

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE**

A972/22

HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)

British Depth Study, 1939–1975

MONDAY 23 JANUARY 2012: Morning

DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

8 page Answer Booklet (sent with general stationery)

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- **Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.**
- **Use black ink.**
- **Answer ALL the questions.**
- **Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.**
- **Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.**

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- **The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.**
- **The total number of marks for this paper is 50.**

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HOW FAR DID BRITISH SOCIETY CHANGE, 1939–1975?

STUDY THE BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND THE SOURCES CAREFULLY. YOU ARE ADVISED TO SPEND AT LEAST TEN MINUTES DOING THIS.

IN ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS, YOU WILL NEED TO USE YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE TOPIC TO INTERPRET AND EVALUATE THE SOURCES. WHEN YOU ARE ASKED TO USE SPECIFIC SOURCES YOU MUST DO SO, BUT YOU MAY ALSO USE ANY OF THE OTHER SOURCES IF THEY ARE RELEVANT.

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.

1 Study Source A.

Why was this source published in 1954? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

2 Study Source B.

Are you surprised by this source? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

3 Study Sources C and D.

Does Source C prove that Source D is wrong about Britain in the 1960s? Use details of both sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

4 Study Source E.

What is the message of the cartoonist? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

5 Study Source F.

How useful is this source to an historian studying women in the workplace? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

6 Study ALL the sources, A–G.

‘In the period 1950–1975 opportunities increased for women.’

How far do the sources in this paper support this statement? Use details from the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. Remember to identify the sources you use. [12]

HOW FAR DID BRITISH SOCIETY CHANGE, 1939–1975?

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

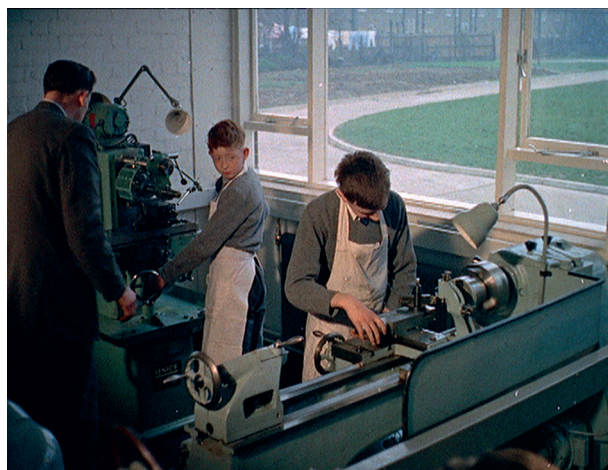
In the 1950s most people had a traditional view of the role of women. They were expected to be only wives and mothers. In many aspects of life women did not have the same rights and opportunities as men. Did this change between the 1950s and 1975?

SOURCE A



***An advertisement published by the government in 1954.
On the advertisement, it says,
'We need the women back at work again.
Help to make the goods we want. [There is a picture of
the British flag]
Join your friends at work. [There is a picture of three
fashionable young women walking along together]
Put more money in your bag. [There is a picture of a
handbag]
Go, phone or write to your nearest Ministry of Labour
Office.'***

SOURCE B



SCHOOL OF THE FUTURE OPENS IN KENT

This is one of the nation's newest comprehensive schools. Lucky pupils here will be able to leave or go on to university with no regrets about their schooldays.

The whole approach to learning here is completely modern. The most striking feature is the very modern equipment. Boys can perfect their engineering skills with the most up to date machinery. In the office skills class, no more scrabbling for typewriters – the girls have one each. Similarly, in dressmaking and needlework the girls have all they need.

This really is a school of tomorrow for the children of today.

From a government information film broadcast in 1958. The photograph on the left shows a group of boys using engineering machinery in a classroom. The photograph on the right shows a classroom with girls using dress patterns to cut out material. Another girl is shown ironing.

SOURCE C

From 1964 to 1970 Labour has made Britain a far less civilised place to live. Labour attacked what they saw as 'out of date' laws. But at least people knew how to behave in the 1950s. Now we see shouting and swearing and violence in the streets. Now we have marriages which last only a few minutes, leaving women miserable and isolated, broken families and deprived children. We have the terrible toll of unborn children who have been killed by selfish, reckless young women running eagerly for abortions.

