

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2007



HISTORY (SPECIFICATION C)
British Social and Economic History
Paper 2 Thematic Studies

3043/2

Thursday 14 June 2007 9.00 am to 10.45 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12 page answer book.

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 3043/2.
- Answer **three** questions.
Answer **one** question from **Section A** and **two** questions from **Section B**.
- Do all rough work in the 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 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 continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on Section A and one hour on Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **one** question from this section.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

Total for this question: 31 marks

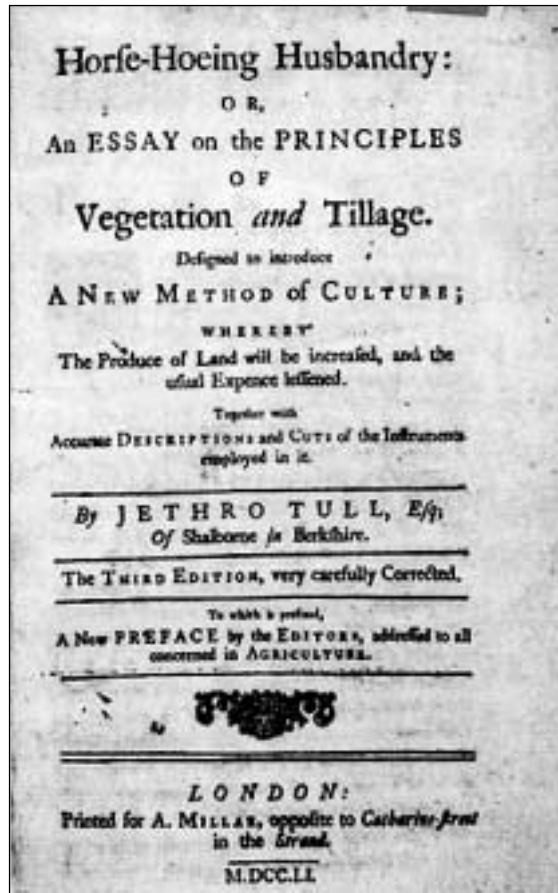
1 Option A Agriculture 1700–1900

Study **Sources A** and **B** and then answer **all** parts of Question 1 which follow. In your answers you should refer to the sources by their letters.

Source A Land ownership in the eighteenth century

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Source B Spreading the new ideas. The title page of Jethro Tull's book 'Horse Hoeing Husbandry'. This edition was published in 1751, twenty years after the book first appeared.



- (a) According to **Source A**, who owned the land at the beginning of the eighteenth century? (3 marks)
- (b) Describe the wasteful nature of the Open Field System. (6 marks)
- (c) Does **Source B** fully explain how new ideas of farming were spread? Use **Source B and your own knowledge** to explain your answer. (8 marks)
- (d) 'During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the rich benefited more than any other group of people from enclosure.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. (14 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

Total for this question: 31 marks

2 Option B Industry 1700–1900

Study **Sources C** and **D** and then answer **all** parts of Question 2 which follow. In your answers you should refer to the sources by their letters.

Source C Eighteenth century steel-making

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Source D Demand for iron. A cannon cast at Cyfarthfa Ironworks, Merthyr Tydfil, 1802.



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- (a) According to **Source C**, how was steel produced in the eighteenth century? *(3 marks)*
- (b) Describe the problems of producing iron during the eighteenth century. *(6 marks)*
- (c) Does **Source D** fully explain why the demand for iron increased during the eighteenth century? Use **Source D and your own knowledge** to explain your answer. *(8 marks)*
- (d) ‘The work of the Darby family was more important in the development of iron production than the work of any other ironmasters during the eighteenth century.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer. *(14 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

Total for this question: 31 marks

3 Option C Transport 1700–1900

Study **Sources E** and **F** and then answer **all** parts of Question 3 which follow. In your answers you should refer to the sources by their letters.

Source E Transport links between Liverpool and Manchester

Liverpool and Manchester were two main centres of the Industrial Revolution. They were already connected by the Bridgewater Canal, but by the 1820s the two cities were keen to explore alternatives. The canal was slow. Merchants claimed it sometimes took longer for raw cotton to travel from Liverpool to Manchester than from the USA to Liverpool! Canal transport was also very expensive. Because the Bridgewater Canal was better than the other options available, the tolls charged had risen steadily over the years. The cities had outgrown the Canal and Liverpool's trade had doubled in 20 years. Both cities had a growing need for coal, farm produce and a better mail, parcel and passenger service.

