

General Certificate of Education
January 2008
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 2

HS2Q

Alternative Q: Britain, 1815–1841

Friday 11 January 2008 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 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 Between 1818 and 1827 the government managed to balance income and expenditure. Under Lord Liverpool, Britain had a stable currency and the strongest industrial economy in the world. Wallace began the move towards Free Trade between 1820 and 1823 which Robinson and Huskisson built upon. Canning saw the immense commercial advantages of recognising the independence of the new Latin American states. Between 1815 and 1825 trade between Britain and Latin America doubled.

Adapted from E EVANS, *The Forging of the Modern State*, 2001

Source B

A brief text extract from N GASH, *Lord Liverpool*, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1984, p 115, discussing Lord Liverpool's policy towards France after the resoration of the Bourbons - not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

Source C Between 1815 and 1820, Lord Liverpool's government faced a period of political discontent due to the economic depression after the end of the Napoleonic War. After 1819 the situation improved until the industrial and financial boom came to a sudden end in 1825. There had been a rush to form new joint-stock companies and a lot of loans had been made to businesses abroad, especially in South America. By the autumn of 1825, the over-strained economic structure began to give way and a growing number of companies were declared bankrupt. A number of important English regional banks failed but the Bank of England survived. The success of the Scottish banking system in coping with the crisis only increased parliamentary demands for an enquiry. Lord Liverpool was ready with proposals for reform.

Adapted from N GASH, *Mr Secretary Peel*, 1985

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

Explain briefly the meaning of 'Free Trade' (line 3) in the context of Britain in the years 1815 to 1827. (3 marks)

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

Explain how useful **Source B** is as evidence about British foreign policy objectives at the Congress of Vienna. (7 marks)

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

'Liverpool's ministry was more successful in defending British interests abroad than in solving problems at home in the years 1815 to 1827.'
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 of the labourers building the Liverpool–Manchester railway in 1830 came from rural Ireland but others came from Northumberland, Durham and East Anglia – all drawn by the attraction of good wages.

Adapted from U COWLEY, *The Men who Built Britain*, 2001

- (a) Comment on ‘the attraction of good wages’ (line 3) in the context of economic change in Britain in the years 1815 to 1841. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain the reasons for developments in transport in the years 1815 to 1841. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of economic change, in relation to other factors, in explaining popular discontent in Britain in the years 1830 to 1841. (15 marks)

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

A brief text extract from E A SMITH, *George IV*, Yale University Press, 1999, p 235, discussing the resignation of Goderich from the office of Prime Minister in 1828 - not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) Comment on Goderich’s ‘resignation as Prime Minister’ (lines 2 and 3) in the context of the Tory Party in the years 1827 and 1828. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why the Tory Party lost its majority in the House of Commons in the General Election of 1831. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of the impact of Whig reforms in the years 1832 to 1841, in relation to other factors, in explaining the rise of Chartism. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source B: Quoted in N GASH, *Lord Liverpool*, 2001, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, a division of The Orion Group.

Question 2: Extract from *The Men Who Built Britain* (Wolfhound Press, 2001), reproduced by permission of Wolfhound Press, an imprint of Merlin Publishing, Dublin. © ULTAN COWLEY 2001.

Question 3: E A SMITH, *George IV*, Yale University Press, 1999.