focused on the working class and improving the conditions and ~~good~~ of the workers, for example the industrial relations in 1945 was a main issue between the Conservative Party and the citizens of the UK. Thus, Labour represented the working class whilst Conservatives

(Section B continued) ~~Consentment~~ on the
 Housing and Town Planning Act.
 Labour focused on healthcare, NHS,
 and the industrial relations.

This response received 7 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
---	-----	---

Exemplar response D

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

It is highly accurate to say that there was little differences between conservative and Labour policies in the years 1945-79, due to their being a post war consensus meaning without a formal agreement both parties tended to follow similar policies. This is shown in the phrase used by the 'Economist' who stated it was a period of 'Butskellism' which is a mix of the names R.A Butler, conservative chancellor and Hugh Gaitskill, Labour chancellor.

During this post war consensus, both parties were focused on creating full employment, a mixed economy, a welfare state and good industrial relations. This is highlighted with the invention of the NHS under the Labour Party with Atlee in 1948. Not only did the National Health Service create a welfare state, it also created more jobs, creating a rise in employment. When conservatives came to power in 1951

(Section B continued) With Winston Churchill he vowed that he would continue the running of the National Health Service to provide a welfare state, and continue the journey towards full employment, highlighting how there was a consensus happening.

During the years, 1945-79, there was also good industrial relations between the parties and the unions. ~~The~~ Both parties calmly negotiated with the unions and agreed to increase their pay by 33%, which indeed worked to keep industrial relations calm between them, which Thatcher in later years did not. This, again, highlights a period of consensus between Labour and conservatives.

Another point highlighting a post war consensus was the use of stop-go tactics. In 1955, conservatives under Eden, relaxed the laws around consumer credit, which made it easier and cheaper for the public to borrow money. Eden believed this would help to reboost the economy and keep inflation rates down. However, when

(Section B continued) inflation began to rise, Eden's Chancellor Macmillan would raise the taxes to bring the inflation back down again, which of course then affected anyone who had borrowed money when the loans were related and it was cheaper. These 'stop-go' tactics made the government look out of control and untrusted to the public as they were unable to create a consistent policy that worked without having to pull back. Yet, when Labour came into power with Wilson in 1964, they continued to use strategies like the stop go tactic. ~~the~~ which highlights how the policies between Labour and Conservatives were similar in the years 1945-79.

However, when Edward Heath came into power under conservatives in 1970, he did not keep to the consensus. Heath did not agree with the previous similar policies and scrapped many of Wilson's policies such as the IRC. Heath did not believe paying money into the economy would help so he appointed Barber to report the cuts he should take. Barber suggested that

(Section B continued) Heath should make £87 billion of cuts to revive the economy, this became known as the barber boom. Therefore, Heath went against the policies of the previous leaders.

In conclusion, it is highly accurate to state that the policies of Labour and Conservatives were similar in the years 1945-79, due to the post war consensus lasting throughout the years of Atlee, Churchill, Eden, Macmillan and Wilson. However, in 1970 Heath goes against the policies of the others but for the majority of the time period it is clear there is similar policies.

This response received 14 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • 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. • 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.
---	-------	---

Exemplar response E

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒

Regional differences can be said to be the biggest influence factor on quality of life in 1918-51, because due to class & wealth divides, and a disorganised welfare system until 1945, some areas could prosper from commodities, the economy, & improving living standards far more than others. However after 1945, people's quality of life started to equalise as state direction made provisions fairer. Significance of factors influencing quality of life must be compared, & assessed through how widespread they were, & how resonant & remarkable they were in people's lives.

Regional differences were a very significant influence on people's quality of life because they were very deep and remarkable. Areas that had relied on traditional industries became poorer as industry declined 1918-51, such as in Wales where they were reliant on mining. However, other places with more service industry & modernised companies could prosper more, such as in London & the south more generally. The regional differences in access to wealth have a significant impact on quality of life as can be seen from their different

(Section B continued) amounts of energy consumption. While the 1926 electricity act expanded access to electricity to cover almost all the country, the south was using it at a much higher rate. This shows that they had more money, but also that they had more use for it. Commodities appeared in the 40s that improved quality of life, & through ~~the~~ the difference in energy consumption, it can be seen that the south had more access to these.

Furthermore, due to ~~be~~ no centralized government system of welfare, wealth differences expanded. For example, in the 20s & 30s, unemployment benefits were means tested, thus the amount of benefits received depended on someone's local government. This again, regional differences are seen to influence people's quality of life, by limiting their wealth. This is a very significant factor, as quality of life, be it in commodities, housing, free time, or healthcare all relied on wealth.

~~These~~ These differences in wealth due to regional differences affected quality of life elsewhere. ~~Before~~ In the 20s & early 30s, holiday was not paid for, therefore, only the richest could afford leisure time. In the 30s, only half the population took more than a night away

(Section B continued) from home, because those who couldn't afford it ~~and~~ wouldn't take time off. The ability to afford leisure time depended on the job opportunities in your area, and thus region again is a significant factor. As has been shown, region was a significant influence as it was very far-affecting as wealth undermined all ~~the~~ factors of quality of life.

