Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Thursday 23 May 2024

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.

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Dennis Kavanagh and Peter Morris, *Consensus Politics from Attlee to Major*, published 1994.

The breakup of the old consensus became truly apparent after 1979, as a result of the sheer scale of change that has occurred since Mrs Thatcher became Prime Minister. Only the commitment to the National Health Service remains from the old consensus. Most of the other central features – a large public sector, the commitment to full employment, acknowledgement of trade unions' special role – have disappeared, or at least been severely eroded.

Mrs Thatcher was the first post-war leader not to try to maintain the consensus. Many of the radical policies – restrictions on trade unions, rejection of social contracts or incomes policies, income tax cuts and privatisation, as well as hostility to the civil service and the imposition of the community charge – owe much to Mrs Thatcher's vigorous support.

Since 1979, there have also been significant social changes to the electorate. Between 1979 and 1987, membership of unions fell from 30 per cent to 23 per cent; owner-occupation spread from 52 per cent to 62 per cent of homes; share ownership increased from 7 per cent to 19 per cent, and middle-class households rose from 35 per cent to 42 per cent.

Extract 2: From Ben Jackson and Robert Saunders, *Making Thatcher's Britain*, published 2012.

There is little evidence of the broader cultural change so often associated with the Thatcher era. The British electorate was not significantly 'Thatcherised'. Nor was it persuaded of the Thatcher government's ideological arguments in relation to full employment and the welfare state. National survey evidence does not support the emergence of more individualistic popular attitudes. The political success of Thatcherism also owed a considerable debt to the electoral system, which permitted radical policy change on the basis of a minority, and indeed declining, share of the popular vote.

Many of the social and economic developments that occurred were in progress before Thatcher took office. Moreover, many of the changes associated with 'Thatcher's Britain' were not to the Prime Minister's liking, or ran counter to the aims of 'Thatcherism'. By 1990, divorce, abortion and teenage pregnancy were both more common and more socially acceptable. Also, crime increased by an average of 5–7 per cent each year. Despite Thatcher's own emphasis on thrift, personal borrowing increased dramatically.

If 'Thatcherism' aimed at the restoration of the traditional family and the reinvigoration of the British economy, its success had been limited indeed.

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Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: Consensus Politics Attlee to Major by Dennis Kavanagh © John Wiley & Sons, June 1994.

Extract 2 from: Making Thatchers Britain by Ben Jackson & Robert Saunders © Cambridge University Press, August 2012.