

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2008



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

3043/2

Wednesday 11 June 2008 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 black ink or black 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 to be 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.

Information

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

SECTION A

Answer **one** question from this section.

You should spend about 45 minutes on this section.

There are 31 marks for each question.

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 Spreading new farming ideas

One of the ways of spreading new ideas was through farming fairs and festivals. An annual sheep-shearing festival at Woburn, the estate of the Duke of Bedford, attracted thousands of visitors. The Holkham gatherings, held by Thomas Coke at his estate in Norfolk, became known for showing his Southdown sheep and
5 Devon cattle. Local agricultural societies also helped to spread new farming ideas. Arthur Young became a famous writer on agriculture and published detailed descriptions of new farming methods.

Source B The cost of enclosing a village

A pie chart showing the breakdown of costs involved in enclosing a village. These included, in descending order; commissioners' fees, roads and paths, surveyors' fees, other costs, legal charges parliamentary expenses, commissioners' expenses and stakes and fences. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) According to **Source A**, how were new farming ideas spread during the eighteenth century? *(3 marks)*
- (b) Why did the Open Field System last so long? *(6 marks)*
- (c) Does **Source B** fully explain the harmful effects of enclosure?
Use **Source B and your own knowledge** to explain your answer. *(8 marks)*
- (d) Was the work of Jethro Tull more important than that of any other farmer during the eighteenth century?
Explain your answer. *(14 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

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 Early developments in steam power

The first steam engine had a cylinder and a piston which was driven by steam power and driven down by the force of the atmosphere after the steam in the cylinder was condensed. Thomas Savery used the same principles to build his steam engine which was used in the tin and copper mines of Cornwall. Thomas
5 Newcomen improved on Savery's engine a few years later and his was the first to be widely used in industry.

Source D The pit-head at a coal mine in the early eighteenth century

A picture of the pit-head at a coal mine in the early eighteenth century. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) According to **Source C**, what were the main developments in early steam engines?
(3 marks)
- (b) Describe the problems of using water power during the eighteenth century. *(6 marks)*
- (c) Does **Source D** fully explain why steam power was introduced into the coal mining industry by 1850?
Use **Source D and your own knowledge** to explain your answer. *(8 marks)*
- (d) Was the presence of coal the most important reason for the location of the cotton industry in Lancashire during the eighteenth century?
Explain your answer. *(14 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

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 Coastal shipping

Coastal shipping in the eighteenth century had obvious advantages. Heavy, bulky goods could be transported quickly and cheaply by sea. London and the south coast were supplied with ‘sea-coal’ from the Northumberland and Durham coalmines. Nearly four thousand ships were used in the coal trade alone. Scottish cattle were shipped to the pastures of East Anglia, where they were fattened for the London market. The Cornish tin mines were supplied with coal brought by sea from South Wales.

Source F Travelling by road in the eighteenth century



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- (a) According to **Source E**, what use was made of coastal shipping during the eighteenth century? *(3 marks)*
- (b) Describe the difficulties of transporting goods by river at the beginning of the eighteenth century. *(6 marks)*
- (c) Does **Source F** fully explain the problems of travelling by road during the eighteenth century?
Use **Source F and your own knowledge** to explain your answer. *(8 marks)*
- (d) Was the work of John Macadam more important than that of any other road engineer during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries?
Explain your answer. *(14 marks)*

Turn over for Section B questions

Turn over ►

SECTION B

Answer **two** questions from this section.

