

General Certificate of Education
June 2006
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 2
Alternative P: Early Georgian Britain, 1714–1748

HS2P

Wednesday 7 June 2006 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS2P.
- Answer **two** questions.
- Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- All questions carry 25 marks.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer **Question 1** and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A British foreign policy in the eighteenth century was dominated by commercial considerations. These were principally a search for markets, both colonial and European, and a firm opposition to competitors. All politicians could agree in praising the virtues of trade, and all could see the advantage of justifying foreign policy with reference to commercial considerations. Thus the Treaty of Hanover of 1725 was, according to the government, no more than an attempt to damage Austrian schemes for oceanic trade.

Adapted from J BLACK, *Britain in the Age of Walpole*, 1984

Source B Adapted from the Declaration of War against Spain, 19 October 1739

Many unjust seizures of British ships and goods have been made in the West Indies for several years by Spanish ships, acting under the authority of the King of Spain. These have been contrary to the treaties existing between Britain and Spain, and to the disadvantage of the lawful trade and commerce of British citizens. Great cruelty has been inflicted on British sailors, and the British flag has been insulted. We have made frequent complaints to the King of Spain about these incidents, but no satisfactory outcome has been obtained in spite of promises made.

Source C Walpole had a perfectly clear understanding of the purpose of his foreign policy. Peace would fit in with all his domestic objectives; if peace were secured, trade would prosper and taxation would probably drop. Merchants whose pockets were full would be unlikely to challenge the government. Above all, while Britain was at peace the Hanoverian succession would be safe; if war occurred, however, Britain's enemies might well support the Old Pretender.

Adapted from P LANGFORD, *The Eighteenth Century 1688–1815*, 1976

(a) Use **Source A** and your own knowledge.

Explain briefly what is meant by 'the Treaty of Hanover of 1725' (line 6) in the context of British foreign policy in the mid-1720s. (3 marks)

(b) Use **Source B** and your own knowledge.

How useful is **Source B** as evidence about the reasons for the outbreak of war with Spain in 1739? (7 marks)

(c) Use **Sources A, B and C** and your own knowledge.

'Walpole's main aim in foreign policy between 1722 and 1742 was to protect British trading interests.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. (15 marks)

EITHER 2 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

Many Whig MPs who had supported the Septennial Act of 1716 saw the Peerage Bill of 1719 as a step too far.

Adapted from J HOPPIT, *A Land of Liberty? England 1689–1727*, 2000

- (a) Comment on ‘the Peerage Bill’ in the context of British politics in the early years of the reign of George I. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain the reasons for opposition to Stanhope’s government between 1714 and 1721. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of George I’s support, in relation to other factors, in explaining the survival of Stanhope’s government to 1721. (15 marks)

OR 3 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

There had been a steady trade in Newcomen steam pumps throughout the first half of the eighteenth century.

Adapted from MW FLINN, *The Origins of the Industrial Revolution*, 1966

- (a) Comment on ‘Newcomen steam pumps’ in the context of early industrialisation. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why the growth of the iron industry was limited in the first half of the eighteenth century. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of technological developments, in relation to other factors, in explaining industrial development in Britain in the years 1714 to 1748. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 2: J HOPKIT, *A Land of Liberty? England 1689–1727*, Oxford University Press. 2000. By permission of Oxford University Press.

Question 3: MW FLINN, *The Origins of the Industrial Revolution*, Longman, 1966.

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