

Paper Reference(s)

1335/01 3335/01

Edexcel GCSE

History B

Aspects of Modern Social, Economic &
Political History

Paper 1

Wednesday 3 June 2009 – Morning

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

By the mid-eighteenth century, the domestic system was unable to keep up with the demand for more cloth. John Kay's Flying Shuttle had meant that weavers were able to work more quickly, but spinners could not work any faster.

- (i) Give **one** reason to explain why spinners in the domestic system could not keep up with demand in the mid-eighteenth century. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the work of James Hargreaves. **(4)**
- (iii) Why did the textile industries begin to move into factories in the 1770s? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the introduction of steam power change the textile industries? **(7)**

SECTION A: CHANGES IN WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY

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

EITHER

(b) In what ways did the coal industry change in the years from 1760 to 1850?

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

The development of deeper mines
Improvements to safety
The introduction of steam power
The Mines Act of 1842

(15)

OR

(c) Why did Britain become the 'Workshop of the World' in the years from 1830 to 1870?

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

The development of steam power
The development of the railway
The impact of the Great Exhibition
The machine-tool industry

(15)

(Total 35 marks)

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 in the first half of the twentieth century. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

At the beginning of the twentieth century many women were employed in domestic service. There were very few careers open to women. Some made a career in teaching or nursing.

- (i) Give **one** reason why it was very difficult for women to have a career at the beginning of the twentieth century. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the conditions of work for women in domestic service at the beginning of the twentieth century. **(4)**
- (iii) Why did the First World War increase employment opportunities for women in the years 1914–18? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did new technology improve employment opportunities for women in the first half of the twentieth century? **(7)**

SECTION A: CHANGES IN WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY

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

EITHER

- (b) Why did the number of motor cars produced in Britain increase so much during the 1920s and 1930s?

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

Early pioneers
Assembly line production
Technological changes
Changes in the price of cars

(15)

OR

- (c) Why were women able to achieve greater equality with men in the second half of the twentieth century?

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

The Equal Pay Act
The Equal Opportunities Act
The 'glass ceiling'
The increasing educational opportunities for women

(15)

(Total 35 marks)

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 open field system. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

In the mid-eighteenth century, the open field system was in use throughout much of central and southern England. Many villagers wanted to keep it because it provided help and security. But others saw it as preventing changes in farming.

- (i) Give **one** reason why many villagers liked the open field system. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the disadvantages of the open field system for farmers. **(4)**
- (iii) Why did the French Wars (1793–1815) lead to the disappearance of many open field villages? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the disappearance of the open fields change farming in Britain? **(7)**

SECTION B: CHANGES IN WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

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

EITHER

- (b) Why were the Corn Laws repealed in 1846?

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

The effects of changes in the price of wheat
Demands for free trade
The work of the Anti-Corn Law League
The role of Sir Robert Peel

(15)

OR

- (c) Why was the period from 1840 to 1870 known as 'High Farming'?

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

The opening of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester
The work of the Agricultural Research Station
The development of scientific farming
The use of new technology

(15)

(Total 35 marks)

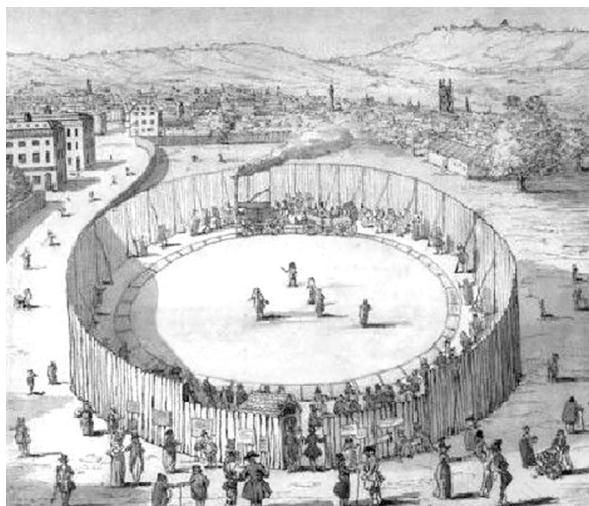
SECTION C: CHANGES IN TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND LEISURE

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 railways. Look at the picture below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

A picture showing Richard Trevithick's 'Catch-me-who-can' which was first demonstrated in 1808.



- (i) Give **one** reason why Richard Trevithick is important in the early development of the railway. (3)
- (ii) Describe the work of George Stephenson in the development of railways. (4)
- (iii) Why was Isambard Kingdom Brunel important in the development of railways? (6)
- (iv) In what ways did the development of the rail network change leisure activities in the second half of the nineteenth century? (7)

SECTION C: CHANGES IN TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND LEISURE

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

EITHER

- (b) Why were many turnpike roads 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 John McAdam
The development of the postal service
The golden age of coaching

(15)

OR

- (c) Why did the use of canals decline after 1830?