However, this effect can ~~be~~ seen to decline throughout the period. From the 30s, region became less of a significant factor, because some aspects of quality of life became more universal, & easier accessed. In the interwar years, real income grew everywhere, which means the poor had better experiences in terms of food & leisure. Thousands enjoyed leisure such as cinema & spectator sports. Ticket sales peaked in the 1948-49 season at ~~about~~ ~~the~~ 48 million, showing that ~~the~~ ~~quality~~ quality of life in terms of leisure was growing for all. Before 1918 the poor could not afford leisurely experiences, thus the growth of the economy & growth of real income can be seen as a huge factor influencing people's quality of life. It is significant ~~in~~ in terms of the way it opened up new opportunities, and resulted in a

(Section B continued) lot of change, as the lower classes could access leisure that was previously reserved for the upper ^{middle} classes. £

This was helped furthermore by government legislation. For example the holiday with pay Act of 1938 allowed 8 million workers to take time off that year. But by far the most significant of government legislation on quality of life was the creation of the welfare state by Atlees post-war government. This blurred lines between the classes & allowed the poor to access a great quality of life, most notably in terms of healthcare with the introduction of the NHS in 1948. This was a hugely significant factor because it resulted in a lot of change. While the lower classes couldn't previously afford healthcare & would usually put up with health problems, after the NHS, healthcare became universally free. The impact of this on people's quality of life can be seen in the fact that life expectancy increased 10 years in just a couple of decades. There was reduction in disease such as typhoid too. ~~the impact is~~ In this way, government legislation was an incredibly significant influence on people's quality of life. However, this was not very effective until

(Section B continued) the end of the period, after 1945.

Also ~~regional diff~~, while this tackled inequalities in welfare, regional differences still persisted elsewhere. For example car ownership in and around London was a lot more than in ~~the~~ rural & Northern areas. These consumer trends show that some areas still did not have the same access to wealth as others, as the decline of industry ~~was~~ continued through the period.

In conclusion regional differences is the most significant factor affecting quality of life 1918-~~51~~, because it is the most persistent/continuous, and far affecting, as it affected wealth which generally underlines quality of life. In terms of basic quality of life, government legislation ~~and~~ had a profound effect as it resulted in huge change, however it did not overcome the effects of regional differences in many areas.

This response received 19 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
---	-------	--

Section C

Question 5

- 5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that Margaret Thatcher 'transformed a near-bankrupt economy into a thriving enterprise culture' (Extract 1, lines 16–17)?

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

Exemplar response F

The view that Margaret Thatcher transformed a near bankrupt economy into a thriving enterprise culture is not convincing and this is due to many factors. Firstly extract 1 states that what Thatcher did should not be underestimated however, they fail to use any facts to back up their opinion whereas whereas, extract 2 has evidence to support their argument that Thatcher accelerated Britain's economic decline. This essay will argue that Thatcher sped up Britain's economic decline.

Firstly, extract 1 states that Thatcher had to deal with many factors which she did including defending British territory and this was the case with the Falklands war. The extract also claims that she made sweeping tax cuts and evidence of this is that she cut the high earners interest

from 83 percent to 60 percent. Although she increased VAT which affected poor earners as they were now spending ~~more on tax~~ more on tax as they ^{were} being taxed indirectly because VAT isn't done on income. Not only that but Thatcher did privatise many industries such as British Telecom in 1984 which meant the government were spending less on industries.

Extract 2 shows that not all of Thatcher's policies worked as her increased taxation and reduced government borrowing led to massive unemployment for example, unemployment rose to 2.7 million in 1981. ~~During~~ During 1981 national product fell by 3.2 percent and this was due to ~~the fact that~~ her monetarist policies which reduced the amount of money in ~~a quarter of British manufacturing capacity~~ ^{circulation} ~~disappeared~~. This shows that the economy wasn't thriving and her policies ~~not only~~ had a negative effect on the economy, ~~but also~~

In 1980 Thatcher introduced the 'Right to Buy' scheme which meant people could now buy their council houses however, Extract 2 proves

that this led to households debts rising from £16 billion in 1980 to £47 billion in 1984. Also one of the problems with the 'Right to Buy' scheme was that Thatcher stopped the money from made from this scheme to being invested back into housing by the local councils. Extract 2 also states Britain's economic growth rate was 1.75 percent per year which during this period was far behind other European countries. Extract 2 shows that many of Thatcher's policies had repercussions and even ~~overall~~ if they did work it was still a low rate of growth.

