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# AS HISTORY

## Industrialisation and the People: Britain, c1783–1832

Paper 1F

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**ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER**

1 hour 30 minutes

### Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is **1F**.
- Answer **two** questions.  
In **Section A** answer Question 01.  
In **Section B** answer **either** 02 or 03.

### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

### Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
    - 50 minutes on Section A
    - 40 minutes on Section B.
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**Section A**Answer Question 01

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**Extract A**

The French Revolution initiated three simultaneous processes: panic-struck counter-revolutionary response on the part of the landed and commercial aristocracy; a withdrawal from reform on the part of the industrial middle classes and an accommodation with the status quo; and a rapid radicalisation of the popular reform movement. The twenty-five years after 1795 may be seen as the years of the long counter-revolution, and in consequence the Radical movement remained largely working class in character. Hence the peculiarly repressive ideology of the English middle classes. Hence also the fact that the mildest measure of reform was actually delayed by the resistance of the old order on the one hand and the timidity of the manufacturers on the other.

Adapted from E P Thompson, **The Making of the English Working Class**,  
1963

**Extract B**

The new forces could not be denied for long. The much expanded middle class was ready to insist on its claims whilst the working class was being driven to revolt by sheer distress. The French Revolution had a powerful impact on British opinion. What the French had displayed in their Revolution was the determination to overthrow a government they condemned as unjust. Revolution had been justified by an appeal to the natural and fundamental rights of man. When the war was over these theories of popular rights came again to the surface, and produced a surge of reforming zeal. Indeed it proved too powerful for the government to resist, and after an initial spell of reaction, the period was to see a considerable instalment of reform.

J W Hunt, **Reaction and Reform**, 1972

0	1
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With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of the impact of the French Revolution on Britain?

[25 marks]

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**Section B**Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03

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**EITHER**

0	2
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‘Industrialisation produced few benefits for the working class between 1790 and 1830.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]****OR**

0	3
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‘The Tory party between 1812 and 1832 was wholly divided.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]****END OF QUESTIONS**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

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