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Pearson	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Edexcel GCSE		
History A (The Making of the Modern World) Unit 3: Modern World Source Enquiry Option 3C: The transformation of British society, c1951–79		
Tuesday 20 June 2017 – N	Morning	Paper Reference
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes	s	5HA03/3C
		3111(03)33)

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer all questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 53.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
- Questions labelled with an asterisk (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
 - you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

P 4 8 7 1 5 A 0 1 1 6

Turn over ▶



Answer ALL questions.

Look carefully at Sources A to F in the Sources Booklet and then answer Questions 1 to 5 which follow.

wh	which follow.		
1	Study Source A.		
	What can you learn from Source A about the Notting Hill Race Riots of 1958?		
		(6)	



2	Study Source B and use your own knowledge.	
	What was the purpose of this representation?	
	Use details of the newsreel commentary and your own knowledge to explain your answer.	
		(8)
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3	Study Source C and use your own knowledge.		
	Use Source C and your own knowledge to explain why many people came to Britain as immigrants from the Commonwealth in the 1950s.	(10)	
		(10)	
••••			



(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)



4	Study Sources D and E and use your own knowledge.	
	How reliable are Sources D and E as evidence of attitudes in Britain to Commonwealth immigrants in the 1950s and early 1960s?	
	Explain your answer, using Sources D and E and your own knowledge.	(4.0)
		(10)





*5	Study Sources A, D and F and use your own knowledge.	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in this question.	
	Source F suggests that for many Commonwealth immigrants, Britain in the 1950s and early 1960s was not as welcoming as they had expected.	b
	How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use your own knowledge, Sources A, and F and any other sources you find helpful to explain your answer.	D
	and I and any other sources you mid helpful to explain your answer.	(16)





(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)	
(Total for Question 5 = 19 marks)	_
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS	_
10 INE 1 OK 1 / II EK = 33 MARKS	



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Pearson Edexcel GCSE

History A (The Making of the Modern World)

Unit 3: Modern World Source Enquiry
Option 3C: The transformation of British society,
c1951-79

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Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

5HA03/3C

Do not return this Sources Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Historical Enquiry: Immigration

Source A: From an interview with a West Indian man for a book called *Forbidden Britain*, published in 1994. He took part in the Notting Hill Riots.

I was on look-out on the second floor with the lights out. I saw a massive lot of people out there. I was watching the behaviour of the crowd from behind the curtains upstairs. They were shouting, 'Let's burn the blacks! Let's lynch them!' But when the crowd saw our petrol bombs coming, they started to panic and run. It was a very serious bit of fighting that night. We were determined to use any means, any weapon, anything at our disposal for our freedom. We were not prepared to go down like dying dogs.

Source B: From the commentary to a *Pathe Newsreel* report on the Notting Hill Race Riots. It was shown in cinemas in 1958. *Pathe News* produced newsreels and documentaries about life in Britain.

SHAMEFUL EPISODE

'Something new and ugly raises its head in Britain. In Notting Hill Gate, only a mile or two from London's West End – racial violence. An angry crowd of youths chases a black man into a shop. Police reinforcements are called up to control the riot, one of many riots that have broken out here in a few days. The injured victim, a Jamaican, is taken to safety. This violence is evil and the law and public opinion must stamp it out.'

Source C: From an article written in the magazine *History Today*, published in 1985.

The 1948 British Nationality Act gave all 800 million people in the Commonwealth the right to claim British citizenship. Commonwealth immigrants came to Britain in search of work, a higher standard of living and better prospects for their children. The expansion of the British economy in the 1950s and 1960s created new jobs. Low pay, long hours and shift work made these jobs unattractive to British workers.

Source D: A photograph published in a national newspaper in 1961. It shows a group greeting new arrivals from the West Indies at a railway station in London.



Source E: From a statement by Southall Residents' Association in 1963. The Association was set up by white residents in West London. At the time Commonwealth immigrants were moving to the area.

Our whole way of life is threatened and endangered by a flood of immigrants. They are generally illiterate, dirty and completely unsuited to and unused to our way of life. They overcrowd their properties to an alarming degree, create slums and endanger public health. They cause their neighbours to have a life of misery, annoyance and bitterness.

Source F: From a history of Britain, published in 2010.

For many Commonwealth immigrants, Britain was not as welcoming as they had expected as they were often forced to settle in the poorer inner-city areas of cities such as London, Birmingham and Bradford. Many immigrants found themselves sharing overcrowded and sub-standard accommodation. However, some did welcome Commonwealth immigrants. For example, London Transport provided hostels for many of the immigrants it recruited and became widely recognised as making a significant contribution to race relations. Many black immigrants soon gained management jobs.

