Candidate		Centre					Candidate			
Name		Number					Number			
						0				



GCSE

176/03

HUMANITIES CORE UNIT - HISTORY THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1929 - 1945 PAPER 2

A.M. THURSDAY, 15 May 2008

1 hour (of 2 hour examination)

Questions answered	Examiner's use only
Question 1 (Section A)	
Question 2 or 3 (Section B)	
TOTAL	40

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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 will be awarded marks for the quality of your written communication.

Your answers must be relevant and must make full use of the information given to be awarded full marks for a question.

You are reminded that you should always support your answers using your knowledge and understanding of the topic chosen.

CORE UNIT - HISTORY

THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1929 - 1945

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

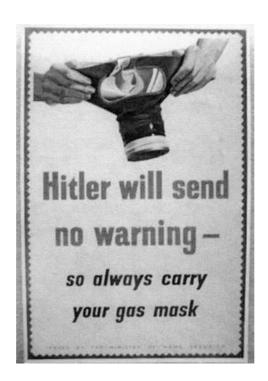
SECTION A

Answer all parts of this question.

1. This question is about how the people of the UK coped with the experience of war.

Study Source A below and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A



(a)	What does Source A tell you about the preparations made in the UK to keep the popular safe during World War Two?	tior [2]

(b) Describe the contribution of women to the war effort.						[4
(c) Study S	ource B and	l then answer t	he question wh	ich follows.		
Source			qwester wi			
City/Year →	- 1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
∀ London	0	36040	12080	6560	2144	28780
Coventry	0	568	176	143	70	0
Cardiff	0	376	490	326	59	0
Glasgow	0	1245	2190	128	60	0
show th How us	e number of	f dead and injustee B to an his	red people.]			igns. The figure n bombing of th

(176-03)

(d) Study Source C below and then answer the question which follows.

Source C

'The bombing of London in the closing weeks of 1940 and the beginning of 1941 had an extraordinary effect on the population. There was some panic and distress, but not the chaos predicted by the government. People huddled in the Underground stations although they were told not to. "We were always singing, always happy, like there was no war on at all," said one woman. Shops had 'Business as Usual' signs posted outside them. When Churchill the Prime Minister visited the bombed areas, all of the people shouted out to him – "We can take it.""

[A. N. Wilson, writing in a history book called *After the Victorians*, written in 2006. The author is a journalist and a member of the Royal Society of Literature. He was born in 1950 and lives in London.]

Source C is suggesting that the bombing of London seemed to have very little effect on the

daily lives of the people. Is this a fair and accurate interpretation? [6]

In your answer you should give arguments for and against this view. You should also comment on the authorship of the source and use your own knowledge.

(e)	'Feeding the population was the most important task facing the government of the during World War Two.' How far do you agree with this statement?	UK [8]
	In your answer you could consider:	
	how the population was fed other tasks facing the government during the war an evaluation of which was the most important task or tasks.	
•••••		
•••••		
•••••		

SECTION B

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3.

2. This question is about changes in people's lives from 1929-1939.

Read the information below and then answer the questions which follow.

INFORMATION

Despite the hardship felt by many in the late 1920s and 1930s some people were actually much better off. The new consumer industries were booming. For the well-off the 1930s were times of increasing leisure and a better way of life. Changes were taking place in people's attitudes and their way of life. Wages were rising and the number of hours that people worked began to fall.

(a)	Describe the growth of popular music during the period 1929-1939.	[4]
(b)	Explain why there was a decline in organised religion during this period.	[4]

(c)	"The wireless (radio) had a greater impact on people's lives than development between 1929-1945." How far do you agree with this statement?	n any other technological [8]
	In your answer you could:	
	describe the development and influence of the wireless (radio) describe any other technological developments decide how far you agree with the statement.	
•••••		
•••••		

3. This question is about the problems of the UK economy, 1929-1939.

Read the information below and then answer the questions which follow.

INFORMATION

Before the First World War the UK was the richest country in the world, exporting a huge variety of goods and services. At the end of the war things were different. Unemployment started to rise as soldiers returned home from the war. This situation was made worse in the late 1920s and the early 1930s when an economic slump caused a further rise in unemployment.

(a)	Explain why the UK's traditional industries had declined by the late 1920s and early 1	1930s. [4]
(b)	Describe the effects of unemployment on people's lives in the 1930s.	[4]
(b) 	Describe the effects of unemployment on people's lives in the 1930s.	[4]

(c)	"The government's policies were the main reason why the Depression ended by 1939." How far do you agree with this statement?						
	In your answer you could:						
	describe the government's policies during the Depression explain any other reasons which helped bring the Depression to an end decide how far you agree with the statement.						
		•••					
		•••					

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT