

**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  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Tuesday 14 June 2011  
Afternoon**

**Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes**



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- 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.

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### How far did British society change, 1939–1975?

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You should 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 is the message of this cartoon? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

**2** Study Sources B and C.

How similar are these two sources? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**3** Study Sources D and E.

How far does Source D prove that Source E is wrong? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**4** Study Source F.

Are you surprised by this source? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**5** Study Source G.

Why do you think the Conduit Motors Company published this photograph and caption in 1967? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

**6** Study **all** the sources, A–H.

‘In the 1960s life changed very little for teenagers.’

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?

### Teenagers in the 1960s

#### Background Information

For much of the twentieth century young people lived very similar lives to their parents. They wore similar clothes, enjoyed the same kinds of entertainment and often worked in the same types of jobs as their parents. Some historians believe that this changed dramatically in the 1960s. There were plenty of jobs and so teenagers suddenly found they had spending power. There were new developments in music, fashion and attitudes to sex. Other historians are not sure that the changes were as great as some people claim. So how far did life change for teenagers in the 1960s?

#### SOURCE A



*Teenager saying prayers: "God bless Paul, John, George and Ringo."*

*A cartoon about The Beatles published in a British newspaper in 1964.*

**SOURCE B**

From 1962 to 1965 I went to university in Liverpool. What perfect timing! My whole world changed. About six weeks after arriving in Liverpool I was at the ice rink and heard 'Love Me Do' by the Beatles playing over the loudspeakers. I knew immediately this was very, very different. The rest of the decade was a complete revolution. Most teenagers had money for clothes and records. Many bought motorbikes or even cars (everyone wanted a Mini as it was the coolest car around). Exciting things were happening: the Profumo scandal, The Beatles, The Rolling Stones, drugs, miniskirts, sex everywhere, Vietnam, King's Road, Carnaby Street...

*A comment on a web site for people to share their memories of the 1960s.  
The comment was put on the web site in 2006.*

**SOURCE C**

This is how a lot of older Britons see their younger counterparts – frenzied and screaming, idolising pop stars without a sensible thought in their long haired heads. But those of you who worry about old fashioned decency and sensible values can rest assured. The Daily Mail newspaper got national opinion polls to find out from teenagers which person they admired most in all the world. Surprise, surprise, heading the list was good old mum and in second place was the Queen. Other respectable figures also did well in the polls. Prime Minister Mr Wilson was fourth, dear old dad was next on the list. The only pop star to get a showing in the top ten was Elvis Presley. So teenagers may not all be what we think – you live and learn!

*An extract from the commentary of a British newsreel film shown in 1967.*

**SOURCE D**

Teenagers in the sixties were the first generation since the war to decide that the mysteries of sex should be explored. People had sex at the slightest excuse after meeting for only ten minutes. Sexual partners were picked up and thrown away without ceremony, provided that they had the newly available contraceptive pill in their pocket or handbag. This sexual revolution is just one of the extraordinary developments in this remarkable period which are explored in this book.

*Information written by the publisher to advertise a book called **The Swinging Sixties**, published in 1985.*

**SOURCE E**

Only one in three boys and one in six girls between seventeen and nineteen had ever had sex. When contrasted with the constant outcry about teenage immorality, these figures seem low. For younger teenagers, sexual experience was very rare: only 6 per cent of fifteen-year-old boys and 2 per cent of fifteen-year-old girls had had sex. These results suggest that having sex, although it happens, is not a prominent feature of teenage behaviour.

*From a report called **The Sexual Behaviour of Young People**, published in 1965 by a government organisation called the Central Council for Health Education. It was based on a survey of 2000 young people.*

**SOURCE F**

One has to admire the way these people have resisted today's rather empty youth culture. The old ways have held their ground here. There is a suspicion of anything new or strange that runs through working-class culture in this area. Brass bands are still as common as ever. There are thirty-six of them within a fifteen-mile radius, and they continue to attract new young members. The young band members look down on rock and roll, skiffle, beat, pop or any other style that sweeps the top twenty. Rugby League and Crown Green bowling are the most popular sports in the area and there is little interest in glamorous football teams like Liverpool or Manchester United.

*From **Working Class Community**, a research study published in 1968 which looked at everyday life in one community in Yorkshire.*

## SOURCE G

**WORLD RECORD ATTEMPT**

To introduce their new car, the Mini Cooper, to the public, the Conduit Motors Company of London organised a world record attempt yesterday. Fifteen young women attempted to beat the previous record for the number of people who can get into the little car.

*A photograph and caption published in 1967.*

## SOURCE H

It took six months or more for anything fashionable to reach the North-East of England. London was well into miniskirts. It was in the news everywhere that this revolution in dress had taken place before any of it reached us. It was a long time before miniskirts made it up North. In fact, I think it was about 1966 or 1967 before they reached our village. They may have worn them in Newcastle before that but not in our village.

*A woman from a village near Newcastle interviewed in 1991.*





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