

Mark scheme

International Advanced
Subsidiary in History
(WHI01/1D)

Paper 1: Depth Study with
Interpretations

Option 1D: Britain, 1964–90

Generic Level Descriptors for Paper 1

Targets: A01 (10 marks): Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

A03 (15 marks): Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple or generalised statements are made about the view presented in the question. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the issue in the question. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little supporting evidence.
2	7–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some understanding of the issue raised by the question is shown and analysis is attempted by describing some points that are relevant. • Mostly accurate knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to issues relevant to the question. • A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and the criteria for judgement are left implicit.
3	13–18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding and some analysis of the issue raised by the question is shown by selecting and explaining some key points of view that are relevant. • Knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the issues raised by the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement on the view and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.
4	19–25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by analysing and explaining the issues of interpretation raised by the claim. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the issues raised by the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the view can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported.

Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the significance of the 'feminist revolution' in Britain, in the years 1964–75, has been exaggerated.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'feminist revolution' did little to change low levels of female representation in the professions (for example barristers and GPs) or parliamentary politics • The Equal Pay Act (1970) did not become fully effective for another five years and proved difficult to enforce • Some key issues affecting women were not properly addressed until after this period (for example the Domestic Violence and Matrimonial Proceedings Act was not passed until 1976) • Feminism during this period tended to appeal mainly to younger middle-class educated women and encountered much male (and some female) resistance. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In formal legal terms, women's rights were advanced considerably during this period across a range of issues (for example the Abortion Act (1967), the Matrimonial Property Act (1970) and the Guardianship of Children Act (1973)) • High profile feminists, such as Germaine Greer, promoted women's liberation through their writings and the media to make feminist issues part of public debate and the national political agenda • Some legal changes affecting women had dramatic results (for example following the Divorce Reform Act (1969) the annual number of female divorce petitions increased from 34,400 (1968) to over 100,000 by the mid-1970s) • The Sex Discrimination Act (1975) established the Equal Opportunities Commission to monitor fair treatment, which made it easier for women to fight for parity of status and earnings case by case. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
2	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the failure of 'In Place of Strife' (1969) was the main reason for the defeat of the Labour Government in the 1970 general election.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wilson government's failure to introduce legally-backed trade union reform in 1969 alienated moderate voters (for example opinion polls revealed that 60 per cent of the British public approved of 'In Place of Strife') • 'In Place of Strife' also alienated many union members who regarded the White Paper as a fundamental betrayal of the Labour Party's central political function – to protect working people and their organisations • The Parliamentary Labour Party was badly split on this issue, which also damaged the government's credibility in the eyes of the electorate (for example when the White Paper was debated in the Commons in March 1969 there was a major Labour backbench revolt) • Wilson's 'solemn and binding' compromise with the TUC further damaged the government in the public's eyes since it was legally unenforceable and represented a clear victory for the trade unions over the Labour administration. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour's poor economic record concerned voters by 1970 (for example failure of the DEA (1964–67), the devaluation crisis (1967) and balance of payments deficits (£398 million in 1968)) • Unemployment continued to rise under Labour, increasing the government's unpopularity (for example by 1970 600,000 were jobless) • The 'Powell factor' (the impact of Enoch Powell's infamous 1968 'rivers of blood' speech on immigration) gained the Conservatives additional working-class votes in 1970 • Chancellor Roy Jenkins failed to provide a 'give-away' budget before the general election, which may have lost the government crucial support • Heath's election campaign, which targeted the economic failings of the Labour Government, and poor last-minute trade figures, may have resonated with more of the electorate immediately before polling day. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

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3	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether Heath, Wilson and Callaghan were ineffective in tackling the economic problems facing Britain in the years 1970–79.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heath's government (1970–74) presided over a period of high unemployment (929,000 in 1972) and worsening industrial relations (23.9 million working days lost in 1972), which adversely affected Britain's economic performance • Mounting economic difficulties forced Heath to perform a policy 'U turn' by holding down wages and re-imposing controls but there was no immediate improvement • Under Wilson (1974–76) inflation soared to 27 per cent, unemployment passed the 1 million mark and the government's 'Social Contract' with the TUC failed to improve the economy • Callaghan's government (1976–79) failed to lower unemployment (which averaged 1.5 million per year), was forced to approach the IMF for a £3 billion 'bail-out' loan, and could not avert the economically damaging Winter of Discontent (1978–79). <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public spending cuts under Callaghan, coupled with the revenue generated by North Sea oil brought some economic improvement (for example by late 1977 the balance of payments was in surplus and inflation had fallen below 10 per cent) • Heath used government subsidies to save ailing industries (for example £35 million was pumped into Upper Clyde Shipbuilders saving thousands of jobs in the Glasgow area) • Wilson's government secured TUC agreement for a £6 a week limit on wage rises, which helped to reduce inflation in 1975–76 • All three Prime Ministers, particularly Wilson and Callaghan, had to deal with the far-reaching inflationary consequences of the international oil price rise of 1973, an event over which they had no real control. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
4	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the most important domestic achievement of the Thatcher governments (1979–90) was the reduction in trade union power.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thatcher's Employment Acts of 1980 and 1982, and other measures, succeeded in placing a range of legal constraints and conditions on trade union activity, which was generally perceived as a solution to a major economic problem • The defeat of the miners' strike (1984–85) was a defining victory for the Thatcher governments since, for many, it represented the triumph of parliamentary democracy and the rule of law over ideologically motivated union strike action • Government legislation to control the unions, and the miners' defeat, encouraged other employers to resist union demands and introduce new technology and more efficient working practices (for example Eddie Shah (1982) and Rupert Murdoch (1986)) • The success of her policy to reduce trade union power strengthened Thatcher's resolve to tackle other 'negative' forces in Britain (for example 'undemocratic' and economically wasteful local government). <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Thatcher government succeeded in its stated aim of 'rolling back the state' (for example public spending fell from 44 per cent of GDP in 1979 to under 40 per cent in 1990) • The pursuit of 'popular capitalism' through the Thatcher governments' privatisation programme attracted wide support (for example by 1990 over two-thirds of state industrial assets had been sold off and the number of private shareholders had increased from 3 million to 9 million) • The Thatcher governments could also claim important economic achievements (for example productivity increased by over 4 per cent per year during the 1980s, income tax was reduced, and living standards improved for most people) • The Thatcher governments' achievements may be seen in a broader context (for example high unemployment in the years 1979–90 assisted her efforts to reduce the power of the trade unions). <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>