

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper
reference

9HI0/1H

History

Advanced

PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1H: Britain transformed, 1918–97

You must have:

Extracts Booklet (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.
- 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.

Turn over ►

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Q:1/1/1/1/1/1/



P 6 9 3 3 1 R A 0 1 2 8



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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1918–31, the Liberal Party was mainly responsible for the changing fortunes of the political parties?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2** How far do you agree that, in the years 1945–79, immigration and its impact changed significantly?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 1** **Question 2**

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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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 similar was the provision of education in Britain in the years 1944–79 to the provision of education in the years 1918–43?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4** How accurate is it to say that the development of youth culture in the years 1955–79 was the most significant development in popular culture and entertainment in the years 1918–79?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 3** **Question 4**

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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TOTAL FOR 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 economic policies of the Thatcher governments should be seen as a 'major achievement' [Extract 1, lines 18–19]?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)

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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper
reference

9HI0/1H

History

Advanced

PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1H: Britain transformed, 1918–97

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Patrick Minford, *Inflation, Unemployment and the Pound*, published 2005.

In 1979 Britain was in the grip of an interlocking set of policies that produced high inflation, persistent large budget deficits, and high unemployment. By significantly reducing budget deficits at a time of recession in 1981, the Thatcher government signalled it would not continue with previous government policies. This signalled that deficits, which had been the central force in causing inflation, were no more. 5

Previous misguided attempts to prop up the economy, such as subsidies to large manufacturing industries which had hidden poor competitiveness, were removed. Unemployment benefits had been at a generous level which acted as a disincentive to look for work. When these benefits were reformed from 1986, unemployment literally melted away as many thousands were stimulated to look seriously again for work. 10

And so, by the second half of the 1980s, the British economy had well and truly begun to escape from its disease of high inflation and high unemployment. The groundwork for success post-1992 was laid by the reforms of the 1980s. Inflation stayed down. Average growth was amongst the highest of the major countries. Unemployment fell steadily. The key to this lies in sound monetary policy, and in a flexible labour market environment – clearly a major achievement of the Thatcher government. 15

Extract 2: From Sidney Pollard, *The Development of the British Economy 1914–1990* (fourth edition), published 1992.

The Thatcher experiment ended in almost unmitigated failure. It had large-scale bankruptcies of firms in all sectors of the economy; periods of falling output and declining national income; and the largest balance of payments deficit in history. The financial free-for-all, which followed the removal of all restrictions, led not only to financial scandals, but also, together with the tax concessions, stimulated the credit and property boom. This in turn caused the 'stop' in 1989, with all its ruinous consequences. The drastic action of the government did help the inflation rate come down, prior to Lawson's* inflationary boom. However, the costs were enormous in terms of manufacturing industry permanently destroyed, jobs lost, and of economic growth thwarted. 20
25
30

Government plans to undertake fundamental revision of social services to reduce expenditure on them were rather more difficult to implement than the government had hoped. Whilst unemployment was reduced from the 1983 peak of 3.1 million, to 1.6 million by 1990, some critics maintain that the real figures were up to one million higher than the official ones in the recession of the mid-80s. There was also a significant transfer of income from the poor to the rich. 35

*Lawson – Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1983–89



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Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: Inflation, Unemployment and the Pound by Patrick Minford in Margaret Thatcher's Revolution: How it Happened and What it Meant by John Clarke and Subroto Roy © Continuum International Publishing Group, 2005

Extract 2 from: The Development of the British Economy 1914–1990 by Sidney Pollard © Edward Arnold – Hodder Education, 1992

