

General Certificate of Education
January 2007
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 2
Alternative Q: Britain, 1815–1841

HS2Q

Friday 12 January 2007 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 HS2Q.
- 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.
- There are 25 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and coherently and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

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 With the drawing up of the six-point charter in 1838, the London Working Men's Association started the world's first widely supported movement for universal male suffrage. No movement before Chartism had such sustained commitment or national organisation and there was no parallel movement in Europe. Many historians see Chartism as having few links to the trade unions. Chartism attracted much more support from the older, depressed trades such as tailors and shoemakers in the towns as well as handloom weavers and nail makers in the countryside. The towns most likely to support Chartism enthusiastically were towns associated with declining textile crafts like Trowbridge, Bradford, Nottingham and Bolton.

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Adapted from J RULE, *The Labouring Classes in Early Industrial England 1750–1850*, 1986

Source B Adapted from the Memoirs of Lord Liverpool, published in 1827.

In 1816, the manufacturers complained to Parliament about the level of unemployment and the general poverty of the working class who rioted in many inland towns. At Spa Fields in London a popular meeting took place, addressed by Mr Henry Hunt, which passed resolutions for reform.

5 Then the people rioted, stealing firearms from several gun shops.

Source C

A brief text extract from N GASH, *Aristocracy and People*, Edward Arnold, 1979, pp210-211 discussing reasons for growth of Chartism - not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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

Explain briefly the meaning of the 'six-point charter' (line 1) in the context of Britain in the years 1815 to 1841. *(3 marks)*

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

Explain how useful **Source B** is as evidence about the reasons for the growth of discontent in the years 1815 to 1822. *(7 marks)*

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

'Chartism was a knife and fork movement driven by hunger.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view of the origins and growth of Chartism in the years to 1841. *(15 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

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

A brief text extract from N GASH, *Aristocracy and People*, Edward Arnold, 1979, p112 discussing changes in Lord Liverpool's cabinet in 1822 - not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) Comment on 'liberal Tory' in the context of British politics in the years 1820 to 1827. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why 1822 was a turning point in Lord Liverpool's ministry. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of the 'Ultra Tories', in relation to other factors, in explaining the disintegration of the Tory Party in the years 1827 to 1830. (15 marks)

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

A brief text extract from N GASH, *Aristocracy and People*, Edward Arnold, 1979, p286 discussing foreign policy problems faced by Lord Castlereagh after the Congress of Vienna - not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) Comment on 'the Congress of Vienna' in the context of British foreign policy in 1815. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Britain's relations with the USA were tense in the years 1815 to 1823. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of Canning's appointment as Foreign Secretary, in relation to other factors, in explaining the changes in British foreign policy in the years 1822 to 1827. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Question 1 Source A: J RULE, *The Labouring Classes in Early Industrial England 1750–1850*, Pearson Education, 1986.

Question 1 Source C, Question 2 and Question 3: N GASH, *Aristocracy and People*, Edward Arnold, 1979. Reprinted by permission of Edward Arnold.

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