

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



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

HS2P

Monday 2 June 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 black ink or black 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.
- 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 **one** other question.

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

Source A

A brief text extract adapted from J HOPPITT, *A Land of Liberty? England 1689-1727*, 2000, discussing firstly, the continued power and unity of the Tory party in 1715 despite poor performance in the general election and secondly, how its fate changed after the departure of Bolingbroke and Ormond. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

Source B Adapted from a letter from the brother of George I's mistress, outlining the King's conditions for a reconciliation with the Prince of Wales in 1717

The Prince would be required to dismiss those of his servants who were disagreeable to the King, and, for the future, should take no servants except those approved by His Majesty. He should also hand over his children and such a sum for their education as His Majesty should decide. He should neither see nor keep
5 correspondence with anyone except those approved by His Majesty. Lastly, he should beg pardon from the Dukes of Roxburgh and Newcastle.

Source C Walpole and Townshend rejoiced in the complete breakdown of the relationship between George I and his heir. When the Prince established his reversionary court at Leicester House in December 1717, they used Leicester House as a rallying-point for the opposition, a tactic that was to be used by oppositions throughout the
5 eighteenth century. The new leaders of the Whig opposition shamelessly appealed to the Tories. They opposed Stanhope's repeal of the Occasional Conformity and Schism Acts (1718), and went on to oppose the Peerage Bill of 1719 and various aspects of Stanhope's foreign policy.

Adapted from F O'GORMAN, *The Long Eighteenth Century: British Political and Social History, 1688–1832*, 1997

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

Explain briefly the meaning of 'protect England from Hanoverian influences' (line 6) in the context of the early years of the reign of George I. (3 marks)

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

How useful is **Source B** as evidence about the relationship between George I and the Prince of Wales in the early years of George I's reign? (7 marks)

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

'The greatest threat to Stanhope's ministry came from the Whig party itself rather than from the Tories.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. (15 marks)

EITHER

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

The outstanding success of Walpole's foreign policy was British neutrality in the War of Polish Succession.

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

- (a) Comment on 'British neutrality in the War of Polish Succession' in the context of Walpole's foreign policy. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why there was opposition within Britain to Walpole's attempts to follow a peaceful foreign policy. (7 marks)
- (c) Was the unpopularity of Walpole's foreign policy in his last decade in office the most important factor in explaining his fall from power in 1742? Explain your answer. (15 marks)

OR

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

Jethro Tull's development of horse-hoeing in the 1720s and 1730s was as slow to be adopted as his earlier seed drill had been.

Adapted from G HOLMES and D SZECHI, *The Age of Oligarchy: Pre-industrial Britain, 1722–1783*, 1993

- (a) Comment on 'seed drill' in the context of agriculture in the early eighteenth century. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why agricultural changes were slow to spread in the years 1714 to 1748. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of agricultural changes, in relation to other factors, in explaining the development of the British economy in the first half of the eighteenth century. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1, Source A: Excerpt from Chapter 12, p. 329 from *A Land of Liberty? England 1689–1727* by J HOPKIT (2000).

Source C: F O’GORMAN, *The Long Eighteenth Century: British Political and Social History, 1688–1832*, Arnold, 1997. Reproduced by permission of Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd.

Question 2: P LANGFORD, *The Eighteenth Century, 1688–1815*, A & C Black, 1976.

Question 3: G HOLMES and D SZECHI, *The Age of Oligarchy: Pre-industrial Britain, 1722–1783*, Longman, 1993.

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