

Paper Reference(s)

**1335/01 3335/01**

# **Edexcel GCSE**

## **History B**

Aspects of Modern Social, Economic &  
Political History

Paper 1

Friday 8 June 2007 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours

**Materials required for examination**

Nil

**Items included with question papers**

Paper 1 answer book

### **Instructions to Candidates**

Answer TWO questions, each of which must be chosen from a different section.

For each question you choose answer part (a) and *either* part (b) *or* part (c).

Section A	Changes in work and employment in industry	Pages 2–5
Section B	Changes in work and employment in agriculture	Pages 6–7
Section C	Changes in transport, communications and leisure	Pages 8–11
Section D	Changes in health and population	Pages 12–15
Section E	Changes in education	Pages 16–19
Section F	Changes in politics	Pages 20–23

In the boxes on the answer book, write your centre number, candidate number, the paper reference, your surname, initial(s) and your signature.

The paper reference is shown above, if more than one paper reference is shown, you should write the reference of the paper for which you have been entered.

Do not return the question paper with the answer book.

### **Information for Candidates**

The total mark for this paper is **70**. The marks for various parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. **(3)**.

This paper has 11 questions. Any blank pages are indicated.

### **Advice to Candidates**

You are reminded that, in answering questions, you should use your own knowledge of the topic wherever possible.

You are reminded of the importance of clear English and orderly presentation in your answers. Quality of written communication will be assessed in the essay questions. You will be assessed on your ability to:

- Present relevant information
- Write clearly using accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar
- Use a suitable structure and style of writing

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**SECTION A: CHANGES IN WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY**

**A1: Changes in work and employment in industry c.1760 to the late nineteenth century**

**1. Answer Part (a) and *either* Part (b) or Part (c).**

- (a) This question is about the coal industry. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) that follow.

In the early eighteenth century, coal mining was often a domestic industry. Families would work small, isolated bell-pits which were dug straight into the ground. Coal was sold locally.

- (i) What was the meaning of the term 'bell-pit'? **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the work of women and children in coalmines in the late eighteenth century. **(4)**
- (iii) Why did demand for coal increase in the second half of the eighteenth century? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did coalmines change in the first half of the nineteenth century? **(7)**

**SECTION A: CHANGES IN WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY**

Answer *either* Part (b) *or* Part (c).

**EITHER**

(b) In what ways did Richard Arkwright change the textile industry?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

The Water Frame
Cromford
Working conditions of adult workers
Employment of children

**(15)**

**OR**

(c) In what ways did the steel industry change in the years from the 1760s to the 1870s?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

The Crucible Method
The development of the machine tool industry
The work of Henry Bessemer
The Basic Process

**(15)**

**(Total 35 marks)**

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**SECTION A: CHANGES IN WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY**

**A2: Changes in work and employment in industry from the late nineteenth century to the late twentieth century**

**2. Answer Part (a) and *either* Part (b) or Part (c).**

- (a) This question is about the sweated trades and the motor car industry. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) that follow.

In the years just before the First World War, almost five million women worked full time, but they had comparatively few employment opportunities. The most common employment was in domestic service and many worked at home in the sweated trades.

- (i) Give **one** reason why most workers in the 'sweated trades' were women. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the work carried out in the 'sweated trades'. **(4)**
- (iii) Why did motor cars become much cheaper in the 1920s and 1930s? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the growth of the motor car industry affect other industries in Britain? **(7)**

**SECTION A: CHANGES IN WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY**

Answer *either* Part (b) *or* Part (c).

**EITHER**

- (b) Why did many 'old' or 'traditional' industries decline in the 1920s and 1930s?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

The effects of the First World War
Competition from abroad
Loss of export markets
Falling world trade

**(15)**

**OR**

- (c) In what ways have opportunities for the employment of women changed since 1918?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

The growth of service industries
The Second World War
The Equal Pay Act
The Equal Opportunities Act, 1975

**(15)**

**(Total 35 marks)**

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**SECTION B: CHANGES IN WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE**

**B1: Changes in work and employment in agriculture from the mid-eighteenth century to c.1900**

**3. Answer Part (a) and *either* Part (b) or Part (c).**

- (a) This question is about the Corn Laws. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) that follow.

