

Modified Enlarged 24pt
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Friday 10 June 2022 – Morning

A Level History A

Y113/01 Britain 1930–1997

**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

**YOU MUST HAVE:
the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet**

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.

Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.

Answer Question 1 in Section A. Answer EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3 in Section B.

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 50.

The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].

Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

SECTION A

Churchill 1930–1951

Study the four sources and then answer Question 1.

- 1 Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill successfully managed relations between Britain and the USA in the period between 1941 and 1945. [30]**

SOURCE A: Churchill describes his first meeting with Roosevelt at Placentia Bay.

The meeting was, therefore, symbolic. It symbolises the deep underlying unities which stir and, at decisive moments, rule the English-speaking peoples throughout the world. Would it be presumptuous for me to say that it symbolises something even more majestic – namely the marshalling of the good forces of the world against the evil forces which are now so formidable and triumphant.

This was a meeting which marks for ever in the pages of history the taking up by the English-speaking nations, amid all this peril, tumult and confusion, of the guidance of the fortunes of the broad toiling masses in all the continents, and our loyal effort, without any clog of selfish interest, to lead them forward out of the miseries into which they have been plunged back to the broad highroad of freedom and justice. This is the highest honour and most glorious opportunity which could ever have come to any branch of the human race.

Churchill, broadcast speech, 24 August 1941

SOURCE B: Churchill recalls the making of the Atlantic Charter.

Considering all the tales of my reactionary, Old World outlook, and the pain this is said to have caused the President [Roosevelt], I am glad that it should be on record that the substance and spirit of what came to be called ‘The Atlantic Charter’ was in first draft a British production cast in my own words. The only serious difference from what I had written was about the fourth point, the access to raw materials. The President wished to add ‘without discrimination and on equal terms.’ With regard to this, I pointed out that it might call into question the Ottawa agreements and I was in no position to accept them. I then said that if the words ‘with due respect for their existing obligations’ could be inserted I should be able to refer the text to His Majesty’s government with some hope that it might be accepted. The President was obviously impressed. He never pressed the point again.

Churchill, The Grand Alliance, 1950

SOURCE C: In a private conversation recalled by his son, President Roosevelt gives his view of the relationship with Britain at the time of the Casablanca Conference in January 1943.

The British must never get the idea that we're in this war just to help them hang on to the outdated medieval Empire ideas. I hope they realise that they're not the senior partner; that we're not going to sit by, after we've won, and watch their system restrict the growth of every country of Asia and half the countries of Europe as well. Great Britain signed the Atlantic Charter and I hope they realise that the United States Government means to make them live up to it.

Elliott Roosevelt, As He Saw It, 1946

SOURCE D: Churchill's doctor comments on the Tehran Meeting of 1943.

When I saw the Prime Minister this morning he was plainly put out. It seems that he had sent a note to the President [Roosevelt] suggesting they should lunch together, but the President's answer was a polite 'No'. 'It is not like him', the PM murmured. This did not prevent the President seeing Stalin alone after lunch. Roosevelt poured out to Stalin his own idea of a new League of Nations. Stalin listened patiently, but when the conversation turned to the future of Germany, he became animated.

**Lord Moran, Churchill's doctor,
diary 29 November 1943**

SECTION B

Britain 1951–1997

Answer ONE question.

2* Assess the seriousness of the problems facing the Labour governments of 1974–1979. [20]

3* ‘Scandal and sleaze were the most important reasons for the defeat of Major in 1997.’ How far do you agree? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact The OCR Copyright Team, The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA.

OCR is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment, which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.