

Examiners' Report
June 2012

GCE History 6HI02 E

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see a good standard of responses from many candidates in this examination series. Indeed, many candidates wrote with understanding and insight about the key themes.

The paper requires candidates to answer two questions in 100 minutes. Examiners commented on the fact that many candidates this series had clearly used their time to very good effect. Although some responses were quite brief, there was little evidence of candidates having insufficient time to answer both questions.

There was a wide range of responses across the mark range, but the paper appears to have worked in the sense that the most able were stretched whilst the less talented were still able to attempt answers to both parts of the examination.

In part A, most candidates were very skilled in using the language of cross referencing, but a significant number often matched statements that showed a comparison for agree or disagree and did not explain or draw out the inferences that are necessary to develop a cross reference. In part B, whilst some candidates were very knowledgeable, it was disappointing to note that a significant minority of candidates relied very heavily on the material in the sources. Centres are reminded that candidates are expected to have a reasonable range and depth of knowledge that can be applied to the part B questions. Candidates should take care that they can spell technical words correctly, especially when those words form part of the question or the sources. Some candidates over-used words such as 'inference' and did not have a secure understanding of its meaning. However, overall, the language used by candidates seemed to contain fewer colloquialisms and slang language this year than in previous examinations.

The candidates' performance on individual questions is considered in the next section.

Question 1 (a)

The vast majority of the candidates were able to comprehend the sources accurately and at least make a basic comparison between the sources, usually grouping 1 with 2 and contrasting with 3. However, in this examination session, there did seem to be more candidates simply using them in order, attempting only basic comparison. As a result, a number did not get beyond level 2.

Other candidates are well versed in using the language of cross-referencing without developing and demonstrating the skill itself. In these cases, phrases from two or more sources were paired and described as a cross-reference but without any explanation or inferences drawn to develop the claim, such responses struggled to get beyond top level 2 or low level 3.

Similarly, there seemed to be a significant number who while noting the provenance of the sources (e.g. Source 3 is from a right-of-centre newspaper so would be less inclined to support Callaghan), did little else with it and failed either to apply it to the demands of the question or weigh the sources which is necessary to access level 4.

However, there were some excellent level 4 answers that showed an awareness of both the information in the sources, appreciating the nuances of the different aspects, and a balanced approach to the question, realising that all sources had positive and negative views on Callaghan as a Prime Minister.

(a) James Callaghan is seen as being a good prime minister by both a journalist and a colleague in the Labour party, suggesting that in the view of his party he was a good prime minister. In the case of the opposition, notably an opposition newspaper, this view is contradicted, with the overall theme of the sources suggesting he was good as a prime minister but not successful.

Hugo Young, in 'One of Us' (source 1), and Denis Healey, in 'The Turn of My Life' (source 2) agree with the view that Callaghan was a good prime minister. Young, a journalist who interviewed Callaghan a number of times, claims that Callaghan was 'a good chairman', a prime minister who was 'well-suited to the compromise and permanent negotiation necessary for a 'minority government', which suggests that without Callaghan the Labour party would not have been able to maintain its role in government as long as it did. However, Young also implies that Callaghan was not always aware of the details, which would be necessary for a good prime minister, as Young claims Callaghan 'kept his distance from major events'. Whilst a good prime minister shouldn't interfere with everything, in Young's view Callaghan kept too much of a distance between himself and the details of his government. Being close to Callaghan, through his numerous interviews, and because of the left-leaning nature of 'The Sunday Times', for whom he wrote, Young may have seen only the positive aspects of Callaghan's leadership, and neglected to mention the greater faults.

However, Healey confirms a number of Young's statements, agreeing that 'without him, the Government would never have preserved its fragile hold on parliament', suggesting that without the leadership skills of Callaghan as prime minister, the Labour government would not have lasted as long, supporting Young's point. Healey, however, disagrees with Young that Callaghan was not aware of details. As a ~~colleague~~ colleague of Callaghan, Healey would

(a) continued) see us daily ~~at~~ more regularly, therefore giving his agreement that Callaghan would 'read his briefing papers carefully' and would never 'simply preside over a cabinet meeting' more weight. Healey stood against Callaghan in the leadership contest, and therefore could have had a grudge against ~~him~~ him, making his claim that Callaghan was a good leader more striking. Healey is claiming that the man who won the leadership competition ahead of him was a good prime minister, thus making his argument stronger. The combination of Healey and Young, both Labour party supporters, but neither with an allegiance to Callaghan, supporting the claim that he was a good prime minister suggest that the source agrees in the majority.

