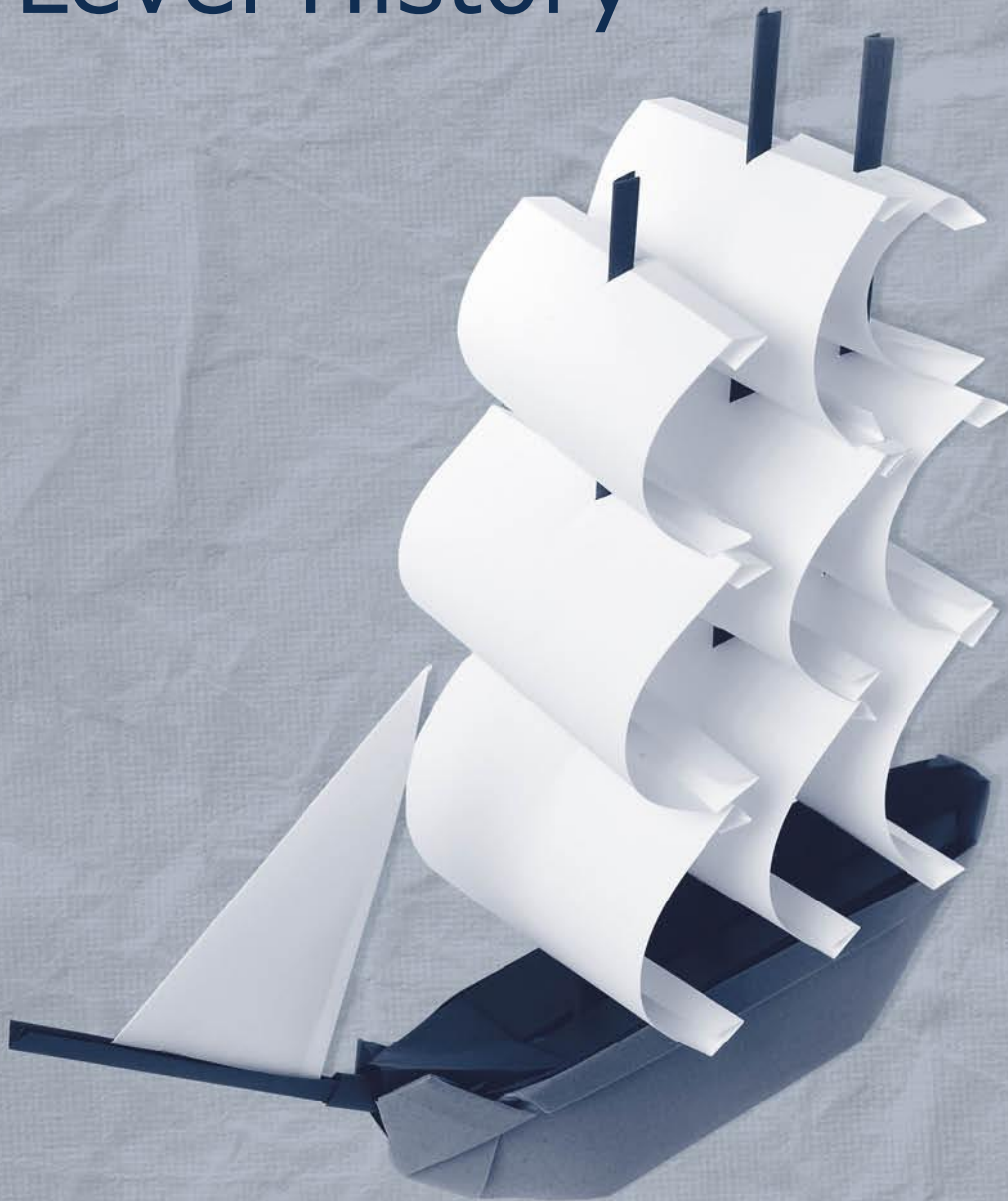


Pearson Edexcel

A Level History



Summer 2017 examination series
STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0_02

Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 2H

GCE History 2015

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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 2:

- Option 2H.1: The USA, c1920–55: boom, bust and recovery.
- Option 2H.2: The USA, 1955–92: conformity and challenge.

It shows real student responses to questions from the Summer 2017 examination series. The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 2.

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 9HI0_2H

Section A

Question 1 and Question 2

Option 2H.1: The USA, c1920–55: boom, bust and recovery

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

- 1 How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the changing position of women in society in the United States in the 1920s?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

Option 2H.2: The USA, 1955–92: conformity and challenge

Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2 How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the impact of the Reagan Presidency on the size of the federal government budget deficit?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

Exemplar response A

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

President Reagan's impact on the size of the federal government budget deficit was powerful and transformative - his employment of "Reaganomics", his own take on traditional conservative economic theory, was a far cry from the attempts of Jim - previous President Jimmy Carter to micro-manage the US government and economy, and the meagre attempts of prior governments which had largely been bogged down

in ~~potter~~ political scandal. In Source 3, Hagstrom's ~~outline~~ view is expressed as acknowledging that ~~on the whole~~ Reagan ~~in some ways~~ ^{intended} ~~achieved~~ a lower budget deficit, yet was bogged down by a commitment to defence spending, which ~~was~~ ^{occupied} ~~became~~, under Reagan, a larger portion of the budget than it did in that of any other government in the world. ~~Source~~ In Source 4, Rothbard, whilst not mentioning the reason for such a failed ~~bud~~ deficit plan on Reagan's part: defence spending; does make clear that whilst Reagan promised a lower deficit, his actions resulted in a 'reverse' of that promise. Rothbard's ~~whole~~ memo was written in 1987, however, bringing detriment to the validity of his argument, owing to the fact that Reagan was in office until January 1989.

