Surname		Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names			0

GCSE

WJEC CBAC

4278/01

HISTORY

UNIT 1/UNIT 2: Depression, War and Recovery in Wales and England, 1930-1951

P.M. TUESDAY, 12 June 2012

1 hour

Questions answered	Office use
Q.1 (Compulsory)	/25
Q.	/25
TOTAL	/50

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer Question 1 (Section A) and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 (Section B).

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are questions 1*(e)* and either 2*(d)* or 3*(d)*.

Answer Question 1 in Section A and **either** *Question 2* **or** *Question 3 in Section B.*

SECTION A

(COMPULSORY)

1. **This question is an enquiry into the impact of war on life on the Home Front.** [25]

   Study the sources below and then answer the questions which follow each source.

   Source A
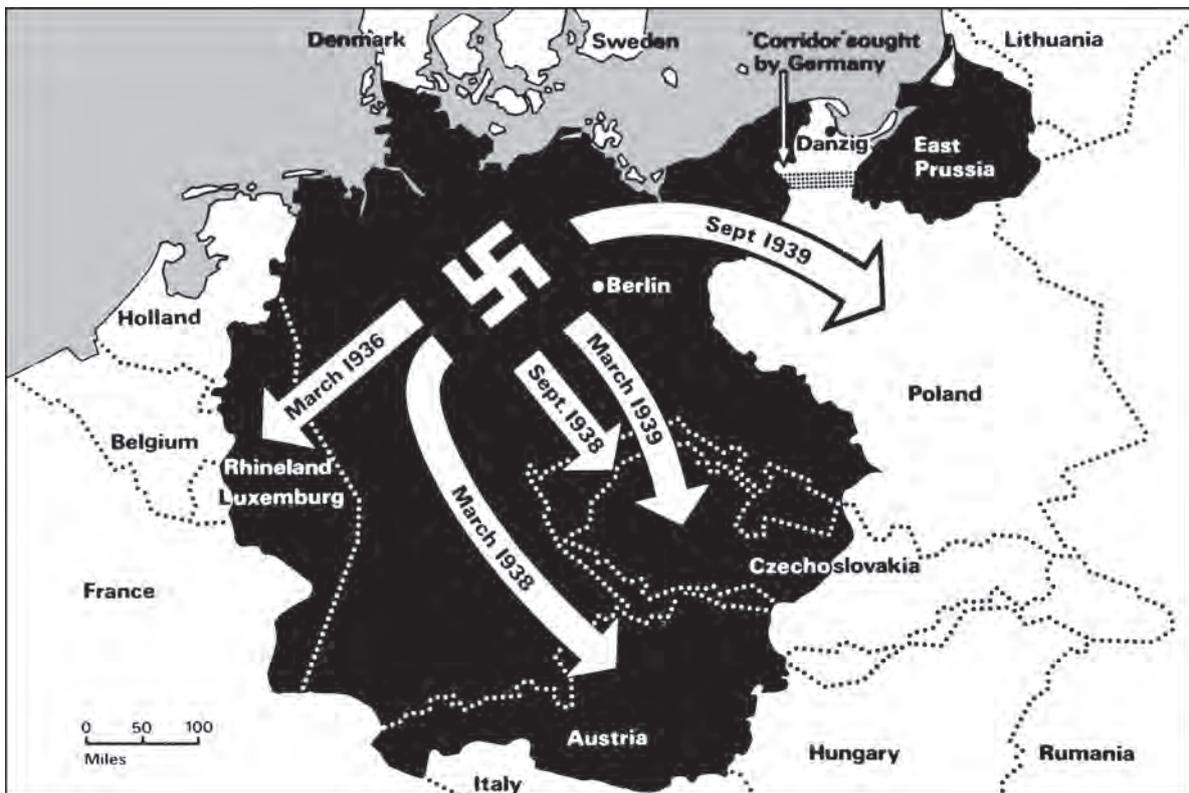
[A map of Europe showing the expansion of Germany between 1936 and 1939]

   (a) What does Source A show you about Germany between 1936 and 1939? [2]

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Source B

> Churchill raised the morale of the British people by giving stirring speeches. He made personal visits to various cities to offer support when the Blitz was at its worst. He refused to see setbacks like Dunkirk as defeats.

