

Friday 15 June 2012 – Morning

GCSE HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)

A972/22 British Depth Study, 1939–1975

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



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.
- Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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**.
- This document consists of **10** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

FOLD OUT THIS PAGE

How far did British society change, 1939–75?

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** questions.

1 Study Source A.

Why was this source published in 1958? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

2 Study Sources B and C.

Why do these two sources show different attitudes towards the four young men? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

3 Study Source D.

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

4 Study Source E.

How useful is this source as evidence about race relations in this period? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

5 Study Sources F and G.

Does Source F make you surprised by Source G? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

6 Study **all** the sources.

‘In the 1950s and 1960s the British were prejudiced against immigrants.’

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]

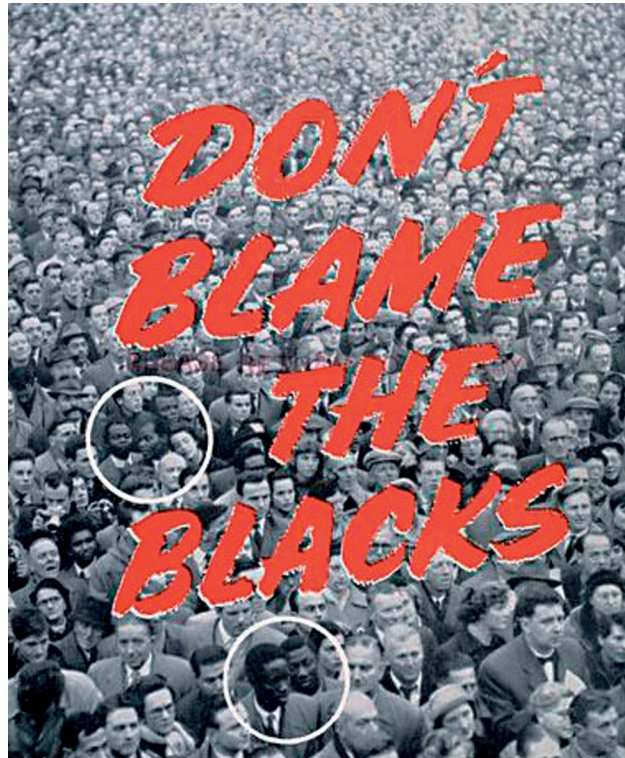
How far did British society change, 1939–75?

The experiences of immigrants to Britain

Background Information

In the 1950s and 1960s thousands of people migrated to Britain, mostly from Britain's former colonies. They were usually looking for work, and many wanted to settle in Britain. Some employers welcomed the immigrants because they needed workers. But did all British people welcome the new arrivals or were they prejudiced against them?

SOURCE A



The front cover of a pamphlet published by an immigrant organisation in Nottingham in 1958.

SOURCE B

The sentence against you is heavy. You and your kind should take notice of this. It was you who started the whole of this violence which took over Notting Hill. You are a tiny section of the population but you have filled the whole nation with horror and disgust. Everyone, whatever the colour of their skin, is entitled to walk through our streets free from fear. I have no hesitation in sentencing you to four years in prison for what you have done.

A statement by a judge sentencing four white youths in September 1958.

SOURCE C

In a debate in 1958 I promised I would return to the question of the sentences of four years given to four of my constituents after the riots in Notting Hill. Eighteen months have passed and the time has now arrived to look again at their sentences. These were four youths caught up in the problem of race relations, a problem so complex that in centuries we have not found a satisfactory solution to it. The difficulties in Notting Hill arose out of a very bad housing situation. There was also rivalry and jealousy over women. These tensions were heightened by political agitators and the young men were caught up in the emotions of the situation. Even the judge was caught up in the emotion of the events when he passed his sentence.

From a speech in Parliament in 1960 by the Member of Parliament (MP) who represented Notting Hill.

Constituents = people who live in an area represented by an MP.

SOURCE D



“The Commonwealth can be an example to other nations.”

—MR. MACMILLAN, ADDRESSING THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

A cartoon published in a British newspaper in 1962. Mr Macmillan was the Conservative Prime Minister.

SOURCE E

HOW TO EXPOSE DISCRIMINATION

No CARD member will need to be told that racial discrimination is widespread in Britain, especially in jobs, housing, insurance and banking. But most politicians and the general public refuse to accept what we all know – that discrimination is an accepted practice in many areas of British life. They insist that the problem is not serious enough to justify effective government action. One of our most urgent tasks is therefore to build up evidence of discrimination, case by case. We must publicise the evils we are fighting against. Individuals or groups can collect information – and this will be especially important to us at this time.

From a leaflet published in 1965 by CARD (Campaign for Action against Racial Discrimination).

SOURCE F

A photograph of a demonstration by dock workers in London in April 1968.

Knock = criticise.

SOURCE G

Large numbers of students are planning a silent protest against Mr Enoch Powell at Birmingham University today. A group will demonstrate wearing black and white armbands and have declared tomorrow an 'anti-racism day'. Some students will picket the gates, handing out leaflets. At first Mr Powell's invitation to talk to students was withdrawn by the University, because it feared for Mr Powell's life, but this decision was later changed.

From an article in a British newspaper, June 1968.

SOURCE H

When I first arrived from Pakistan in the 1960s there was a lot of bad feeling and people generally did not like us blacks. Once I remember being confronted by a white man telling me 'You blacks are good for nothing. You come over here and take our jobs and we don't like you.' I told him that it was my country too. I had fought for it and if we had not fought for it then this country would be in the hands of the Germans and the Japanese. I told him not to give me any trouble as I had sacrificed a lot for this country. The man apologised after that, saying he didn't know my people had fought for Britain in the war.

From an interview with an immigrant for a history web site in the 1990s.

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