

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2007



HISTORY (SPECIFICATION A)
HISTORY (SPECIFICATION A) (SHORT COURSE)
Schools History Project
Paper 2 Option B
Britain, 1815–1851

3041/6/2B

Thursday 14 June 2007 9.00 am to 10.45 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book
- a Sources Booklet (enclosed).

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 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 3041/6/2B.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 from **Section A** and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 from **Section B**.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The sources for use in answering Question 1 are printed in the separate Sources Booklet.
- The sources in this question paper have been simplified to make them easier to understand.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in your continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 65 minutes on Section A and 40 minutes on Section B.

SECTION A

You **must** answer Question 1.

You are advised to spend about 65 minutes on this section.

Total for this question: 45 marks

The lives of people in industrial towns

- 1** Study **Sources A to D** in the Sources Booklet and then answer **all** parts of Question 1 which follow. In your answers you should refer to the sources by their letters.
- (a) Read **Source A**.
What does **Source A** suggest about attitudes to child labour in factories? *(4 marks)*
- (b) Read **Sources A and B**.
What different attitude to child labour in factories is suggested by **Source B**?
Refer to **both** sources in your answer. *(6 marks)*
- (c) Why do you think **Sources A and B** show different views?
Explain your answer using **Sources A and B and your own knowledge**. *(7 marks)*
- (d) Study **Source C**.
How useful is **Source C** for understanding the effects of the growth of towns?
Explain your answer using **Source C and your own knowledge**. *(8 marks)*
- (e) Read **Source D**.
Source D is an interpretation of the influence of Christianity.
Do you agree or disagree with this interpretation?
Explain your answer using **Source D and your own knowledge**. *(8 marks)*
- (f) Why was it difficult to improve living and working conditions?
Explain your answer using **the sources and your own knowledge**. *(12 marks)*

SECTION B

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

You are advised to spend about 40 minutes on this section.

EITHER**Total for this question: 30 marks****The Vote**

- 2 (a) Who could vote before 1832? *(6 marks)*
- (b) **Source E** A view about Parliamentary reform

I have never read nor heard of any change that would improve the electoral system. Parliament and the electoral system have the full support of the country. Therefore I am not prepared to bring forward any measure of reform. I shall always feel it is my duty to resist such changes when proposed by others.

From a speech by the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords on 2 November 1830

- Using **Source E and your own knowledge**, explain why some people opposed Parliamentary reform. *(9 marks)*
- (c) How successful was the Great Reform Act of 1832 in bringing about electoral reform before 1851? Explain your answer. *(15 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

OR

Total for this question: 30 marks

The Poor

3 (a) What was the Speenhamland System? *(6 marks)*

(b) **Source F** A message from Captain Swing to a local farmer

We understand you are about to set up your threshing machine because you cannot afford to pay men to thresh. If you set up this accursed machine you can be sure that it will lead to burning and breaking. Show this to your wealthy farmer friends and drinking companions. It does not matter to us whether the machines
5 are water or steam powered.
Signed
Swing

From a letter written to Mr P Rumsey in the village of Mere in Wiltshire, 1830

Using **Source F and your own knowledge**, explain why there was rioting and disorder in some parts of the countryside before 1834. *(9 marks)*

(c) How important was the work of Edwin Chadwick in reforming the Poor Law system? *(15 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

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SOURCES BOOKLET

Sources A to D for use in answering Question 1

Source A A view about child labour in the factories of Yorkshire

The cruelties suffered by little children, including the very long hours they are forced to work, would disgrace a West Indian slave plantation. Factory children know nothing of their parents at all except when they wake them at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning to send them to work. The children see no more of their parents until they go
5 home at night and go to bed. The system prevents a normal family life. The children turn to crime because they know that if they steal and go to prison they will only have to work 6 or 7 hours a day.