Source 3 provides a historian with the reason for, or 'blemish' on, the free market economy which Reagan advertised: defence spending, which a rise in which came about due to the arms race going on with Soviet Russia during the 1980s. Reagan made a joke in one of

his speeches likening the Soviet Union to the villainous Empire from the film 'Star Wars', yet Reagan's relationship with Russian Soviet President Boris Yeltsin was publicly recognised as cordial and friendly. Reagan's devotion, therefore, to defence spending is based around his campaign promise of a powerful USA on the world stage, or as his slogan put it, 'Make America Great Again'. His commitment to both high defence spending and a low budget deficit was, as Rothbard makes clear, unrealistic.

This response received 7 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
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Exemplar response B

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒~~changing position of women in 1920s~~~~sources~~

Sources 1 and 2 are useful in investigating the changing position of women in ~~the 1920s~~ society in the 1920s. In 1919 women gained the right to vote in the federal election. This led to the creation of greater freedom among young women and the rise of the "flapper". The "flapper" was associated with urban living and young, independent women who felt that a woman's place was no longer in the home. Due to the economic boom of the 1920s, women experienced greater financial freedom and more spending power which ultimately led to more independence. Many young women moved to ~~the~~ large towns or cities to find employment, which was a new

step forward for women.

One reason for the ~~the~~ changing position of women in society in the USA in the 1920s was the 1920s post-war economic boom. ~~It gave women the~~ More work opportunities allowed women to be employed and gain ~~independance through~~ financial independance. This is demonstrated in source 1 when analysing the ammount of women who bought cigarettes "very great and noticable increase", "50% of our patrons are women", even the purchase of an item such as cigarettes is a clear indication of the ~~rise of~~ changing role of women especially as smoking was traditionally associated with workers, it would have been frowned upon for women to smoke, this marks a social change. Similarly, source 2 explores the effect of the boom in changing the role of women through financial independance through the ability to buy shares, "a women's participation in the market was her own money to invest" like the

cigarettes, women now have the ability to buy stocks and shares in the same way as men do. However, source 2 explores the limits of women's contribution to the Bull Market as they sat in a "special stock brokers room set aside for them", it ~~it~~ the women and men are clearly separated and the women's role is not taken seriously, "look as though they belonged in a church meeting" suggesting that ~~rather~~ the women didn't appear to look as though they know what they're doing. The column is written by a woman which, when discussing the "changing position of women" might appear bias, however she does not appear ~~that~~ to agree that the contribution to the bull market of the 1920, changed the position of women but rather, showed their ability to participate yet made them look disorganized and inferior to the men. On the other hand, the purchase of ~~the~~ cigarettes in source 1, presents a rebellion of women creating change and presenting equality with men.

Source 1, was written on "leap day" which is one day ~~there~~ when women challenged male conventions, however the source is useful in showing how women in 1920 ~~were~~ ~~challeng~~ had challenge male conventions by smoking, not just for one day. Smoking was associated with the flapper. The ~~nature~~ ^{purpose} of the source is to report on the changing role of women, and the cultural change that women smoking had. The nature ~~is~~ ~~to report on a change~~ of the article is to report on something women do to challenge male conventions as this is the point of "leap day" therefore the author would clearly choose something that is a real change. B

Both articles present women as a direct comparison to men, Source 1 shows women who buy cigarettes as "insist on getting the same ones as men". Source 2 also states that stock brokers "believe women quite as much as men, made the speculative stock market from 1927-29", showing greater equality and usefulness when investigating the changing

role of women.

Both source 1 and 2 are useful when ~~attesting~~ investigating the changing role of women in society in the USA in the 1920s. Both sources present aspects which prove women ~~advanced~~ in society in the socially advanced in society ~~at the~~ in the 1920s. Source 1 predominantly focuses on advancement of women this may be due to the nature of the article which was written on "Leap Day" and therefore must demonstrate women challenging male dominated conventions, as it does not state any limits within the source which limits its usefulness. Source 2, on the other hand, gives a clear demonstration of the advancement of women and their inclusion in the stock market, ~~however~~ yet it also states limits of women's advancement, such as they were kept separate from men and looked like a "church meeting", this ~~provides~~ adds weight as it presents a more ~~to~~ balanced argument. Source 2 adds weight and is balanced it uses

both negative and positive terms to describe women.

This response received 9 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒

Question 2 ☒

The historian could make use of both source 3 and 4 together to investigate the impact of the Reagan presidency on the size of the federal government budget deficit to a large extent. This is because they both share the view that Reagan's administration increased the budget deficit. However source 4 is more valuable than source 3.

