

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION

HISTORY

2019

Time: 1 hour

Name:

School:

Instructions:

Please read these instructions carefully.

Candidates should do Section A (30 mins) and then choose ONE question worth 20 marks from EITHER section B OR C (30 mins).

The paper is One Hour. If a section is not finished write a note in the margin and go on to the next Section.

Section A – The changing role of women, 1939-1975

In 1973, Margaret Thatcher, who was then Education Secretary, said “I don’t think there will be a woman Prime Minister in my lifetime.” She of course went on to become the first woman Prime Minister of Britain just six years later. It was a fitting conclusion to 30 years of great change in the role of women.

Read the sources and then answer all the questions below.

SOURCE A

When Labour took power in 1964, the existing laws were clearly inadequate for the modern age. Many laws were viciously unfair to women. The Divorce Reform Act of 1969 was just one of the many great liberal and civilising reforms of the 1960s. The Act ended the emphasis on guilt and fault. The Matrimonial Property Act of 1970 recognised that a wife’s work was an important contribution to a marriage. The laws represented a change in marriage from an unequal contract into a partnership based on affection and companionship.

From an obituary of the Labour MP Roy Jenkins, who served in Labour Governments in the 1960s and 1970s

SOURCE B

I think that marriage is a full-time career, though not as exciting as one outside the home, perhaps; and a woman cannot give her best to two careers. On the whole, I think that married women will be only too glad to make their home the centre of their life.

Single woman, companion and home help, aged 56, Bristol, interviewed by Mass Observation in 1944

SOURCE C

When women have had careers, and where they are more suited to continue working than to spend time housekeeping and baby-minding. I think they should work. It is far better for a woman to continue with the job for which she is suited, and to pay the right kind of person to look after her home and children, than to become a drudge herself, if housework is drudgery to her. But I think a married woman should work no more than 40 hours a week, and she should always consider her family before her job. I am hoping for a development of Day Nurseries, all jobs open to married women and maternity grants.

Married woman, no children, aged 28, working as an aerodynamicist in Winchester, Hampshire, interviewed Mass Observation in 1944

SOURCE D

Men hate their girls going out to work and impairing their own dignity as head of the House.

A trade union leader in the north-east of England explains why men prefer women to stay at home

SOURCE E

Following the equal pay Act, I visited a wide range of workplaces to expose what was really going on. A typical example of what I found was this shoe factory. There were a lot of women putting heels on shoes. And there were a lot of men in another part of the factory putting heels on shoes. I said to the manager. 'I suppose you have equal pay?' And he said, 'Oh yes, we have equal pay.' So I asked him, 'Do you mean to say that the women here are running this machine and the men over there running the same machine, get the same pay?' He said, 'Oh no, heavens no! Those men are putting heels on men's shoes. The women are putting heels on women's shoes. It is not the same work.' There were six nails going into each shoe and they were using the same machines. But the women didn't get the same pay.

From a report by the leader of the Six Points Group in 1971. The Six Points Group was a campaigning feminist organisation

1 Read Source **A**.

In your own words explain how the lives of women improved in the 1960s and 1970s.

[2]

2 Read Source **B** and **C**.

What different attitudes to married women working outside the home do these two women show?

[6]

3 Read all the sources.

Using evidence from all the sources, do you agree that opportunities increased for women in the period 1939-1975?

[12]

Now choose **ONE** question from **EITHER** Section B **OR** Section C.

Allow 30 minutes - but do not worry if you run out of time – please say so ! Each question is worth **[20 marks]**

SECTION B

- 1] Why was William of Normandy so successful in conquering England 1066-1087?
- 2] What did the first three Crusades achieve?
- 3] Describe the feudal system.
- 4] Explain why King John quarrelled with his barons?
- 5] How much did Henry VIII change England?
- 6] Describe the main events in Charles I's reign from 1625-1629.
- 7] What were the causes of the American War of Independence?
- 8] In what ways did the Industrial Revolution change Britain?

SECTION C

- 1] Which character in history would you most like to interview, and why?
- 2] 'Diaries and letters are the truest record of events.' Discuss.
- 3] Why has history been more interested in leaders than ordinary people?
- 4] Explain how you would try to trace the history of your family.
- 5] Explain the importance of one historical character in Europe before 1914.
- 6] Using at least one example, explain why castles or cathedrals were such important buildings in medieval life.
- 7] How has television helped your understanding and enjoyment of history?
- 8] Does history have any lessons to teach us today?