



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2010

History

HIS2R

Unit HIS2R **A Sixties Social Revolution? British Society, 1959–1975**

Wednesday 20 January 2010 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is HIS2R.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- There are 36 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A Adapted from a speech given by Greg Dyke, the Director General of the BBC, 2000

When Hugh Carleton Greene became Director General of the BBC in 1960, he aimed to ‘open the windows and get rid of the stuffiness’. He shattered the image of the BBC as a cosy Auntie, always shying away from controversy. The comedy *Till Death Us Do Part* dared to represent the most socially intolerant, fearful, 5 hateful attitudes in British society.

The ignorant Mrs Whitehouse and her followers called for the dropping of all the controversial programmes and still see Greene as an evil influence. Someone less strong-willed might have given in, but Greene decided that Mrs Whitehouse’s opinions were irrelevant to his work and he refused to give her airtime. He 10 seemed utterly fearless in defying the hardline moralist objections to his approach.

Source B Adapted from an article by Peter Jennings in *Novena*, the Catholic monthly magazine, April 1972

The remarkable and good-humoured Mary Whitehouse has succeeded in drawing public attention to the contents of a number of television programmes undermining moral values and cultural standards. In doing so, she has performed an invaluable public service and sounded a warning note about falling standards of morality in 5 Britain today. Throughout her campaign, Mary Whitehouse has many times been ridiculed, without being given any right of reply by the media. I have tremendous admiration for courageous Mary, whom I am privileged to know and count as a friend.

Source C For many people, the spread of obscenity was one of the more regrettable by-products of the affluent society. Many critics argued that it would inevitably corrupt the morals of the nation and, like the contemporary debates about homosexuality, abortion and teenage sexuality, the discussion about obscenity was 5 overshadowed by fears of a general national decline.

For Mary Whitehouse, the argument about television was really an argument about a bigger issue, namely, the apparent erosion of Christian values by modern consumerism and mass culture. She picked on the BBC because it was seen as the most important national cultural institution.

Adapted from D SANDBROOK, *White Heat*, 2006

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- (a) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to Mary Whitehouse's campaign against changes in television in the 1960s. *(12 marks)*

- (b) Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far was television in the 1960s responsible for a growth in 'permissive' behaviour? *(24 marks)*

EITHER

- 2 (a) Explain why car ownership increased in the 1960s. *(12 marks)*

- (b) 'A growth in the number of holidays taken abroad had little impact on British culture in the 1960s.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR

- 3 (a) Explain why the Labour governments of the 1960s promoted comprehensive schools. *(12 marks)*

- (b) 'The expansion of university provision in the sixties and early seventies ensured that students from all backgrounds had equal opportunities to go on to higher education.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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