Source 3 is an extract from Jerry Hougham's 1988 book 'Beyond Reagan - The New Landscape of American politics'. Its status as a public publication in a year so close to Reagan's presidency could be used to suggest bias, as it would certainly have aimed to change views regarding Reaganomics. Source 4 is from a memo written in 1987 by Murray N. Rothbard to his student of Mises Institute Business School. Its status as a somewhat private message could be used to enhance its reliability, especially when it is taken into consideration that Rothbard was a free market economist who was cut from the same cloth as Reagan.

and Thatcher in that he would've believed in Friedrich von Hayek's 'The Road to Serfdom' which condemns overbearing government and zealously supports laissez-faire, free market economy. This provenance of the source makes it more reliable ^{and valuable} than source 3, due to the fact it isn't afraid to confront Reagan's policies, regardless of origin and wouldn't have had an aim to change society's social attitudes; due to being private.

Reagan's presidency, regardless of his aims, increased the budget deficit. This is shown by both source 3, '(Reaganites) vastly increased government spending' and source 4, '(Reagan) the biggest proponent of the biggest deficit in American history'. Reagan's firm commitment to tackling inflation led to huge amounts of protective policy regarding social and domestic issues. Reagan attacked Medicare and Medicaid and made many attempts to reduce government interference both on a market, national level and a state, local level. These all resulted in lots of money being made, but paled in comparison to defence

spending.

Reagan, firmly committing himself to defeating the USSR in the cold war. Spent record breaking amounts on 'defence', with ambitious projects such as the Strategic Defence Initiative which involved laser shooting rockets. This is shown in source 3 with reference to historic defence spending 'overwhelming his (Reagan's) desire for a balanced budget' '...skewing investment towards military production.' Source 4 echoes this, but highlights ~~congress~~ Republican votes for increasing the statutory national debt limit, which were some of which were made literally 'with tears in their eyes' because they were so against it, but 'trusted Ronald Reagan to balance the budget from then on'. Both sources could therefore overlap to present an image that Reagan's greater aim of meeting the Soviet financial challenge overwhelmed his free-market attitudes, perhaps forcing him to increase expenditure.

To conclude, source 4 is of greater use and validity than source 3 because it is not afraid to offer critique from the same school of thought as Reagan.

which is significant as it helps gain
 insight into how his spending reflected on
 free market economy. source 3 of course
 offers valuable insight- from Keynesian economy
 who favour spending, and adds to the
 value of source 4; However and the
 historical investigation because the two
 offer conflicting ideologies agreeing on the
 same thing - Reagan increased the budget
 deficit.

This response received 15 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Exemplar response D

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒

Source 1 is an article written in the New York Times about 'Women Smokers' - the article's author claims that, despite opposition from the Temperance movement, the number of Women Smokers is on the rise. This article is written by someone who seems to relish women challenging traditional gender roles and is unimpressed with sexism from evangelical preachers. It is also important to note that this article was published on February 29th - so-called 'Leap Day' when it was common tradition for women to challenge gender roles and stereotypes. The information in the article may have been exaggerated in order to suggest that more women were challenging gender stereotypes. Source 2 on the other hand is published 9 years later, in 1929 and is a two-column piece about the contribution women have made to the stock markets. Like any column it is an opinion piece, so unlikely to be reflective of the views of the majority of the American public.

A key claim in both sources is that there are a significant number of women defying the traditional gender roles. Source 1 describes how a clerk claims that '50 per cent of our patients are women' and Source 2 describes how 'women by the hundreds have sat in the special stockbrokers' rooms'. Whilst these are not official statistics, and the reporting of them could be coloured by the authors' own biases, the sources together show how women are slowly entering into the 'man's world' - showing a change from the traditional housewife and mother role women had to fill before.

Also according to both sources, despite women gaining for more independence and less restrictions, men still tend to treat them differently. The clerk quoted in source 1 describes how men buying cigarettes for women buy 'perfed ones' whereas the woman 'insist upon getting the same kind as men'. This suggests that the changes to the role of women is partly due to their own efforts to be treated equally to men, and that many men haven't accepted this yet. It also demonstrates the power of stereotypes that had constricted women throughout history - the perfed cigarettes purchased by men, suggested that women were still seen as more delicate. This is also highlighted in source 2 where the author Eunice Fuller Barnard describes how

Women had 'Special stock brokers' rooms set aside for them'. It is suggested that it was thought inappropriate for women to sit along side men, perhaps due to the prevalent belief in women's fragility. and These 9 The information from both sources align with historical facts. Throughout the 1920s there was a major change in the role of many women - especially young women. Young women, known as 'Flappers' would wear short skirts and have bobbed hair, and often worked in offices. This was the first real move towards female independence. But still negative stereotypes of women prevented them from being seen as equals by men. For example despite the fact that women were given the right to stand in elections in 1920, by 1928 only 148 women had been elected to state legislatures - this was partly to do with the belief that women were less suited to politics than men. This is echoed in Source 2 when the Author describes how in 1924 'the average stock broker market trader still looked down on women customers' showing the belief that the political and economic world were too complicated for women to understand.

Both sources hint at the rise in disposable income that women gained throughout the 1920s and many more women entered the work force. The Source 1 points to women buying their own cigarettes and

Source 2 claims that women could only contribute to the stock market once they had money of their own to invest. These sources indirectly point to the change in women's employment throughout the 1920s, great war and 1920s. During world war 1 many women entered the workplace in replace of the men who had gone off to war to fight. Despite many returning back to the home following the war the economic boom of the 1920s led to an increase in employment opportunities for women, especially young women. Not only the 1920s many young and single women entered the workplace in the form of office workers and waitresses - giving them financial independence for the first time. These sources suggest that women used their new disposable income on things that would have previously been thought of as for men only.