Overall, Extract 2 shows that Thatcher didn't transform Britain into a thriving enterprise culture because of the fact that the gross national product fell and not only that but unemployment hit 3.2 million by 1985. Also it shows that many of her policies had repercussions and some ~~the~~ policies weren't effective. However, extract one focuses on other problems Thatcher dealt ~~it~~ with and fails to give any evidence of the effect she had on the economy.

This response received 11 marks.

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

Exemplar response G

Thatcher's policies are extremely controversial to this day. Her idea of Monetarism, in where she focused on bringing inflation down but not focusing on unemployment was her failure. These two interpretations completely differ in their arguments. One states how Thatcher "transformed a near bankrupt economy" and the other says "Thatcher accelerated Britain's economic decline". So both will be trying to convince us of their view. I have always believed that Thatcher ruined the country and the economy at the time, but if it wasn't for her policies then we wouldn't have the economy we have today. But the differing interpretations say otherwise.

The first source is useful convincing in arguing that the economy we have today wouldn't have been possible without Thatcher. The source tells us how she

turned trade unions ^{into} privatised industries.
 By privatising the industries she allowed
 them to start becoming profitable and efficient,
 as well as taking away the power from the
 Trade Unions. This can be seen as a success
 in helping the economy as trade unions had got
 so bad that there was no electricity and
 no train railway service. The country was being
 run by them. So taking the power away allows
 the country to get to work again. ~~and~~ The
 Privatisation of the railways, gas ^{and} electric, coal
 and the whole of the public sector allowed it
 to become more efficient and profitable. What the
 source doesn't show us is that this meant
 600,000 people lost their jobs. So unemployment
 went up because of this. So this is convincing
 that she was improving the economy in
 this sense. What this source also
 fails to mention is Thatcher's views on
^{Government interference}
~~Social~~ ~~before~~. She felt people were too reliant
 on the state, so she pulled back the
 Government out of the banks. She began
 rolling back the state. This was a
 failure for Thatcher as it didn't
 lead to a stronger economic Britain.
 This source is slightly convincing but not

massively. The Source does show Thatcher's achievements and how the long term effects shaped our economy today. But it fails to show any evidence of how it was transformed into a 'Thriving enterprise culture'. This source can't be fully trusted as the people who wrote this source are evidently Thatcher supporters. So they will ignore failures and use emotive language like 'triumph' to get their point across. So I find this source slightly convincing.

I find the Second Source a lot more convincing. This source argues that Thatcher left the economy at the time with 'a rapidly declining manufacturing base and an industry still stuck in retreat.' It focuses on Thatcher's biggest economic fail, which was unemployment. Its peak was 3.2 million in 1985. She closed down non-profitable coal and steel plants and mines. Thatcher thought that it would benefit the economy as the government would no longer have to subsidise ~~interest~~ ^{interest} in these the mines that were failing. It was the right thing to do as they would have cost millions and coal was a dead industry. But when Thatcher failed, the source also mentions

This is so that she put limited aid in place. Most coal mines were the social income for entire communities and with the closure whole communities became unemployed, meaning they had to go on claim benefits as they couldn't get other jobs. This cost the Government ~~lots~~ millions. So the closure of mines and her lack of care for the unemployed is a good example of a failing failing economy. Something Source 1 fails to mention. So Source 2 is convincing in this sense.

Source 2 is so convincing again in how she didn't leave the economy as a "Thriving enterprise". Source 2 shows us Thatcher's two biggest failures in my eyes. This was de-regulation and tax-cuts. In 1986 Thatcher rolled back the state and de-regulated the banks meaning banks and building societies could offer loans and there was little restriction as to who could take them out. Meaning everyone started taking loans out. The source shows this where household debts were £16 billion in 1980, but £147 billion in 1989. So Thatcher's Government increased debts here, then made things worse with her tax cuts. She realised she was going to lose all her votes to Labour as she

wasn't appealing to poorer members of society so she cut taxes in her 1983 and 87 manifesto. So the Government didn't have enough money coming in to aid the "economic boom" collapsed. The source also shows us that the growth rate was 1.75% the slowest it had been in 3 decades. This source clearly shows how Thatcher didn't turn Britain into a "thriving enterprise" but instead left the country in a worse state than when she started in 1979.

In light of these differing interpretations I find Source 2 more convincing. Source 1 focuses on how her actions benefitted the economy in the long run, but claims that she transformed the "near bankrupt economy" at the time. The source offers text to be evidence of this either, just simply states what she did. So it does little to convince me of it's point that "transformed" a near bankrupt economy into a thriving enterprise country. ~~What as~~ Source 2 does ~~helps do it~~ Source 2 argues the complete opposite case it convinces me that she left the economy in an awful state and "accelerated Britain's

economic decline". It gives us good evidence as to how her policies directly influenced the economy and how it made it worse off. So this source does convince. But I still stand by my argument that Thatcher ~~is~~ ^{ruined} the lives and the economy at the time, but did shape today's economy. By taking away union power and privatisation, which was not necessarily a good thing.

This response received 13 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • 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. • 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.
---	-------	--