

Write your name here

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Pearson
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Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Advanced Subsidiary
Unit 2

Option E: Britain in the Later 20th Century: Responding to Change

Thursday 22 May 2014 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper Reference

6HI02/E

You must have:

Sources Insert (enclosed)

Total Marks

--

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 on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

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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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 does Source 3 challenge the assessment of Margaret Thatcher given in Sources 1 and 2?

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, for the British public, the years 1945–51 were genuinely an age of austerity?

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 Jim Callaghan was a failure as prime minister?

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 social media have been ‘a force for evil’ (Source 12, line 12)?

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 the BBC mishandled the controversy surrounding the Iraq Dossier and the death of Dr David Kelly in 2003?

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.**

How far do you agree that the Beatles enjoyed massive popularity in Britain throughout the 1960s?

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

(40)

(Total for Question 2 = 60 marks)



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Do not return the insert with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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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 John Sergeant, *Give Me Ten Seconds*, published 2001. Sergeant was the BBC's chief political correspondent, 1988–2000.)

Margaret Thatcher was irritating, bossy, single-minded and distant, but I liked her. When she came into a room it seemed as if the walls had to expand to contain her personality. In her later years as prime minister, many people criticised her, particularly at the time of the poll tax. But, at her best, she was a towering figure.

5

SOURCE 2

(From Nigel Lawson, *The View from No. 11*, published 1992. Lawson served as Chancellor of the Exchequer under Thatcher from 1983 until his resignation in October 1989.)

Margaret Thatcher was one of the most dominant prime ministers of the twentieth century. She was a leader who polarised opinion. Most people either admired, respected, even loved her, or they saw her as at best intolerable, and at worst evil. Very few were indifferent to her. In her early years the votes gained by her strong personality and unshakeable convictions outweighed the votes lost. By the time of the poll tax the balance had switched. Increasing numbers of supporters, let alone floating voters, saw her as disagreeably strident, excessively authoritarian and unbearably bossy.

10

SOURCE 3

(From Denis Healey, *The Time of My Life*, published 1989. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Labour government from 1974–79.)

During her premiership, Mrs Thatcher's arrogance increased and her speeches became increasingly harsh. She saw consensus as a dirty word because it meant compromise. But though she insisted repeatedly that she stood for conviction against consensus, it was not clear whether by conviction she meant anything more than her current state of mind. Eventually, her tendency to make snap decisions in public, and lay down the law, began to alienate more and more of her supporters.

15

20

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

SOURCE 4

(From Martin Pugh, *State and Society: A Social and Political History of Britain since 1870*, published 1994)

Many of the welfare benefits of 1945–51, such as family allowances, were very cost-effective ways of relieving hardship. When a study of poverty in York was made in 1950, the conclusion reached was that only 2.77% of the working-class suffered from poverty. If the welfare state did not abolish poverty altogether, it represented the most effective single campaign against it.

25

SOURCE 5

(From the *Economic Survey* for 1947 published by the government. The survey set out the government's economic plans for the coming year.)

We can live without new radio sets and furniture, but we cannot live without imported food. We can indeed live without new houses and holidays, but our national existence becomes quite impossible if we cannot produce enough coal and electric power. Those things which are fundamental to our national life must come first. The Government has examined the national needs for 1947, and has decided that first importance must be attached to basic industries and services, particularly coal and power.

30

SOURCE 6

(From the *Daily Mail* newspaper, 2 June 1947. The figure represents Hugh Dalton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.)



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

SOURCE 7

(From Andrew Marr, *A History of Modern Britain*, published 2007)

Callaghan's premiership is forever associated with failure. There is the humiliating, cap-in-hand begging for help from the International Monetary Fund, the soaring inflation of the late seventies and finally, the piled rubbish and unburied dead of the 1979 'winter of discontent'. And Callaghan himself was part of the problem. His sentimental failure to understand the aggression of the union challenge to elected power, and his earlier lack of interest in radical economic ideas, came to haunt him in Downing Street. 35

SOURCE 8

(From Barbara Castle's diary dated 15 December 1977. Castle was dismissed from her position as Secretary of State for Social Services when Callaghan became prime minister in 1976.)

Jim Callaghan, as prime minister, is an example of late flowering in a man. But it is not just a case of the office making the man, but of the hour making him. Jim got his chance to give the kind of calm, conservative leadership natural to him at a moment when the unions had been frightened out of their wits by the fear of a Thatcher government and Labour MPs were ready to follow anyone who would save their seats. 40

SOURCE 9

(From Harold Schultz, *British History*, published 1992)

Callaghan's steady and cheerful leadership through the worst years of Britain's discontent and economic paralysis brought inflation under 10% for the first time in a decade. It helped Britain become a net exporter. A social contract was worked out with the unions whereby they agreed to moderate increases in return for the government's promise to keep inflation in check. Talk of the 'English disease', and of the suicide of a nation, halted. 50

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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 Maria Fort, 'London Riots and Social Media' on the Big Brother Watch website, 9 August 2011. Big Brother Watch is a pressure group whose stated aim is to protect civil liberties. On 6–10 August 2011 there was a series of riots across England.)