^(page 3) However, the 'Daily Telegraph', a newspaper that supports the Conservative party, argues that Callaghan was not a good prime minister. They describe his failings in government and say that his relaxed leadership style lost Labour their place in government. 'The 'Vice of Vicarious' in 1978-79' is, in the eyes of the Telegraph, the biggest failing of Callaghan. He also had, according to the Telegraph, 'acquired many enemies' during his time in office, revealing that he could have been a good prime minister if he led the country into economic turmoil and developed enemies during his time. The paper claims that he 'made his ultimate misjudgement' in not calling an election, suggesting that his leadership was both divisive and miscalculated. However, the Telegraph also states that he 'reversed Labour's fortunes', suggesting he was a good prime minister as he increased support for the party. The 'Daily Telegraph' is likely to show the worst side to Callaghan's leadership, as it is primarily a Conservative newspaper, although it was written in an ordinary, everyday style, it could be showing the positive aspects of his life. However, this doesn't seem to be the case, with a hard criticism of Callaghan's time as prime minister suggesting that he was not a good prime minister.

In ~~the~~ conclusion, the party's are divided as to whether Callaghan was a good leader or not. Those on the left, Young and Healey, are in the majority in claiming that Callaghan was a good prime minister, with Healey's testimony being the strongest. The opposition view point, expressed by the 'Daily Telegraph', seems more based on facts of

((a) continued) his time in office, suggesting that he was not a good prime minister because of the failings of his government. Overall, the sources suggest he was a good leader, but did not lead a good, successful government.



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Examiner Comments

This is a well focused response which has all the qualities of a secure level 4 answer. There are a range of cross references and inferences drawn. The sources have been analysed effectively and weight attributed to them. The candidate reaches a considered judgement distinguishing between Callaghan's qualities and the government that he led.

Question 1 (b) (i)

Question 1 (b)(i) was the most popular and again the sources were used effectively by significant numbers to structure a response for and against the question. Source 6 caused some difficulty, with the weaker candidates misreading its purpose, but most made good use of sources 4 and 5. However, the weakness in this answer was the range and depth of own knowledge. While many knew that Bevan "stuffed doctors' mouths with gold" and some that the BMA objected to his proposals on the grounds that they did not want to be salaried civil servants etc, many simply accepted the claim in source 5 that the schemes being put forward by the BMA and Tories were the same as that proposed by Labour (when they weren't). Candidates should have known the differences between a universal scheme funded by general taxation and one based upon insurance which is what Churchill was proposing in response to Beveridge. Consequently, some otherwise strong candidates gave a partial argument, focussing on why Bevan was so important rather than looking at other factors to offer a more rounded judgement create a balance in terms of the question.

"(b) i. Do you agree with the view that ~~Bevan~~ the ~~UNOG~~ the NHS was 'entirely the achievement of Bevan'.

The National Health Service ^(NHS) was undoubtedly one of the best social policies, arguably in British political history. Bevan who was health minister in ~~Attlee's~~ ^{Attlee's} government, can be said to have achieved great success. However other factors ~~needed~~ need to be taken into account, such as the Beveridge report, ~~Attlee~~ ^{Attlee} and World War II. Source 4 agrees with the statement "it was entirely the achievement of Bevan", source 5 disagrees "Bevan ~~is~~ exaggerated his own achievement" and source 6 is a cartoon that agrees with the statement.

The British Medical Association (BMA) were Bevan's ~~strongest~~ ^{fiercest} opponents. Many doctors did not want to become civil servants, and therefore Bevan had to "stuff their mouths with gold" and make concessions.

