Write your name here Surname	Other names	
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
History Advanced		
Paper 1: Breadth st Option 1H: Britain	•	
Paper 1: Breadth st	transformed, 1918  Afternoon	

#### **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.

Turn over ▶



#### **SECTION A**

#### **Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.**

#### **EITHER**

**1** How far do you agree that Britain experienced economic progress in the years 1918–39?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

#### OR

2 How far do you agree that the main reason women saw advancements in their role and status in the years 1945–79 was as a result of their war work in the years 1939–45?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

## **SECTION A**

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box $\boxtimes$ . 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 1	Question 2	



(Section A continued)	





(Section A continued)		



(Section A continued)	



#### **SECTION B**

#### **Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.**

#### **EITHER**

3 How far do you agree that the growth of university education was the most significant development in education in the years 1918–79?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

#### OR

4 How far do you agree that, in the years 1918–79, the most significant factor improving leisure and travel was the growth of car ownership?

(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	



-X-X-X
XXXXX
- X X X X
××××
\$2XX
<>>>>
$\times \times \times \times \times$
XXX
XXXX
CKZXX
DO
- ZXX
$\odot$
O
×
04 <u>/</u> 2000
- X-1
**************************************
V24 (XX)
<b>B</b> 17.
THE S
X.
V-1
CALC.X.
$\times \times \times \times$
S
$\times$
$\times$
NEW XX
m
$\rightarrow$
$\times \times \times$
$\times/\times$
$\sim\sim$
8/28
$\times$
$\times \times \times$
$\times$
$\times \times \times$
V/ /V:
$\times \times \times$
$\times \times \times \wedge$
38623
$\times\times\times$

(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	In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Thatcher government's economic policies brought dramatic improvements for Britain?					
	To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.					
	own knowledge of the issues.	(20)				
•••••						



- >				
	(8	$\checkmark$	1	٦.
×. 1	X			ξ
X		×		
- /		$^{\circ}$		
K)	V	^		ζ.
οK.	Δ	×		ξ
1	Υ.	Κ		>
×,	Χ			1
- 5/				
1	K.	×		2
0.0	Х	0	v	1
~ N			Ć:	
. / .		×		
×. /	$\times$			ĸ.
٠, S.,		К	/-	
-/	Ö	Z	7.	1
XX	×			₹
ιх.		X.	z	
- po		v		
MM.	N	Ð		ζ
. 199	w.		y.	7
- 74		2		1
M.	2	n		2
16.	4	К		5
- 7	-			
				>
2	×			ζ
404	×			
æ		κ		2
×	-2			Ν.
ು ಶಾ	79	0		
лC	Ø	K	X	
Č	9	0		ĸ.
Ç	4.1	ĸ		. "
:=	릔	v	/	3
$\times$ $\times$	м	0		ζ
	_	Χ		0
	pil	v		
v	9	ñ		2
THE STATE	7	×		
1.7	94	12		
	-	6	^	>
$\sim$	V)	ĸ		Κ.
小網	96	">		
×	_	ĸ		₹
$\sim$	7	v		1
Œ	4	D		
. 7	4	K.		
X	-3			Κ
JI 7				
N	Ų	Ď	Ċ	Ś
	N	×,		Ś
Z	X	Ž	Α.	≷
	X	Ž	2	0
	X	Ž	Α.	0
Ź	2	Ž	8	2
Ź	2	Ž	2	Š
Ź	2	Ž		Š
Ź	2	Ž		0
		Ž		2 2 2
		Ž		2 2 2
	2	Ž		Š
Ź		Ž		222
				222
				222
				2 2 2
				222
				222
				222
				22222
				22222
				22222
				22222
				22222
				22222
				22222
THE PERSON NAMED IN				~~~~~~~~~
THE PERSON NAMED IN				
THE PERSON NAMED IN				~~~~~~~~~
THE PERSON NAMED IN				
THE PERSON NAMED IN				
THE PERSON NAMED IN				~~~~~~~~~
THE PERSON NAMED IN				
THE PERSON NAMED IN				
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN				
THE PERSON NAMED IN				
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN				
THE PERSON NAMED IN				
THE PERSON NAMED IN				
THE PERSON NAMED IN				
				,
				,











(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS** 



#### **BLANK PAGE**

## **Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

# History

**Advanced** 

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

Wednesday 6 June 2018 – Afternoon

**Extracts Booklet** 

Paper Reference

9HI0/1H

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





#### Extracts for use with Section C.

**Extract 1:** From John Blundell, *Margaret Thatcher: A Portrait of the Iron Lady*, published 2008.

In 1979, Britain was the sick man of Europe. Inflation was rampant, the unions were out of control and the nationalised industries were under-performing, unaccountable, and gobbling up billions of pounds in subsidies. Even the French GDP was well ahead of the British. Radical policy solutions had been dismissed. The British were told by all sides that what was needed was stability not change.

18 years later Britain had jumped from 19th to 2nd place on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development rankings of economic performance. It had become a nation of entrepreneurs with self-employment doubling from 7% to 14% of the workforce. The group we call the middle class had leapt from 33% to 50% of the population. Home ownership had also leapt from 53% to 71%, ownership of shares by individuals had gone from 7% to 23% and astonishingly among trade union members from 6% to 29%. Days lost to strikes had dropped from 29.5 million to 0.5 million, and tax rates were slashed. Margaret Thatcher was the pivotal point of the rescue of a country. She was the woman who woke up her nation and made it once again a world leader and player.

**Extract 2:** From Keith Barlow, *The Labour Movement in Britain from Thatcher to Blair*, published 2008.

For the Thatcher Government's objectives to be fulfilled a programme of public expenditure cuts was needed, mainly in those areas which contributed to what is known as the 'social wage'. Such measures included ending the link 20 between the basic state pension and earnings. Other measures included the reduction and abolition of the earnings-related supplement to unemployment and other benefits from 1982, and cutbacks in the provision of sick pay and child benefit. Through these measures, the Government, on the basis of its own criteria, could claim a success in the fight against inflation in the period 1980 to 25 1984 together with a reduction in the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement\*. Rather than a deficit, there was, in fact, a public sector surplus in the financial years 1987–88 to 1989–90. The social impact of these measures was evident. The burden of taxation was shifted onto those on low incomes to the benefit of those on high incomes. It was also clear that the 'welfare state', along with 30 those it was supposed to serve, was going to have to shoulder the main burden of the Thatcher Government's economic strategy.

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.

10

15

<sup>\*</sup>Public Sector Borrowing Requirement – the amount the government needs to borrow in a particular financial year