Write your name here Surname		Other names	
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Advanced Subsidian Paper 1: Breadth stu Option 1H: Britain t	udy with in		s
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#### **Instructions**

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
   there may be more space than you need.

#### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets
  use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

#### **Advice**

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶



#### **SECTION A**

#### **Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.**

#### **EITHER**

1 Was the extension of the franchise the main reason for changing party fortunes in the years 1918–31?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

#### **OR**

Was cost the main reason the state faced increasing challenges in welfare provision in the 1960s and 1970s?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

### **SECTION A**

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box $\boxtimes$ . If you change you
mind, put a line through the box $oxtimes$ and then indicate your new question with a cross $oxtimes$ .

Chosen question number:	Question 1	$\times$	Question 2	$\boxtimes$



(Section A continued)	

(Section A continued)
(Section A continued)



(Section A continued)	



(Section A continued)	



ction A continued)	
	TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



#### **SECTION B**

#### **Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.**

#### **EITHER**

3 How far did the role of women change in the years 1918–45?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

#### OR

4 How accurate is it to say that the growth of youth culture was the most significant development in popular culture in the years 1950–79?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



# **SECTION B**

ndicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box $oxtimes$ . If you change you	r
mind, put a line through the box $oxtimes$ and then indicate your new question with a cross $oxtimes$ .	

Chosen question number:	Question 3	$\boxtimes$	Question 4	$\boxtimes$

(Section B continued)	 	



(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)	



(Section B continued)		

(Section B continued)



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ction B continued)	
	TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



## **SECTION C**

Study Extracte 1	I and 2 in the Extracts B	aaklat hafara yay an	cwar this guastian
Stuav Extracts i	i and 2 in the Extracts B	ookiet before vou an	swer this duestion.

5	Historians have different views about the impact on Britain of Thatcher's governments in the years 1979–97. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.	
	How far do you agree with the view that Thatcher's economic policies had a disastrous impact on the people of Britain?	
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	TOTAL FOR PARER – 60 MARKS



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# **Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

# **History**

**Advanced Subsidiary** 

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations Option 1H: Britain transformed, 1918–97

Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Afternoon

Paper Reference

**Extracts Booklet** 

8HI0/1H

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶







#### Extracts for use with Section C.

**Extract 1:** From Sidney Pollard, *The development of the British Economy 1914–1990*, published 1992.

For the eleven years of the Thatcher experiment there need be no ambiguity of verdict. All the signs point in the same direction: the experiment ended in almost total failure. By the end of the period, in 1990, Britain had the highest rate of inflation among advanced economies, though the curbing of the inflation had been the Government's declared priority number one. Britain had the highest interest rates; and it also had high and rising unemployment; large-scale bankruptcies of firms in all sectors of the economy; falling output and declining national income; and the largest deficit on the current balance of payment in history. Over the period as a whole, despite the oil, Britain had, unbelievably, a slower rate of growth than in comparable periods before. In other respects also, such as the number of hours worked in industry, environmental pollution, the morale of the Social Services, and many more, Britain was at the bottom of the developed world.

**Extract 2:** From William D. Rubinstein, *Twentieth Century Britain: A Political History*, published 2003.

By 1983, the economy was beginning to recover. Because of North Sea oil, Britain had a strong balance of trade surplus, which reached £7 billion in 1981 and was still £3 billion in 1983. Many business people and professionals were now benefiting from Thatcherism. In 1988, Chancellor Nigel Lawson reduced the standard rate of income tax to 25 per cent and the top rate to 40 per cent, one of the lowest top rates in the world. This was arguably the most important and far-sighted taxation decision made by any modern government. It helped demand and regained British economic pre-eminence in Europe. Furthermore, in 1986 the London Stock Exchange was deregulated, modernising the City which re-emerged as one of the world's great financial centres. The latter half of Thatcher's premiership started a 'British economic miracle' which, by the end of the century, had produced the strongest economy in Europe with an unemployment rate half that of its chief European rivals.

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