

# OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

## Tuesday 14 June 2016 – Afternoon

### GCSE HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)

**A022/01** How far did British society change, 1939–1975?

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes



#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Study the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

#### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **53**.
- This document consists of **10** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- You will be awarded marks for quality of written communication in Question 5.
- Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

**FOLD OUT THIS PAGE**

**How far did British society change, 1939–1975?**

**Study the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.**

**In answering Questions 1–4, you will need to use your knowledge of British society 1939–1975 to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.**

**Your answer to Question 5 should be largely based on your knowledge of British society 1939–1975 but you should also use the sources.**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

**1 Study Sources A and B.**

How similar are these two sources? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

**2 Study Source C.**

What is the cartoonist's message? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

**3 Study Sources D and E.**

Why do these two sources disagree? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

**4 Study Source F.**

Why was this source published at this time? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

**5 Study all the sources, A–F.**

'Between 1939 and 1975, attitudes towards women changed.'

How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use your knowledge of British society 1939–1975 **and** the sources to explain your answer. **[16]**

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar **[3]**

How far did British society change, 1939–1975?

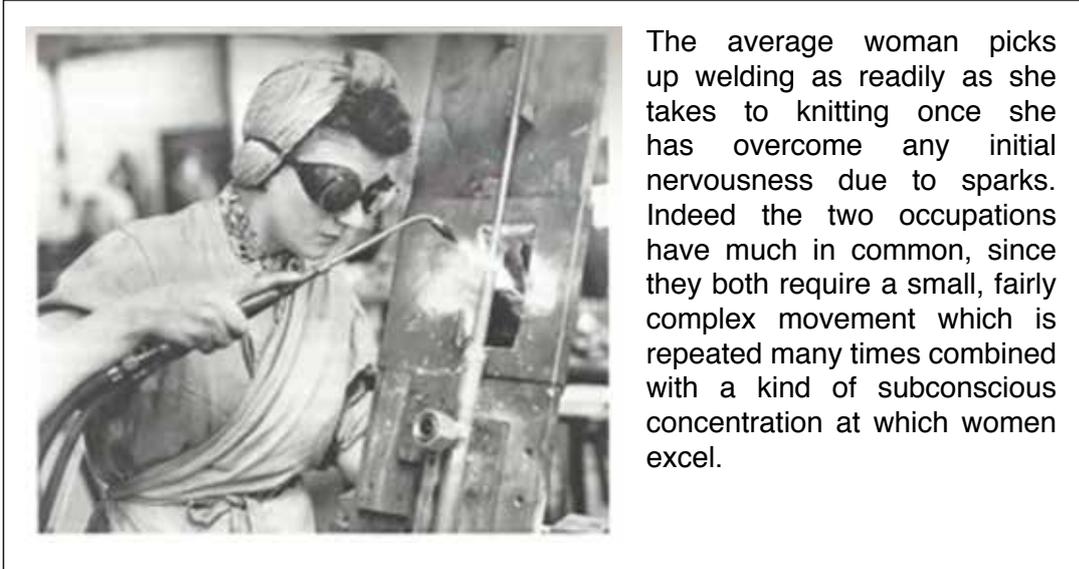
Attitudes towards women

SOURCE A



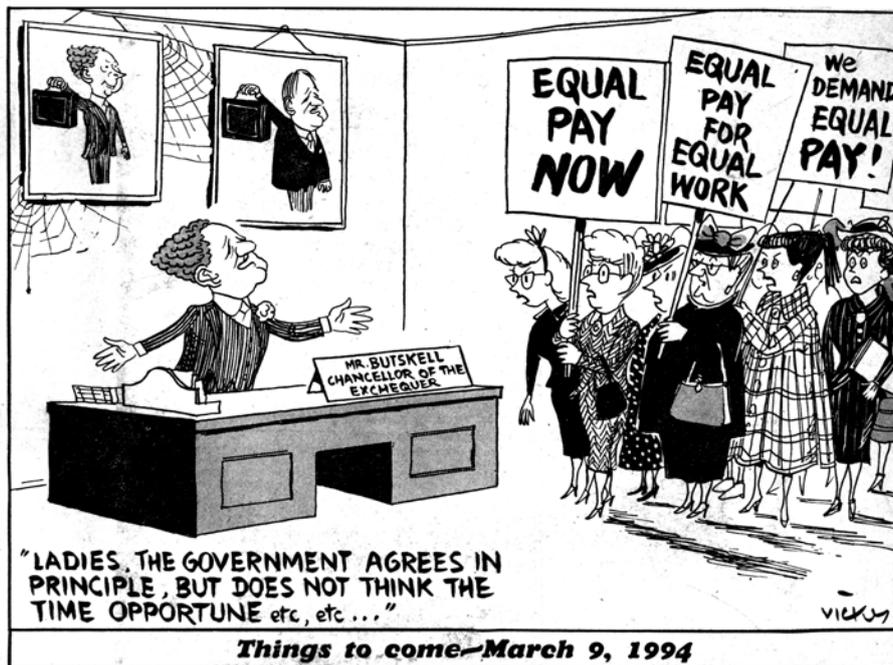
*A government poster published during the Second World War.*

## SOURCE B



*From a government leaflet published in 1943.*

## SOURCE C



*A cartoon published in a British newspaper on March 9, 1954. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is the member of the government in charge of finance.*

**SOURCE D**

Most experienced mothers know all about the dangers of separation and that if they leave their young children with strangers then the children will react badly. And the reactions may be more distressing than the temporary freedom was worth. 'When you have a baby', it has been said, 'you have five years of hard labour ahead of you.'

A mother's job is inevitably demanding, especially when her children are small. It is a craftman's job and perhaps the most skilled in the world. But what worthwhile job is not demanding? And the very fact that a mother's role is so essential and worthwhile is largely responsible for the satisfaction which most mothers find in their families. They may be dog-tired and consider themselves shorter-tempered than they could wish, but it is a great compensation to feel that they really matter, that no one else will do.

*An extract from 'Can I leave my baby?', a pamphlet by British psychologist John Bowlby, published in 1958.*

**SOURCE E**

Can you imagine what would happen to a man who was suddenly uprooted from a job which he saw as the meaning of his life and was then given the mindless task of looking after his children? A task in which he was also cut off completely from people who shared his interest? I think most of the men I know would fall apart completely. The maternal 'instinct' is a comfortable male myth.

*From an article in a radical magazine in 1967.  
The author was a university-educated woman who had recently married.*

**SOURCE F**

The atmosphere at the Miss World beauty contest in the Albert Hall was trying to be respectable and glamorous. The publicity emphasised the ordinariness of the girls and their ambitions. Miss Grenada said 'Now I'm looking for the ideal man to marry.' The Miss World contestants have the same problems as all women: they are defined by their physical appearance, born to give birth, and if they are born pretty, they are born lucky.

By demonstrating against the Miss World contest, Women's Liberation struck a blow against the way women are seen and struck a blow against the way they fit into society. Most of all, the demonstration was a blow against women just accepting their fate and doing nothing.

*From an article published in a Women's Liberation journal in 1970.  
The article is commenting on the disruptions to the Miss World beauty contest by Women's Liberation protesters, who threw flour bombs at the stage.*

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**







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