

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, 3 June 2013

1 hour 15 minutes

Question	Mark Awarded
1	25
2	15
3	10
SPaG	3
Total	53

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010001**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.

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 questions 1(e) and 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 role of women in political life in Wales and England.****[25]**

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

Source A

Total number of MPs	Male MPs	Female MPs	% of Male MPs	% of Female MPs
650	506	144	78	22

[A table comparing male and female MPs in the UK Parliament in 2012]

(a) What does Source A show you about women in politics in the twenty first century? [2]

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Source C

One mistake made by the growing Women's Liberation Movement has been to show contempt for many women who actually like to stay at home. Many busy housewives find their lives a good deal more varied than their husbands' working day. They enjoy cooking, needlework and other pursuits disliked by some feminists. Women's Liberation may have also made a mistake in ignoring the fact that men also often have boring and unfulfilling jobs.

[An extract from an article in a newspaper (1973)]

- (c) How far does Source C support the view that the lives of women were improved by the Women's Liberation Movement? [5]

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In 1941, all women between the ages of 19 and 41 had to register for war work. I was a 19 year old weaver in Dundee then and I was delighted to be trained as a welder. However, just before the war ended in 1945 I was informed that I was redundant. After the war, jobs like welding were not available to women. Every time I saw welding jobs advertised I would apply, but I failed because I was a woman. It took me 30 years to get back the job I had in the war. That is what equality did for me, thanks to the Sex Discrimination Act of 1975.

(d) How useful is Source D to an historian studying the moves towards gaining equality for women since the 1960s?
[Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge.] [6]

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END OF QUESTION 1

QUESTION 2

Life was challenging for many women during the twentieth century.

[15]

Study the photograph below and then answer the questions which follow.



[Women taking a break during a hunger march in the 1930s]

(a) Describe how women ‘made ends meet’ during the Depression of the 1930s.

[4]

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(b) Explain why the development of labour saving devices has changed the lives of women. [5]

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(c) How important have developments in birth control been for women?

[6]

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END OF QUESTION 2

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