Write your name here Surname	Other n	ames
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
History Advanced Subsidiary Paper 1: Breadth study v Option 1F: In search of the		the USA, c1917–96
Wednesday 16 May 2018 - Time: 2 hours 15 minute		Paper Reference 8HIO/1F
You must have: Extracts Booklet (enclosed)		Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶



SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 Was the successful example set by black American civil rights campaigners the main reason for the success of minority rights campaigners in the years 1960–80?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

Was the main consequence of government immigration policy in the years 1941–80 a reduction in discrimination on the basis of national origin?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

SECTION A						
Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .						
Chosen question number:	Question 1	Question 2				



(Section A continued)	
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	••••
	••••



(Section A continued)	



(Section A continued)	



Section A continued)	
	TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 To what extent did the ideas influencing the American political landscape change in the years 1917–80?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

To what extent did the standard of living of the American people change during the years 1917–80?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



SECTION B

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .				
Chosen question number:	Question 3	\boxtimes	Question 4	





(Section B continued)	



(Section B continued)	



(Section B continued)	

(Section B continued)	
	TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



SECTION C

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

5	Historians have different views about the impact of the Reagan presidency on the USA. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.		
	How far do you agree with the view that the Reagan presidency revitalised America in the years 1981–96?		
		(20)	



(Section C continued)		



(Section C continued)	



(Section C continued)	

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ection C continued)	
	(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)
	TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
	TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History Advanced Subsidiary Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1F: In search of the American dream: the USA, c1917–96

Wednesday 16 May 2018 - Afternoon

Paper Reference

Extracts Booklet

8HI0/1F

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From George Tindall and David Shi, *America: A Narrative History*, published 2007.

What Ronald Reagan did accomplish was to redefine the national political agenda and accelerate the growth of conservatism that had been developing for over twenty years. Reagan's critics highlighted his lack of intellectual sophistication and his indifference to day-to-day administrative details. Yet he excelled as a leader because he was relentlessly optimistic about America's 5 potential and totally committed to free enterprise, limited government, and strenuous anti-communism. His greatest successes were in renewing America's self-belief, bringing inflation under control, stimulating the longest sustained period of peacetime prosperity in history, negotiating the nuclear disarmament treaty, and helping to set off the process of democratic freedom 10 in Eastern Europe. By redirecting the thrust of both domestic and foreign policy, Reagan put the fragmented Democratic Party on the defensive and forced conventional New Deal 'liberalism' into a panicked retreat. The fact that Reagan's tax policies widened the gap between the rich and poor and created huge budget deficits for future presidents to confront did not diminish the 15 popularity of the Great Communicator.

Extract 2: From Walter Williams, *Reaganism and the Death of Representative Democracy*, published 2003.

First, the economy surged so mightily in the 1990s despite, not because of, Reagan's anti-government approach and market fundamentalism*. Second, Reagan's new political view that dominated the last two decades of the twentieth century became a central factor in the severe deterioration of the federal government institutions after 1981 and became a major barrier to the reform of the American political system. Third, money politics prevailed, as members of Congress paid more attention to corporate America. Government for the wealthiest citizens and major corporations had replaced government for ordinary citizens. Finally, the declining capability of the institutions of government significantly increased the likelihood of developing unsound policies, mismanaging new and existing programs, and failing to achieve the nation's most important domestic policy goals.

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^{*}market fundamentalism = belief in free markets and hostility to government intervention