There was much backlash against the changing position of women in the 1920s from a variety of sources. Evangelical movements like The Women's Christian Temperance Union - which Source 1 claims they fought campaigns against women smoking - believed that the women should be wives and housewives only - and should not enter the male sphere. According to Source 1 the evangelical movement campaigned against the rise in women's smoking including by preaching 'disapproving Church Sermons' - this reflects the opposition to

the changes to women's position in the 1920s. However despite this, source 1 claims that 'the number of women smokers is on the increase' this suggests that women were gradually ignoring such advice as they became increasingly independent. Source

Source 2, which was written at the end of the century claims that negative feelings towards women stock market players were decreasing - comparing the new stock market traders who were usually compared to women customers as 'like a king ordering lunch the rising tide'. - it Source 2 shows how the advancement of women was rapidly gaining momentum, and more and more people were coming on board with this change.

A major flaw in both sources is that they only talk about women with disposable incomes - in other words middle class women. Working class women and women from ethnic minorities certainly had a far different experience of the 1920s. For most of these women the 1920s brought no real change - they still married young and often worked in unskilled or semi-skilled jobs for low pay. They also didn't experience the independence that their middle class and white counterparts did. Working class and black women lacked the readily disposable income and financial independence to bring about a change in their role. Source 1 completely ignores

Working class women, likely as they were unlikely to be buying cigarettes for themselves. Source 2 however does mention how 'even waitresses and telephone girls, cooks and washer women are said to have invested their meagre incomes on a wealthy employer's advice and made modest fortunes'. Whilst it seems plausible to have happened on occasion, it seems as if Barnard is exaggerating these Source 2's claim in order to add interest to her article; very few working class women would have bought shares, much less made a 'modest fortune' on them.

Both sources have immense value for the exploration of how women's position changed during the 1920s. They despite only focusing on narrow interests, they can easily be read as informative for the role of women in society as a whole. They also provide useful information of the change in gender stereotypes as well as the individual and movements opposed to women's changing position, as well as what women spent their new disposable incomes on. However these sources only really address white middle class women, who have disposable incomes to spend. Working class and ethnic minority women struggled financially during the 1920s and faced more prejudices than their white middle class counterparts. Both sources are published in newspapers - so

Some ~~substantive~~ Sensationalised and distorting of facts
 is expected to engage readers - lessening the reliability of
 the source. Secondly both the sources seen written
 by people who are personally supportive of the change
 in women's roles, so the bias may lead to them distorting
 facts and testimonies to support their agenda - either
 consciously or unconsciously. But on balance these sources
 are valuable, providing real insight into women who
 entered 'new fields'.

This response received 19 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interrogates the evidence of both sources with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/ or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying secure understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.
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Section B

Question 3, Question 4, Question 5 and Question 6

Option 2H.1: The USA, c1920–55: boom, bust and recovery

EITHER

- 3 'The New Deal only resulted in bigger federal government which was willing to spend more money.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

- 4 How far do you agree that the NAACP was primarily responsible for changing the status of black Americans in the years 1944–55?

Option 2H.2: The USA, 1955–92: conformity and challenge

EITHER

- 5 'It was mainly the influence of the "beatnik" generation that shaped the rebellious attitudes of young people in the 1960s.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

- 6 To what extent did President Johnson's Great Society programme improve the quality of life for poor people in America?

Exemplar response E

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒Question 6 ☒

The New Deal was the idea of FDR whilst thinking of a new plan to help the economy and the unemployed during the Great Depression. FDR came up with the New Deal for the 1932 election campaign, but didn't have an exact plan for when putting it into action. The New Deal was accepted by the American people ~~but~~ ^{letting} ~~couldn't~~ FDR beat the incumbent Hoover.

Previously to the 1932 election, Hoover and other Republican presidents had an economic policy of Laissez-faire thinking that the markets would sort themselves out, just like the minor depressions seen previously. All the Republican presidents saw that the Federal Government wasn't to handle welfare, it was up to the states. This meant that states or cities like Chicago after the Wall Street Crash happened in October 1929 were unable to help the unemployed or school children get any food unless there

Federal funding for Dr. Colorado even had an investigation to see how the school children's health was. It concluded that the children had been malnourished leading to spread of disease.

When FDR became inaugurated in March of 1933, he started planning out his New Deal. In FDR's first term, he didn't look towards Keynesian economics that the British and Germans were starting to use. He ~~created~~^{made} the Federal government become bigger than was when his Republican predecessors had done. FDR started to use his federal funding to become interventionist in states issues regarding unemployment and housing, hoping in the long-term to boost the economy. He started to make his new-fangled alphabet agencies to help with this mission.

FDR's TVA Tennessee Valley Authority got local men back to work to build dams. This helped the unemployment figure go down while also doing some major work in helping the Tennessee's welfare. The National Rivers Authority also helped by doing something similar to the

TVA. However, this was a federal issue as the Mississippi river passed through several states and couldn't be helped with states knowing the his jurisdiction over it.

