

Modified Enlarged 36pt
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Wednesday 17 May 2023 – Afternoon

AS Level History A

Y143/01 Britain c.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 ALL the questions in Section A and ONE question 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 THREE sources and answer BOTH questions in this section.

- 1 Use your knowledge of the situation in Europe in 1946 to assess how useful Source A is as evidence of Churchill's view of the threat posed by the Soviet Union. [10]**

- 2 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill believed that it was possible to establish harmony in Europe after the Second World War. [20]**

SOURCE A: Churchill outlines his view of the situation in Europe in a speech at Fulton, Missouri.

A shadow has fallen upon the scenes recently lighted by the Allied victory. Nobody knows what Soviet Russia and its communist international organisation intends to do in the immediate future, or what are the limits to their expansive tendencies.

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe ... And the populations around them lie in the Soviet sphere, and all are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow. Police governments are prevailing in nearly every case, and so far, except Czechoslovakia, there is no true democracy.

Churchill, speech, Fulton, Missouri, 5 March 1946.

SOURCE B: Churchill outlines his vision for Europe at Zurich University.

Over wide areas of Europe a vast quivering mass of tormented, hungry, care-worn and bewildered human beings gape at the ruins of their homes. Yet there is a remedy. It is to recreate the European family and a structure under which it can dwell in peace, safety and in freedom. We all know that the two world wars arose out of the vain passion of a newly united Germany. The guilty must be punished. But when all this has been done, there must be an end to retribution. I am now going to say something that will astonish you. The first step in the recreation of the European family must be a partnership between France and Germany. There can be no revival of Europe without a spiritually great France and a spiritually great Germany.

Churchill, speech, University of Zurich, 19 September 1946.

SOURCE C: Churchill outlines his vision for dealing with Communism.

Unless you are armed and strong you cannot expect any mercy from the Communists; but if you are armed and strong you make a bargain with them which might rid the world of terror and relieve us all from much of the impoverishment into which we shall sink.

The Conservative and Liberal parties and part of the Socialist Party support the policy of rearmament and the effective binding together of all the nations outside the Iron Curtain, because we believe it is the only method by which a lasting settlement might be reached. If the British Empire and Commonwealth joined together in fraternal association with the United States, and the growing power of Western Europe worked together steadfastly, then the time will come, when a settlement may be reached which will give us peace for a long time.

Churchill, party political broadcast, 8 October 1951.

SECTION B

Britain 1951–1997

Answer Question 3 OR Question 4.

3* To what extent was there an improvement in living standards in the period from 1951 to 1964? [20]

4* ‘Unrest was never a serious problem for the Thatcher governments.’ How far do you agree? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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