This is shown in source 6. Bevan is depicted as a man, giving medicine to reluctant doctors. In order to secure the NHS Bevan had to keep paying beds, pay doctors by the number of patients on their books and keep training private. In source 6 it says it "still takes a while", suggesting that although Bevan was able to set up the NHS doctors were still reluctant, even after they got their concessions. Furthermore Bevan himself does not look happy, perhaps this is because by 'stuffing their mouths with gold' it had gone against his "vision". Source 6 was published in 1948, suggesting that the mood at the time was optimistic, but worried about the doctors' reactions, after all the majority of the BMA were adamant they were not going to join the NHS. Overall it can be said that Bevan did achieve a lot by setting up the NHS especially because he was able to get the doctors ^{to} agree. However arguably Bevan would have preferred to not have had to go given into the BMA, thus reducing his achievement.

In source 4 it describes how "Bevan was an outstanding personality", "who could ~~se~~ successfully stand up to the opposition".

~~Person~~ At the time the opposition was powerful and it included Macmillan, Butler and (b) continued Churchill, thus being a ~~ps~~ strong and experienced opposition. The conservatives all though criticised the NHS ^{due to the cost} but were not against it, thus source 4 may be an exaggeration. Furthermore source 4 goes on to say that Bevan "mastered the intricacies of the health and hospital situation", and "had the vision to see exactly what he wanted and the courage to make sure he got it". This once again could be an exaggeration because he did have to make ~~concessions~~ concessions ~~of~~ for the doctors. Bevan, overall, did achieve a lot by introducing the NHS, but one may argue that it was not ~~et~~ entirely the achievement of Aneurin Bevan.

Attlee himself ^{it} can be said achieved much by implementing the NHS. After all it was his government that adopted the welfare state, and introduced and implemented ~~Bevan's~~ Beveridge's ~~Govt~~ report. Attlee was the Prime Minister and therefore would have made the final decisions. Thus Attlee should ~~also~~ also be remembered when speaking of the achievement of the NHS.

World War II also played an major role in achieving the NHS, the country had seen Britain create a huge war operation; therefore they believed they deserved protection from disease, promised to 'Cradle to Casket'. *The NHS was a "national achievement to which all parties had contributed," the "British Medical Association itself was putting forward proposals", "as were the leading medical journals". Therefore undermining Bevan's claim of a "heroic struggle" and that it was he who entirely achieved the creation of the NHS. However since S were the above quotes were taken from can be seen as unfair as 'The Nightingale' was taken into account, and does not mention Beveridge and the success of Nuffield.

The Beveridge report was the greatest social document produced, arguably, ever. Therefore Beveridge himself should be praised for creating the welfare state, thus the NHS. After all it was he who worked to tackle disease as one of his 5 ~~des~~ goals.

Overall, Bevern undoubtedly achieved a lot, which source 4 and 6 agree with. However other factors should be taken into account, including AMEE, WWII and Beveridge.



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Examiner Comments

This response achieved a sound level 3 for both assessment objectives. The candidate identifies the different representations in the sources and develops arguments from them in the answer. The response refers to a range of factors from own knowledge in the introduction and these are covered in the main body of the answer. However, the knowledge lacks detailed development. Hence this answer achieves mid level 3 for A01.

Question 1 (b) (ii)

Question 1 (b)(ii) was less popular. Most candidates handled it confidently, and many could define such concepts as monetarism sharply. Thatcher's economic policies were generally well known and the best candidates were able to engage critically with the sources to address issues such as the selectivity of material. Candidates' detailed knowledge of Howe's early budgets and trade union legislation, which was deployed to explain apparent economic success, was often impressive. The downside, particularly decline in manufacturing and unemployment in the traditional industries was also well discussed. Many candidates were able to consider other factors in the apparent success, typically the onset of North Sea oil and the credit boom in the more affluent areas. There were some impressive answers that not only knew about monetarism and supply side economics but were also able to evaluate Thatcher's success with reference not only to its economic but also its social effect. However, many responses were notable for not respecting the dates in the question and for ranging across the Thatcher period, including the miners' strike, privatisation (beyond Cable & Wireless) and in some cases, the poll tax, none of which were relevant to this question. Whilst the sources were generally used well, some had difficulties with the intricacies of source 7 and some felt the need to doubt the reliability of the statistics in source 8. There was an opportunity to consider the value of source 9 in weighing up the validity of the representations, but candidates who described the provenance of the secondary sources were not using their time effectively. In some cases, candidates had difficulty reaching a balanced viewpoint on Thatcher with strong opinions either way that prevented them seeing the nuances in the evidence that lead to balanced conclusion.

