

**Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

**Wednesday 13 May 2020**

Afternoon

Paper Reference **8HI0/1F**

**History**

**Advanced Subsidiary**

**Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations**

**Option 1F: In search of the American dream: the USA, c1917–96**

**Extracts Booklet**

**Do not return this Extracts Booklet with the question paper.**

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### Extracts for use with Section C.

**Extract 1:** From Dinesh D' Souza, *How an Ordinary Man Became an Extraordinary Leader*, published 1997.

Reagan's monetary policies practically eliminated the problem of inflation. Additionally, his tax cuts produced a wave of economic growth and promoted the reorganisation of big business that continued through the 1980s and whose effects persist in the 1990s. These were not victories obtained without pain: he had to steer the country through a gut-wrenching reorganisation of major sectors of the economy. Yet his vision was such that he never allowed himself to lose sight of his major goals. 5

Reagan realised early on that the deficits would cause a serious political dilemma for many Democrats. By Reagan's second term, even if lawmakers of both parties weren't willing to actually eliminate programs, they had little choice but to consider modest reductions in existing ones. They were also essentially prevented from proposing new spending schemes. As a result of economic growth and spending restraint, the deficit in the late 1980s began to decline, and during the 1990s, the federal budget actually saw a surplus. Thus, even on the objectives that had proved most difficult to achieve throughout his administration, Reagan ultimately achieved a measure of success. 10 15

**Extract 2:** From a History of the USA since 1865.

Reagan was concerned with the vision of how things should be, and could ignore the side-effects, such as the budget deficit and the increasing gap between rich and poor because of his tax policies. Conservatives wanted freedom to be individuals, not the New Deal idea of freedom from need. Reagan's economic policies showed this. By the second term of 1984-88, the results of economic policies were mixed. The federal budget went into deficit, but inflation was halted and there was a sustained period of peacetime prosperity. 20

However, the very rich grew richer, whilst middle-class incomes remained static, and the poor gained least, because cutbacks in federal aid programmes most directly affected them. The Republican administration changed priorities in America. The liberal agenda of social welfare and intervention for the good of all, had been replaced by a conservative one that valued individual enterprise. Consequently, by 1992 the gap between richest and poorest had grown even wider. 25 30

### Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: *How an Ordinary Man Became an Extraordinary Leader* By Dinesh D' Souza © Simon & Schuster – 1991

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