Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4282/01

HISTORY

UNIT 2: The changing role and status of women in Wales and England, c. 1900 to the present day

P.M. MONDAY, 2 June 2014

1 hour 15 minutes

For Examiner's use only			
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded	
1.	25		
2.	15		
3.	10		
SPaG	3		
Total	53		

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer ALL the questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are question 1(e) and question 3.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 3.

Answer all questions.

QUESTION 1

This question is an enquiry into the changing experience of women at home in Wales and England. [25]

Study the sources below and then answer the questions which follow each source.

Source A



[The cover of a Family Allowance book (1949)]

(a)	World War?	[2]
•••••		
•		
•••••		

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Source B



[Upper class Edwardian ladies at a horseracing meeting (1908)]

(b)	activities of upper-class women in the early twentieth century.	[4]
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•••••		
•••••		
•••••		••••••
		······

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Source C

Before the Second World War, state health insurance only covered wage-earners, not their wives and children. Many women and children put off visiting a doctor to avoid bills. The answer to this was the National Health Service which started on July 5th 1948. Doctors' surgeries were packed and dentists and opticians were booked for months ahead. "One would think people saved up their illnesses for the first free day," said one doctor.

[Richard Cootes, an historian, writing in a history textbook, The Welfare State (1970)]

(c)	How far does Source C support the view that the National Health Service improved lives of women after 1948?	the [5]
••••		
•••••		
•••••		
•••••		•••••

•••••		•••••

Source D

The 1930s saw the growth in popularity of women's magazines such as *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Illustrated* and *Woman*. *Woman*, which had over a million readers by 1940, placed an emphasis on women to "keep young and beautiful", to maintain their physical appearance and to maintain their marriages rather than seek divorces. Thirty years later the media, led by magazines such as *Cosmopolitan*, was promoting a different lifestyle – that of the independent educated woman, able to have both a life at home and a life in work.

[Albert Gilbey, an historian, writing on an educational website. This website provides a range of resources for teachers and students (2011)]

(d)	How useful is Source D to an historian studying the impact of women's magazines on the lives of women? [6]
	[Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge]
•••••	
•••••	
•••••	
•••••	
•••••	

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These two sources have different views about improvements in housing after the Second World War.

Source E

It was found that a move away from cramped accommodation to a council estate, although welcomed, could mean greater fears and anxieties. The move caused considerable strain because the higher rent could only be paid by skimping on food and other necessities.

[From a social survey of mothers living on council estates in London (1957)]

Source F

Between 1951 and 1964 four million new houses were built. Most of these were council houses. These purpose-built estates became more attractive places for women. Housing estates on the outskirts of large towns and cities greatly improved living standards.

[W. Gareth Evans, an historian, writing in his specialist GCSE textbook, *The Role and Changing Status of Women in the Twentieth Century* (1998)]

(e)	Why do Sources E and F have different views about improvements in housing after t Second World War?	he [8]
	[In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors]	1
•••••		
•••••		••••
•••••		••••

7

Examiner only

END OF QUESTION 1

25

QUESTION 2

This question is about the changing employment of women in the twentieth century. [1				
	(a)	Describe the achievements of a successful British woman in the world of work.	[4]	
	••••			
	•••••			
	•••••			
	•••••			
	•••••			

(b)	Explain why women's employment increased during the First World War. [5]	Examiner only
•••••		

(c)	How important were changes employment opportunities?	in education	after the	Second \	World War	for women's [6]
•••••						
•••••						
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END OF QUESTION 2

QUESTION 3

This question is about the changing role of women in politics in Wales and England since 1900. [10 + 3]

How successful have women been in playing a greater part in political life from 1900 to the present day? [10]

In your answer you should:

- discuss the successes achieved by women in political life;
- discuss the lack of success of women in political life.

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question. [3]

	Examine only
END OF QUESTION 3	
	10
END OF PAPER	

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