WJEC CBAC

GCSE

4278/01

HISTORY

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

P.M. MONDAY, 2 June 2014

1 hour 15 minutes plus your additional time allowance

Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number 0 _____

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	25	
2.	15	
3.	10	
SPaG	3	
Total	53	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.

Answer ALL the questions on the examination paper.

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.

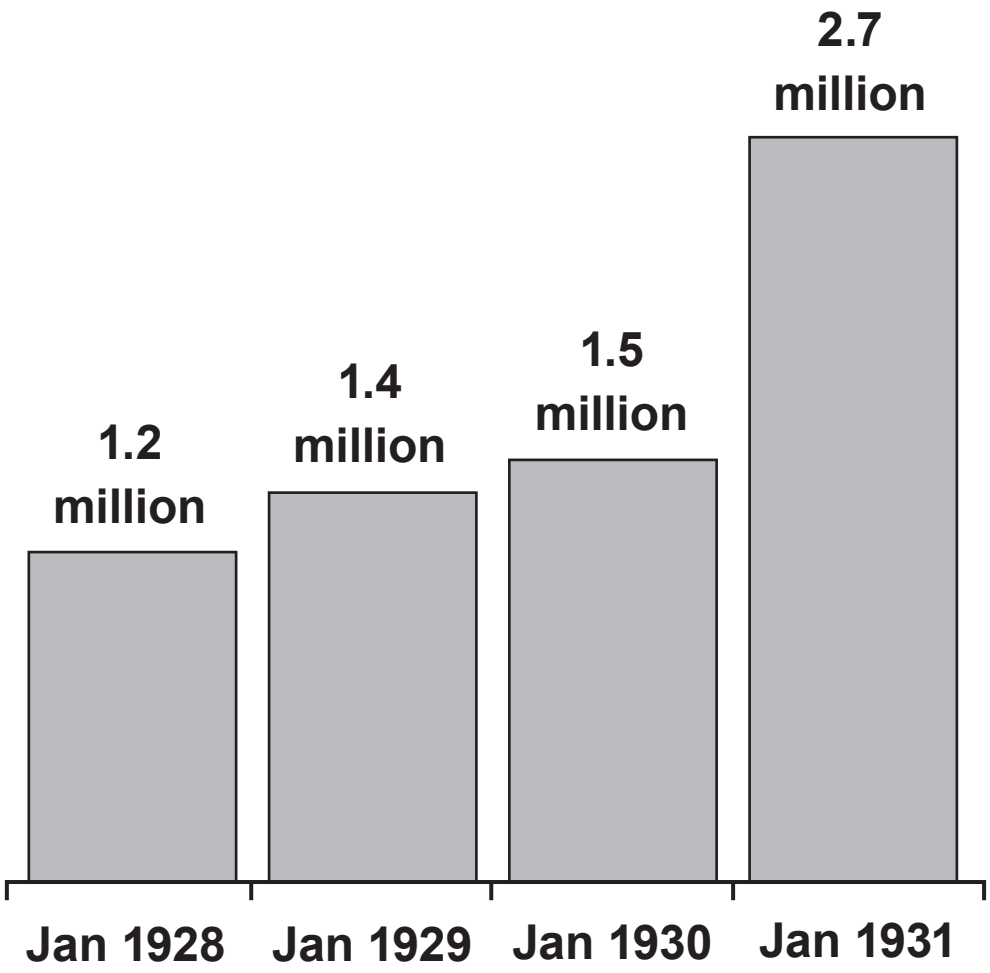
INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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 question 1(e) and question 3.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 3.

SOURCE A



[A graph showing British unemployment during part of the Depression years]

Answer ALL questions.

QUESTION 1

This question is an enquiry into the impact of the Depression years. [25]

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

(a) What does Source A opposite show you about the Depression years? [2]

SOURCE B

Rising costs and failure to invest in new technology and machinery caused problems for the traditional industries by the early 1930s. Investment in modern technology meant that French, German and Polish mines were producing more coal than could be produced in Wales and England. Other industries also declined.

[From a general school text book]

1(b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why many traditional industries had declined by the early 1930s. [4]

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

SOURCE C

By 1939 the cinema had become very popular with twenty million tickets being sold and three new cinemas being opened each week. Tickets cost only a few pence, and provided probably the cheapest form of mass entertainment in most towns and cities. For the price of 6d (ABOUT 2p), the cinema offered an escape from the harsh realities of life.

[From a website which is focussed on the history of the cinema in Britain (2011)]

1(c) How far does Source C support the view that cinemas were important during the 1930s? [5]

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

SOURCE D

During the last 15 years Jarrow has passed through a period of industrial depression unlike anything ever seen before in the town's history. Its shipyard is closed. Its steelworks have been denied the right to re-open. Where formerly 8000 people, many of them skilled workers, were employed in Jarrow, only 100 men are now employed on a temporary basis. We want more jobs for Jarrow.

[Part of a petition presented to the government by the Jarrow marchers upon their arrival in London (2nd November 1936)]

1(d) How useful is Source D to an historian studying the Jarrow March? [6]

[Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge]

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

SOURCE E

Life was good. There was plenty of work available. I got a job straight away in a car factory in Coventry. The demand for cars was growing at the time. We were very busy and could work any hours we liked. So I worked all the hours I could. I was paid £8 a week wages, and I was only a boy of 17. A bus driver received only £2 a week wages. It meant that I had plenty of money to spend on enjoying myself in my leisure time!

[Richard Johnson, a car worker in Coventry in the 1930s, in an interview given in 1949]

SOURCE F

No doubt for some the 1930s were not such a bad time in which to live. But in South Wales and other areas of traditional industries such as the north of England, a whole society was devastated by mass unemployment and near-starvation. 69% of the population of Merthyr Tydfil was unemployed, and skilled workers were reduced to 'living on the dole'. Women suffered as they struggled to 'make ends meet'.

[Kenneth Morgan, an historian, writing in his book, REBIRTH OF A NATION: WALES 1880-1980 (1981)]

The two sources opposite have different views about life in the 1930s.

1(e) Why do Sources E and F opposite have different views about life in the 1930s? [8]

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

END OF QUESTION 1

25

QUESTION 2

This question is about the impact of the Second World War on people's lives. [15]

(a) Describe the effects of the Blitz on Wales and England. [4]

2(b) Explain why Britain followed a policy of appeasement during the later 1930s. [5]

2(c) How successful was the government's evacuation policy? [6]

END OF QUESTION 2

15

QUESTION 3

This question is about the challenges faced by the Labour government after the end of the Second World War. [10 + 3]

Did the Labour governments of 1945-1951 deal successfully with the social and economic problems after the Second World War? [10]

In your answer you should:

- **discuss the ways in which the Labour governments dealt successfully with the social and economic problems;**

- **discuss the ways in which the Labour government failed to deal successfully with the social and economic problems.**

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question. [3]

_____

_____

_____

_____

END OF QUESTION 3

END OF PAPER

10

SPaG 3