

A-level HISTORY

Component 2M Wars and Welfare: Britain in Transition, 1906–1957

Wednesday 5 June 2019 Afternoon Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7042/2M.
- Answer **three** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the two questions in Section B.

Section A

 Answer Question 01.

Source A

From 'A National Health Service', a public information leaflet, published in March 1944 by the Minister of Health.

The government have announced that they intend to establish a National Health Service which will provide for everyone all the medical advice, treatment and care they require. This new service represents the natural next development in the long and continuous growth of the health services of the country. In considering the form which the new National Health Service should take, the government have had the help of informal discussion with representatives of the major local authorities, the medical profession and the voluntary hospitals. They now put forward definite proposals for discussion in Parliament and the country, but they do not put the proposals forward as fixed decisions. Indeed, they have promised that those concerned professionally should be fully consulted before final decisions are taken. The new service is designed to provide a full range of healthcare for everyone who wishes to use it. No one will be compelled to use it. Those who prefer to make their own arrangements for medical attention must be free to do so.

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Source B

From a report entitled 'The British Medical Association and the National Health Service Bill'. This was published in 1946, by the British Medical Association, the professional organisation representing doctors.

The profession is willing and anxious to co-operate with the government in developing this service, for it believes that the knowledge and experience of the profession are indispensable contributions to its success. The profession wishes to set out some principles. Behind these principles are considerations of profound importance to medicine and the public it serves. For the medical profession to be converted into a technical branch of central or local government would be disastrous. The doctor's primary loyalty and responsibility should be to his patient. The interest of the public demands that he should be free, as civil servants and local government officers cannot be, to act, to speak and to write on professional matters according to his conscience, unhampered by interference from above. This doctor should be the patient's doctor and not the government's doctor. The doctor's freedom is the public's freedom. A totally salaried medical service is inconsistent with free choice of doctor.

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Source C

From 'The National Health Service: You Must Decide', a letter sent to its members by a trade union representing medical practitioners, January 1948.

In this letter we do not propose to deal with the many details that divide our profession. We are a responsible body and our purpose in sending you this letter is to help you to put the proposed changes in focus and to determine your action upon rational and liberal lines.

Is change inevitable?

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YES – because

Parliament has passed the National Health Service Act.

The people welcome it.

The profession recognises it needs it.

No political party dare support its postponement.

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What will change give you?

The opportunity to practise your profession freely.

The right to advise any treatment you consider necessary.

A fair market value for your skills.

A rate of remuneration which, if not generous, is reasonable.

A pensionable right which protects not only yourself, but your wife.

15

What should you do?

Say that you propose to join the service.

Join the service on the appointed day.

Advise everyone you know to join.

20

0 1

With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the establishment of the National Health Service.

[30 marks]**Turn over for Section B**

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2 'It was the weaknesses of the Conservative and Labour parties that led to Liberal dominance in the years 1906 to 1910.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0 3 How important was Baldwin's leadership in bringing about a Conservative recovery in the years 1924 to 1929?

[25 marks]

0 4 'The problems caused by the economic depression were successfully resolved because of the policies of the National Government in the years 1931 to 1939.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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