

Examiners' Report

Summer 2016

Pearson Edexcel GCE
in History (WHI01) Paper 1D

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk. Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk

Summer 2016

Publications Code UA041796

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2016

Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:
<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

Principal Examiner Report 2016

iA Level History

WHI01 1A/1B/1C/1D: International Advanced Subsidiary

WHI01 1D Britain 1964-90

WHI01 is a new International Advanced Subsidiary examination that is part of the new iA Level History qualification, and was examined for the first time this summer. WHI01 (unit 1) is a Depth Study with Interpretations, and comprises four options; 1A France in Revolution 1774-99, 1B Russia in Revolution 1881-1917, 1C Germany 1918-45, and 1D Britain 1964-90. The assessment criteria for all the options, and questions are AO1 and AO3, and all the options, and questions are covered by a generic mark scheme, based on Level descriptors.

Although, at this early stage in the life of the qualification, the entry for this unit was quite low, it was encouraging to see that there were entries for all of the four options. Paper 1A had 21 candidates, Paper 1B had 39 candidates, Paper 1C had 85 candidates and Paper 1D had 23 candidates.

This report will have comments on all of the four options and questions, but it is important that centres take on board some generic comments which are based on the marking of this summer's cohort, and consider and apply these when preparing candidates for future examinations in these options.

- WHI01 is both a study in depth and a study of interpretations, and it is necessary for candidates to do both, at all levels in the mark scheme, in order to score marks. Ignoring the stated view in the question, and merely writing information that may be relevant to the general focus of the question does not fully meet the criteria for Level 1, and consequently none of the other levels. Even at Level 1 the mark scheme expects simple or generalised consideration of the stated view in the question. Some candidates paid very little attention to the stated view (ignoring it completely or sometimes only referring to it in the conclusion) and narrated or described other information that was either relevant or not to the actual question.
- Across all of the options, in candidate responses, there was very little evidence seen of planning. As the examination is two hours long, implying that candidates might divide that time equally between the two essays they choose, it would seem sensible to devote some time (possibly no more than 10 minutes per question) to planning each question. That would hopefully ensure that when the answer is written the stated view is considered (Level 2, 3 and 4 all require to varying degrees understanding, analysis and exploration of the given view) and then other factors/views can follow, which will then allow the candidate to establish some criteria with which they are able to consider the importance, or not, of the given view and make some judgements. Those candidates who planned (this appeared on their examination script before they answered the question) invariably scored better than candidates who had not planned. Planned answers tended to score at the top of Level 3 and into, and including the top, of Level 4, whereas unplanned answers meandered and judgements tended to be stated, rather than supported by valid criteria, and often achieved marks at the Level 2 and Level 3 boundary or below.
- The need to stress to candidates that in examination situations they must read the question carefully, and not take the question as an opportunity to write all they know about the topic, or answer a question they would have preferred that is near to the actual question, but not the actual question. This was particularly evident in the Germany paper, and particularly the question about the role of Hitler.

- It was noted that a few candidates did not indicate which question they had answered first and which question they had answered second. While this did not mean that their responses were not marked, candidates are expected to indicate which questions they answer.
- There was some evidence of candidates running out of time, but they were very few. Impressing the need to plan essays in the examination is surely the remedy to this problem given the amount of time candidates actually have.

Option 1D Britain 1964-90

- This paper had the third largest number of candidate entries: 23.
- Question 3 proved to be the most popular, followed by question 2, question 1 and question 4.
- In question 1 candidates were able to consider changes to the law on censorship, and other factors and then make judgements about what was the main reason why Britain became a permissive society. Some candidates even went further and discussed within those factors the extent to which Britain did become a more permissive society, and while this was not a requirement of the question it was rewarded.
- In question 2 many candidates were well versed in the reasons for the problems in the British economy in the 1970s, and were able to judge the use of strike action against many other factors when reaching a conclusion. This question was particularly well answered by many candidates.
- The example below scored a high mark in Level 4. The stated view is considered, other reasons are also considered and judged against the stated view, and a judgement is made. Knowledge is deployed that has range and depth.

