



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2013

History

HIS2R

Unit 2R A Sixties Social Revolution? British Society, 1959–1975

Wednesday 22 May 2013 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is HIS2R.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

Question 1

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A Adapted from a description of Terence Stamp, the son of a Thames tugboat-man, who became a media celebrity as a film actor in the 1960s and 1970s

- For most of his young life, Stamp lived in a two-up, two-down terraced house with an outside loo, in a working class area in the East End of London. At school, he showed no special aptitude or ambition but he recognised that the world around him was changing. Taken up by the press as a symbol of new-style British life, Stamp was
- 5 presented as typical of his generation and he was perfectly willing to tell the press as much. 'People like me, we're the moderns', he pronounced. 'We wear elastic-sided boots and we smoke Gauloises.* We work hard and we play hard. We have no class and no prejudice. We're the new swinging Englishmen. And it's people like me who are spreading the word.'

* Gauloise: A fashionable brand of French cigarette

Source B Britain was full of class consciousness. Indeed, it is astonishing to reflect how little the affluent society affected people's sense of their own place within a social and economic hierarchy. Edward Heath, supposedly a representative of the new classlessness, was actually an excellent example of the survival of class distinctions.

5 Heath's insecurity about his modest provincial background was a sign of how much class distinctions still mattered. The landed interests that dominated the rural Tory associations never gave him the respect enjoyed by his predecessors. Class was not static, of course, and there were plenty of examples of mobility and change, but birth, accent and education still mattered enormously.

Adapted from D SANDBROOK, *State of Emergency: The Way We Were: Britain, 1970–1974*, 2011

Source C In many ways, British society seemed to have broken out of the straitjacket of dullness and conformity. The growth in wine-drinking and the spread of foreign restaurants still affected only a minority, but it would be fair to say that life was lived with greater excitement than ever it had been. When the cultural innovations of the

5 1960s were spoken of as being 'classless', the word was being used in a very limited way. Certain leading cultural changes had sprung from a genuinely working class background; some working class individuals had achieved great success. However, class showed itself in inequalities in the distribution of power and wealth and in life-styles and life-chances.

Adapted from A MARWICK, *British Society Since 1945*, 2003

0	1
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 Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to social change in the 1960s. (12 marks)

and

0	2
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 Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far were the cultural changes of the 1960s led by the working class? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why the Conservative Party won the General Election of 1959. (12 marks)**and**

0	4
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 'The Profumo Affair was the most important reason for the Conservative Party's loss of popular support by 1964.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**OR****Question 3**

0	5
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 Explain why the Abortion Act was passed in 1967. (12 marks)**and**

0	6
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 'The liberalising legislation of the years 1965 to 1969 profoundly changed British society.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**END OF QUESTIONS**

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source B: Adapted from DOMINIC SANDBROOK, *State of Emergency: The Way We Were: Britain, 1970–1974*, (Penguin Books, 2011). Copyright © DOMINIC SANDBROOK 2010.

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