From B WALSH, *British Social and Economic History*, 1997

Source F The Kentish Town railway disaster



-
- (a) According to **Source E**, why was the Liverpool and Manchester railway built? (3 marks)
- (b) Describe the work of George Stephenson. (6 marks)
- (c) Does **Source F** fully explain why there was opposition to railways in the nineteenth century? Use **Source F and your own knowledge** to explain your answer. (8 marks)
- (d) ‘Railways had a greater impact on industry than they had on people’s everyday lives in the nineteenth century.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer. (14 marks)

Turn over for Section B questions

Turn over ▶

SECTION B

Answer **two** questions chosen from this section.

You are advised to spend about one hour on this section.

Total for this question: 22 marks

4 Option A Agriculture 1700–1900

Study **Sources G, H and J** and then answer **all** parts of Question 4 which follow. In your answers, you should refer to the sources by their letters.

Source G A sketch of events during the Swing Riots of 1830



Source H Famine fever. An eye-witness account of famine conditions in County Tipperary, Ireland during the 1840s.

On entering another house the doctor said, 'Look there, Sir, you can't tell whether they are boys or girls.' Lifting up a skeleton-like child, he said, 'Here is the way it is with them all, their legs swing and rock like the legs of a doll.' I saw that this was so. 'Sir, they smell like mice.' After I had seen a lot of these miserable objects, the doctor
5 said, 'Now, Sir, there isn't a child that you saw who will live for a month. Every one has famine fever, a fever so sticky that it never leaves them.'

Source J Prosperous farming

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- (a) What does **Source G** suggest about the Swing Riots of 1830? *(5 marks)*
- (b) How useful is **Source H** to an historian studying the reasons for the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846? Use **Source H and your own knowledge** to explain your answer. *(9 marks)*
- (c) Using **Source J and your own knowledge**, explain why there was a period of prosperity in farming in the years 1850 to 1875. *(8 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

Total for this question: 22 marks

5 Option B Industry 1700–1900

Study **Sources K, L and M** and then answer **all** parts of Question 5 which follow. In your answers, you should refer to the sources by their letters.

Source K The Domestic System

A domestic worker in a Scottish cottage during the early eighteenth century.

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Source L Domestic System or Factory System?

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Source M Handloom weaving or power loom weaving? The memories of Thomas Duckworth, describing the events of 25th April 1826. Thomas Duckworth was a handloom weaver in Haslingden, Lancashire. He was 16 at the time of the riots and wrote this account some years later.

That morning we (a crowd of handloom weavers) set off to smash some power looms. When we were on the road we saw some soldiers on horses coming towards us. Some of us threw our pikes and sticks into the ditch, others didn't. When the soldiers reached us they made us stop. We expected them to charge at us, but the officer in
5 charge made a speech to the mob, telling us of the consequences if we carried on with what we were going to do. Some of the old men in the mob shouted, 'What are we to do, starve to death?' The soldiers had rucksacks with them and they emptied their sandwiches among the crowd and left.
We then had another meeting and thought what to do next. We decided that the power
10 looms must still be broken at all costs.

- (a) What does **Source K** suggest about the textile industry in the early eighteenth century? *(5 marks)*
- (b) Using **Source L and your own knowledge**, explain why the textile industry changed from a domestic system to a factory system during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. *(8 marks)*
- (c) How useful is **Source M** to an historian studying the effects of the introduction of power looms during the early nineteenth century? Use **Source M and your own knowledge** to explain your answer. *(9 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

Total for this question: 22 marks

6 Option C Transport 1700–1900

Study **Sources N, O and P** and then answer **all** parts of Question 6 which follow. In your answers, you should refer to the sources by their letters.

Source N Road transport in the eighteenth century
A painting showing travel by coach in the eighteenth century.



Source O Turnpike Trusts

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Source P The decline of roads.
From a report to wealthy landowners on the route of the Stockton to Darlington Railway, February 1821.

- The main aim is to supply a population of 40 000 with coal at a much cheaper rate than the present form of transport. At the moment coal is brought to them in carts on a turnpike road along which one horse drags one ton at 8d or 9d per mile, whilst by rail it will be only 3d per mile. The population will benefit from the reduced price of fuel.
- 5 There is also a reasonable prospect of shareholders in the proposed railway receiving a generous payout of 15% per year.

- (a) What does **Source N** suggest about travel by road in the eighteenth century? (5 marks)
- (b) Using **Source O and your own knowledge**, explain how road transport was improved in the years 1750 to 1800. (8 marks)
- (c) How useful is **Source P** to an historian studying the decline of road transport in the first half of the nineteenth century? Use **Source P and your own knowledge** to explain your answer. (9 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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