

General Certificate of Education  
June 2008  
Advanced Level Examination



## HISTORY

HS4K

### Unit 4

**Alternative K: Economic and Social History, 1870–1979**

Wednesday 4 June 2008 9.00 am to 10.30 am

**For this paper you must have:**

- a 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 HS4K.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

### Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

### Information

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.
- In answering both Question 1(b) in Section A and your choice of question from Section B, you are advised to draw upon an appropriate range of historical knowledge and skills, to demonstrate overall historical understanding for the synoptic assessment requirements for this question paper.

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Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

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**SECTION A: THE CHANGING ROLE OF WOMEN, 1870–1979**

You must answer this question.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

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

**Source A**

A brief text extract adapted from J PURVIS, *Women's History: Britain, 1850-1945*, 1995, describing the push for the formation of trade unions for women, driven by Mary Priestman in 1874. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

**Source B**

- Mary Gawthorpe was born in a working class district of Leeds in 1881. She was too poor to take up a school scholarship so she qualified as a teacher through the pupil-teacher scheme. She set up her own household and was able to rescue her mother and brother from living with her unreliable and abusive father. As a
- 5 householder she had the right to vote in local but not national elections. Mary Gawthorpe was increasingly drawn to the Women's Social and Political Union and, after the 1907 splits in the WSPU, she became a member of its National Executive, as she was very loyal to the Pankhursts. In 1912 she was the co-founder of a new journal called *The Freewoman* which began to question the
- 10 WSPU's exclusive focus on the franchise. It also focused on the centrality of marriage as an institution which was at the root of the subjection of women.

Adapted from I ZWEINIGER-BARGIELOWSKA (Ed), *Women in Twentieth Century Britain*, 2001

**Source C**

- The Sex Discrimination (Removal) Act of 1919 removed the formal legal restrictions on women entering the professions and in 1922 Miss Ivy Williams became the first woman barrister in England. The Matrimonial Causes Act of 1923 removed the inequality between men and women on the grounds for
- 5 divorce and this was confirmed by further divorce legislation in 1927. The legislation on property ownership passed in 1926 and 1935 gave women equal rights with men.

Adapted from J STEVENSON, *British Society 1914–45*, 1984

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**Source D**

A photograph of a women's rights demonstration in Birmingham in 1977.  
Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

How fully does **Source B** support the view put forward in **Source A** about the importance of individuals in changing the role of women in the years 1870 to 1914? *(10 marks)*

- (b) Use **Sources A, B, C** and **D** and your own knowledge.

‘Government legislation rather than the pressure from women’s organisations was the most important factor in bringing about the emancipation of British women in the years 1870 to 1979.’

How valid is this view? *(20 marks)*

**Turn over for the next question**

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**SECTION B: CHANGES IN BRITISH ECONOMY AND SOCIETY, 1945–1979**

Answer **one** question from this section.

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- 2 To what extent were British governments more successful in managing the economy in the period May 1945 to 1959 than in the period 1960 to April 1979? (20 marks)
- 3 How successful was the 1944 Education Act in providing both education and training in the years 1944 to 1973? (20 marks)
- 4 ‘The changes in both sport and leisure for the working class were greater than for the middle class in the years 1945 to 1979.’  
How valid is this view? (20 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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Question 1 Source A: J PURVIS (Ed), *Women's History: Britain, 1850–1945*, Routledge, 1995

Source B: I ZWEINIGER-BARGIELOWSKA (Ed), *Women in Twentieth-Century Britain*, Longman, 2001

Source C: J STEVENSON, *British Society 1914–45*, Penguin, 1984. Reproduced by permission of Penguin Books Ltd.