*(b) (ii) Mrs Thatcher's economic policy between 1979 and 1983 focussed primarily on monetarism, with a slight shift of emphasis in 1981 to supply side policies. These policies encouraged increased productivity, output and individuality in the British economy. It can be argued that these policies were successful, as argued by Howe and in parts by Morgan (sources 9 and 7 respectively). However the figures in Borer's book 'The End of Consensus' suggest differently. The productivity of the UK economy between 1979 and 1983 did improve, reaching a success for Mrs Thatcher's policies. Borer's figures reveal that the number of days lost through strikes fell from '29,474,000' in 1979 to around '3,754,000' in 1983, revealing that workers were spending more time working and less time striking, thus boosting the productivity of manufacturing industries. Howe, in his 1983 budget speech, claims that 'output in the construction industry was 6 per cent higher than a year before' referring to the last quarter of 1982 compared with last quarter of 1981. He also claims that 'the prospects look better' for 'the manufacturing industry' as well, suggesting that increased productivity has led to increased growth. However, in 1981 the UK was in recession, which by definition means that output was negative. A '6 per cent' increase may only bring the industry back to 0% growth, meaning that the policies hadn't been as successful as Howe made them out to be. As Chancellor of the Exchequer, Howe would not want the budget to reveal negative

aspects of the economy, so by claiming 6 per cent growth in manufacturing, he may be being
less successful than actually was. Also, the prospect of the manufacturing industry looking
'better' does not make the picture successful, as we do not know how bad the situation
got. Morgan, in his book 'The People's Peace', supports the view that 'Britain's
manufacturing base' was actually 'declining' in the years 1979-1983, not looking
better. This suggests that Mrs Thatcher's policies were unsuccessful, as they eroded Britain's
manufacturing base. However, Thatcher aimed to create a more productive, competitive Britain.
She realised that Britain was uncompetitive in the manufacturing sector, and as a strategy in

((b) continued) that area of economics is not necessarily a failure as far as she is concerned.
As 'technically sophisticated smaller industries were growing quickly' it can be argued that Mrs
Thatcher's economic policies were simply shifting production and resources from uncompetitive areas
to competitive ones. This would actually mark a success, and the continued growth of small
businesses during 1979-1990 revealed an economic success for Thatcher. Overall, increases
in productivity, marked success for Thatcher's economic policy, as did the growth of small
businesses and the reduction in the number of strikes. However, the ~~loss of~~ ~~the~~ decline
of manufacturing could be considered a failure of these policies.

Mrs Thatcher's economic policies did, however, bring high levels of unemployment. As
trade union powers were beginning to reduce, employers had greater chances to make workers
unemployed. As productivity increased, unemployment rose, particularly in the north, where
manufacturing was a major source of employment. Mechanisation, which had been resisted by
trade unions prior to Mrs Thatcher, began to reduce the need for workers in factories. As
Bose's data shows, unemployment rose from around '1,464,000' in 1979 to more than
double, at '3,225,000' in 1983. This high level of unemployment was the most striking
failure of Mrs Thatcher's economic policy, as it left millions out of work and with little job prospect.

It can also be argued that these economic policies which brought about mass
unemployment widened the economic divide between north and south in the UK. 'Rising property
in southern England and East of Anglia', as claimed by Morgan, was a success of Thatcher's
economic policies, as a 'consumer boom' had helped the south of England 'grow quickly'.
This was undoubtedly a success for Thatcher's economic policy, as growth is key for any
government. However, the contrast between the economies of the south and the north was obvious,

with widespread unemployment and factory closure in the north. As Morgan reveals, 'mass unemployment was no longer a political threat,' suggesting that the people of the UK recognised the need for change and so accepted unemployment. This is unlikely, as popularity ratings showed that unemployment was making Thatcher's policies unpopular, and therefore it can be argued

((b) continued) that they were unsuccessful. 'The People's Peace' gives the book a socialist sounding name, perhaps suggesting that Morgan was critical of Thatcher's economic policies as they ended the consensus that had been preferable to socialists since 1945. However, he does give a balanced view of Thatcher's policies, illustrating the successes she had in the south.

