

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
HISTORY C (BRITISH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC)**

1936/2

Paper 2 (Public Health and Housing)

WEDNESDAY 11 JUNE 2008

Morning
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials (enclosed): None

Additional materials (required):
Answer booklet (8 page)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the Answer Booklet.
- Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the Answer Booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question 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 **9** printed pages and **1** blank page.

FOLD OUT THIS PAGE

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.

What is the message of this source? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

2 Study Sources B and C.

Are you surprised that these two sources give different impressions about housing in the 1920s? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

3 Study Sources D and E.

How far do the views expressed in Source D agree with the views expressed in Source E? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

4 Study Source F.

Does this source prove that housing was improving in the 1930s? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

5 Study Sources G and H.

How useful are these sources to an historian studying housing after the Second World War? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

6 Study all the sources.

‘Housing problems were solved between 1918 and 1950.’

How far do you agree with this statement? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. Remember to identify the sources you use. [12]

HOW FAR WAS HOUSING IMPROVED BY 1950?

Background Information

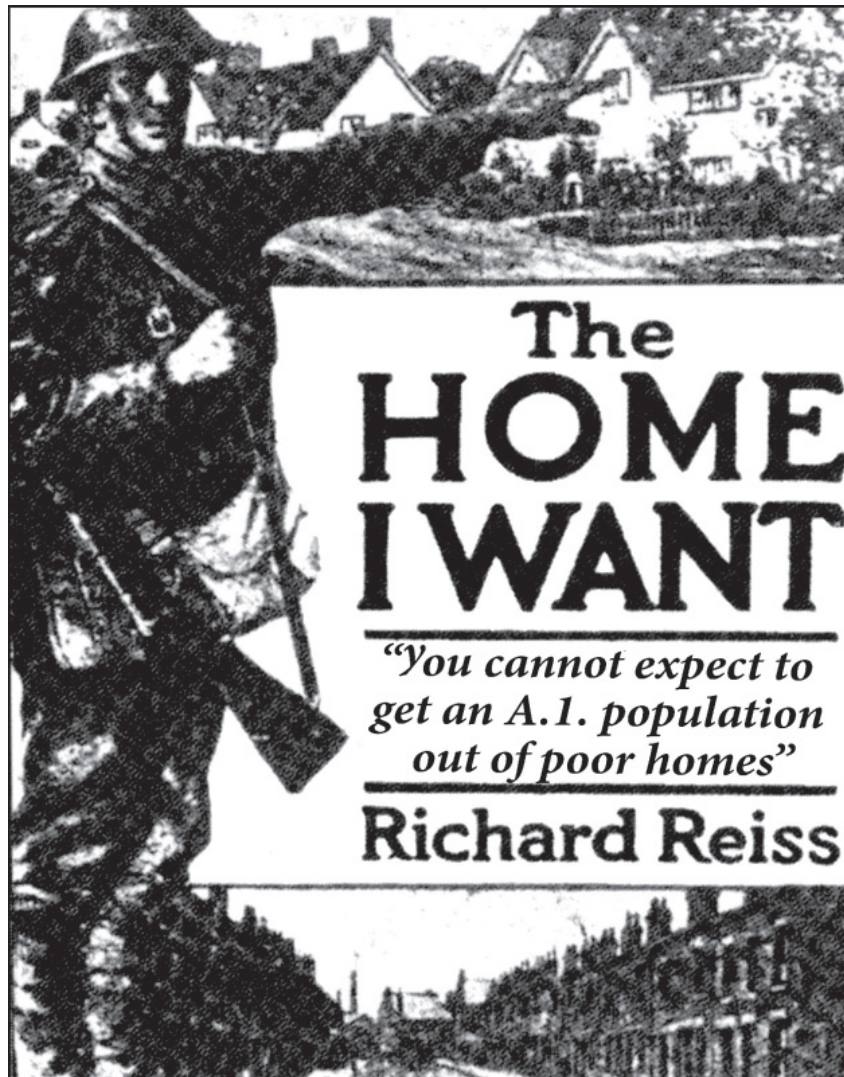
In 1918, at the end of the First World War, the government accepted that housing had been neglected. There had been some slum clearance, but not enough houses had been built for the growing population. Lloyd George is remembered for promising the returning soldiers 'homes fit for heroes to live in'. Could this promise be met?

Between 1918 and 1950 the government aimed to provide housing to meet the growing demand for decent houses. It gave subsidies to local councils and some private builders. This work was affected by the Depression in the 1930s and then the Second World War.

During this period the weekly income for many remained below £2.

Were the efforts to solve the housing problem successful?

SOURCE A



*A poster published in 1918 demanding 'Homes fit for Heroes'.
Richard Reiss was an army captain.*

SOURCE B



Housing in Nottingham in the late 1920s.

SOURCE C

Council houses in York built in the early 1920s.

SOURCE D

Sir, I wish to appeal against your decision to demolish my property and move me to a new house. As you know it is hard to lose my home and I don't want to. It is all I have as I have no-one to help me and I don't think I am getting justice.

A complaint sent to York Council in 1934. The council had told the writer to move to a new council house because of slum clearance.

SOURCE E

Tenants were well satisfied with their new council houses on a Wigan [Lancashire] estate. At the worst the council houses are better than the slums they replace. Having a bathroom and a bit of garden would outweigh almost any disadvantage. But they are more expensive to live in. The rents are higher, the nearby shops more expensive and a large house is much colder and more fuel has to be burnt. Again there is the expense for the man of getting to and from work in the town.

From a book published in the 1930s.

SOURCE F

SUPER 1933 HOMES



**BARNEHURST PARK ESTATE
BARNEHURST, KENT**

Estate Office : Station Approach, Barnehurst, Kent.
Telephone : Bexleyheath 406.

9'6
WEEKLY

£395
FREEHOLD

NEW IDEAL HOMESTEADS LTD
BRITAIN'S BIGGEST BUILDERS

(9/6 = 48p)

*An advertisement for new, privately built houses in a suburb in south east England.
The government did not subsidise the building of these houses.*

SOURCE G

We lived with my grandparents until my parents were offered a council prefab which we moved into in 1947. I remember the prefab had a 'fridge', something that many households did not have at that time. We soon found out why it was necessary; the prefab was extremely hot in the summer. All the fixtures were of metal so that when you opened a drawer the noise was so bad it set your teeth on edge. In winter the metal windows were wet with condensation. But we had our own home.

In the late 1970s I returned to where I grew up and the prefabs were still there.

Memories recalled in 2006 of growing up in the years immediately after the Second World War.

SOURCE H

*Flats in Wapping in the East End of London in 1950.
These flats had been built in the 1880s.*

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