The Corn Laws were passed at the end of the French Wars in 1815. During the Continental System, British farmers had increased production to prevent starvation. But now they faced possible ruin.

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why the Corn Laws were passed in 1815. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the effects of the Corn Laws on agriculture from 1815 to 1830. **(4)**
- (iii) Why was the Anti-Corn Law League formed in 1838? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the Anti-Corn Law League try to repeal the Corn Laws? **(7)**

**SECTION B: CHANGES IN WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE**

Answer *either* Part (b) *or* Part (c).

**EITHER**

- (b) Why did an agricultural revolution take place in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

Population changes
The growth of towns
The impact of wars
New farming techniques

**(15)**

**OR**

- (c) In what ways did the lives and work of agricultural labourers change in the years from 1750 to 1870?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

The decline of the open field system
The development of large estates
The expansion of commercial farming
The development of scientific methods

**(15)**

**(Total 35 marks)**

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**SECTION C: CHANGES IN TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND LEISURE**

**C1: Changes in transport, communications and leisure from the mid-eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century**

**4. Answer Part (a) and *either* Part (b) or Part (c).**

- (a) This question is about the development of canals. Look at the picture below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) that follow.

A picture of a canal in the early nineteenth century.



- (i) Give **one** reason why 'canal mania' took place in the 1790s. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the work of Thomas Telford in the development of the canal network. **(4)**
- (iii) Why did Birmingham develop as the centre of the canal network? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the canal network change industry in Britain? **(7)**



**SECTION C: CHANGES IN TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND LEISURE**

Answer *either* Part (b) *or* Part (c).

**EITHER**

- (b) Why were transport and communications very poor in Britain in the mid-eighteenth century?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

Road maintenance
River transport
Post boys
Coastal trade

**(15)**

**OR**

- (c) In what ways did entertainment and leisure change during the nineteenth century?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

The impact of railways
The work of Thomas Cook
The Great Exhibition of 1851
Developments in sport

**(15)**

**(Total 35 marks)**

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**SECTION C: CHANGES IN TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND LEISURE**

**C2: Changes in transport, communications and leisure from the late nineteenth century to the late twentieth century**

**5. Answer Part (a) and *either* Part (b) or Part (c).**

- (a) This question is about the development of air transport. Look at the picture below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) that follow.

Louis Blériot with his aeroplane in 1909



- (i) Give **one** reason why Louis Blériot was important in the development of the aeroplane. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the effects of the First World War on the development of the aeroplane. **(4)**
- (iii) Why did air travel develop in the 1920s and 1930s? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the development of the jet engine change air travel? **(7)**

**SECTION C: CHANGES IN TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND LEISURE**

Answer *either* Part (b) *or* Part (c).

**EITHER**

(b) In what ways did opportunities for leisure change from the 1930s to the 1990s?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

The work of Billy Butlin
The Holidays with Pay Act, 1938
Package tours
The Channel Tunnel

**(15)**

**OR**

(c) Why did British governments build a motorway network in the second half of the twentieth century?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

Increasing number of cars
Road safety
Road haulage
Improvements in car construction

**(15)**

**(Total 35 marks)**

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**SECTION D: CHANGES IN HEALTH AND POPULATION**

**D1: Changes in health, welfare and population from the mid-eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century**

**6. Answer Part (a) and *either* Part (b) or Part (c).**

- (a) This question is about cholera and public health. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) that follow.

In 1831 cholera broke out in Britain for the first time. The earliest attack was in Sunderland and 70% of victims usually died in agony in a matter of days. At first, there appeared to be no way of preventing the disease.

- (i) Give **one** reason why cholera broke out in Britain in 1831. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the terms of the 1848 Public Health Act. **(4)**
- (iii) Why was the work of Dr John Snow important in the fight against cholera? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the 1875 Public Health Act change living conditions in Britain? **(7)**

**SECTION D: CHANGES IN HEALTH AND POPULATION**

Answer *either* Part (b) *or* Part (c).

