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Edexcel GCE

History
Advanced Subsidiary
Unit 2
Option E: Britain in the Later 20th Century: Responding to Change

Wednesday 22 May 2013 – Afternoon Time: 1 hour 20 minutes	Paper Reference 6HI02/E
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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 with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- 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 Edward Heath was effective as a political leader?

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, in the years 1945–51, the achievements of the Labour government far outweighed its failures?

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 Mrs Thatcher's domestic policies in the years 1979–90 amounted to a revolution?

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

(40)

(Total for Question 1 = 60 marks)



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 television had a negative impact on British society?

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 Princess Diana was a victim of the mass media?

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 new communication technologies since 1990 have had a beneficial impact on British society?

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

(40)

(Total for Question 2 = 60 marks)



(a) continued

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(a) continued

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(a) continued

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((b) continued)

Dotted lines for text entry



((b) continued)

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((b) continued)

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(b) continued

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(b) continued

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS





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History

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2

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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 Denis Healey, *The Time of My Life*, published 1989. Healey was a member of the Labour shadow cabinet, 1970–74.)

1 Like Mrs Thatcher, Heath simply brushed opposition aside and was unnecessarily aggressive towards the media. He saw himself as a latter-day Robert Peel*, creating a new Conservative party to fit the new social realities of which he was himself the product. They had similar personalities too. Peel was described by contemporaries
5 as 'an iceberg with a slight thaw on the surface', his smile 'like the gleam of the silver plate on a coffin lid'. Both men had to make up in vigour what they lacked in more human qualities.

*Robert Peel was a Conservative prime minister in the nineteenth century.

SOURCE 2

(From Julian Critchley, *A Bag of Boiled Sweets: an Autobiography*, published 1994. Critchley, from the liberal wing of the Conservative party, served as a backbench Conservative MP under both Heath and Thatcher.)

To his friends, Ted Heath was both warm and friendly but his friends did not include the great majority of Tory backbenchers. He was a highly competent prime minister.
10 A ministerial colleague told me he was the most effective of the three Tory prime ministers under whom he had served. He had none of the dictatorial characteristics that Margaret Thatcher showed when she was in office.

SOURCE 3

(From an interview with a member of Heath's cabinet, conducted shortly after Heath's defeat in the election of February 1974. Here he is recalling the last few months of Heath's premiership, during which Britain was hit by a series of strikes.)

In the cabinet Heath would sit glowering and saying practically nothing. We would watch him to see what impression our words were making. Then he would come
15 down one way or another and that was it. He wasn't interested in wider political arguments. He would just do something if he thought it was right and that was what got us into trouble.

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

SOURCE 4

(From Peter Hennessy, *Never Again: Britain 1945–51*, published 1992)

Britain had never before experienced a progressive phase to match 1945–51. It is largely the achievement of these years that 1951 Britain, certainly compared to that
20 of 1931 or any previous decade, was a kinder, gentler and a far better place in which to be born, to grow up, to live, work and even die.

SOURCE 5

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

The post-war Labour years were focused on the struggle for survival. With Britain industrially exhausted and mortgaged to the United States, it was perhaps not the best time to set about building a new socialist Jerusalem*. Many attempts at forced
25 modernisation quickly collapsed. Directing factories to depressed areas produced little long term benefit. Companies encouraged to export at all costs were unable to re-equip and prepare themselves for tougher markets. Inflation appeared.

*the New Jerusalem – a perfect society.

SOURCE 6

(From the Conservative party manifesto 1951)

Everyone knows how the aftermath of war brings enormous difficulties but the attempt to impose Socialism in Britain has inflicted serious injury upon our strength
30 and prosperity. Nationalisation has proved itself a failure that has resulted in heavy losses to the taxpayer or the consumer, or both.
Our finances have been brought into grave disorder. Apart from the two thousand millions borrowed from the United States and the Dominions, more than 10 million pounds a day has been spent in the Labour party's six years in power. No country can
35 afford such extravagance. Devaluation was the consequence of wild expenditure, and the evils which we suffer today are the inevitable result of that irresponsible way of living.

