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# Examiner's Report Principal Examiner Feedback

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced  
Subsidiary

In History (WHI01) Paper 1D

Depth Study with Interpretations

Britain, 1964-90

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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 the structure of the answer to 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 by 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.
- 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.

### **Option 1D Britain 1964-90**

- Question 1 and 3 proved to be the most popular.
- Question 1 was well answered by many candidates. High scoring candidates were able to consider the issue of how similar Conservative and Labour policies were, and make judgements about extent.
- Question 2 was attempted by a few candidates who addressed the membership issue and balanced it against other factors facing Labour governments in the 1970s.

- The example below scored high marks in Level 4. The issue was addressed and explored, sufficient knowledge was deployed and valid criteria were established and used in the judgement.

By the time of the 1974 General Election, Britain appeared to be facing the economic and political crises as well as the disaster industrial strife, meaning that even though, ~~Wilson's government was determined~~ facing the membership in the EEC was the issue for the <sup>Labour</sup> ~~Wilson's~~ governments. There were other problems such as conflict with the Trade Unions, poor economy and the ongoing Troubles in the North of Ireland which they had to face.

The General Election of the 1974, had demonstrated that the British citizens were unhappy about both parties as the outcome resulted in a Hung Parliament where none of the parties got the majority of the vote. However, due to conservatives being still associated with the 3 day week, the Wilson's government was able to gain the majority of 3 ~~points~~ <sup>seats</sup> which enabled them to form the minor government. ~~From the outset,~~ Wilson's main priority was to work the party which was badly split on the EEC ~~the~~ issue was, those on the right believed that it was the first step towards the Federal Union while those on the left including Benbow Coste and the Trade Union saw the EEC as a club of selfish capitalist which will prevent Britain from following its social policy. Moreover, the Terms and conditions were very concerning as Britain had to give in its trade with ~~Europe~~ <sup>Commonwealth</sup> as well as join the CAP - common Agricultural Policy ~~to~~ which forced it to pay subsidies for the French agriculture. Therefore, Wilson decided to adopt the Tony Benn's proposal of holding a referendum which would enable the members of the party to decide themselves about the Britain's

(This page is for your first answer) future membership while at the same time covering the internal split. <sup>when</sup> It was very important as the divided party was creating a negative picture for electorate which was already frustrated with the British government. ~~Partly~~ The outcome of the referendum turned out to be beneficial for ~~the Labour~~ <sup>the Labour</sup> government with 68% voting in favour for remaining in the EEC. ~~as~~ despite creating the feeling of the lack of cohesion in the Labour Party, for Wilson it turned out to be a tremendous triumph as he was able to finally unite the party.

However, ~~at~~ at the same time, the industrial relations deteriorated industrial relations inherited from the previous Conservative government were also ~~causing~~ <sup>causing</sup> problems to the Labour <sup>Party</sup> government. Following the national strike of ~~the~~ 1974 during which Heath's government was forced to impose the 3 day week in order to cover energy cuts, ~~down to~~ <sup>production activity</sup> Britain's ~~productivity~~ <sup>productivity</sup> was reduced by 40% with it also facing the largest amount of days lost in strike - 2.3 mill. Therefore, being aware of the ~~consequences~~ <sup>these</sup> terrifying consequences caused by the confrontation with the Trade Unions, Wilson was not willing to confront and therefore ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> forced to find a compromise which led to the passing of the social contract in 1973 which agreed on the voluntary wage rise in response to the scrapping of the Industrial Relations Act, ~~which~~ <sup>which</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> accepted by the Trade Unions and TUC. ~~However,~~ <sup>who ended the strike which led to the end of the state of emergency</sup> ~~being~~ <sup>being</sup> ~~less~~ <sup>less</sup> ~~effective~~ <sup>effective</sup> ~~government~~ <sup>government</sup> action. However, it did not help to improve the economic situation as the contract did not limit the wage rises therefore causing an increased inflation and unemployment. Moreover, following the satisfaction of trade unions:

(This page is for your first answer) members which had included the Labour government to give in to the demands of rising wages, the inflation rates had reached 27% therefore putting an immense pressure on the Labour Britain's economy as it contributed to the weakness of the pound and the massive accumulation of the trade deficit which reached 5.3 billion. Furthermore, Tony Benn's willingness of nationalisation of industries in order to increase government's share ownership in the state <sup>(NEB)</sup> which involved selling the heavy metal industries was further crippling the already damaged government's funds, ~~making it clear~~ making it clear that the government was facing another economic crisis. Therefore, it was voted to control the spending of the population as well as the wage rises and therefore, the Labour government started thinking about the <sup>statutory</sup> introduction of the income policy which failed to be implemented due to the opposition of the Michael Foot (who was put in charge of the employment with the aim of building links with the trade unions) who did not want to put pressure on the Trade Unions. However, it still benefited the government as the leader of the TGWU, Jack Jones agreed to pay rate of 5% with the unions which the resulted in inflation falling to 15%.

Despite some improvement made under Wilson's Government, the late following succeeded James Callaghan who was accused as a scape goat of hands was determined to <sup>rather</sup> rescue British economy. <sup>During his 'cosy world' speech</sup> ~~During his~~ he accused the previous governments of failing to solve the problems with two evils of unemployment and inflation therefore undermining the effectiveness of the post war consensus Keynesian's economic theory. Facing the rapid round on the pound, the Britain's currency was on the edge of collapse.

(This page is for your first answer) and therefore, Callaghan had no choice but apply for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which highlighted the fact of Britain being in an economic decline. However, after the Labour party was provided with the £3 billion loan in response of which it had to ~~pay~~ <sup>cover</sup> the domestic government spending cut of £2 billion. Despite ~~causing~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~public~~ <sup>public</sup> ~~interest~~ <sup>interest</sup>, this application had ~~caused~~ <sup>caused</sup> the reevaluation of the government as well as public interest, it did help to turn deficit into surplus which can be counted as an success.

~~The~~  
However, even greater problems were just to come. <sup>The</sup> Due to Callaghan's determination of bringing the inflation below 8% which eventually led to the introduction of the limit on the pay rise of 5%. ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> caused the Trades Union's unrest which ~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> result struck the Labour's government to its foundation. <sup>Ⓢ</sup> Following the ending of the provision of the services for a week, the Ford <sup>was</sup> ~~was~~ not only able to achieve the pay rise of 15% but also encouraged other unions with 13 mill members and public workers sector to follow that for increasing pressure on the Callaghan's government. For instance, the grave diggers were able to achieve the pay rise of 9% after leaving the dead bodies decaying above the ground while the lorry drivers after the national strike gained an increase of 20%. However, the most devastating effects of the strikes were demonstrated during the worldwide broadcast of the London Leicester square - the greatest London's attraction being buried under the stackpile of rubbish ~~with~~ <sup>with</sup> having the negative impact on public's mood ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> as well as making it clear that the excessive power of trade unions were able to bring down the government.

Ⓢ Unemployment was 1.5 million





- Question 4 was attempted by only a few candidates, but many were able to make judgements about the whether or not British society changed as a consequence of permissive legislation.