

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 23 May 2025

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper reference **9HI0/1H**

History

Advanced

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.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A**Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.****EITHER**

- 1** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1918–39, the decline of the traditional industries was the main reason for changes in industrial relations?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)**OR**

- 2** To what extent did living standards improve in the years 1939–79?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☐

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)



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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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SECTION B**Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.****EITHER**

- 3** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1918–79, the most significant advancements in the role and status of women were those seen in the years 1918–39?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)**OR**

- 4** How similar was the provision of welfare in the years 1945–79 to the provision of welfare in the years 1918–39?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☐

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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**Friday 23 May 2025**

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

**Paper
reference****9HI0/1H****History****Advanced****PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations****Option 1H: Britain transformed, 1918–97****Extracts Booklet****Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.***Turn over* ►**P76435A**©2025 Pearson Education Ltd.
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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Andrew Marr, *A History of Modern Britain*, published 2007.

The Conservatives under Thatcher were intent on creating a 'property-owning democracy' of voters whose interests were different from those traditionally associated with the working-class. There was now to be a large section of British society who were pro-private sector. These people were share-owners and home-owners, working in private companies and increasingly un-unionised. The despair of Labour politicians as they watched it working was obvious. The proportion of adults holding shares rose from 7 per cent in 1979, to 25 per cent in 1990. As a result of the 'right to buy' policy, more than a million families purchased their council houses. They repainted and refurbished them and watched their value shoot up, particularly since they had been sold them at a discount. The proportion of owner-occupied homes rose from 55 per cent of the total in 1979 to 67 per cent a decade later. 5

And people did indeed become much wealthier. In real terms, total personal wealth rose by 80 per cent in the 1980s. Most people had, in the end, done well under Thatcher, including her most hostile middle-class critics. The country was enjoying bigger cars, a far wider range of holidays, better food, a wider choice of television channels, home videos, and the first gadgets from the computer age. 15

Extract 2: From Selina Todd, *The People: The Rise and Fall of the Working Class, 1910–2010*, published 2014.

When Margaret Thatcher came to power in 1979, the bargain that had been struck between the people and their politicians – hard work in exchange for a living wage and a welfare safety net – came to an end. Unemployment increased, while benefits were cut. Economic inequality grew rapidly and the gap between rich and poor expanded in favour of the former. The hard times had returned. 20

Underpinning this was the Conservatives' belief that welfare and full employment had made people lazy and dependent on benefits. The government urged the voluntary sector to assist people instead. However, charities and voluntary provision alone could not offer sustained help to large numbers of people. As the economy failed to recover, those still in work were increasingly impacted by the stresses and strains of insecurity and limited welfare. As the trade unions' rights were stripped away, Britain became a low-wage economy. 25

The privatisation of housing and the other services previously offered by local councils removed these services from the control of elected officials. This removed much of the limited power that residents had previously exercised. 30

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *A History of Modern Britain*, Andrew Marr © Blackwell Publishers Ltd, 2007

Extract 2 from: *The People: The Rise and Fall of the Working Class, 1910–2010*, Selina Todd © John Murray Press, 2014