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

SOURCE 7

(From Eric Hobsbawm, *Interesting Times*, published 2002)

The Thatcher era was the nearest thing in the twentieth century to a political, social and economic revolution – and not one for the better. It was directed against the
40 traditional ruling classes and the country's established institutions, and against the Labour movement. In the course of this largely successful endeavour, the Thatcher Revolution obliterated most of the traditional British values and made the country unrecognisable.

SOURCE 8

(From Norman Tebbit's autobiography, *Upwardly Mobile*, published 1988. Tebbit was a senior member of the Conservative government under Thatcher.)

In the last eight years there has been a revolution whose chief casualties have been
45 socialism and the weak complacent Conservatism of the 1960s and early 1970s. The 'Thatcher Revolution' has come a long way, but most of its work so far has been devoted to the destruction of the restraints which had brought our economy to its knees. The task for the next stage must be rebuilding the social controls which have been greatly weakened by the principles of the permissive society.

SOURCE 9

(From Andrew Boxer, *The End of Consensus: Britain 1944–90*, published 2009)

50 Mrs Thatcher embraced many aspects of the post-war consensus. She told the 1982 Conservative party conference, 'The National Health Service is safe with us'. This made her sound like an enthusiastic supporter of the post-war consensus. Her reforms of the NHS did not challenge the principle that access to health care should not depend on
55 income. Nor did the Thatcher governments mount a sustained assault on the welfare system, despite her ideological distaste for a system which, she felt, encouraged a dependence culture. Changes were made but they were not revolutionary.

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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)

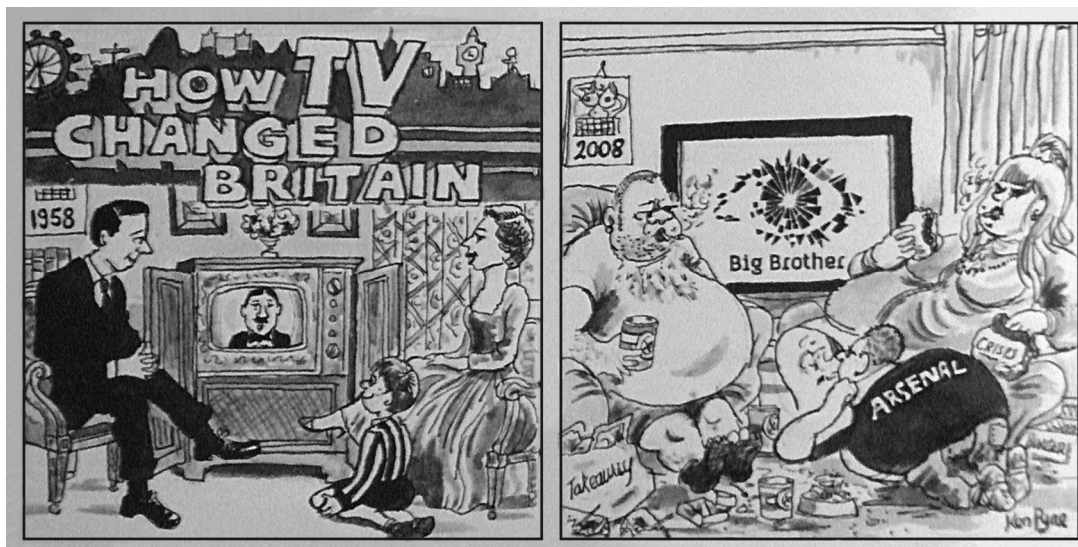
SOURCE 10

(From a speech given in the House of Lords, on 18 July 1962, by Lord Derby during a debate about the Pilkington Report. The Pilkington Report summarised the findings of a government inquiry into the impact of television. Lord Derby was chairman of an independent television company.)

- 1 Unlike the Pilkington Report, I do not believe that television is the cause of, or reason for, an increase in juvenile delinquency. In nearly every programme that deals with violence, the crook or the outlaw is always a crook or an outlaw, and right is always right. Surely when the villain is a baddy this has a positive effect on a child's mind.
- 5 I believe the Pilkington Report to be most ungenerous to the achievements of ITV. Even if there are too many Westerns and crime series, ITV makes a great contribution in terms of religious and school broadcasts.

