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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of MPs</th>
<th>Male MPs</th>
<th>Female MPs</th>
<th>% of Male MPs</th>
<th>% of Female MPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[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]
(b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain how some Suffragettes were treated by the government.
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?
Source D

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.

[Bella Kayzer, speaking in an interview for a television series about women in the twentieth century (1988)]

(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]
These two sources have different views about Margaret Thatcher, the first female Prime Minister of the UK.

**Source E**

Margaret Thatcher broke through the ‘glass ceiling’ in politics. But it is a tragedy that, having become the UK’s first woman Prime Minister, she did so much to harm the position of women in society. Margaret Thatcher damaged women’s place in the workplace, undermined families and communities and did nothing for women in public life.

[Patricia Hewitt, a Labour Member of Parliament, writing on the BBC News website in 2005. She is a supporter of feminism.]

**Source F**

As Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher became the most important politician in the land. Many saw her election in 1979 as a victory for feminism. She was both wife and mother and still succeeded in pursuing a highly successful career.


(e) Why do Sources E and F have different views about the effects of Margaret Thatcher’s achievements on the role and status of women? [8]

*In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors*
QUESTION 2

Life was challenging for many women during the twentieth century. [15]

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

![Image of 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]
(b) Explain why the development of labour saving devices has changed the lives of women. [5]
(c) How important have developments in birth control been for women?
QUESTION 3

The nature of women’s employment in Wales and England has changed since 1900.

Have women been successful in achieving equality with men in employment from 1900 to the present day?  [10]

In your answer you should:
- discuss how women have achieved equality with men in employment;
- discuss how women have failed to achieve equality with men in employment.

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.  [3]