

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History B (Schools History Project)
Unit 3: Schools History Project Source Enquiry
Option 3C: The impact of war on Britain
c1903–c1954

Tuesday 21 June 2016 - Morning
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper Reference

5HB03/3C

You must have:
Sources 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.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 53.
- 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.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

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(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)



2 Study Source B and use your own knowledge.

What was the purpose of this representation?

Explain your answer, using Source B and your own knowledge.

(8)

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(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)



3 Study Source C and use your own knowledge.

What were the key features of the Beveridge proposals for welfare reforms?

Explain your answer, using Source C and your own knowledge.

(10)

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(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)



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(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)



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(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)

(Total for Question 5 = 19 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel GCSE

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Sources Booklet

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Do not return this Sources Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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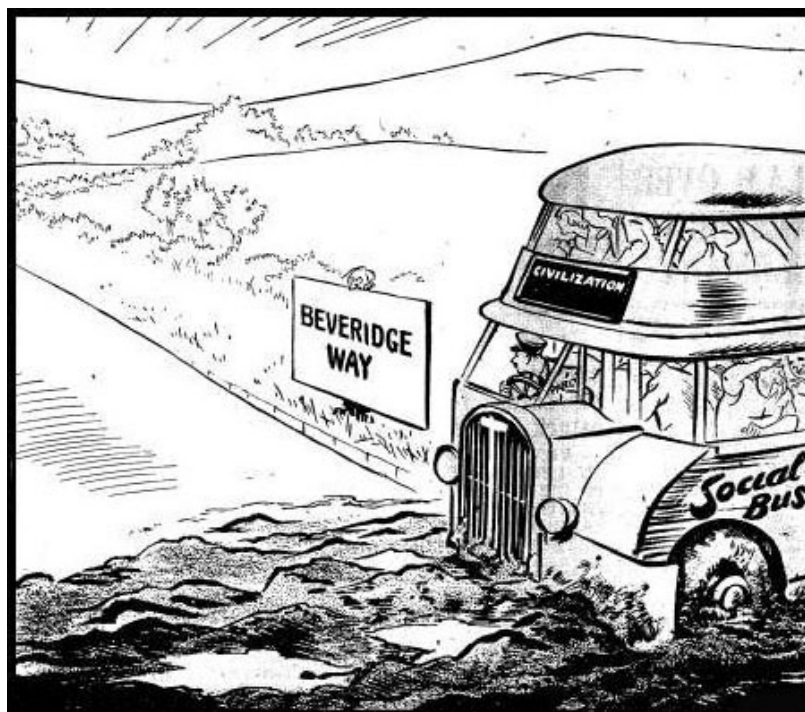
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Historical Enquiry: The impact of the Second World War on society and the implementation of the Beveridge Report

Source A: From the film *Dawn Patrol*, 1941. One member of the Home Guard is talking to another member of the Home Guard.

'In this war we are making a fine, big effort. After the war is over, we will need to make another fine, big effort. After the war, there must be no more men hanging around for work that doesn't come. No more slums. No more filthy, dirty backstreets. No more half-starved kids with no room to play. We've got to get rid of all that and get moving into the brightness of the sun. It has got to be a "Lovely Day Tomorrow"'

Source B: A cartoon published in a British newspaper, 3 December 1942. It is a representation of the Beveridge Report.



Source C: From a note by the Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, to government ministers. It was sent in January 1943. He is writing about reactions to the proposals in the Beveridge Report.

False hopes are growing about improving conditions after the war. People think unemployment and low wages will be abolished. People hope that great developments in housing, education and health will all be undertaken. They think all this will be achieved without a rise in the cost of living. Is this realistic? Government ministers should, in my view, be careful not to raise any false hopes.

Source D: From a newspaper article published in the *Daily Mail*, 5 July 1948.

You will wake up on Monday morning in a new Britain. This will be a state that takes care of its citizens from six months before they are born. It will provide free care and services for their early years, their schooling, sickness, unemployment, widowhood, and death. All this with free doctoring, dentistry and medicine. And all this for less than 25p from your weekly pay packet.

Source E: From a description of the start of the National Health Service (NHS) in 1948. Here Frank Walsh, a Liverpool pharmacist, recalls his experiences of the early days of the NHS.

I was an apprentice pharmacist in 1948. I spent some time at the School of Pharmacy and some time at the shop. When I came into the shop at the end of the first day of the National Health Service, there had been 50 prescriptions. In those days that was amazing. Before then the highest ever had been about 20 in a day. People seemed to go mad. I knew lots of people who got two sets of false teeth. Why did you need two sets one day when you had none the day before? I heard stories about people taking sheets of surgical gauze and using them as net curtains!

Source F: From a history textbook by Ben Walsh, published in 1996.

During the Second World War, the state controlled almost every aspect of people's lives and so the idea of the government looking after citizens' health did not seem strange. The war also made the public aware of the conditions of the poor. As a result of evacuation, many middle-class people gained their first real awareness of the terrible conditions and poverty suffered by some British citizens. Also research has shown that rationing actually improved poor people's diet!

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