**EITHER**

- (b) Why did the number of people living in towns increase very rapidly from 1750 to 1870?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

Changes in agriculture
Improvements in transport
Improvements in technology
Changes in the birth rate

**(15)**

**OR**

- (c) In what ways did hospital treatment change from 1850 to 1900?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

The impact of the work of James Simpson
The germ theory of disease
The development of antiseptic surgery
The impact of the work of Florence Nightingale

**(15)**

**(Total 35 marks)**

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## SECTION D: CHANGES IN HEALTH AND POPULATION

### D2: Changes in health, welfare and population from the late nineteenth century to the late twentieth century

#### 7. Answer Part (a) and *either* Part (b) *or* Part (c).

- (a) This question is about poverty and the Liberal Reforms. Look at the picture below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) that follow.

A workhouse at the end of the nineteenth century



- (i) What was the meaning of the term 'workhouse'? (3)
- (ii) Describe the treatment of people who went into a workhouse at the beginning of the twentieth century. (4)
- (iii) Why did the Liberal government pass the Old Age Pensions Act in 1908? (6)
- (iv) In what ways did the National Insurance Act of 1911 change the way poverty was dealt with in Britain? (7)

**SECTION D: CHANGES IN HEALTH AND POPULATION**

Answer *either* Part (b) *or* Part (c).

**EITHER**

- (b) Why did life expectancy increase significantly during the twentieth century?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

Changes in roles of women
Developments in education and the media
Changes in average family size
Developments in the Welfare State

**(15)**

**OR**

- (c) Why did the Welfare State face increasing problems in the second half of the twentieth century?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

Increasing life expectancy
Developments in medicine
Cost of treatment
Shortage of medical and nursing staff

**(15)**

**(Total 35 marks)**

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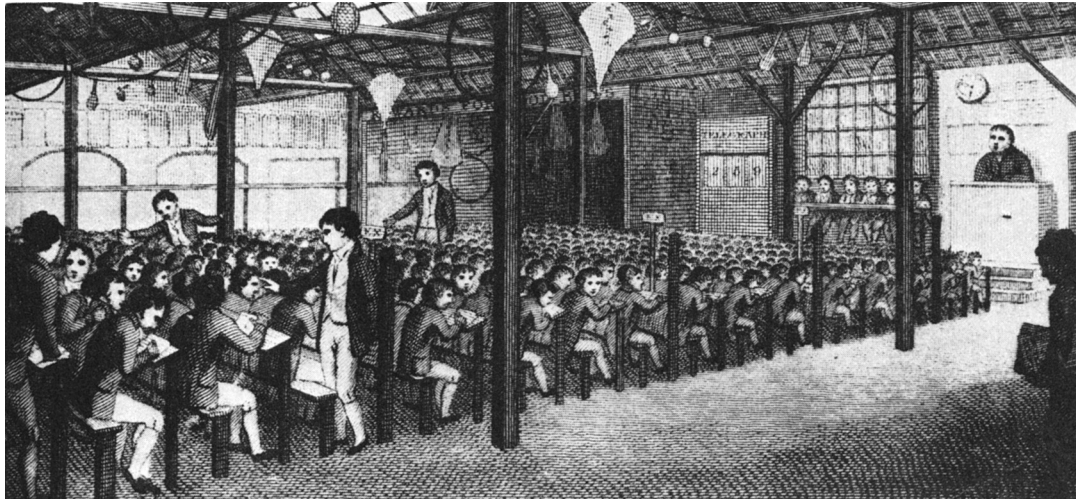
## SECTION E: CHANGES IN EDUCATION

### E1: Changes in education from the late eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century

#### 8. Answer Part (a) and *either* Part (b) or Part (c).

- (a) This question is about changes in secondary education. Look at the picture below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) that follow.

Picture of a monitorial school



- (i) What was the meaning of the term 'monitorial system'? (3)
- (ii) Describe the weaknesses of the monitorial system. (4)
- (iii) Why did Parliament give £20 million to Church schools in 1833? (6)
- (iv) In what ways did James Kay-Shuttleworth change education in Britain? (7)



**SECTION E: CHANGES IN EDUCATION**

Answer *either* Part (b) or Part (c).

