



AS HISTORY

Challenge and Transformation: Britain, c1851–1914

Paper 1G

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 **1G**.
- 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

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, formed in 1851, was an important development. It gradually won recognition from employers and became a model for other craft unions. As the larger craft unions grew they showed an unwillingness to risk union funds on strikes except as a last resort and many saw their function to be exclusive rather than inclusive. What was new by 1889 was a revival of general unions among the unskilled as the spread of socialist ideas in the 1880s, particularly through the Fabian Society and the Social Democratic Foundation in London, produced a new generation of labour leaders. Socialism revitalised the labour movement; socialists had a wider vision which they sought to spread among the working class.

Adapted from Edward Royle, **Modern Britain A Social History 1750-1985**, 1987

Extract B

The 1880s was a turning point. During economic depression, the problems of the unskilled and semi-skilled differed from those of the skilled workers. The old unions were able to rely upon the skill of their members as a crucial bargaining weapon. The position was very different, for example, in the ports where only a proportion of those applying for work on any one day would be accepted and where much of the work could be done by casual labour. In such circumstances it was immensely more difficult to make a strike solid. Stable unions and militant tactics were needed to press their economic demands on employers who were more uncompromising than those in industries where unionism had long been established.

Adapted from J. Saville, **Trade Unions and Free Labour; Essays in Labour History**, ed. A. Briggs and J. Saville, 1971

0	1
---	---

With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation for the emergence of new unionism in the years 1851–1889?

[25 marks]

Section BAnswer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03

EITHER**0 2**

‘The British economy was in a much worse condition in 1900 than it had been in 1870.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]**OR****0 3**

‘The weakness of the Liberal Party led to the Conservative Parties dominance of politics in the years 1885–1905.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]**END OF QUESTIONS**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Question 1 Extract A: Edward Royle, 1987, *Modern Britain: A Social History 1750–1985*, Bloomsbury Academic, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing Plc.

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.