
AS HISTORY

Industrialisation and the People: Britain, c1783–1832

Paper 1F

Specimen 2014

Morning

Time allowed: 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.
-

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Extract A

Leaving aside the problem of the Napoleonic wars, there does not seem to be any doubt that the period 1780 to 1830 was one in which the national income was increasing, and increasing at a rapid rate compared with what had happened in any previous period. Evidence about the consumption of food, clothing and other household necessities is such that we can say without doubt that the standard of living was rising fast. There are also other types of social evidence which may indicate that the way of life was also improving – opportunities for women, greater literacy, working associations and the fact that the working classes were able, during the industrial revolution, to take control of their own lives and have some effective influence.

Adapted from R M Hartwell, *The Industrial Revolution*, 1976

Extract B

The industrial revolution, which took off between 1780 and 1830, was a fundamental social change. It transformed the lives of men beyond recognition. In its initial stages it destroyed their old ways of living without automatically substituting anything else. The industrial revolution replaced the 'manservant' with the 'worker' and industrial labour imposed a regularity, routine and monotony quite unlike pre-industrial rhythms of work. Labour increasingly took place in the unprecedented environment of the big city. And what cities! It was not merely that smoke hung over them and filth impregnated them; the city destroyed society. To such stresses, we must add material poverty. Relatively, the poor grew poorer, simply because the country and its rich middle class, so obviously grew wealthier.

Adapted from E Hobsbawm, *Industry and Empire*, 1968

0	1
---	---

With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of working-class standards of living in Britain in the years 1780 to 1830?

[25 marks]

Section B

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

EITHER

0 2

'Pitt successfully dealt with the challenge of radicalism in the years 1783 to 1801.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

OR

0 3

'The 1832 Reform Act came about because of the mounting popular pressure from 1812.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Copyright © 2014 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.