**EITHER**

(b) Why was the Revised Code introduced in 1862?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

The cost of grants to schools
The Newcastle Report
Standards of teaching
Robert Lowe

**(15)**

**OR**

(c) Why was the Forster Education Act passed in 1870?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

The Parliamentary Reform Act of 1867
Numbers of Church schools
Changes in industry
Competition from foreign industry

**(15)**

**(Total 35 marks)**

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**SECTION E: CHANGES IN EDUCATION**

**E2: Changes in education from the late nineteenth century to the late twentieth century**

**9. Answer Part (a) and *either* Part (b) or Part (c).**

- (a) This question is about the development of elementary and secondary education. Look at the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) that follow.

The Revised Code had been set up in 1862 when the government began to get really interested in education for the first time. It was an attempt to control spending, but by the 1890s it was no longer useful.

- (i) Give **one** reason why the Revised Code was abolished in 1897. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the terms of the Balfour Act (1902). **(4)**
- (iii) Why did some church groups oppose the Balfour Act? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did state education change from 1918 to 1939? **(7)**

**SECTION E: CHANGES IN EDUCATION**

Answer *either* Part (b) *or* Part (c).

**EITHER**

- (b) Why were comprehensive schools set up in some areas from the 1950s?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

The Eleven Plus
Opposition to selection
Secondary Modern Schools
Ideas about opportunities in education

**(15)**

**OR**

- (c) Why did examinations become increasingly important in education in the second half of the twentieth century?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

O Levels and A Levels
Changes in government policies
The National Curriculum
SATs

**(15)**

**(Total 35 marks)**

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## SECTION F: CHANGES IN POLITICS

### F1: Changes in politics from the late eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century

#### 10. Answer Part (a) and *either* Part (b) *or* Part (c).

- (a) This question is about parliamentary reform in the late nineteenth century. Look at the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) that follow.

The Secret Ballot Act changed the way that people actually cast their votes in general elections. For the first time, voters could vote freely and in secret.

- (i) Give **one** reason why the Secret Ballot Act was passed in 1872. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the aims of the Corrupt Practices Act of 1883. **(4)**
- (iii) Why was the 1884 Parliamentary Reform Act passed? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the 1884 Parliamentary Reform Act change party politics? **(7)**

**SECTION F: CHANGES IN POLITICS**

Answer *either* Part (b) *or* Part (c).

**EITHER**

(b) Why was the 1832 Reform Act passed?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

The franchise before 1830
The growth of towns
The election successes of the Whigs in 1830 and 1831
The threat to create large numbers of Tory peers

**(15)**

**OR**

(c) In what ways did the 1867 Reform Act change elections and election campaigns?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

Numbers of voters
Use of the train network
Development of political party organisations
National campaigns

**(15)**

**(Total 35 marks)**

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## SECTION F: CHANGES IN POLITICS

### F2: Changes in politics from the late nineteenth century to the late twentieth century

#### 11. Answer Part (a) and *either* Part (b) *or* Part (c).

- (a) This question is about political developments at the beginning of the twentieth century. Look at the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) that follow.

Despite the changes to the franchise in the nineteenth century, women and many men could still not vote in parliamentary elections at the beginning of the twentieth century. Most middle class and better off men could vote, but many working men could not.

- (i) Give **one** reason why many men could not vote in 1900. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the effects of the Taff Vale Case (1901) on the development of the Labour Party. **(4)**
- (iii) Why did the decision to pay MPs in 1911 have important consequences for the Labour Party? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the 1918 Representation of the People Act change voting in Britain? **(7)**

**SECTION F: CHANGES IN POLITICS**

Answer *either* Part (b) or Part (c).

**EITHER**

- (b) Why was the National Coalition Government set up in 1931?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

Impact of the Depression
Divisions in the Labour Party
The role of Ramsay MacDonald
The role of King George V

**(15)**

**OR**

- (c) Why were fewer women than men elected as MPs in the second half of the twentieth century?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer.

Local party organisations
Selection procedures for parliamentary candidates
House of Commons procedures
Working conditions at Westminster

**(15)**

**(Total 35 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR PAPER: 70 MARKS**

**END**

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