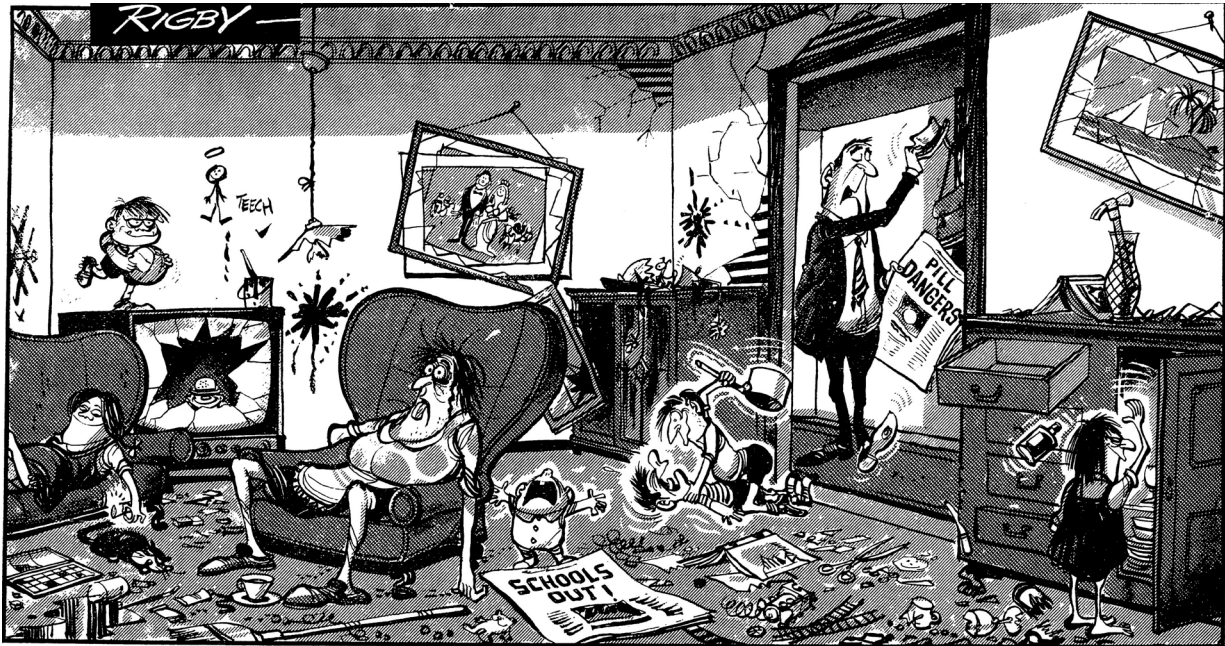
*From an article in the pro-Conservative newspaper, The Daily Telegraph, in 1970.
There was a General Election that year.*

SOURCE D

Roy Jenkins and his colleagues made Britain a better place, especially for women. When Labour took power in 1964 the existing laws were clearly inadequate for the modern age. Many laws were viciously unfair to women. The Divorce Reform Act of 1969 was just one of the many great liberal and civilising reforms of the 1960s. This Act ended the emphasis on guilt and fault. The Matrimonial Property Act of 1970 recognised that a wife's work was an important contribution to a marriage. The laws represented a change in marriage from an unequal contract into a partnership based on affection and companionship.

From an obituary for the Labour MP Roy Jenkins who served in Labour governments in the 1960s and 1970s and died in 2003. An obituary is an article written about someone soon after their death.

SOURCE E



Husband: “You sure did the right thing when you rejected that pill!”

A cartoon published in a British newspaper in 1969. A husband has just come back into the house with a newspaper in his hand which has a headline of ‘Pill dangers’. He is saying, ‘You sure did the right thing when you rejected that pill.’ There is a newspaper saying, ‘Schools out!’ on the floor, and his wife is shown collapsed in a chair looking shocked and exhausted. Around her six children can be seen in the wrecked room. A boy is standing with a football in his hands on top of a television which has a smashed screen. A girl has a lighted match and one boy is using a saucepan to hit his brother. Pictures have been smashed and there is graffiti on the walls. A girl is going through a drinks cabinet.

SOURCE F

Following the Equal Pay Act, I visited a wide range of workplaces to expose what was really going on. A typical example of what I found was this shoe factory. There were a lot of women putting heels on shoes. And there were a lot of men in another part of the factory putting heels on shoes. I said to the manager, 'I suppose you have equal pay?' And he said, 'Oh yes, we have equal pay.' So I asked him, 'Do you mean to say that the women here running this machine and the men over there running the same machine, get the same pay?' He said, 'Oh no, heavens no! Those men are putting heels on men's shoes. The women are putting heels on women's shoes. It's not the same work.' There were six nails going into each shoe and they were using the same machines. But the women didn't get the same pay.

From a report by the leader of the Six Points Group in 1971.

The Six Points Group was a campaigning feminist organisation.

SOURCE G

I worked as a welder in the shipyard during the war and I loved it, but when the war ended I was forced out. When the new Sex Discrimination Act was passed in 1975 I went straight down to the shipyard and demanded a job. They might have been expecting some young Women's Libber to pull a stunt. They were not expecting a grey-haired 54-year old woman like me! I had been earning £27 per week in a shop but when I went into the shipyard my wage went up to £73. The older men tried to look after me, carry my tools and help with the hard work, but I knew I could manage the work. Even when I was tired I never admitted it. The younger men did not treat me any differently and I preferred that.

From an interview with a woman in north-east England. The interview was published in a local newspaper in 1980 when she retired.

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