[From a history textbook]

(b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why Churchill was regarded as an outstanding war leader. [4]

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Turn over.

Source C

The contribution of women to the war effort in the Second World War was huge. Women were encouraged to enlist in the armed services. Although women did not fight, they provided valuable support, from filling sandbags to operating searchlights. Men had been conscripted into the armed forces so many industries faced labour shortages. Unmarried women were conscripted into factories producing all kinds of war material.

[P. Barnes, R. P. Evans and P. Jones-Evans, historians, writing in a school history textbook, *GCSE History for WJEC Specification A* (2003)]

(c) How far does Source C support the view that women made an important contribution to the war effort in the Second World War? [5]

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Source D

We lived in the centre of Swansea throughout the war and we were right in the middle of it all. During the Blitz, my family spent night after night in the shelter opposite our house. We were frightened, but we had some laughs. One night the air raid warning sounded and the warden shouted, 'Take cover'. One man dived under a van nearby. After the bombing was over, we saw that the van had been blown to the other side of the street and that the man was still lying on the road safely!

[Mr Firfield, a resident of Swansea, recalling his experience of the Blitz in Swansea in February 1941, in an interview for a book, *Swansea at War* (1988)]

(d) How useful is Source D to an historian studying the Blitz?
[Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge.] [6]

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Turn over.

These two sources say different things about evacuation.

Source E

> I was evacuated from Birmingham to a town in Worcestershire. I was billeted with an old lady of 70. Every morning before I left for school I had to wash the dishes, dust, wash the floor and make the lady's bed. I felt alone, frightened and angry. I wrote home constantly begging my father to come and get me.
>
> [Jean Smith, an evacuee, recalling her memories in an interview for a book about evacuation, *The day they took the children* (1980)]

Source F

> Many children really enjoyed the evacuation experience. Trains full of evacuees were met by cheering crowds of residents in Pontypridd. The children were given a hot meal and presents. Then buses and motorcars took them to reception centres in Pontypridd and surrounding villages, to meet their welcoming host families.
>
> [S. Broomfield, an historian, writing in a book, *Wales at War: the experience of the Second World War in Wales* (2009)]

(e) Why do Sources E and F have different views about evacuation? [8]

[In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors]

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Turn over.

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SECTION B

*Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.*

2. **This question is about the impact of the Depression years.**   [25]

Study the photograph below and then answer the questions which follow.

[A photograph of the Scala Cinema at Prestatyn, North Wales, in 1938]

(a)   What does this photograph show you about popular entertainment in the 1930s?   [2]

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(b) Describe the impact of the Depression on women. [5]

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Turn over.

(c)   (i)   Explain why traditional industries had declined by the early 1930s.   [4]

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(ii) Explain why London and the South-East of England attracted many Welsh people
in the 1930s.   [4]

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(d) Were the 1930s a bad time for all people living in Wales and England?
 Explain your answer fully.   [10]

In your answer you should:
- *discuss bad experiences for people in the 1930s;*
- *discuss good experiences for people in the 1930s.*

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Turn over.

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3. **This question is about political, social and economic developments in post-war Wales and England.**
[25]

Study the photograph below and then answer the questions which follow.

[A photograph of Swansea city centre in 1948 after the end of the Second World War, showing the damage caused by the Blitz]

(a) What does this photograph show you about damage caused by the Second World War?
[2]

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Turn over.

(b) Describe the Beveridge Report. [5]

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(c) (i) Explain why the Labour Party won the 1945 General Election. [4]

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(ii) Explain why the Labour government introduced a policy of nationalisation. [4]

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Turn over.

(d) How successful were the Labour governments of 1945-1951 in dealing with the social and
economic problems of the time? [10]
Explain your answer fully.

In your answer you should:
- *discuss the successes achieved by the Labour governments;*
- *discuss any failures of the Labour governments.*

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