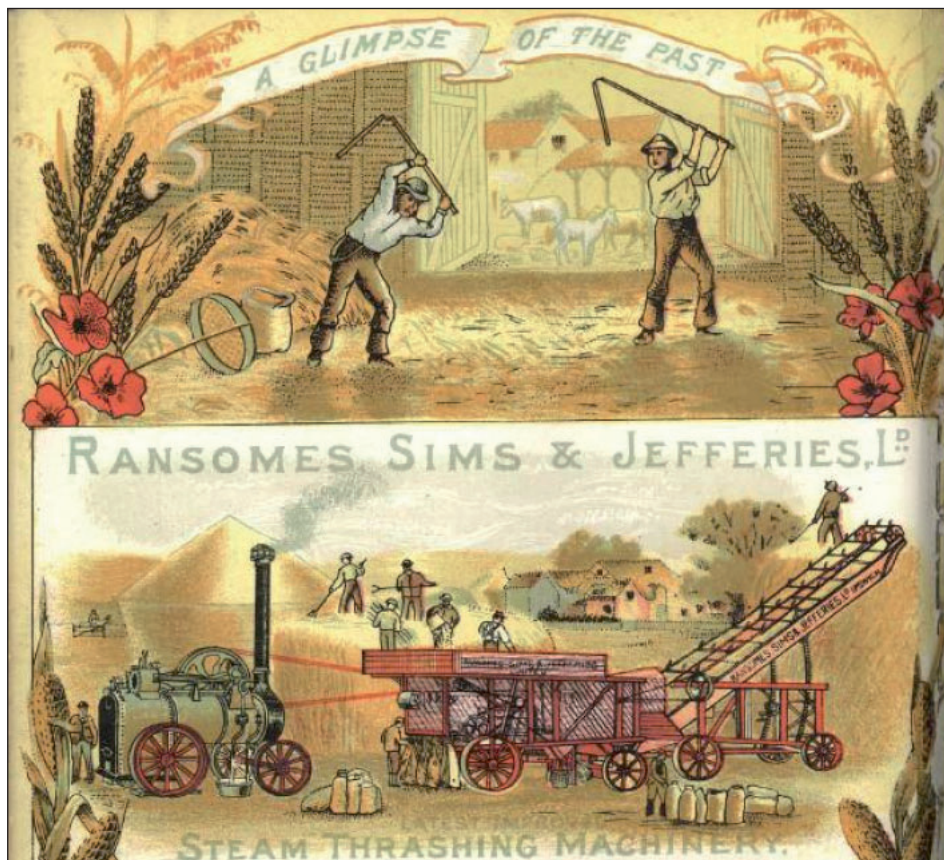
You are advised to spend about one hour on this section.

There are 22 marks for each question.

4 Option A Agriculture 1700–1900

Study **Sources G, H and I** 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 mid-nineteenth century advertisement for agricultural machinery



Source H A Lincolnshire farmer writing to the Board of Agriculture in 1815 about the proposed new Corn Laws

Britain has been so overstocked by the large quantity of foreign corn imported in 1814 that very little home-produced corn is being sold. If the situation continues, it will not be worthwhile for the farmer to cultivate his land and so farming improvements will stop. It will also mean that there will be more poor people
5 as they will be unable to find work. This will have a dramatic effect on the poor rates.

Source I The depression in farming

Transporting goods by steamship to England was becoming cheaper as freight charges dropped. For example, in 1868 it cost £3.25 to send a ton of corn to Liverpool, but in 1882 it only cost £2.20.

- (a) What does **Source G** suggest about farming in the mid-nineteenth century? (5 marks)
- (b) How useful is **Source H** to an historian studying the arguments for and against the introduction of the Corn Laws in 1815?
Use **Source H and your own knowledge** to explain your answer. (9 marks)
- (c) Using **Source I and your own knowledge**, explain why there was a depression in farming in the years 1870 to 1900. (8 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

5 Option B Industry 1700–1900

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

Source J The Domestic System



Source K Child Labour

Children had always worked for their parents in the domestic system, so little changed with the coming of factories. Employers argued that it was better to give them a job and a skill to learn than let them stay at home. Children were ideal cotton workers, particularly in their main jobs as scavengers (cleaning under the machines) or as piecers (fixing the broken threads).

Source L An extract from a letter written by Richard Oastler to the *Leeds Mercury* newspaper in 1830. Bradford was the constituency of William Wilberforce MP, who was fighting for the abolition of slavery.