Many rioters used BlackBerry Messenger to communicate due to its level of privacy. With 40% of teens owning a BlackBerry, this creates a potentially huge audience for encouraging further violence. But limiting social networking in the public sphere will not limit violence. In fact, social networking may even help to resolve the problems on the streets of London. People are exchanging photos to identify rioters. 5

SOURCE 11

(From a speech by David Cameron, the Prime Minister, in Parliament, 10 August 2011)

Everyone watching these horrific actions will be struck by how they were organised via social media. Free flow of information can be used for good. But it can also be used for ill. And when people are using social media for violence we need to stop them. Police were facing a new circumstance where rioters were using the BlackBerry Messenger service, a closed network, to organise riots. 10

SOURCE 12

(From an online blog by Veronica Pullen, 11 August 2011. Pullen worked as a social media consultant.)

It has been claimed that social media are a force for evil because rioters are able to make contact with large numbers of 'like-minded' people quickly and securely. But social media platforms are merely a tool for communication! It isn't Twitter's fault that a criminal minority use their 140 characters to post a message inviting others to join them in their 'mission'. The people to blame are those who climbed through the smashed windows of PC World and walked out with a Plasma TV! 15

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

SOURCE 13

(From an article by Christopher Bland in *The Independent* newspaper, 14 May 2011. Bland was chairman of the BBC in the years 1996–2001.)

In the controversy surrounding the Iraq Dossier and the death of David Kelly, the BBC was at the centre of a storm that it had itself created. The tragedy was that while almost no one now doubts the essential truth of their story, the serious error in Andrew Gilligan's early broadcast both undermined the BBC's central case and provided a distraction. Alastair Campbell was able to exploit this to the full. The damage was not immediately irretrievable, but rapidly became so as the BBC attempted to defend everything Gilligan had said, including the indefensible. 20

SOURCE 14

(From Nick Davies, *Flat Earth News*, published 2008)

Campbell used the BBC as a decoy to distract attention from a highly embarrassing story that the long-debated Iraqi weapons of mass destruction did not exist. His attack on the BBC on *Channel Four News* on 27 June 2003 established the decoy story as the main media line. The original questions about Iraqi weapons of mass destruction were shunted into the sidings. 25

SOURCE 15

(From a speech by Greg Dyke at Sunderland University, July 2004. Dyke was Director-General of the BBC in the years January 2000–January 2004.)

I left the BBC after the publication of the Hutton report, a report which made very little sense. I will always defend the actions I took at the BBC when we were subject to such a vicious attack by Alastair Campbell. The Butler Report has recently informed us that the 45-minute claim should have carried a warning that it may not be true. The warning was in the Dossier initially and then disappeared. The question is: who took it out? The BBC was perfectly right to report Dr Kelly's concerns over this matter. 30 35

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

SOURCE 16

(From Paul Johnson, 'The Menace of Beatlism', published in the *New Statesman* magazine, 28 February 1965. *New Statesman* was a left-wing political and cultural magazine.)

Those who flock round the Beatles, who scream themselves into hysteria, whose vacant faces flicker over the TV screen, are the least fortunate of their generation. They are the dull, the idle, the failures. Our leaders, bewildered by a rapidly changing society and excessively fearful of becoming out of date, are increasingly turning to these young people as guides and mentors. Indeed, whatever youth likes must be good, because the supreme crime in politics is not to be 'with-it'. 40

SOURCE 17

(From Dominic Sandbrook, *White Heat: A History of Britain in the Swinging Sixties*, published 2006)

The teenagers of the sixties often remember their formative years as the decade of the Beatles. This is true up to a point, in that the Beatles monopolised the attention of the press. But they were never universally popular. Plenty of people hated them and millions more, probably the majority, were indifferent to them. The more the Beatles departed from their conservative image of 1963, the more people disliked them. 45

SOURCE 18

(From David Christopher, *British Culture: an Introduction*, published 1999)

With their distinctive long hair and dark suits, the Beatles mixed charm with cheek. Because they looked and spoke like their fans, many people identified with them. Their intense popularity became known as 'Beatlemania', and in 1965 they were awarded MBEs by Harold Wilson, the Labour Prime Minister. As the group matured, their music became more sophisticated. Their 1967 album, *Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*, found them a new, more intellectual audience, and marked the arrival of pop music as an object of serious comment. But the music also indicated the band's interest in drugs and mysticism, and they lost many of their former fans. 50
55

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