

Paper Reference(s)

**1335/01 3335/01**

# **Edexcel GCSE**

## **History B**

Aspects of Modern Social, Economic &  
Political History

Paper 1

Tuesday 3 June 2008 – 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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W850/S1335/57570 7/7/3/2/1

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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 iron industry. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century, supplies of wood for iron smelting were in short supply. Attempts to use coal proved unsuccessful, until Abraham Darby I discovered how to produce coke.

- (i) Explain the meaning of the term 'coke'. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the effects of the work of Abraham Darby I. **(4)**
- (iii) Why did iron become increasingly important to industry during the eighteenth century? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did John Wilkinson change the iron industry? **(7)**

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

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

**EITHER**

- (b) In what ways did the work of women and children in textiles change in the years from 1760 to 1850?

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

The work of Richard Arkwright  
The Power Loom  
Steam power  
Factory Acts

**(15)**

**OR**

- (c) In what ways did steam power change industry in the years from 1760 to 1850?

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

Steam-atmospheric engines  
The work of Boulton and Watt  
The development of the railway  
The machine tool industry

**(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 work of women at the beginning of the twentieth century. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

There were few employment opportunities open to women at the beginning of the twentieth century. By far the biggest was Domestic Service, which employed about one and a half million women.

- (i) Explain the meaning of the term 'Domestic Service'. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the work of women in the Land Army during the First World War. **(4)**
- (iii) Why did many women enter full-time work in factories for the first time in the years 1915–18? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did women obtain greater opportunities at work as a result of the First World War? **(7)**

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

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

**EITHER**

(b) Why did the 'new industries' develop in the 1920s and 1930s?

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

The development of man-made fibres  
The development of consumer goods  
The Assembly Line  
The National Grid

**(15)**

**OR**

(c) In what ways have working opportunities for men and women changed since 1945?

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

The decline of manual labour  
The effects of new technology  
The growth of service industries  
The effects of legislation

**(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 improvements in farming in the eighteenth century. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

Although much of Northern England had been enclosed for many years, in the Midlands and South, the Open-Field System was still widespread. The first serious change to this was the four-field system pioneered by Charles Townshend.

- (i) Explain the meaning of the term 'four-field system'. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the effects of the work of Robert Bakewell. **(4)**
- (iii) Why did Arthur Young play an important role in agricultural change? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the work of Thomas Coke change farming? **(7)**

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

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

**EITHER**

(b) In what ways did the French Wars (1793–1815) change farming in Britain?

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

The effects of changes in prices
Increasing commercialisation of farming
The Continental System
Investment in farming

**(15)**

**OR**

(c) In what ways did farming in Britain change in the years 1870–1900?

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

The effects of cattle pests
The effects of bad harvests
The effects of foreign competition
The development of market gardening

**(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 roads. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

In the first half of the eighteenth century, parishes were responsible for the upkeep of roads within their boundaries. All able-bodied men could be forced to do six days work on the roads each year. This was known as 'statute labour'.

- (i) Give **one** reason why many turnpike trusts were set up in the second half of the eighteenth century. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the work of Thomas Telford in the development of roads. **(4)**
- (iii) Why was John McAdam important in the development of roads? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did improvements to roads change transport opportunities in the years 1780 to 1830? **(7)**



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

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

**EITHER**

- (b) Why were many canals built in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries?

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

The needs of industry
The work of James Brindley
The work of Thomas Telford
Canal Mania

**(15)**

**OR**

- (c) Why did the railway system develop so quickly from 1830 to 1880?

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

The needs of industry
The work of Robert Stephenson
The work of George Hudson
Railway Mania

**(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 developments in rail transport. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, there were more than 100 railway companies in Britain. Some, like the Great Western, were very large; others only linked a few towns. Millions of passengers were carried every year.

- (i) Give **one** reason why rail travel was very popular at the beginning of the twentieth century. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the effects of the Railways Act (1921). **(4)**
- (iii) Why did rail travel become less popular in the 1950s? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the Beeching Report change rail transport? **(7)**

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

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

**EITHER**

(b) In what ways did air travel change in the second half of the twentieth century?

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

The development of the jet engine
Charter flights
Jumbo jets
Low-cost airlines

**(15)**

**OR**

(c) Why did the number of cars in Britain increase so much in the second half of the twentieth century?

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

Development of motorways
Improvements in technology
Rising standard of living
Population changes

**(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 the work of Edward Jenner and Louis Pasteur. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was the wife of the British Ambassador to Turkey. While she was there, she had her children inoculated against smallpox. When she returned to Britain, she tried to persuade doctors to use this method of preventing the disease.

- (i) What was meant by the term ‘inoculation’? **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the effects of smallpox. **(4)**
- (iii) Why was the work of Edward Jenner important in the prevention of disease? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the work of Louis Pasteur change understanding of the causes of disease? **(7)**

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

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

**EITHER**

- (b) In what ways did the work of Edwin Chadwick change attitudes to public health from the 1830s to the 1850s?

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

1842 Report on 'The Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population'  
1848 Public Health Act  
The work of Dr John Snow  
Opposition to reform

**(15)**

**OR**

- (c) Why did the population of Britain grow so rapidly during the nineteenth century?

