

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	

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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. 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.

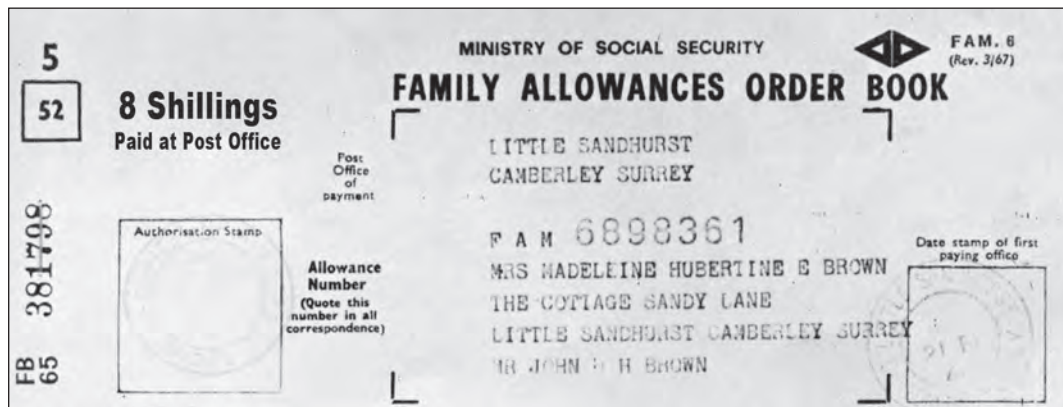
Answer all questions.

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) What does Source A show you about government support for families after the Second World War? [2]

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Source B

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

- (b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain the lifestyle and activities of upper-class women in the early twentieth century. [4]

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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 the lives of women after 1948? [5]

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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.

(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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END OF QUESTION 1

QUESTION 2Examiner
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This question is about the changing employment of women in the twentieth century. [15]

(a) Describe the achievements of a successful British woman in the world of work. [4]

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(b) Explain why women's employment increased during the First World War.

[5]

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- (c) How important were changes in education after the Second World War for women's employment opportunities? [6]

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END OF QUESTION 2