FDR even stated that he wanted employers just to hire people for doing anything, even paying well. This was to boost confidence in the American economy so that people would be likely to spend. Even though this is Keynesian economics, FDR never acknowledged it just saying that it was now going back to laissez-faire economics again.

FDR even looked at laissez-faire as being the main contributors to the Great Depression as tariffs like Smoot-Hawley made it harder to import goods and consumers had to stick to the American producers. FDR even saw that Prohibition was a big problem towards the economy and so in his first 100 days of his presidency, looked ^{made} sure to repeal the 17th Amendment. FDR wanted to take back the revenue squeezed by the gangsters from the black market and use it to inject the economy with

having that was so greatly needed.
As war was mounting in the
late 1930s and after FDR won his
second term, FDR increased defense spending
which was more than what the Republican
presidents had done. By the time
the USA entered World War II in
1941, its economy was looking like
it would recover. Due to patriotism
from American men, they decided on
joining the military, which in the end
helped many Americans become employed
and find work. With the war of world
war, women were then back at doing
men's jobs which also helped their
society change in the long-term after
their war efforts in the 1st World
War.

To conclude, I would say that
the New Deal did result in a bigger
federal government, but its federal spending
didn't happen to later on in FDR's
terms, where war seemed imminent. The New Deal
was about using federal funding that was
already there, to create new agencies to
deal with the worse depression that the

USA had ever seen. The Federal intervention helped in dealing with the severe problems, even though FDR was against traditional American economic policies, he gave the people what he had promised them in his election campaign, 'A New Deal for the American People', even if he had no plan for it yet.

This response received 6 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.
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Exemplar response F

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

The New Deal presented a shift in the methods of the federal government, moving from a more *Laissez-faire* system to greater input in the economy. The greater amount of governmental spending in Roosevelt's presidency showed this, with the Roosevelt Depression showing the New Deal's economic failings. Additionally, creations like the Public Works Administration failed to bring long-term help to the economy and instead creating greater investment. Yet the New Deal's spending can be seen to have its benefits, with the Agricultural Adjustment Act leading to greater farming prosperity and Glass-Steagall creating more secure banks. This shows that while it had limitations the New Deal did not only result in a bigger federal government.

The New Deal signalled a significant shift in federal government policies. It moved away from the *Laissez-faire* attitudes of previous presidents and instead prioritised greater government spending to stimulate the economy. Federal government spending after the New Deal only increased over time. The growth in government size and interference showed this. For example the National Recovery Administration attempted to put greater limits on American industries' unfair business practices. This intervention in the free

monter shows how the implementation of the New Deal directly led to a large federal government. Additionally in the 1930s, ~~the~~ Roosevelt attempted to decrease governmental spending on New Deal programmes. This led to the 'Roosevelt Recession' in which the economy suffered greatly from a reduction in spending. * Some ~~are~~^{argue} that this showed the inadequate nature of the New Deal. Despite billions of dollars being spent, this showed that Roosevelt's policies were not providing recovery, but relief. The economy was still no longer strong enough to survive alone despite several years of New Deal implementation. Consequently the government can be seen to have increased its size and spending, for nothing more than short term relief. * His acceptance of running on a deficit showed the extent to which the government spent

Additionally, measures like the Public Works Administration show the failings of the New Deal in full effect. Roosevelt set up the PWA to provide public works schemes to the 9 million unemployed. While previous laissez-faire governments attempted largely to leave this up to the free market, Roosevelt dedicated huge sums to this administration. The federal government invested around \$3 billion into public works, in the hope that it would stimulate other industries. However, it did not. While around 50,000 miles of road were built as a result of the scheme, it was not a long term solution. Once public works were reduced, stimulation of other industries decreased too. It led to a situation in which

billions of dollars was being paid by the federal government to maintain employment. This again shows how the government was willing to spend more money for little in return. Yet it can be said that the PWA was not a complete failure. Unemployment did fall in this period, suggesting the public works programmes were getting people employed. However, it was not a long term solution that again showed how the federal government was willing to spend a lot for only relief.

Yet it can be argued that the ~~spending~~ of New Deal did not merely result in growing government spending. For example the Agricultural Adjustment Act subsidised farmers in order to reduce their production. Because of the first world war farmers over-produced goods and so many argued that failing farming industries still required subsidisation. Largely it can be seen to have worked. Throughout the 1930s for instance farm production dropped 20% while gross farm earnings rose to ~~to~~ \$6.9 billion. This growth in agricultural income showed the positive impact of the New Deal. Unlike the Agricultural Marketing Act before it, it forced farmers to decrease crop and livestock production, preventing the problems of overproduction and underconsumption that helped to fuel the Great Depression. Yet while the act did work in subsidising farmers, many conservatives still found it contentious. The

Subsidies cost a great deal to the federal government, again showing its growth of expenses. However, the act was effective in spite of its spending.

The Glass - Steagall Act put forward important banking reforms, because of the New Deal. Largely, it prevented commercial banks from participating in banking investments that fuelled Wall Street speculation. This was important, mainly because it would in future prevent banks from gambling away depositors' funds in the stock market. Additionally it insured depositors funds up to \$2,500. This again was of great importance - The Great Depression saw millions of Americans lose their life savings because of banking practices. This measure ensured that such mistakes would not be repeated. While this did show a growth in the government, having more influence in the financial market, it was largely beneficial. It benefited independent depositors and put faith back into the American banking system, showing a growth of government intervention can have its benefits.

