

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 13 May 2020

Afternoon

Paper Reference **8HI0/1H**

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1H: Britain transformed, 1918–97

Extracts Booklet

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Stephen Lee, *Aspects of British Political History: 1914-1995*, published 1996.

A case can be made that Mrs Thatcher did introduce a revolution; she returned to some of the basic principles of the Victorian era - a fundamental change. Privatisation was an essential part of the Conservative government's decision to roll back the frontiers of state control. The measures to change the economy and to pull back the scope of the welfare state were accompanied by a concerted campaign against the trade unions throughout all three of Mrs Thatcher's ministries. Thatcher undertook an extensive package of changes to the Civil Service, although the full extent of the transformation was not seen until 1991. Local government was also extensively overhauled. 5

By 1989, Labour had come to terms with some of the policies introduced by the Conservatives. This included the sale of council houses, privatised industries, a commitment to the market system and to controls over public spending. They also promised not to reverse the basic rate tax cuts made by the Conservatives. 10

Extract 2: From Peter Clarke, *Hope and Glory*, published 2004.

The central theme of Thatcher's 1979 programme, monetarism, was effectively abandoned soon into her first term. Thatcherism may have claimed to have permanently replaced Keynesian policies and the trade-off between inflation and unemployment. However, when Thatcher left office, the rise in inflation had again hit double figures. Unemployment, on the other hand, was below 2 million. Although Thatcher once assured an interviewer that she had 'changed everything', in her memoirs she admitted: 'In politics there are no final victories.' 15 20

The Conservative Party itself was also willing to replace her and change course, because it believed that it would lose the next election. Major made it clear his was a new government, with new priorities, including getting rid of the poll tax as soon as possible. By the 1990s, the sort of initiatives that had caught the mood of the 1980s had lost popularity, seen with the lack of public enthusiasm for privatisation of the railways. As opposition leader from 1994, Tony Blair insistently called for a move away from Thatcherite policies. 25

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: *Aspects of British Political History 1914–1995* By Stephen J. Lee © Taylor and Francis – 1996

Extract 2 from: *Hope and Glory: Britain 1900–2000* By Peter Clarke © Penguin – 2004

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