Inflation was a key issue for Mrs Thatcher, as when they entered office it was '22 per cent' according to Hare. Her monetarist economic policy, of reducing the money supply and strictly government spending, successfully cut inflation to around '5 per cent' at the time of the 1983 budget. This shows considerable success, as the governments from Macmillan in 1957 onwards had struggled to keep inflation down. The huge reduction in inflation was a success for Thatcher, and revealed her principle objectives had been achieved. However, the high cost of unemployment was being paid. Another success for Thatcher's economic policy was the 'surplus or [etc.] balance of payments current account of some £4 billion' again revealed in Hare's budget of 1982. However, much of this surplus is likely to have come from North ~~Sea~~ ^{Sea} oil, as Britain became a net exporter of oil in the 1980's. This can not really be attributed to the economic policies of Thatcher, therefore, but more something she benefitted from.

Boser's statistics ~~also~~ reveal the extent to which manufacturing fell between 1979 and 1983, with the recession reducing manufacturing output to as low as 14% below its 1979 levels in 1981 and 1982. This shows the failings of the economic policy, in allowing manufacturing output to fall. Boser's figures are reliable and useful, as they are independent of government figures, although they only give estimates, as opposed to exact figures, rounding to the nearest thousand in both unemployment and days lost to strike, potentially reducing their usefulness.

In comparison to the policies of the previous governments, Thatcher's economic policies were a success. The policies reduced inflation, an issue that had afflicted all the previous governments, as far back as Macmillan. Inflation was an issue for them as it eroded wages and wages and reduced the value of exports and the competitiveness abroad. The improvement on the balance of payments, which whilst not all due to Thatcher's policies, was a success in

(b) continued) comparison with previous governments, particularly Wilson who required an IMF loan to cover the deficit in 1976. The increase in productivity and reduced number of days lost through strikes was an impressive achievement, and a success which Callaghan, Wilson and Heath were unable to achieve. Her economic policies failed in an area of particular importance, that of unemployment and manufacturing output falling.

In conclusion, Mrs Thatcher's economic policies can be regarded as a success in the majority, both in her view, compared with previous governments and in line with general expectations about the economy. Morgan, whilst not sharing a balanced view, agrees that Thatcher's policies were particularly successful in the south; Boxer figures show that generally, Thatcher's policies reduced days lost through strikes, although unemployment also rose; and Hane describes only the successes of Thatcher's policies. Overall, Mrs Thatcher's economic policies were successful, although this success was undermined by rising unemployment and the decline of manufacturing industries.



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Examiner Comments

This is an excellent response which was awarded level 4 for both assessment objectives. The candidate has a clear understanding of the issues raised in the sources and develops sustained reasoning from the sources. The representations are carefully weighed to reach a judgement. Knowledge is integrated with the sources and used to develop the argument further.

Question 2 (a)

The number of candidates choosing this option is significantly smaller than those prepared for question 1.

Higher achieving candidates were able to discuss the subtleties of the sources both in terms of inferences that could be drawn and their provenance. Much in particular was made in the provenance of source 10 to discuss the harm that social networking can lead to. Many could see beyond the surface features of sources 11 and 12, to make valuable comparison and contrasts, for example how vulnerable users might make themselves by adopting the erstwhile lack of inhibition referred to in source 11 as opposed to the original intention which was essentially to keep in touch. However many candidates described each source separately, precluding comparative analysis. Such responses tended to take the sources at face value, so source 10 was against social networking while sources 11 and 12 were greatly enthusiastic for the medium. A significant number of candidates wanted to answer based upon their experience of the internet rather than on the evidence presented.

(a) However All three sources focus mainly on the use of the internet in social networking sites. Though sources 11 and 12 portray them in a largely positive light, source 10 portrays them negatively suggesting that there are different viewpoints surrounding the use of the internet in interacting with others.

All three of the sources mention the use of social networking sites for connecting with friends and according to the Archbishop of Westminster (S10), "You have to have a collection of friends... to build up your identity". This supports the view in S12 that social networking sites helped "interactions with current friends" which shows that both the Archbishop and Jonathan Abrams view them as a way of interacting with

others, but the Archbishop's perspective of this seems rather negative (a) continued as he seems to see the internet as taking away the value of relationships because he describes them as if they become a bit of a commodity, shown by the use of the word "Collection". As a founder of a social networking site, Abrams view would be very one-sided but he is useful as a source because he has had direct access to the world of the internet and social networking. The archbishop on the other hand is coming from a negative viewpoint because of the suicide that happened shortly before and so his opinion is also less useful, especially due to his age and occupation because the church has been traditionally cynical of modern technology.