To conclude, while the size and spending of the federal reserve increased because of the New Deal, this was not the side effect it had. Through stimulation of agriculture and reformation of banking the New Deal did benefit the American people to a lesser extent, but did not merely create a bloated federal government while its benefits were not

Shed by all the New Deal had a greater effect on the American people than on the federal government.

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.
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Exemplar response G

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒

Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

The status of black Americans changed between 1945-65, as they gained more rights and respect in society. My criteria for assessing what was the main factor that changed the status of Black Americans is; the second world war (WW2), sports and TV, Truman, the civil rights movement or the NAACP. I believe Truman is the main reason for the changing status of Black Americans, not the NAACP.

Firstly, the NAACP was an organisation ~~des~~ ^{meant to} that aimed to gain black Americans more rights. After war, it's membership rose from 50,000 to 450,000, increasing it's power and influence ~~more~~ as the sheer amount of members forced Truman to take notice of it's aims. Two of which were the abolition of the Poll tax and desegregation of the armed forces, which were both accomplished in this period. The Poll tax meant that people had to pay to vote, so the poorest, who were often black Americans couldn't vote, before they couldn't vote to increase their rights. The Armed forces were desegregated in 1948, meaning that black and whites could fight together. So the NAACP clearly had some responsibility in changing and improving the status of black Americans, meeting my criteria for the NAACP having a big influence over the changing status of black Americans.

Secondly, WW2 changed the status of Black Americans greatly as at the beginning of the war only 4000 Black Americans were involved in the forces, but by the end of the war this had grown to 21.2 million. Blacks and whites fighting together led to increased understanding and in the war, things like racism didn't seem as important anymore. So WW2 meant that Blacks and whites had increased understanding of each other and after the war Black Americans had increased social status as to some they were viewed as heroes. Although this was not always the case and some ~~histo~~ historians argued that WW2 didn't change the rights of Black Americans at all, as many Blacks felt they should have a higher status after fighting for their country, but many whites actually ~~an~~ increased racism towards them as they feared WW2 would mean that Black Americans would want more equality. Evidence for this comes from the 1943 Race riots and the Double V Campaign. As in Detroit Blacks and whites fought leading to 25 Blacks dying and 9 whites. This shows that WW2 didn't improve Black Americans status. So WW2 only partly meets my criteria for WW2 having a big impact on increasing the status of Black Americans.

Thirdly, it could be argued that President Truman was the reason for the increased social status of Black Americans in 1944-55 as he whilst the NAACP campaigned for abolition of the Poll tax and desegregation of the armed forces. He is the one who actually passed the executive orders of 981 and

1948 that did so, and led to other improvements in Black American rights. Executive order 9801 led to the establishment of the Fair Employment Board, which increased the rights of Black Americans to work and supposedly decreased racism in the work place. Whilst some historians would agree that it was the NAACP that led Truman to increase the status of Black Americans, I believe it was more of a cynical attempt by Truman to gain the Black Americans vote. As by abolishing the Poll tax, more Black Americans could vote and his other pieces of legislation meant they would ~~order~~ most likely vote for him. This plan worked as he gained 2/3 of the Black Americans vote in the next election. So this meets my criteria for Truman being the reason for the increased social status of Black Americans.

Fourthly, the increased role of Black Americans in TV and sports could also be argued to have changed the status of Black Americans. In this period, in 1945, the first Black Baseball player, Jackie, was signed to the main baseball league and became a legend. This could lead to sports increasing the status of Black Americans, as Americans were very into sports and in their Star Player was Black, this would lead to increased tolerance of other Black Americans. Also Black Americans received an increased role in TV, although they were quite often depicted as being servants, but Bill Cosby was the first to have a

Starring movie role, in 'I say'. So this could be argued to have increased the status of Black Americans. This meets my criteria for Sports and TV, so leisure, increasing the status of Black Americans. However, I don't believe it had as much of an impact as Truman or the NAACP, as there wasn't much opportunity for Black Americans to have starring roles in either, whilst there were examples between 1941-55, not thought to lead to more of an impact ~~as~~ than Truman.

Lastly, the Civil rights movement could be argued to have increased the status of Black Americans with Martin Luther King and the BUS boycott and Rosa Parks refusing to give up her seat on the bus. This meets my criteria for the Civil rights movement having an impact, however I don't believe it was as much as Truman, as it was very slow in achieving its aims and most whites ignored it anyway, as lynching reached 24 deaths in 1944.*

In conclusion I believe that whilst ~~the~~ the NAACP definitely had an impact in increasing the rights of Black Americans, that it was Truman's personal desire to maintain the Presidency that led to him passing legislation to increase their rights and it wasn't pressure ~~for~~ from the NAACP that forced him to do so. So therefore ~~that~~ Truman was the main reason, in my opinion.

* Which shows whites ignored the civil rights movement and racism

remained.

This response received 11 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.
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Exemplar response H

Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒
Question 5 ☒ **Question 6** ☒

Johnson came to power in 1964 and proposed his 'Great Society' Programme. As he had lived through poverty himself he planned to tackle the improvement of the quality of life, particularly for the poor, by: tackling poverty and unemployment, increasing education rights for the poor, helping poor people in ethnic minorities, & the elderly who were poor and he wanted to improve living conditions and housing for the poor people of America. # These aims gave Johnson his Great Society programme in which he significantly increased the quality of life for the poor people in America.

Firstly, in order to improve the quality of life for the poor people in America he aimed to tackle poverty and unemployment and he called for a 'War on Poverty'. He believed that an increase of \$2 billion in the deficit would do this. Johnson significantly increased the

quality of life for the poor people in America by establishing an Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) which co-ordinated Community Action Programmes to opportunities for the poor.

The extent of this significance is evident as 40 million families received aid from Dependent Families with Children. Also, Johnson significantly changed the quality of life for ~~adult~~ poor adults as 35,000 adults were now learning to read and write which they had not been able to do due to being poor and their limited access to education. Furthermore he changed the opportunities of jobs for the poor as he opened 53 Job Centre Corps which received thousands of applications a day showing how his OEO had extended the opportunities for the poor to get jobs thus improve their quality of life. With regards to the poor and jobs he increased minimum wage by 37% which drastically changed the quality of life for the poor as they now had more money in their pockets. A specific region he

extended the quality of life for the poor was Appalachia as he established the Appalachia Regional Development Act which provided the region with \$1.1 billion per year ~~to~~ helping the poor change their quality of life. With regards to his War on Poverty although the achievements listed ~~have~~ had a significant increase on the quality of life for the poor & he underestimated the budget as the Vietnam War was also going on in which he paid \$120 billion ~~to~~ for in 8 years therefore limited money was available to fully tackle his 'War on Poverty'.

Additionally, Johnson's 'Great Society' Programme also increased the quality of life for the elderly who were poor and for poor students. For the poor elderly he significantly extended their quality of life by setting up Medicare which ~~at~~ enabled over 65s to have health insurance. This was very popular with 19 million elderly enrolling in the first year. ~~He~~ He also set up Medicaid

which significantly helped the poor as they now had health insurance and were protected giving them a better quality of life and as they had increased access to medical protection. §§ These two programmes were both so popular that no President in the next decade dared to oppose it as they saw the impact it had on the quality of life for the poor. Johnson had also aimed to help poor students with regards to education as he deemed education as "nothing matters more to the future of our country" demonstrating how he wanted all children, regardless of wealth, to have access to the same opportunities in the future. He improved the quality of life for poor students by creating a Head Start programme which aimed to help poor students catch up in education in order to have an equal chance as anyone else and 1 million students enrolled under Johnson. Another educational programme he designed to improve the quality of life for poor students

was the Upward Bound programme which aimed to give poor children who had potential the links to higher education colleges and universities. This improved the quality of life for poor students as their potential was not dismissed as they were poor and enabled them with equal opportunities as other students. Additionally, Johnson¹ established the Elementary Education Act in 1965 and this helped poor schools that had a high concentration of low income students. They were provided with \$1 billion a year and changed the quality of life for ~~students~~ poor students in school as they had access to better resources, this helped 6.7 million poor students and improved their quality of life. The Higher Education Act 1965 was also established and helped poor students as it enabled poor students to have financial aid for education. ~~and~~ This act improved the quality of life for 11 million students who were poor. His education acts and programmes and medical help

for the poor elderly demonstrate how to Johnson's Great Society Programme significantly ~~changed the~~ improved the quality of life for the poor.

Furthermore, Johnson also significantly helped and improved the quality of life for poor ethnic minorities. ~~The~~ He did this by imposing the Civil Rights Bill 1964 which had been stuck in Congress at the time of Kennedy's death. This Act significantly improved the quality of life for ethnic minorities who were poor and improved their quality of life socially as it ended de-jure segregation. This enabled poor ethnic minorities to gain access to simple pleasures such as restaurant service without being segregated and suffering discrimination based on race. Johnson also significantly improved the quality of life for poor ethnic minorities who were living in ghettos as he passed the ~~open~~ free

open house law and the Fair Housing Act in 1968 which prohibited the sale or rental of property based on race. Therefore this enabled poor ethnic minorities, who could afford it, to buy or rent houses and move away from the inner city slums and improve their quality of life through housing. With regards to housing, Johnson also improved the quality of life to an extent for the poor people of America as he designed 'model cities' such as Detroit and Washington and used these to focus on the lack of cheap housing, good transportation and recreational activities. The Housing Act 1965 improved the quality of life for the poor to an extent as they built 20 million houses allowing the poor to have a roof over their heads however Johnson faced backlash from wealthy tax payers who refused to pay and opposed integrated housing thus blocking the improvement of the quality of life for the poor.

To conclude, Johnson's Great Society

programme significantly improved the quality of life for the poor with regards to greater access to educational opportunities, greater access to medical care for the poor ^{ethnic minorities} and ~~it~~ improved the quality of life through setting up the Office of Economic Opportunity. However, with regards to tackling the improvement of quality of life for the poor in poverty it seems that this was limited due to the expenditure (\$20 billion) on the Vietnam War which limited his success in ^{completely} eradicating the poor ~~from~~ out of poverty. However, it is thought that poverty and housing were too big of a problem for Johnson to safely improve the situation entirely however his programmes started an early progression for improving the quality of life for the poor in these areas, for the future and highlighted the improvements needed.

