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**Pearson**  
**Edexcel GCE**

Centre Number

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# History

**Advanced Subsidiary**

**Unit 2**

**Option E: Britain in the Later 20th Century: Responding to Change**

Wednesday 25 May 2016 – Afternoon

**Time: 1 hour 20 minutes**

Paper Reference

**6HI02/E**

**You must have:**

Sources Insert (enclosed)

Total Marks

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## 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.
- Answer question part (a) and part (b) of the topic for which you have been prepared. There is a choice of questions in part (b).
- 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.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (\*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed  
– *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

## Advice

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

Turn over ►

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**PEARSON**

6HI02/E – Britain in the Later 20th Century: Responding to Change

Choose EITHER E1 (Question 1) OR E2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

**E1 – British Political History, 1945–90: Consensus and Conflict**

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b). There is a choice of questions in part (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) on page 9.

**Question 1**

Answer part (a) and then answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii).

(a) **Study Sources 1, 2 and 3.**

How far do the sources suggest that the divisions in the Labour Party in 1951 were caused by the introduction of charges for some health services?

Explain your answer, using the evidence of Sources 1, 2 and 3.

(20)

**EITHER**

**\* (b) (i) Use Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that the British people enjoyed steady improvements in their living standards throughout the period 1951–64?

Explain your answer, using Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.

(40)

**OR**

**\* (b) (ii) Use Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that the period of Labour government in the years 1964–70 was characterised more by problems than progress?

Explain your answer, using Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.

(40)

**(Total for Question 1 = 60 marks)**

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6HI02/E – Britain in the Later 20th Century: Responding to Change

Choose EITHER E1 (Question 1) OR E2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

**E2 – Mass Media, Popular Culture and Social Change in Britain since 1945**

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b). There is a choice of questions in part (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) on page 9.

**Question 2**

Answer part (a) and then answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii).

**(a) Study Sources 10, 11 and 12.**

How far do the sources suggest that Princess Diana manipulated the media for her own purposes?

Explain your answer, using the evidence of Sources 10, 11 and 12.

(20)

**EITHER**

**\* (b) (i) Use Sources 13, 14 and 15 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that the mass media was responsible for changes in social attitudes in the 1960s?

Explain your answer, using Sources 13, 14 and 15 and your own knowledge.

(40)

**OR**

**\* (b) (ii) Use Sources 16, 17 and 18 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that the development of new technologies has had a positive impact on the leisure activities of the individual?

Explain your answer, using Sources 16, 17 and 18 and your own knowledge.

(40)

**(Total for Question 2 = 60 marks)**

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross ☒. 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

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# Pearson Edexcel GCE

## History

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2

Option E: Britain in the Later 20th Century: Responding to  
Change

Wednesday 25 May 2016 – Afternoon

**Sources Insert**

Paper Reference

**6HI02/E**

**Do not return the insert with the question paper.**

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**PEARSON**

Choose EITHER E1 (Question 1) OR E2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

## E1 – British Political History, 1945–90: Consensus and Conflict

### Sources for use with Question 1 (a)

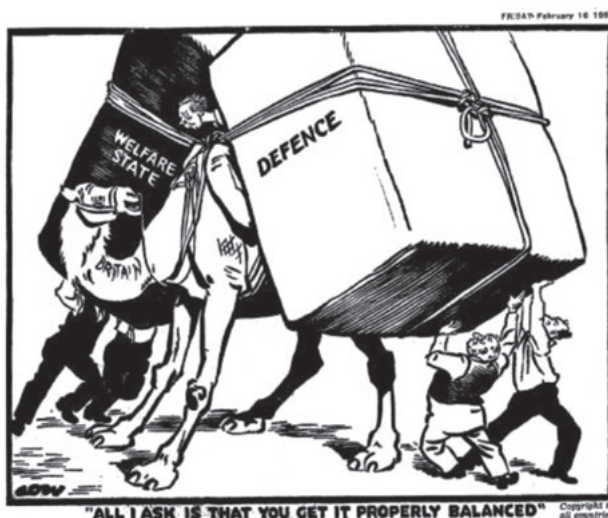
#### SOURCE 1

(From a letter written by Aneurin Bevan, the Minister for Health, to Richard Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, July 1950)

I have made it clear to you and the Prime Minister that I consider that the introduction of charges on any part of the Health Service raises issues of such great importance that I could never agree to it. If the Government decided to impose them, I will resign at once. But surely it must be clear to you that it can hardly create friendly relations if, in spite of knowing how seriously I regard this question, you continue to press it. I am not such a hypocrite that I can pretend to have friendly discussions with people who ignore my most strongly held opinions. 5

#### SOURCE 2

(Cartoon by David Low published in the left-of-centre newspaper the *Daily Herald* 16 February 1951. The cartoon shows Hugh Gaitskell, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer riding a camel representing Britain. The figures supporting the Welfare State and Defence are cabinet ministers. The camel is saying: 'All I ask is that you get it properly balanced'.)