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

The growth of industrial towns  
Improvements in medical understanding  
Improvements in sewerage  
Housing Acts

**(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 the development of the Welfare State. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

William Beveridge was a civil servant who had been involved in the Liberal Reforms before the First World War. In 1941, he was asked to investigate the system of welfare in Britain. His report was published in 1942.

- (i) Give **one** reason why the Beveridge Report was important in the development of the Welfare State. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the effects of evacuation and rationing on changing attitudes to welfare. **(4)**
- (iii) Why was the Labour victory in the 1945 general election important to the development of the Welfare State? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the National Insurance Act of 1946 change how poverty was tackled in Britain? **(7)**

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

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

**EITHER**

- (b) Why did the Liberals introduce a series of welfare reforms from 1906?

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

Criticisms of the Poor Law
The reports of Booth and Rowntree
The effects of the Boer War
Concerns over 'national efficiency'

**(15)**

**OR**

- (c) Why did the rate of increase of the British population slow down in the second half of the twentieth century?

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

Changes in average family size
Improvements in medical treatment
Improvements in education
Changes in the roles of women

**(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 elementary education. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

Robert Raikes was the owner of a newspaper in Gloucester. He set up his first 'Sunday School' in 1780 and then founded the 'Sunday School Society' in 1785. Millions of children attended Sunday schools in the nineteenth century.

- (i) What was the meaning of the term 'Sunday School'? (3)
- (ii) Describe the work of Andrew Bell and Joseph Lancaster. (4)
- (iii) Why did some factory owners build schools for their workers? (6)
- (iv) In what ways did the introduction of the Revised Code change elementary education? (7)



**SECTION E: CHANGES IN EDUCATION**

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

**EITHER**

- (b) In what ways did the education of girls change from the 1830s to the 1890s?

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

1833 Factory Act
Ragged Schools
1880 Mundella's Act
Admission of women to universities

**(15)**

**OR**

- (c) Why did government involvement in education increase from 1850 to 1900?

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

The Newcastle Commission
1867 Parliamentary Reform Act
1870 Forster's Act
Foreign competition in 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 education at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

Until 1870, education was left to private individuals and organisations such as churches. The government only became heavily involved in education towards the end of the nineteenth century. By 1900, all children had to attend an elementary school.

- (i) Explain the meaning of the term 'elementary school'. (3)
- (ii) Describe the education provided by Board schools in the years after 1870. (4)
- (iii) Why was the Balfour Act passed in 1902? (6)
- (iv) In what ways did the Fisher Act (1918) change education in Britain? (7)

**SECTION E: CHANGES IN EDUCATION**

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

**EITHER**

- (b) In what ways did the Butler Act (1944) change education in Britain in the late 1940s and 1950s?

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

The Eleven Plus
The tripartite system
The school leaving age
The education of girls

**(15)**

**OR**

- (c) In what ways did the 1988 Education Act change state education?

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

The National Curriculum
Standard Assessment Tests (SATs)
Local Management of Schools
Grant Maintained Schools

**(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 elections before 1832. Look at the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

Before 1832, there could be enormous differences between elections in different parts of the country. In some boroughs there could be widespread violence and bribery. In others, there could be very little, if any, disturbance. The quietest elections were often in ‘pocket boroughs’.

- (i) Explain the meaning of the term ‘pocket borough’.  
(3)
- (ii) Describe the franchise in counties before 1832.  
(4)
- (iii) Why was bribery common in many borough elections in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries?  
(6)
- (iv) In what ways did the growth of industrial towns lead to increased demands for the reform of Parliament and elections before 1832?  
(7)

**SECTION F: CHANGES IN POLITICS**

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

**EITHER**

- (b) Why was the 1867 Reform Act passed?

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

Rivalry between Whigs and Tories
Developments in trade unions
Population changes
The role of Disraeli

**(15)**

**OR**

- (c) Why did political parties become more organised in the second half of the nineteenth century?

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

The effects of parliamentary reform
The effects of the Secret Ballot Act
The roles of Gladstone and Disraeli
Improvements in transport and communications

**(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 the Liberal Party and the First World War. Look at the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

After a general election, the party with the largest number of seats in the House of Commons usually forms the government. To be successful, the party will need an overall majority. If that is not the case, it may be necessary to form a coalition.

- (i) Explain the meaning of the term 'coalition government'. (3)
- (ii) Describe the formation of the National Coalition government in 1915. (4)
- (iii) Why did Lloyd George replace Asquith as prime minister in December 1916? (6)
- (iv) In what ways did the First World War change the position of the Liberal Party in Britain in the years to 1929? (7)

**SECTION F: CHANGES IN POLITICS**

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

**EITHER**

- (b) Why did the number of people entitled to vote increase dramatically during the twentieth century?

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

The franchise at the beginning of the twentieth century
The effects of the First World War
The Acts of 1918 and 1928
The effects of changes in education

**(15)**

**OR**

- (c) Why did a two-party system develop in Britain during the twentieth century?

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

The effects of press support for political parties
The shape of the House of Commons
The 'first-past-the-post system'
The effects of social class

**(15)**

**(Total 35 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR PAPER: 70 MARKS**

**END**

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