Both 511 and 510 reflect on the communication in social networking sites and 510 portrays its effect as negative, stating "We're losing the ability to build the interpersonal communication that is

(a) continued) necessary." and this is somewhat supported by S11 which states "Screen relationships can seem more appealing than real ones" suggesting that people are losing sight of the value of real communication, however there is a positive light to this as Greenfield goes on to state "it makes you less inhibited" suggesting that the internet may be beneficial for those who are shy or introverted. As an Oxford University professor, Greenfield's view deserves some credibility and her role as a neuroscientist makes her qualified to discuss human relationships as she deals with the brain and would've been trained in psychology.

Overall, all three sources are fairly limited in their viewpoint because they focus on one small aspect of the internet's use; social networking sites. This means that we should be careful

((a) continued) when studying them as there are other factors to consider such as the use of email and to some extent blogging on the use of the internet to improve the way people interact with each other.



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Examiner Comments

This is a secure level 3 response. The candidate begins by outlining the key positions and then has developed a number of cross references and makes some sensible comments on the provenance of the sources. The conclusion however is rather weak with no attempt made to weigh the sources.

Question 2 (b) (i)

This question was less popular than b (ii) and was generally well answered by stronger candidates.

There was evidence of good understanding in most responses, with candidates having sound contextual knowledge of important issues such as the Belgrano sinking, the Profumo Affair and the Iraq Dossier.

However, many responses suffered often from a lack of developed own knowledge and/or a sustained focus on the question. There was quite a lot of reference to press involvement in the uncovering of Profumo, the cash-for-questions and expenses scandals but many lacked specific support and details were hazy beyond the simple assertion that journalists were responsible for the uncovering scandals. Many candidates also made references to scandals which have appeared on the paper before but could not be termed "political" (like Diana's "squidgygate"). The sources were mostly comprehended effectively but as always, many filled their answers out with unnecessary and often quite unfounded references to their reliability.

*b) To a great extent journalists have played a key role in uncovering political scandals and controversies, and this view is largely supported by Sources 13 and 14 yet source 14 mostly goes against this view, suggesting that politicians and individuals were more involved in uncovering scandals and controversies.

Sources 13 and 15 greatly support the statement because they highlight the role of journalists and a Labour MP himself has praised the work of journalists. From my own knowledge, I can add that

it was the sun newspaper
~~the~~ whose headline "Gotcha!"
about the Belgrano affair ^{sticking in peoples memory}
suggesting that journalists are
responsible for bringing scandals
to the public eye. Also in

(b) continued) 1992, described by the Queen
as her "annus horribilis", many
scandals were uncovered by the
press such as Sarah Ferguson
having her toes sucked on a
boat while on holiday and
journalists were responsible for
these photos being leaked.

Source 15 highlights the story
in 1994 which sparked the
Cash for questions scandal and
this supports my own knowledge
that journalists had a key role
to play in uncovering political
scandals.

Source 14 and to some extent
Source 13 ~~may~~ dispute the
argument that journalists played
a key role in uncovering
political scandals and controversies.
Clive Ponting, the civil servant who
uncovered the Belgrano affair, states

"the press campaign" had failed" which suggests there were other factors and from my own knowledge, can support this claim because Clive Ponting was a key role in uncovering this scandal and without his role as a civil servant, journalists would not have had access to the information as Ponting himself states that they were "classified documents". Source 13 seems very unreliable and plays down the role of Clive Ponting, only stating "Mr Ponting has passed secret documents" which suggests the significance of his role yet as the article is published in the Daily Mail, they have both a vested interest to ~~to~~ publish anything praising them, and as a left wing paper, they have a tendency to criticise Thatcher's government, making anything published by them questionable as to whether it is useful as an historian.