Put a cross in the box indicating the FIRST question you have chosen to answer. If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 1 Question 2
Question 3 Question 4

(This page is for your first answer)

PLAN PAGE

Trade Unions → 1972 23 mil working days lost
3 day: led to 3-day week
• pay rise demands (only ≤ 5%)
↳ 42% increase
Yom Kippur War

2nd para
winds → 1979 29 million working days lost
~~trade advantage of Yom Kippur War~~
pay demands → equal to inflation
↳ 20%

Oil revolution 1970's + Barber Broom

↳ 1 million unemployed → brought down to 505,000 in 1974
↳ £2.5 billion pound into economy

↳ cuts in public spending resulted in many problems

IMF crisis. → £3.3 bill → 20% cut.
↳ pound devaluation



(This page is for your first answer)

During the 1970s Britain experienced a time vastly polarised to the "Swinging Sixties" with high inflation, millions of working days lost to strikes and many other detrimental economic effects. Some historians allocate blame to the Trade Unions, who ensured millions of working days were lost. ~~and so on~~ However, there are other explanations too such as the stop-go economics undertaken by Heath in his infamous U-turn and Callaghan's IMF crisis that threatened the devaluation of the British pound. Although the Trade Unions had the most economic impact on Britain in the 70's, ~~the~~ Heath's U-turn and The IMF crisis should not be ignored as contributors to the economic distress facing Britain in 1970-1979.

Following Trade Union ~~the~~ victory in 1969, when Harold Wilson's leadership was threatened by TU (Trade Union) rejection of the 'In Place of Strife' white paper, the trade unions had begun to gain confidence. Using their 1969 victory as fuel to their ego's trade union strike action clearly dominated the 1970s with two major strikes (1972, 1974) and the infamous national strike in 1978-1979. The 3-day week phenomenon experienced under Prime Minister Edward Heath in 1972 resulted in a whopping 23 million working days lost due to strike action. Heath's policy of maintaining inflation was by ensuring pay rises never went above 5%. The Yom Kippur War in Israel led to an OPEC crisis that pushed oil prices up. ~~Because~~ With oil being expensive, fuel was Britain's only

(This page is for your first answer) remaining power supply and the TUs took advantage of this by taking strike action until wages were increased by 42%. ~~For~~ When Scabs threatened their stance, ~~the~~ Miners surrounded the country's biggest coke refinery in Birmingham, forcing them to close their doors drawing a halt to ~~more~~ coal production nationwide. Furthermore, this lack of energy led to ~~the~~ Prime Minister Heath's three day week wherein electricity could only be used for a 3 day working week. As a result of this, television programming ended at 10:30pm, nationwide speed limit lowered to 50mph, most houses relied on mainly candle light and. Authorities also ~~started~~ began printing stamps in preparation for oil rationing. The power of the mining trade unions ~~is~~ was undeniable in this situation and illustrates their ~~real~~ reigning influence of the British Economy.

Despite the weight of the miner strike on ^{the} British Economy, the Winter of Discontent ~~is~~ following ~~the~~ the national strike in 1978-1979 ~~was~~ ~~equally~~ if not more had equal if not more negative influence on ~~the~~ the 1970s British economy. Prime Minister Callaghan's wage restrictive policy geared at controlling inflation, with wage increases not set to go higher than 5%, did not sit well with the nations workers resulting in 29 million working days lost to strikes. The devastating effects of the strike can be illustrated by the strike of 80 Liverpoolian

(This page is for your first answer) grave diggers, resulting in the Liverpool City Council having to hire a factory to store bodies that weren't being buried. At one time ~~of these~~^{it} were reported that ~~being~~ 150 bodies^{were in} in the factory with an average of 25 being added each day. The grave diggers won their desired 9% wage increase due to the hygienic issue of ~~decaying~~ corpses decaying above ground. Many other unions won their desired wage increases such as the Lorry drivers' 20% increase. These devastating effects caused by Trade Union strike action in the 1970s further illustrates their crucial role in Britain's 1979 economic decline.