#### SOURCE 3

(From Clement Attlee, *As It Happened*, published 1954)

Differences of opinion arose in the Government. The immediate cause was a proposal in the Budget to make charges for some of the health services. There were other differences of a more personal nature, and the disagreement spread to some other matters, notably to the effect on the economy of the country of the level of armaments on which we had newly embarked. There was in my view, no real difference of principle. However, the upshot was that Aneurin Bevan, Harold Wilson and John Freeman insisted on resigning from the Government. 10

## Sources for use with Question 1 (b) (i)

### SOURCE 4

(From Kenneth O. Morgan, *The People's Peace*, published 1990)

In July 1961, the Chancellor, Selwyn Lloyd, stopped pay increases for broad categories of public employees. At the same time, he put a squeeze on credit and suggested the raising of indirect taxes by a further ten percent. The measures immediately began to have some effect in reducing demand and curbing inflation. 15

### SOURCE 5

(From Ian Cawood, *Britain in the Twentieth Century*, published 2004)

Harold Macmillan chose to focus on domestic issues, overseeing a period of sustained improvements in living standards and a substantial consumer boom. In 1957 he famously remarked that 'most of our people have never had it so good' and was depicted by the political cartoonists as 'Supermac'. 20

### SOURCE 6

(From a speech by R. A. Butler to the Conservative Party Conference in 1963. Butler was Deputy Prime Minister 1962–64)

Some of you may remember that I said in 1954, when I was Chancellor of the Exchequer, that by wise and prudent policies we could double the standard of living in 25 years. Today I re-state that promise with emphasis and conviction. We are actually ahead of the schedule I laid down nine years ago. In twelve years of Conservative Government, the living standards of our people have risen more than in the whole of the previous half-century. The evidence can be seen all around us: in the great rise in personal incomes, the gratifying multiplication of savings, the increased comforts of the home and the improvements that have been made in education, health and welfare. Weekly earnings have increased considerably more than personal expenditure. Many more people are saving more of what they earn. 25 30

## Sources for use with Question 1 (b) (ii)

### SOURCE 7

(From Robert Pearce, *Contemporary Britain 1914–1979*, published 2004)

Labour came to power in 1964, its leader Harold Wilson promising that Britain would grow strong again by masterminding the 'white heat of a scientific revolution'. He aimed to increase production by a quarter in five years, and certainly statistics for consumption showed a remarkable increase. But there were immediate problems, including a large deficit on the balance of payments and a dock strike. In 1967 the pound was devalued. Britain seemed to lurch from one crisis to another.

35

40

### SOURCE 8

(From Michael Lynch, *Britain 1945–2007*, published 2008)

Matters did not go well from the 1966 election onwards. Inflation and Britain's balance of payments deficit were the major threat to Britain's economic progress. Wage and salary increases had to be kept in check. Wilson's attitude disappointed the left of the party and angered the trade unions. The seriousness of the gap between government and unions became evident in a series of strikes over pay in 1966 and 1967.

45

### SOURCE 9

(From a speech by Harold Wilson at the Labour Party Conference, Brighton 1969)

Five years of change. Labour is changing Britain, and changing it for the better. Look at the changing face of Britain. Everyone here knows, because he has seen what is developing in his own area. That new hospital – just one in an all-time record hospital-building programme. Those new schools – 3,500 of them opened under Labour. Housing – nearly two million families in new homes built under Labour. The fresh look on the face of our older towns and cities. The change and the hope which Labour policies have brought to our older industrial communities.

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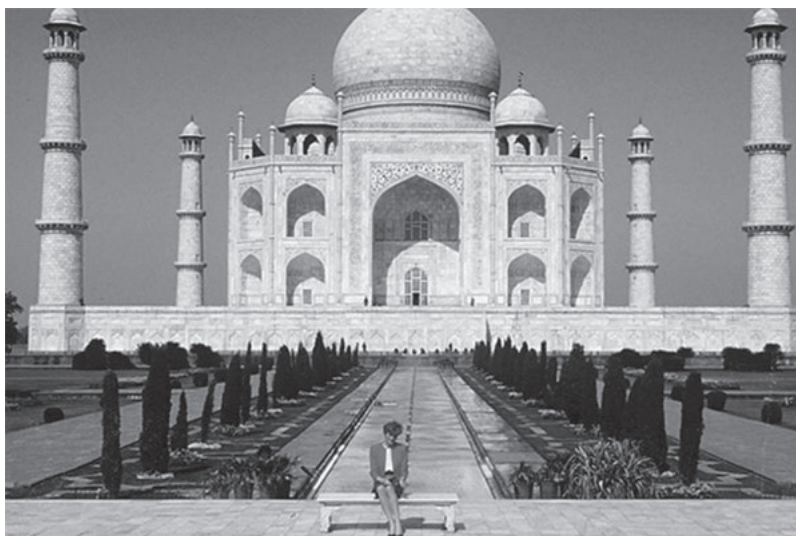
Choose EITHER E1 (Question 1) OR E2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

## E2 – Mass Media, Popular Culture and Social Change in Britain since 1945

### Sources for use with Question 2 (a)

#### SOURCE 10

(A photograph of Diana, Princess of Wales, taken on 11 February 1992 outside the Taj Mahal whilst on an official visit to India with her husband Prince Charles. The Taj Mahal is often referred to as a monument to love. The photograph was printed in most British newspapers.)



