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GCSE

HISTORY

UNIT 1

**STUDY IN DEPTH – WALES AND THE WIDER
PERSPECTIVE**

**1C. DEPRESSION, WAR AND RECOVERY,
1930-1951**

SAMPLE ASSESSMENT MATERIALS

1 Hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer all questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

Question 5 will assess your ability to construct a balanced, reasoned and well substantiated extended response.

In addition your answer to question 5 will assess your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately and use a wide range of specialist language as appropriate.

QUESTION 1

This question is about women and the Second World War.

Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

Source A

The Land Girls did a wide range of jobs, including milking cows, lambing, managing poultry, ploughing, gathering crops, digging ditches, catching rats and carrying out farm maintenance work. Some 6,000 women worked in the Timber Corps, chopping down trees and running sawmills. They came from a wide variety of backgrounds and some were very homesick. Many farmers were initially sceptical about employing young women on their farms, but people soon came to realise how useful most of them were.

[From a website about life during the Second World War]

Source B

[Female mechanics servicing a truck during the Second World War]

What can be learnt from Sources A and B about the role of women during the Second World War.?

[4]

[12 x answer lines]

QUESTION 2

This question is about preparations for war.

Study the source below and then answer the question which follows.

Source C

It was in September 1940 that hundreds of children from the Birmingham area assembled at the main station carrying luggage with a label attached to their clothing giving their name and address. It was a very long and slow journey. I remember the train going up the Rhondda Valley stopping at each station to allow evacuees to alight.

The end of my train journey was Treorchy and there were not many of us left by this time. I went to the Bound family at 11 Vicarage Terrace and I can still see me now that first evening sitting in the armchair by the fire, a very quiet and shy nine year old with Floss the spaniel sitting at my feet. Aunty Poll, Uncle Sam and Cliff made me very welcome and I seem to remember having my favourite tinned fruit (a luxury at that time) for tea. The biggest problem was language. I could not understand a word that was said to me and they could not understand me.

[From the memories of a wartime evacuee interviewed for a television programme on evacuation (September 2000)]

To what extent does this source accurately explain the experience of evacuees who were sent to Wales during the Second World War? [6]

[In your answer you should refer to the strengths and limitations of the source and use your own knowledge and understanding of the historical context.]

[18 x answer lines]

QUESTION 3

This question is about life during the Second World War.

Why was the British Government's use of propaganda significant during the Second World War? [12]

[36 x answer lines]

QUESTION 4

This question is about post-war developments in Britain.

Explain the connections between any **THREE** of the following: [12]

- The Beveridge Report of 1942
- The Labour victory in the 1945 election
- The establishment of the National Health Service
- The nationalisation of the key industries

Your three choices:

- _____
- _____
- _____

[36 x answer lines]

QUESTION 5

This question is about the impact of the Depression on ordinary people in Britain.

Read the extract below and then answer the question which follows.

The 1930s is often remembered as a period of depression but it was also a period when people in Britain were able to expand their experiences and improve their lives. The BBC gave people radio and then television, and by 1939 there were 80,000 television sets in London alone. The number of people going on holidays increased immensely. Hotels and boarding houses, fish and chip shops, ice-cream stands, fairgrounds and dancehalls all expanded. The holiday camps flourished, the most famous being Butlins in Skegness.

[Josh Brooman, an historian, writing in a GCSE school history text book,
People in Change, published in 1994]

How far do you agree with this interpretation of the impact of the Depression on ordinary people in Britain? [16]

[In your answer you should refer to how and why interpretations of this issue differ. Use your own knowledge and understanding of the wider historical debate over this issue to reach a well-supported judgement.]

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar and specialist language are allocated to this question. [3]

[48 x answer lines]