

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 14 June 2017 – Afternoon

GCSE HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)

A022/01 How far did British society change, 1939–1975?

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Study the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **53**.
- This document consists of **10** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- You will be awarded marks for quality of written communication in Question 5.
- Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

FOLD OUT THIS PAGE

How far did British society change, 1939–1975?

Study the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.

In answering Questions 1–4, you will need to use your knowledge of British society 1939–75 to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

Your answer to Question 5 should be largely based on your knowledge of British society 1939–1975 but you should also use the sources.

Answer ALL questions.

1 Study Sources A and B.

Which source is more reliable as evidence about the experiences of women in the years 1939–1946? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

2 Study Sources C and D.

How similar are these two sources? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

3 Study Source E.

In what ways is this source useful to an historian? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

4 Study Source F.

Why was this poster published in 1975? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

5 Study all the sources, A–F.

‘Between 1939 and 1975 there was little change to women’s lives.’

How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use your knowledge of British society 1939–1975 **and** the sources to explain your answer. [16]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

How far did British society change, 1939–1975?**The lives of women****SOURCE A**

Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

An extract from an educational lecture in 1944. It was organised by the Army Bureau for Current Affairs for audiences of both men and women serving in the Armed Forces.

SOURCE B

An image taken from a film made in 1946 by the Royal Air Force (RAF) called 'Now it can be told.' The film told the British public about the training and work of British secret agents during the war. The woman in the picture is Jacqueline Nearne, who was an agent in the Special Operations Executive (SOE), which organised most of Britain's agents.

SOURCE C

Sir

We have read with interest of the proposed formation of Churchill College at Cambridge University. We fully realise the importance of this new college in improving science and technology in this country.

Our proposal you may regard as revolutionary. Can you use your influence in such a way that this College may become a pioneer co-educational college instead of being for men students only? You already know that great efforts are being made in all schools to increase the number of women scientists. The need for them is great.

We shall much appreciate your support for this suggestion.

Yours truly

Marian Reeves
President, Women's Freedom League

An extract from a letter written to the British politician Winston Churchill in 1958. The Women's Freedom League campaigned for equal rights for women.

SOURCE D

A school of tomorrow for the children of today

This school is one of the nation's newest comprehensives. The whole approach to learning is modern. The most striking feature, apart from the normal academic syllabus, is the magnificent equipment. In the office class, for example, there's no frantic squabbling over one battered old typewriter! There are 36 new machines. Similarly, in dress-making and needlework, the girls are no longer bored. Today's class is a real challenge! The girls even model the finished clothes, which develops self-confidence and poise. Apart from whatever academic knowledge they acquire, these girls are certainly going to make efficient housewives in a few years' time.

Images and commentary from a government information film broadcast in 1959.

SOURCE E

I feel I must protest at the proposed 'sex clinic' in Sheffield. The doctors say that they want to prevent the birth of unwanted children, but surely they must realise that by the widespread handing out of contraceptives they are removing the only natural barrier to illicit sex – the fear of conception – and encouraging immoral behaviour which is already out of hand.

A letter from a male university student published in a local newspaper in Sheffield in 1966. The clinic offered contraceptive advice to unmarried women. It was run by volunteers and received no government funding.

SOURCE F

A poster produced by a feminist organisation in 1975.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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