Candidate	Centre	Candidate
Name	Number	Number
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## **GCSE**

4322/01

# **HUMANITIES**

UNIT 2: SOCIETY IN CHANGE: THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1939-1974

A.M. TUESDAY, 17 May 2011 1 hour

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

## **SOCIETY IN CHANGE: THE UNITED KINGDOM 1939-1974**

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 the impact of war on the lives of ordinary people.

Source A – shows a policeman directing traffic during World War II



© Getty Images

(a)	How did War II?	the gover	rnment try	to keep	people safe	e during the	'blackout'	in World [2]

<i>(b)</i>	Describe the air raid shelters that were used during World War II.	[4]

4322 010003 Study Source B below and then answer the question which follows.

Source B - is an official government poster from World War II displayed on a street corner in London.



© Getty Images

(c)	How useful is Source B to a historian studying the ways in which the government tried to keep up morale during World War II? [4]

[6]	(d) Explain why rationing was introduced during World War II.

Study Sources C and D and then answer the question which follows.

#### Source C

"The children were filthy. They had not had a bath for months. They went around the house urinating on the walls. Although we had two toilets they never used them. We told them off. They took no notice. Our house stank to high heaven".

Source C is part of an interview from 1988 with the mother of a 'host' family that took in evacuees during World War II. The 'host' family lived in North Wales and took in evacuees from Liverpool.

#### Source D

"It was marvellous. A small farm outside the village. On my own I used to wander around and explore the countryside. I remember the long hot summer days lying in a field looking up at the blue sky and watching skylarks. All around were yellow summer flowers. It was my first taste of the countryside."

Source D is taken from the personal diary of Eric Buchanan who was a boy of 13 when he was evacuated from London to the countryside in 1939. His account was written at the time.

(e) Why do Sources C and D give different views of the experiences of evacuation? [6] In your answer you should consider the authorship as well as the content of the sources.

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<i>(f)</i>	'The lives of women were affected more by the experiences of war than any oth of people in the UK.'  To what extent do you agree with this statement?	ner group [8]		
	Give arguments for and against this statement by:	[0]		
	describing the experiences of women during World War II; considering the experiences of other groups of people during World War II. Conclude by saying how far you agree with the statement.			

## **SECTION B**

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3.

2. This question is about government policies after World War Two.

Source A – Shows prefabricated houses built after World War II.



© Getty Images

(a)	Describe the Labour government's housing policy after World War II.	[2]

<i>(b)</i>	Why was industry nationalised by the Labour government after 1945?	[4]

(c)	Explain why the National Health Service (NHS) was set up in 1948.	[6]

(d)	'The greatest achievement of the governments from 1945 to 1974 was the setting u comprehensive education for all'.  To what extent do you agree with this statement?	p of [8]
	Give arguments for and against this statement by:	
	describing the benefits of comprehensive education for all; considering other achievements of governments during this period. Conclude by saying how far you agree with the statement.	
		, <b></b>

If you have answered question 2 you must not answer question 3.

3. This question is about lifestyle in the 1950s and 1960s.

Source A – This shows a toy set from the 1950s.



Vectis Auctions Ltd

(a)	Describe children's toys of the 1950s.	[2]

<i>(b)</i>	Describe the changes in the home which affected women's lives after 1945.	[4]

(c)	Explain how young people's music changed in the 1950s and 1960s.	

(d)	'The growth of television influenced people's lives more than any other developme between 1945 and 1974.'  To what extent do you agree with this statement?  [Give arguments for and against this statement by:  describing the influence of TV on people's lives;  considering other influences on people's lives in this period.  Conclude by saying how far you agree with the statement.	nt 8]
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