Write your name here Surname		Other name	s
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre Number		Candidate Number
History Advanced Subsidial Paper 1: Breadth stu Option 1H: Britain t	udy with in	_	
Wednesday 17 May 2017 – Time: 2 hours 15 minutes			Paper Reference 8HIO/1H
You must have: Extracts Booklet (enclosed)			Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets
 use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

P 4 9 9 7 7 R A 0 1 2 8

Turn over ▶



SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 Was the impact of war the main reason for social change in Britain in the years 1918–51?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 Was austerity the main effect of the Second World War on British society in the 1940s and 1950s?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

SECTION A

		by marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .
Chosen question number:	Question 1	Question 2 🔲



(Section A continued)	



(Section A continued)	





(Section A continued)	



(Section A continued)	
	TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How significant was the 1944 Education Act in the development of education in the years 1918–1979?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How far did industrial relations change in the years 1939–79?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



SECTION B

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box 🗵. If you change your

mind, put a line through the box $oxtimes$ and then indicate your new question with a cross $oxtimes$.			
Chosen question number:	Question 3	Question 4 🗵	
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(Section B continued)	



Section B continued)





(Section B continued)	

Section B continued)	



SECTION C

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

5	Historians have different views about the impact on Britain of Thatcher's governments in the years 1979–97. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.	
	How far do you agree with the view that, in the years 1979–97, the Thatcher governments transformed Britain?	
		(20)





(Section C continued)	



(Section C continued)	



(Section C continued)	 	

(Section C continued)	
TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS	



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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations Option 1H: Britain transformed, 1918–97

Wednesday 17 May 2017 - Afternoon

Extracts Booklet

Paper Reference

8HI0/1H

Do not return this Extracts Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶







Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From David Gladstone, *British Social Welfare*, published 1995.

There can be little doubt that Thatcherism represented a major transformation in British politics. Both on the right and left the celebration of Thatcherism is a rejection of the social democratic consensus. It has been suggested that John Major's replacement of Margaret Thatcher pushed both major parties back to the pragmatic centre ground of British politics. This, however, was not the previous centre ground but a new post-Thatcher settlement, in which the state's role was limited in the economy and welfare became more targeted. Popular opinion saved the welfare state from its potential destruction; however, this popularity did not save it from the restructuring that began after the Conservatives' third election victory in 1987. This produced a more radical welfare state agenda, centring on competition, internal markets, opt-outs from local or district health authority control, the 1988 reform of education and the 1990 changes to the NHS and the delivery of community care.

Extract 2: From Ben Jackson and Robert Saunders, *Making Thatcher's Britain*, published 2012.

There is little evidence of the broader cultural change so often associated with the Thatcher era. The Conservative share of the vote actually declined in each 15 election from 1979 to 1992. The political success of Thatcherism was partly due to an electoral system that allowed radical policies to be pursued on the basis of 42-44 per cent of the popular vote. Secondly, social and economic changes such as the increasing opportunities for working mothers, the rise in teenage pregnancy and the rise of the service sector were in progress 20 before Thatcher took office. Third, if 'Thatcherism' aimed at the restoration of the traditional family and the reinvigoration of industry, its success had been limited indeed. By 1990, divorce, abortion and teenage pregnancy were more common and more socially acceptable, while crime increased by an average of 5-7 per cent each year. Despite Thatcher's own emphasis on thrift, 25 personal borrowing escalated dramatically. The Conservatives had promised a manufacturing revival in 1979, but the number of workers employed in manufacturing industry fell by 42 per cent over the 1980s.

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