Please check the examination de Candidate surname	tails bel	ow before enteri	other names
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Cen	tre Number	Candidate Number
Time 2 hours 15 minutes		Paper reference	8HI0/1H
History Advanced Subsidiary PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations Option 1H: Britain transformed, 1918–97			
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

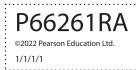
- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

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

Turn over ▶







SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 Were government policies the main reason for improvements in living standards in the years 1945–79?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 Were Britain's economic problems in the 1960s and 1970s the main consequence of poor industrial relations during these years?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)













TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How far do you agree that comprehensive education was the most significant development in education in the years 1944–79?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How far did the role and status of women change in the years 1918–79?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



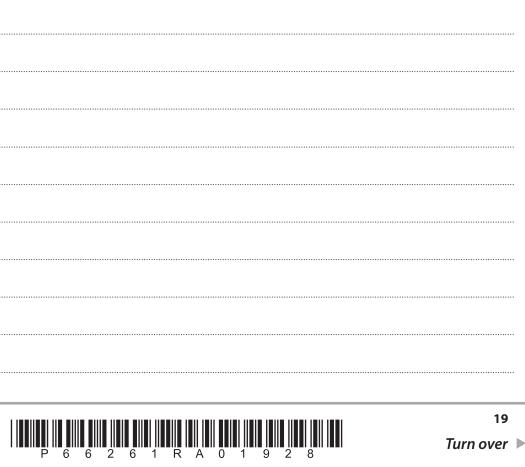












TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



SECTION C

	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 the Thatcher governments cannot be blamed for increasing political and social division in Britain?		
		(20)	





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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper reference

8HI0/1H



History

Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1H: Britain transformed, 1918-97

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Graham Stewart, *Bang: A History of Britain in the 1980s*, published 2014.

Critics suggested that the breaking up of traditional communities was Thatcher's deliberate objective, using her claim that 'there is no such thing as society'. In reality, her actual meaning was considerably more subtle. The prime minister was discussing her fear that too many people saw it as 'the government's job to cope with' problems they faced. Many on the right argued that rather than economic hardship being the cause of modern social ills, the real cause had been the growth of a permissive society.

The Conservatives' 1987 manifesto neatly emphasised their aspiration to give 'people a stake in society' as part of a 'capital-owning* democracy'. In terms of greater sexual equality, educational experience and the opportunities in the workplace, society was actually more unified in the eighties than it had been in any of the preceding decades since the war. For all the talk of divisive politics and a divided decade, the 1987 election confirmed the Conservatives were more of a national party than Labour were.

Extract 2: From Chris Rowe, *Britain 1929–98*, published 2004.

In her first term, Thatcher's policies caused a damaging recession, with rising unemployment. There was a marked split between North and South: northern areas took most of the impact of industrial closures. There was also unrest and social tensions, with major rioting in depressed urban areas, such as Bristol and Liverpool.

Later on, her successes came at a price. There was little or no industrial recovery, and the problems of the older industrialised regions remained severe. The taming of the trade unions came at a high price in hardship and social divisions; the tendency of Thatcher to refer to her opponents as 'the enemy within' made these divisions worse. The profits from North Sea oil and from privatisation were not invested in major long-term projects for economic modernisation, but went towards the short-term consumer boom. By 1990, the opinion polls were showing a disastrous decline in support for the Conservatives, partly because there was at last a credible Labour opposition for the first time since Thatcher's 1979 election victory.

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: *Bang: A History of Britain in the 1980s*, Atlantic Books, 2014 Extract 2 from: *Britain 1929–98* By Chris Rowe © Pearson Education Limited, 2004

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^{*}capital-owning = ownership of wealth such as property