Despite these extravagant images displayed by TU power, there were other causes for Britain's 1970s Economic disaster. For example, Prime Minister Edward Heath's infamous U-turn displayed the detrimental effects of sudden changes in economic policy. His initial ~~Direct~~ revolution of spending cuts and privatisation did not achieve the economic aims he predicted. There were cuts in the education sector, with Education Secretary Margaret Thatcher being labeled as the "Milk Snatcher" by The Sun for removing free milk in primary schools and 100,000 senior citizens being affected by cuts in pension. Prescription medicine, dentures and spectacles, which were previously free under the NHS became a priced commodity. These dramatic cuts were Heath's ~~re~~ visualisation of the monetarist



(This page is for your first answer) "Selvon mon' image" and resulted in ~~the~~ unemployment being above 1 million ~~is~~ for the first time in approximately 2 decades. His then sudden change of economic policy left the economy somewhat confused with £2.5 billion pounds being fed into the economy and privatisation of failing businesses such as Rolls Royce. nationalisation of failing businesses such as Rolls Royce and ship building companies undoing any assistance made to inflation in the 'Barber Boom' undoing any assistance given to the country's high inflation of approximately 20%. However, unemployment was eventually brought down to ~~500~~ 505,000 by the end of ~~his~~ his term in 1974. Heath's not so quiet revolution ~~led to~~ gave the British economy a good pounding with his irresponsible use of stop-go economics.

Furthermore, Callaghan's IMF crisis ~~was~~ ^{sparked} ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~1975~~ ~~economic~~ ~~crisis~~ was another detriment to British economy in the 70s that was unrelated to Trade Union. Due to excessive debt accumulated over time (from the US in the 1950s) and Balance of Payment deficits created by Britain's underdeveloped industry, there was a great need for a loan. This urged Prime Minister Callaghan to request the biggest IMF loan yet, £3.5 billion pounds to help neutralise Britain's economic problems, especially ~~the~~ considering the pound had been devalued to its lowest. The loan however required a 20% cut in public spending which we know from Heath's



(This page is for your first answer) era was a very necessary element in British economics to maintain employment. Although minute, ~~it was~~ in comparison to the others, it was still a very important element in British economics in the 70's.

To encapsulate, Trade Union strike ^s was the main reason for ~~strike~~ problems in the British Economy in the 70's. This is especially evident in the biggest crises in British history following WWII; the 3-day week and the Winter of discontent. There were however other contributors to Britain's economic decline such as Heath's U-turn and Callaghan's IMF crisis but the consistent threat of Trade union strikes and millions of lost working days as a result, its importance outweighs that of any rival factors.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



- In question 3 many candidates were well versed in the reasons why Margaret Thatcher fell from power in 1990 and were able to analyse and evaluate a range of other reasons, and judge them against the introduction of the Poll Tax and the effect it had.
- In question 4 many candidates noticed that it was not just about the 1960s, and included the 1970s. Those that focused only on the 1960s limited their access to the higher levels of the mark scheme.
- The example below scored a high mark in Level 4. The stated view is considered, and the idea of 'limited' is analysed and evaluated before a judgement is made. Knowledge is deployed that has range and depth.

Put a cross in the box indicating the SECOND question you have chosen to answer. If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 1 Question 2
Question 3 Question 4

(This page is for your second answer)

PLAN PAGE

1964-79

Wilson → technological revolution * "white hot heat"
↳ 1965 → Post office tower

Roy Jenkins → gay legislation

permissive society

abortion

death penalty

theatre censorship

→ Hair the musical
→ Welcome to Calcutta

1969 → ~~Rock~~ massive music festival

Pink Floyd

Potty tatty?

↳ ~~Rock~~ Top Gear

Yoko Ono's stop
classroom tours

↳ electric dancehall?

↳ Neom dancehall?

contrast to Tory years → cliquish establishment

↳ Cliquish theatre

↳ working class cinema

1966 → Christian Dior

↳ fashion.

~~BE~~ Banning stuff → Clockwork Orange

→ complaints (400) for the Abortion scene

→ distaste → Bowie

~~Economics~~

(This page is for your second answer)

76

The 1960s have ~~been~~ always been dubbed "the swinging sixties" as a time of peace and freedom. Where the youth overtook the arbitrary black and white stuffiness of the 40's and 50's with their technical dance floor filled with music, ~~and~~ fashion and change. Many historians argue that Britain was the place to be during this Era what with Wilson's white hot technological revolution and Roy Jenkins permissive society ~~giving~~ creating a platform for freedom among young voices. However, the influence of the old, ~~static~~ cliquey establishment still prevalent throughout the era ~~showed a not so good side that is not exciting~~. and the everpresent underlying economic crises showcase a stark contrast to the sixties mentality.