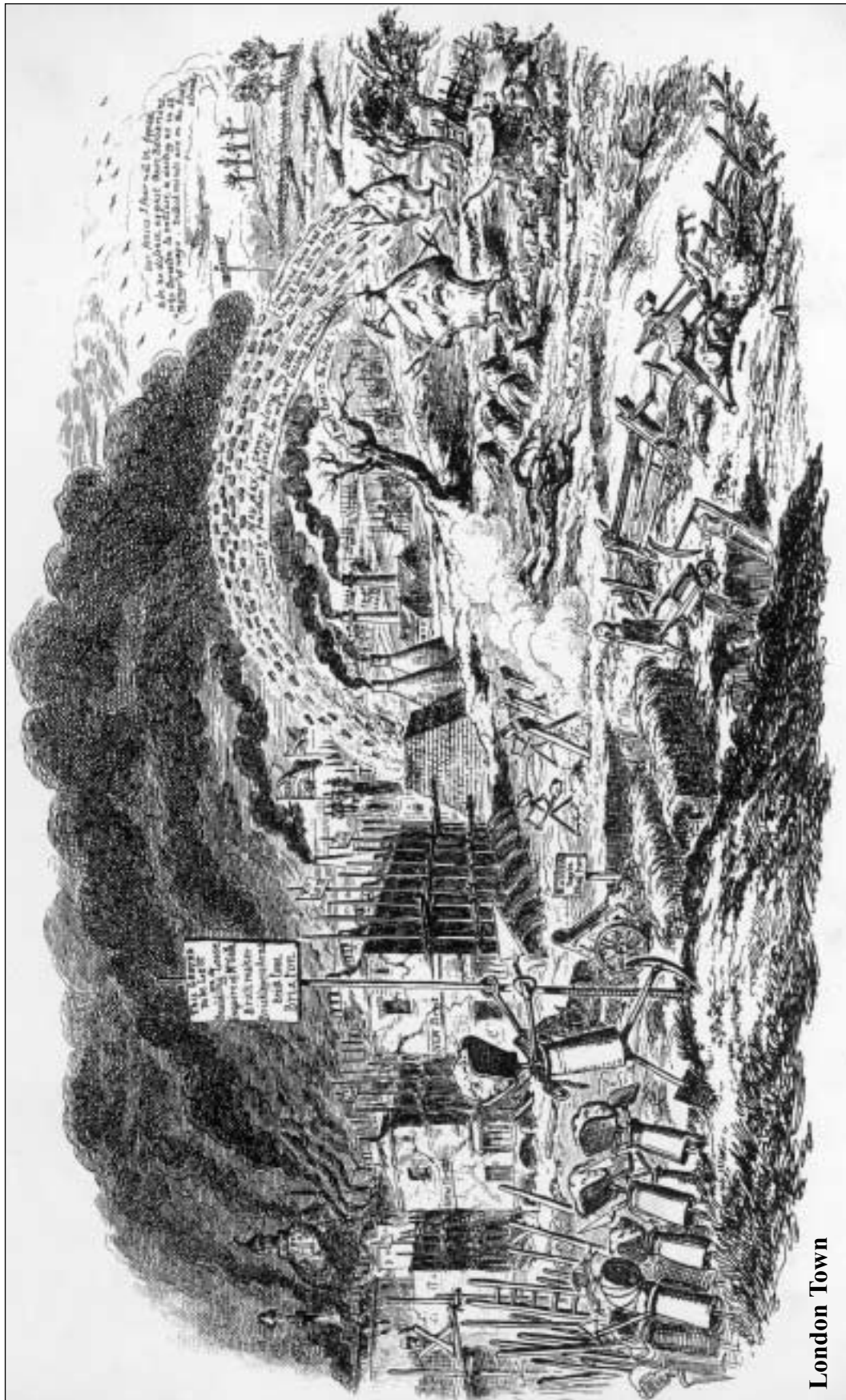
From the evidence given by Richard Oastler to MPs investigating child labour in 1832

Source B A view about proposals to control the hours worked by children in factories

Tens of thousands of families in Lancashire and Yorkshire would face extreme hardship if working hours for children were fixed at eight or ten hours and they were not allowed by law to work for a minute longer.

From the newspaper, *The Leeds Mercury*, 1831

Source C A cartoon about the growth of towns in the nineteenth century. This cartoon called *London going out of Town or the March of Bricks and Mortar* was drawn by George Cruikshank in 1829.



Turn over for Source D

Source D An interpretation of the influence of one group of Christians - the Methodists

John Wesley considered himself to be a loyal member of the Church of England. When he died in 1791 there were 136 000 Methodists and seven times as many 'followers'. The Methodists' new and dynamic religion inspired large numbers of people. John Wesley had changed the lives of thousands of working people who were at the bottom of society. By stressing good conduct and freedom from sin, Methodism turned many of the unruly and disruptive industrial workers into God-fearing, orderly and sober people.

From A BRIGGS, *The Age of Improvement*, 1959

END OF SOURCES

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Question 1, Source D: A BRIGGS, *The Age of Improvement*, Longman, 1959. Reproduced by permission of Pearson Education Ltd.

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