SOURCE 11

(From the satirical magazine *Private Eye*, published June 2004)



SOURCE 12

(From *The Good Childhood*, a report published in 2009. It was commissioned by the Church of England Children's Society, a UK charity, whose stated aims are to 'defend, safeguard and protect the childhood of all children'.)

- The upward trend of violence on television in general is making children violent and causing tension within the family. We know from controlled studies that exposure
- 10 to violence can breed violence. So it seems likely that the upward trend in television violence is helping to produce the upward trend in violent behaviour – and also the growth of psychological conflict in family relationships.

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

SOURCE 13

(From Ben Pimlott, *The Queen*, published 1996)

Although Diana achieved a rapport with the media, nothing in her previous existence had equipped her to deal with being doorstepped almost every day of her life.
15 Tabloid rivalry had become so intense that appeals to editorial good nature had no impact. Deference was dead. The *Sun* published pictures that showed Diana wearing a bikini and visibly pregnant. When the royal press secretary issued a statement that indicated the Queen's displeasure, the paper expressed regret – and alongside republished the offending pictures.

SOURCE 14

(From an interview given by the editor of a tabloid newspaper. The interview took place shortly after Princess Diana's death.)

20 Princess Diana was very entertaining company and her conversations with me were laced with confessions and revelations. It was pretty riveting stuff, but it was all on the understanding that I wouldn't pass them on. Tabloid editors would be briefed regularly about what she was thinking and what she was doing. We would go to her office to tell her people about a story we had, they would tell her and she would give
25 us a response – off the record, of course. It was a strange relationship. We were never her friends, but we weren't the enemy either.

SOURCE 15

(From an article by Mark Honigsbaum in the *Spectator* magazine, 27 September 1997)

Following the canonisation* of her memory since her death in Paris, it now seems shocking to recall Princess Diana as she really was. But while she was alive her ability to manipulate the media was widely recognised, as was the fact that during the latter
30 years of her 'loveless' marriage to Prince Charles, the tabloids had been one of her greatest weapons. Who can forget that touching lone shot of her in front of the Taj Mahal and the endless comment it sparked about the Princess's isolation and her 'unrequited love'? But she herself set up the famous photograph.

*canonisation – the act of declaring a dead person to be a saint.

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

SOURCE 16

(From Sally Law, *Civic Networks: the Social Benefits of On-line Communities*, published 2003)

The internet provides individuals and groups with opportunities for new and more
35 effective ways of communicating. E-mail enables virtually instantaneous interactions,
regardless of geographical distance. Furthermore, via electronically accessible
databases and direct on-line communications, individuals and groups can access, use,
and distribute information relatively cheaply and effectively. The social benefits of this
are widespread. For instance, citizens can gain easier access to important information
40 on education and employment opportunities, health and community resources, and
other related services.

SOURCE 17

(From Eric Ringmar, *I'm Blogging This*, published 2007. In 2006, Ringmar had been asked by the university that employed him to remove from his blog critical remarks about the quality of its teaching.)

There was never such a thing as freedom of speech. In order to speak freely you had
to have access to a printing press, a newspaper, a radio or a TV station. Ordinary
people themselves never had a chance to speak publicly. Not until now. Today the
45 internet revolution, led by a disorganised army of bloggers, has given us all a chance
to be irreverent, blasphemous and ungrammatical in public. We can reveal secrets,
blow whistles, spill beans, or just make stuff up.

SOURCE 18

(From Dr Aric Sigman, 'Well Connected? The Biological Implications of Social Networking', published in the academic journal *Biologist* on 1 February 2009)

Britain's dislike of togetherness is only equalled by her love of communicating
through new technologies. This is now the most significant single contributing factor
50 to society's growing physical separation. Whether in or out of the home, more people
of all ages in the UK are physically and socially removed from the people around them
because they are wearing earphones, talking or texting on a mobile phone, or using
a laptop or a BlackBerry.

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Acknowledgements

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