This response received 13 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.
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Exemplar response I

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

The 'Beatnik' generation, which developed in the 1950s from Columbia University, New York City, embodied the very embodiment of the counter culture movement. Displaying open controversial views of sex, drugs and supporting foreign religions such as Hinduism. Notably the 'beatniks' would have been the cause of inspiration for some, but were not solely the ~~for~~ members for many of the young people in the 1960s.

While ~~Beatnik~~ Beatniks were not the sole motives for some, the Beatniks were primarily the origin of rebellious attitudes. Founded by Jack Kerouac and Allen Ginsberg in Columbia University in New York City. The term beatnik was coined by Kerouac by the 'beat' movement of 'Rock n Roll' which provoked sex and drugs. As well as 'nik' coming from the Sputnik satellite launched in 1957 by the Soviet Union. They called themselves as such to represent their controversial ideas of sex, drugs and personal freedom in 'beat' and their anti-establishment feeling of the US Government in 'Nik' many ~~other~~ controversial (both politically and culturally) continued the beatniks.

for appearing as communist sympathisers. This is
 highly reflected reflective of the 1960s 'SDS'
 organisations. The SDS (Students for a Democratic
 Society) were founded at the University of Michigan
 in the 1960s by ~~primary~~ (primarily) Thomas
 Hayden. Hayden described 3 key problems with
 US society: one, the overreliance of large corporations,
 the intervention of the government, and the oppression
 by Universities on free speech. This anti ~~establishment~~ ^{government}
 feeling is rather similar to many of the beatniks in
 the sense of: both founded at a University
 (where university campuses were central to young
 political attitudes), both were anti-government and
 both majority opposed the cold war. The Beatniks
 opposed Vietnam war US forces first began the
 Mayan open protest. The SDS and another young
 organisation (the International Youth Party) protested
 outside the 1968 Democratic Party Conference in
 Chicago, in protest as the SDS particularly wanted
 a change in Presidential Leadership after the President
 Johnson had said America were winning the war
 in Vietnam, only for the Tet offensive to take place
 shortly after. While the Tet offensive was a military
 failure (a major attack on the South Vietnam) it
 also reflected the fact that the war was far from
 over, which caused an increase in presidential distrust

In 1968, with over 12000 joining in the protest. The only differences between the beatniks and some of the young organisations of the 1960s, were the Underground scene organisations. An extremist group we went as far as bombing on government and large corporation buildings. The 'weather men' were the ugly face of the rebellious young culture of the ~~140~~ 1960s, and are too radical to be associated with the peace promoted by the Beatniks.

Alternatively to the Beatniks, a rise in rebellious attitudes amongst the young people could have derived from the rise in Rock n Roll. With British Bands like the Beatles and the Rolling Stones advocating rebellious attitudes. Such as the Rolling Stones advocating drug use and even more a motorcycle gang to be the of control and one of the concerns. The idealisation of such bands may 'Beatlemania' naturally left ~~impressions~~ were impressionable on the young, rock and so the young generation we also inspired by musicians and what they advocated. Despite this, even the Beatles presented similar views to the Beatniks, mayn their hit ~~Let it be~~ 'All You Need is Love' to promote the peace.

youngest stages of 'Peace not war'. The 40,000
tickets at the Woodstock festival of 1969
in New York state reflects the popularity of
Rock n Roll amongst the young. But however,
Rock n Roll did not 'merely' shape the youth
rebellious attitudes of the young but almost certainly
did contribute.

~~The rise of~~ The economic boom post war
led to the greater independence of the young
as in the 1950s when were having money either
from part time jobs or money from their parents.
Consequently by the 1960s this young peoples
distinction was a permanent part of the 1960's.
The rise in wealth meant the young people in
the 1960's could be conformist to consumer goods
and establish their own fashion, music taste and
lifestyle. In this rise in wealth for the young people
in the 1960's, you can see it was apparent from
young fashion of a person's attitudes. The origins
of the flared jeans, beads and long hair appearance
was dubbed as the 'hippie' look, which had
mainly originated from the Beatniks. Growth in
wealth young peoples for disposable income meant
greater purchases of drugs, where the Beatniks had
previously advocated the smoking of marijuana.

Meaning that the rise in young people's affluence was not the main reason for the shape of young people in the 1960's, but rather encouraged and spread the culture of the ~~Beat~~ Beatniks.

Conclusively, as the origins of the attitudes of the young people in the 1960's, the Beatniks were a primary reason for the ~~shape~~ rebellious shaped youth culture of the 1960's. Nonetheless, it must be said that without the rise of Rock N Roll and the affluence of the young people in the 1950s and 1960's, the spread of the ~~Beat~~ Beatnik lifestyle ~~was~~ would have been far less extensive. The blatant similarities of ~~anti-establishment and~~ anti-government and new norms imposed by the Beatniks were apparent in the centre of the policies of youth organisations such as the SDS and the International Youth Party. Ultimately, without the Beatniks it is not certain that the rebellious attitudes of the young people of the 1960's would have existed to such an extent, which emphasises the basis that the Beatniks established in the rebellious attitudes of the young people in the ~~1960~~ 1960's.

This response received 17 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.
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