Every morning the same streets that receive leaflets from the Anti-Slavery Society see the tears of innocent victims who are made to rush, half-dressed and half-fed, to the woollen factories of Bradford. They are made to rush not through fear of the negro slave-drivers' whips but by the fear of the foreman's strap that frightens
5 these workers in Bradford's strongholds of British Child Slavery.

- (a) What does **Source J** suggest about working conditions in the Domestic System? *(5 marks)*
- (b) Using **Source K and your own knowledge**, explain why children were employed in mines and factories during the nineteenth century. *(8 marks)*
- (c) How useful is **Source L** to an historian studying the campaign to improve working conditions in factories during the nineteenth century?
Use **Source L and your own knowledge** to explain your answer. *(9 marks)*

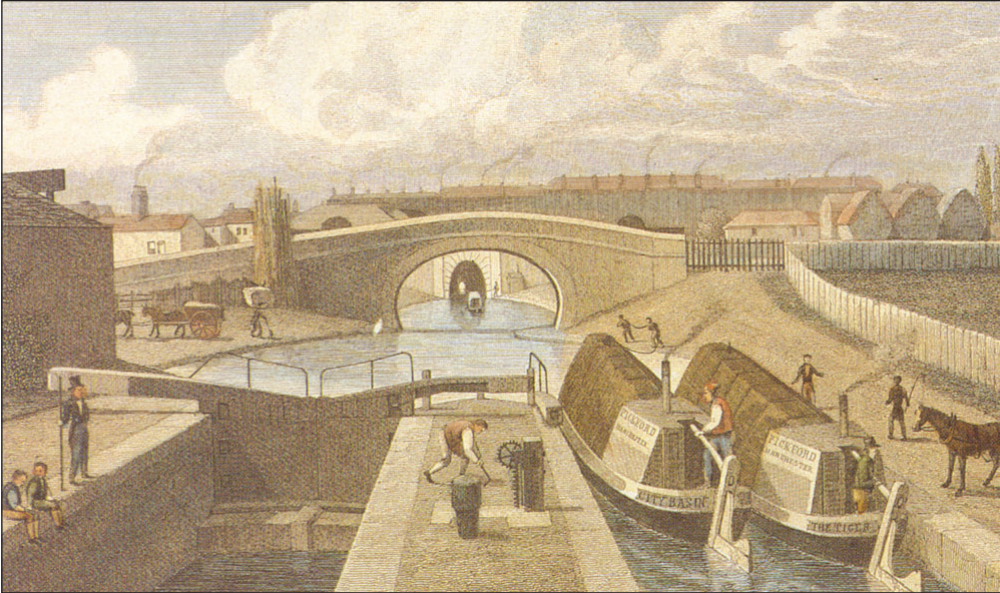
Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

6 Option C Transport 1700–1900

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

Source M A painting of the Regent's Canal, London, in 1827



Source N Building canals

The Bridgewater and Grand Trunk Canals were built by James Brindley, a Derbyshire millwright. He used a number of important engineering features on these canals, such as a tunnel and an aqueduct.

Source O An extract from a letter from Josiah Wedgwood in 1765, written during a visit to Liverpool

The present price of transporting clay and flint for pottery in Staffordshire which is 15 shillings (75p) per ton will be reduced by the Grand Trunk Canal to 2 shillings (10p). The cost of transporting the finished pottery in return will be reduced from 28 shillings (£1.40) to about 12 shillings (60p), which must greatly reduce the cost of the export of such goods from Liverpool.

- (a) What does **Source M** suggest about canal transport? (5 marks)
- (b) Using **Source N and your own knowledge**, explain the ways in which canal builders overcame the difficulties of building canals in the years 1750 to 1820. (8 marks)
- (c) How useful is **Source O** to an historian studying the benefits of canals in the years 1750 to 1820?
Use **Source O and your own knowledge** to explain your answer. (9 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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