After the sinking of the Belgians

((b) continued)

Scandal was uncovered, the role of Thatcher herself must be considered because although her government tried to cover up the controversy, she ~~in~~ made an effort to justify her actions as not only was the *Belgrano* sunk, but another ship $\frac{1}{2}$ nearby and it was believed by Thatcher that these ships were making a 'pincer' movement towards British ships. Source 14 goes against Thatcher's view however, stating that the *Belgrano* "had not been a direct threat", however as prime minister, it can be argued that Thatcher was acting in the best interest of her country, whereas Pöhlting himself even states "Events were now out of my hands" suggesting a limit in his role in uncovering the scandal. This suggests that it may have been the weakness of Thatcher's Government in

((b) continued) hiding the scandal more than the journalists that played a key role in uncovering the scandal.

Overall, both major factors considered, the politicians themselves and the journalists have a vested interest to some extent because journalists uncover stories that they will gain the most money from and so scandals may be played up when they are published to ensure sales. Politicians on the other hand have the interest of holding power and so may uncover the scandals of other politicians purely for their own sake while hiding their own scandals from the public eye. In the "annus horribilis", the monarchy largely became a victim of the press and so anything published then may only be seen as scandalous.

((b) continued) because at the time, the royal family were being viewed in a negative light. On top of this it is civil servants and other individuals like Clive Ponting that have been most important because he risked his job and his freedom in order to get the truth out and therefore his role is key because unlike ~~the~~ journalists it is clear that he played his role purely for the benefit of the public and not merely to improve newspaper sales.



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Examiner Comments

This response scored level 2 for both assessment objectives. There is some own knowledge included but it is not focused on political scandals. The sources are used for information rather than to explore different representations.

Question 2 (b) (ii)

Most candidates could offer a balanced response with valid evidence from sources and own knowledge in support. The sources were well deployed in this question, with some critical analysis particularly of Thorpe in 17 and widespread reasoning from the import of all three to drive and develop the discussion. Many candidates displayed valid knowledge, including the creation and transience of teenage years, the emergence of the 'generation gap', greater affluence and the challenge of films like "Rock around the Clock" and "Blackboard Jungle". There were also some very good references to pop stars whose image certainly did not challenge authority like Buddy Holly and Cliff Richard. However, some responses included information outside the period such as the Beatles and conflict between Mods and Rockers which didn't begin until the early 1960s, but not to the detriment of their arguments. Most came to valid reasoned judgements based on appropriate evidence, taking into consideration the extent to which rock and roll could be seen as a rebellion against conformity rather than a threat to authority.

Weaker responses inevitably perhaps tied themselves to source content, particularly sources 16 and 17 which contain a lot of actual information which could be paraphrased or copied. Here too much information entirely out of period was deployed including the goings on this year at The Stone Roses concerts. One or two responses tended to ignore both sources and relevant content to discuss the relations between different generations in general terms.

* (b) It can be argued that in the 1950s, rock'n'roll music did challenge existing authority ^{to a certain extent.} The behaviour of 'Teddy Boys' was well publicized in the press and led to that group being dubbed as troublesome and breaking moral conduct. However, there is also an argument that rock'n'roll helped to give teenagers their own identities that they strived for, and not all rock'n'roll music promoted a challenge to authority.

Source 16 explains that a specific group in the 1950s were responsible for much of the trouble and the challenge towards authority. It states that Teddy Boys "disliked conformity and authority" demonstrating that they would have been the ones who challenged authority. This can be seen in news headlines from the time which condemn the behaviour of Teddy Boys claiming they had "beaten up" towns they had been in. Source 17 similarly explains that the role of

films, notably *Rock around the Clock* were important as "fifth rate music ear pierce through the thin shell of civilisation". This ~~shows~~^{shows} that rock'n'roll was affecting more than just a minority of people at this time. The author, Jeremy Thorpe was educated at Eton and Oxford University, which would mean he is from the upper-class. This makes this source

((b) continued) highly subjective and inaccurate as he has a very biased opinion of the consequences of rock'n'roll. The fact that he was a barrister also tells us that he may have had altercations with Teddy Boys in the past which will have shaped his opinion ~~overall~~. Therefore, it is evident that rock'n'roll did play a part in the challenge to authority in the 1950s.