#### SOURCE 11

(From an interview with James Whitaker on Channel Five, May 2001. Whitaker was a correspondent for the *Daily Mail* and a loyal admirer of Princess Diana.)

I remember I was at St Tropez with Diana in 1997. She was presenting herself daily in front of the cameras in an array of bikinis and swimsuits. She made sure for six days that she was on page one of all the newspapers and Camilla\*, if she got on at all, was on about page fifteen. It was a wonderful game that went on. Diana just cut the ground from under Camilla's feet all week and got huge pleasure in doing so. I watched it. It was a joy to behold. 5

\*Camilla Parker-Bowles later married Prince Charles

#### SOURCE 12

(From an article by Andrew Pierce published in *The Daily Telegraph* newspaper, 21 August 2007)

The editors of *The Sun*, *Daily Mirror* and *News of the World* have conceded that they had helped create an atmosphere in which the paparazzi, who were chasing Diana when her car crashed, were out of control. Phil Hall, who was editor of the *News of the World*, said it was a circle of blame involving the readers who demanded more photographs, the photographers who chased her and the newspapers that published the pictures. 'A big Diana story could add 150,000 sales. So we were all responsible', he said. 10

## Sources for use with Question 2 (b) (i)

### SOURCE 13

(From Mark Jarvis, *Conservative Governments, Morality And Social Change in Affluent Britain*, published 2005)

The legislative beginnings of many of the issues termed 'permissive' can be traced to Macmillan's governments during the years 1957 to 1961. This included the restriction of the death penalty to specific types of murder in the 1957 Homicide Act, the debate over dealing with homosexuality and prostitution raised in the 1957 Wolfenden Report and the reform of the gambling laws in 1960. 15

### SOURCE 14

(From Robert Pearce, *Contemporary Britain 1914–79*, published 1996)

It seemed difficult to get away from sex in the media. The sleeve of the Jimi Hendrix album 'Electric Lady Land' featured 21 nude models; and sex also sold newspapers. In 1963, the Profumo Affair shocked the nation: Minister of Defence John Profumo had been availing himself of the services of Christine Keeler, a prostitute. Thereafter the stories became more and more lurid, as the national appetite was less easily shocked. Some said sex was being made into the new religion. 20

### SOURCE 15

(From the manifesto, *Clean Up TV*, by Mary Whitehouse and Norah Buckland, 1964. In that year, Mary Whitehouse launched a campaign to highlight the damage done to British morals by the mass media.)

Crime, violence, illegitimacy and venereal disease are steadily increasing, yet the BBC employs people whose ideas and advice indulge and encourage the lowest in human nature, and accompany this with a stream of erotic and suggestive plays, which present promiscuity, infidelity and drinking as normal and inevitable. 25

## Sources for use with Question 2 (b) (ii)

### SOURCE 16

(From Kevin Williams, *Get Me a Murder a Day! A History of Media and Communication in Britain*, published 2010)

The British public has embraced the new digital technology. Over 85 per cent of the UK households now receive new digital technologies over their main TV sets. 30 They are now living in a multi-channel world in which an ever increasing number of channels and services are available to them. Much hype has accompanied the development of the new technology, with fabulous claims about the changes that will follow in its wake. There are also growing suspicions about the impact on society. The fears that have accompanied the growth of mass media are today 35 found in the concerns about who stalks the information highway and the dangers they pose to impressionable young minds.

### SOURCE 17

(From Matthew Moore, *Ways the web has changed the world*, published online in the Telegraph, 28 September 2009)

When the Telegraph published a list of '50 things that are being killed off by the internet' we were surprised by the thousands of passionate responses from readers. It was the ways that the internet is changing the way we think and 40 behave and, in the process, killing life experiences and habits that have emerged over centuries that drew the most discussion. The internet can be blamed for the decline of free time. Those rainy days that we would once have filled by re-reading a favourite novel, or clearing out the drawers, are now consumed by idle surfing.

### SOURCE 18

(From Andrew Marr, *A History of Modern Britain*, published 2008)

The internet first began to attract popular interest in the mid nineties: Britain's 45 first internet cafe was launched in 1994. The following year saw the beginning of internet shopping as a major pastime, with both eBay and Amazon arriving. It was a time of immense optimism, despite warnings that the whole digital world would collapse because of the 'millennium bug'\*.

\* The year was represented by only 2 digits in computer dates leading to fears that systems would collapse as the year 2000 began, with systems interpreting the date as 1900.

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