



**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)**

A972/22

British Depth Study, 1939–1975

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

**Tuesday 26 January 2010
Afternoon**

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what to do before starting your answer.
- Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the answer booklet.
- 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 **50**.
- This document consists of **10** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

FOLD OUT THIS PAGE

How far did British society change, 1939–1975?

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

In answering the questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic 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.

Answer ALL the questions.

1 Study Source A.

What can you learn from this source about immigration to Britain? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[6]**

2 Study Sources B and C.

Which of these two sources is more useful as evidence about immigration into Britain? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

3 Study Source D.

What is the message of this source? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[7]**

4 Study Source E.

Why do you think the British government published this source in India in 1958? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

5 Study Sources F and G.

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

6 Study **all** the sources.

‘Immigrants came to Britain in the period 1948–1972 to find work.’

How far do the sources in this paper support this statement? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. Remember to identify the sources you use. **[12]**

How far did British society change, 1939–1975?

Immigration into Britain

Background Information

During the years 1948-1972 many thousands of people came to live and work in Britain, and to settle in British towns and cities. They came from different parts of the world. Immigrants from the Caribbean (called the West Indies at the time) came mainly in the late 1940s and 1950s. The majority of immigrants from other former British colonies in Africa, India and Pakistan arrived mainly in the 1960s and early 1970s. But did these immigrants all come to Britain for the same reasons?

SOURCE A

**ARE YOU LOOKING
FOR EMPLOYMENT?**
Take a trip to England

Sailing from Barbados 25th January
Tourist Class Passage \$322.00
BARBADOS – LONDON

FOR BOOKINGS CONTACT
CARIBBEAN AGENCY
No. 12 Swan Street Bridgetown

*An advertisement from a Barbados newspaper in 1953.
The fare of \$322.00 would cost around £700 today.*

SOURCE B

There were adverts everywhere urging people to come to Britain: 'Come to the mother country! The mother country needs you!' That's how I learned the opportunity was here. I felt stronger loyalty towards England than loyalty to my own island. It really was the mother country and being away from home wouldn't be that terrible because you would belong.

From an interview with Sybil Phoenix, an immigrant from the Caribbean who settled in Britain in the 1950s.

SOURCE C

The brochures say the West Indies are a tourist paradise. The West Indian who works in plantations for a few shillings a day thinks differently. Hundreds of his friends have no work and there is no dole. West Indians in Britain can earn wages of around £10 per week.

There is widespread concern in Britain about the influx of West Indians who come in search of work and a better future for their children. However, contrary to many reports the West Indian influx has not caused unemployment amongst white workers. There is work for all, and these West Indians are British citizens after all.

From the commentary of a British government information film broadcast in 1955.

SOURCE D



*A cartoon from a British newspaper published in August 1972.
The large figure is President Idi Amin, the ruler of Uganda.
Exodus = leaving*

SOURCE E

Chandra Lal listened to the tales of high wages earned in the factories of Britain. His own uncle regularly sent home money and wrote of life in the industrial Midlands, where the shops were full and nobody went hungry. So, Chandra left his village in India and went to Britain. It was winter when he arrived and the cold wind bit through his thin cotton clothing. Chandra shivered, but found no work because he was not skilled. He went on shivering for four months and at last found a labouring job in Bradford. But Chandra is one of the lucky ones, for there are thousands of other Indians and Pakistanis without work. They think longingly of their villages and the wives and children they left behind.

From a British government leaflet published in India in 1958.

SOURCE F

Originally I came from India in 1955, then went to Kenya. I worked in the Civil Service. In 1967 the Kenyan government had a policy of Africanisation. This meant we had to either become Kenyan citizens or leave the country. I was able to stay on in the Civil Service until 1969 but then I had to leave. My father was a British national so I had a British passport. I could have gone to India or the United Kingdom. I chose to settle in the United Kingdom, with my family, because my children were very young. It was an opportunity for them to get a good education.

A Kenyan Asian interviewed in 1998.

SOURCE G

For a split second, one can almost see the horror in retired accountant Natubhai Shah's eyes as he calmly remembers the murderous regime of Idi Amin. Once, when he was on business, a military van stopped his car. He could see Amin standing beside the river, stabbing an Asian man with a knife. Even today, Shah calls himself lucky that he escaped.

Ramanbhai Patel's memories are so upsetting that he cancelled his plans to revisit Uganda in October this year. Patel was forced to flee in 1972, leaving behind his pharmaceutical factory and other businesses. Patel left the country for London at the end of October 1972 with £50 in his pocket, the maximum any Asian was allowed to take.

The experiences of two Ugandan Asians described in an article for an Indian newspaper. It was written in 2007 to mark the 35th anniversary of the expulsion of Asians from Uganda.

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