Source 16 explains that the press began speaking of a "generation gap" in regards to rock'n'roll. This is made clear when you consider how Jeremy Thorpe is speaking about teenagers at the time. He refers to them as "hostiles" in source 17 and paints a very damaging picture, but very exaggerated to say the least when he states "policemen's hats will be knocked off... lampposts will be smashed". His attitude here is very negative and is linked with the rise of 'new wave' cinema in a sense that it was the middle- and upper-class fears over the state of society. Therefore the 'generation gap' and class divide between those who approved of rock'n'roll and those who didn't

is clear, and explain that the challenge to authority was happening in the 1950s.

However, it can be argued that rock'n'roll was
((b) continued) not just negative and wasn't as bad as it was made out to be in the media. Source 16 explains that "the media began to associate them with rebelliousness" which supports the claim that rock'n'roll was challenging authority. But, this is challenged by source 18 which says that just "because they tried to reject conformity" does not make them bad; "they just wanted to be different, without quite knowing how". This shows that the naivety of teenagers meant that their behaviour was just their way of being different. They may not have necessarily meant to challenge authority so much. The rise of British "heartthrobs" towards the late 50s and early 60s is an example of the "lighter side" of rock'n'roll, with artists like Cliff Richard with their clean-cut images being highly popular. Therefore, the rise of British "heartthrobs" and the naivety of teenagers in trying to be different shows that teenagers were not, as stated in source 18 "questioning the rules of society they lived in".

Authority figures in the 1950s still maintained a lot of respect from the British society. 'Spiv' films such as 'Blue Lamp' (1950) and 'Waterloo Road' helped to enforce the respect that society

Lead towards the police at the time and the criminals always got their comeuppance at the end. The Royal family were still highly popular at this time also, as were most politicians, mainly wartime PM Winston Churchill who was deemed a hero by the British public. Rock'n'roll had little impact on the respect for authority in this period, which also shows that Jeremy Thorpe's claims in source 17 are not as accurate as they should be. Therefore, the evidence to suggest that through film especially, authority figures maintained their popularity throughout the 1950s and rock'n'roll did little to challenge this.

Overall, it becomes apparent that rock'n'roll in the 1950s did challenge authority to a certain extent. The Teddy Boy violence and subsequent press coverage struck fear amongst the middle- and upper-classes as they were regarded as 'rebellious delinquents'.

(b) continued) However, respect towards authority remained high in the 1950s due to 'spiv' films like *Blue Lagoon* and the fact that teenagers just wanted to be different and did not necessarily mean to challenge authority shows that rock'n'roll played only a small part in challenging authority in the 1950s.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is a secure response that achieved level 3 for both assessment objectives. There is a clear focus on challenge to authority although the candidate does not consider its "seriousness". The knowledge is limited in depth but it does have some range. The sources are used to develop reasoning and the candidate does move towards a judgement, thus meriting the level 3 awarded.

Paper Summary

A general summary of the areas for improvement in the approach to this paper may prove of benefit to centres.

Part A

1. Candidates should spend sufficient time reading the sources to ensure that they understand the nuances of the arguments presented.
2. Candidates should treat the sources as a package in order to facilitate cross referencing. Weaker candidates often resorted to a brief summary of each source in turn. Such responses cannot go beyond level 2.
3. Provenance should be integrated within the argument, rather than treated as a stand-alone paragraph. This aids its use as part of the argument. Candidates should avoid making sweeping assertions from the provenance that could apply to any source.

Part B

1. Candidates need to ensure that their subject knowledge conforms to the specification. Weaker responses usually relied very heavily on information derived primarily from the sources.
2. In order to address the question effectively, candidates need to offer an analysis driven by the arguments raised in the sources, not a descriptive or chronological account.
3. Whilst it may be relevant to use the provenance of the contemporary source(s) to judge the weight that can be assigned to the argument, there is no such requirement for the secondary sources. Indeed, some candidates often engaged in generalised comments that a particular historian is or is not reliable at the expense of developing argument and analysis supported by specific own knowledge.
4. Candidates need to ensure that where the question asks them to deal with a specific time period they do not stray beyond those parameters. This is a well focused response which has all the qualities of a secure level 4 answer. There are a range of cross references and inferences drawn. The sources have been analysed effectively and weight attributed to them. The candidate reaches a considered judgement distinguishing between Callaghan's qualities and the government that he led.

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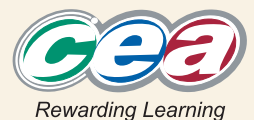
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