Firstly, ~~the~~ Prime Minister Harold Wilson's promise of a technological revolution and his connections with the youth culture of Britain such as his normal Huddersfield, grammar school background and his run-ins with popular stars such as the Beatles, James Bond and the cast of Coronation Street provided a new hope for the modernisation of British rulers as "young ~~to~~ and hip." ~~His~~ His 1965 unveiling of the Post office tower as a symbol of modernisation with it being the tallest and most expensive building on British soil created hope for a new era. Furthermore the modernisation of Birmingham with ~~the~~ the introduction of modern highways, shopping malls such as "the Bull Ring Shopping Centre" and erection

(This page is for your second answer) of Apartment buildings further engrained the Wilson Era as symbolic of "the swinging sixties"

However the underlying economic issues such as high inflation and a humongous balance of payments deficit limited the impact of the swinging sixties on Britain. Britain had a heavy reliance on American loans since their coalition in WWII; from post war loans to Marshall aid. This ~~humongous debt~~ made Britain ~~the number one debtor nation~~ one of the biggest debtor nation at the time. Furthermore, incompetency in industry resulted in lack of quality and bad pricing on British goods while Japan & Germany were violently succeeding Britain in trade and economics. Furthermore the £400 billion ~~BOP~~ Balance of Payments deficit inherited from the Tory party further illustrates how deep Britain really was in its pool of financial troubles. This lack of financial means resulted in limitations on the impact of the "swinging sixties" on great Britain. Furthermore the events of the 3-day week and Winter of discontent in 1973 and 1974 respectively showcased the ~~attitude~~ lack of control in British politics. ~~Is it~~ Is it really possible to incorporate a country running on candle light in the early 70s except of the swinging sixties movement?

However, Roy Jenkins' permissive society and the elements of youthful everpresent in modern British history depict



(This page is for your second answer) a society fiercely intouch with the sixties. Roy Jenkins actions as Britain's most liberal Home secretary such as the abortion act⁽¹⁹⁶⁷⁾, homosexuality act⁽¹⁹⁶⁷⁾, theatre censorship act⁽¹⁹⁶⁷⁾ and such were a perfectly symbolic representation of the openness and change associated with that era. The most "sixties" of these acts would have to be the theatre censorship act⁽¹⁹⁶⁷⁾ as it gave Britain the freedom of expression with shows such as "Hair" and "Welcome to Calcutta" using nudity and sex as an artistic device to showcase Britain's freedom from establishment ~~repression~~ repression and ~~strict~~ judgement. The 1969 music festival in Britain ~~featuring~~ called featuring Pink Floyd and Yoko Ono and its mass gathering of ~~erotic~~ hippy ~~and punk~~ youths was one of the biggest milestones of British "sixties" history especially commendable was Yoko Ono's unique stripping presentation where the audience used scissors to cut off & strips of a model's clothes. ~~Further~~ Furthermore, David Bowie's appearance on the scene in 1972 as a bisexual cross dressing Pop artist singing about fantasy ~~shows~~ illustrates the ~~just~~ feeling of escapism prevalent during the Era.

There was still however the stifling control of the older generation breaching down the neck of this exciting era teeming with possibility. For example the 400 complaints to the BBC for airing a heartfully graphic scene of ~~an~~ a backalley abortion in one of their hit shows

(This page is for your second answer) in 1968 and the banning of the critically acclaimed film "The Clockwork Orange" that seemingly hit too close to home. Furthermore, the perseverance of the elitist establishment throughout this era further display the limitations of the "sixties" impact on Britain. Because the preservation of the hierarchical class structure means that the culture of freedom and free expression failed to saturate ~~the~~ the British society to its full potential.

In conclusion, to a large extent, the sixties made a big impact on Britain in the 1960s and 70s ~~but~~ ~~limitations~~ by way of Wilson's white heat and the loosening of the reins on free expression. However the limitations of economic infertility and snobbish old people and upper classes poses a threat to the sixties attitude. Although the sixties did make an impact to a large extent the impact of experience limitations.

