Please check the examination det	tails bel	ow before ente	ring your candidate information
Candidate surname			Other names
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Time 2 hours 15 minutes		Paper reference	9HI0/1F
History			
Advanced PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations Option 1F: In search of the American dream: the USA, c1917–96			

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.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- 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.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ▶





SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 How accurate is it to say that the most significant influence on US politics, in the years 1917–60, was a commitment to isolationism?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 How far do you agree that, in the years 1941–80, the growing affluence of most Americans was the primary reason for improvements in leisure and travel opportunities?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



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	TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How far do you agree that increasing direct action was the most significant development bringing improvements to the civil rights of black Americans in the years 1933–80?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1917–80, the main result of government immigration policy was that it had a negative impact on immigrants?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)





(Section B continued)		



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	TOTAL EOD SECTION B = 20 MARKS

SECTION C				
Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.				
5	In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the efforts of the Reagan presidency to end 'big government' in the USA can be seen as a success?			
	To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using you own knowledge of the issues.	r		
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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)
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TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper reference

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History

Advanced

PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1F: In search of the American dream: the USA,

c1917-96

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From David Mervin, *Ronald Reagan and The American Presidency*, published 1990.

In his first term, Ronald Reagan was spectacularly successful in bringing about fundamental change to meet his principal objectives: to reduce the size and role of the government, to revive the economy and to strengthen the nation's defences.

Regulatory reform was a major item on Reagan's agenda. By 1982, the Office of Management and Budget was able to claim that the size of the Federal Register, listing regulations, had been reduced by a third. Deregulation brought about savings of \$9 billion to \$11 billion in once-only costs, and \$6 billion in annual recurring costs.

Federal programmes were cut and eliminated, and devolution to the states did occur, although these achievements fell short of their goals. Big cuts in taxation did take place, although the reductions in federal expenditure were insufficient to make balancing the budget possible. The Pentagon's military budget was exempt from such reductions and entered a new era of plenty.

Overall, although limited and uneven, this is an impressive record. In gaining partial acceptance of his programme, Reagan was instrumental in the creation of a new way of thinking about the role of government. The evidence for that is best seen in the extent to which Democratic candidates and elected officials came to accept Reaganite assumptions.

Extract 2: From Sean Wilentz, *The Age of Reagan: A History 1974–2008*, published 2008.

By the time Reagan left office, 138 officials from his administration had been convicted of, or investigated for, official misconduct or criminal activity. These scandals flowed from an attitude of do-nothing inaction. This attitude lay behind the ideologically-driven deregulation that created the Savings and Loans catastrophe. This showed the Reaganites viewed oversight safeguards as one of the evils of "big government". Estimates of the overall costs of Reagan's rigidly-held anti-government ideology, in scandals and corruption, ran into trillions of dollars.

The mania for corporate mergers in the 1980s, applauded by conservatives, contributed to reduced competition and higher prices to consumers. Those behind mergers saw their average annual earnings rise fourfold between 1980 and 1988, as average real hourly income for the nation's wage earners stagnated or fell. Middle-class Americans filled newly-bought homes with all sorts of new appliances. Yet many of these purchases were made with easy credit, while burying their families under a mountain of debt.

The more dramatic efforts to abolish the welfare state stalled during Reagan's second term. As the Democrats' strength grew, Congress defied Reagan, and increased spending on food stamps, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and, above all, Medicare.

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