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Candidate surname				Other names					
Pearson Edexcel		Centre Number				Candidate Number			
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Level 3 GCE									
Wednesday 15 May 2019									
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)					Paper Reference 8H10/1H				
History									
Advanced Subsidiary									
Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations									
Option 1H: Britain transformed, 1918–97									
You must have: Extracts Booklet (enclosed)								Total Marks	

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.

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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 15 May 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference **8HI0/1H**

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1H: Britain transformed, 1918–97

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Graham David Goodlad, *Thatcher*, published 2015.

Thatcher projected herself as leading a mission of national revival, and her dominance of the political scene helped to make the 1980s a time of profound change. The privatisation of state-owned utilities caused the number of shareholders in the UK to increase from 3 million to almost 11.5 million. The sale of more than a million council houses created a new class of owner-occupiers. Business leaders welcomed a new toughness in government attitudes towards the trade unions, whose power was restricted by a series of laws. Successful entrepreneurs also benefited from a long-term shift from direct to indirect taxation, with income tax rates, especially those levied on the better off, falling steadily across the decade. Thatcher's economic revolution stimulated a rise in living standards for some, represented by the rise of the "yuppie" - clutching, as a visible symbol of personal prosperity, one of the mobile phones which made their first appearance in the 1980s. Her admirers acclaimed her frequently-stated desire to encourage self-reliance and to extend opportunity to those with the ambition to better themselves.

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Extract 2: From Jamie L. Bronstein and Andrew T. Harris, *Empire, State, and Society: Britain Since 1830*, published 2012.

By the mid-1980s, Thatcherism had slashed public sector funding for education and infrastructure, privatised previously public utilities, and reduced union demands by weakening the legal authority of unions themselves. Income support, rather than being seen as a right, was transformed into a tool to encourage people to enter into the private labour force. Most of all, Thatcherism had helped to shift the principles on which the post-war British state operated, from an understanding which prioritised social welfare to one which embraced free markets. This approach was not without its negative consequences, and the major one was growing income inequality. Household unemployment hovered at almost 20 percent. The number of poor people - defined as those living on less than half the national average income - more than doubled to 10 million between 1979 and 1994. Cutbacks in funding for the NHS produced noticeable deterioration in the quality of British health care: fewer nurses, longer waiting lists for surgeries, and higher charges for prescriptions.

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