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

Canal Mania
Failure to develop a common width of locks
Problems of maintenance
Railways

(15)

(Total 35 marks)

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

The first motor car made in Britain was the 'Lanchester' in 1892. But in the next few years, many small workshops were created across the country, each manufacturing a few cars a month.

- (i) Give **one** reason why motor cars were very expensive at the beginning of the twentieth century. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the contribution of the work of William Morris in the development of the British motor car industry. **(4)**
- (iii) Why did the number of car companies in Britain fall dramatically in the years from 1922 to 1939? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did developments in the motor industry change leisure activities in Britain in the 1920s and 1930s? **(7)**

SECTION C: CHANGES IN TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND LEISURE

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

EITHER

- (b) In what ways did the nature of holidays change in the second half of the twentieth century?

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

Rising living standards
The development of package tours
Low cost airlines
The Channel Tunnel

(15)

OR

- (c) Why did the number of railway lines in Britain fall in the second half of the twentieth century?

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

The development of other forms of transport
The Beeching Report
Government Policies
Rising living standards

(15)

(Total 35 marks)

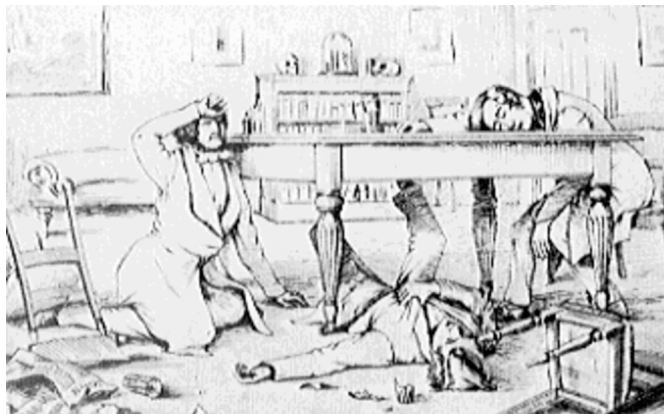
SECTION D: CHANGES IN HEALTH AND POPULATION

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 changes in healthcare in the second half of the nineteenth century. Look at the picture below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

A picture showing the effects of James Simpson's experiment with the use of chloroform.



- (i) Give **one** reason why James Simpson was important in the development of surgery. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the work of Joseph Lister in improving surgery. **(4)**
- (iii) Why was the work of Louis Pasteur important in the prevention of disease? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the work of Florence Nightingale change the nursing profession? **(7)**

SECTION D: CHANGES IN HEALTH AND POPULATION

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

EITHER

- (b) Why were living conditions so poor in many towns in Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century?

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

The effects of industrialisation
The growth of towns
Problems of water supply
Opposition to reform

(15)

OR

- (c) Why was the threat from cholera reduced during the second half of the nineteenth century?

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

The work of Dr. John Snow
The 'Great Stink' of 1858
Housing Acts
1875 Public Health Act

(15)

(Total 35 marks)

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 Liberal Reforms, 1906–13. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

The reports of Charles Booth and Seebohm Rowntree had provided evidence of widespread poverty in Britain especially among large families. The Liberal Party won the 1906 general election with a massive majority and was determined to introduce a series of reforms to reduce the effects of poverty.

- (i) Give **one** reason why the government introduced school meals in 1906. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the terms of the ‘Children’s Charter’ (Children and Young Persons Act) of 1908. **(4)**
- (iii) Why were Labour Exchanges set up in 1909? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the National Insurance Act of 1911 attempt to deal with the problem of ill-health in Britain? **(7)**

SECTION D: CHANGES IN HEALTH AND POPULATION

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

EITHER

- (b) Why was a Welfare State set up in Britain in the years after the Second World War?

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

The impact of evacuation
The impact of rationing
The Beveridge Report
The result of the July 1945 General Election

(15)

OR

- (c) Why did the birth rate fall so dramatically during the twentieth century?

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

Changes in life expectancy
The development of the Welfare State
Family planning
Changes in the roles of women

(15)

(Total 35 marks)

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 education in the second half of the nineteenth century. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

By 1850, the great majority of children in England attended some sort of school. But schools, and the quality of teaching, could vary a great deal. The Revised Code was introduced by Robert Lowe in 1862.

- (i) Give **one** reason why the Revised Code was introduced in 1862. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the effects of the Revised Code on teaching in schools. **(4)**
- (iii) Why was education up to the age of ten made compulsory and free for all children in the later part of the nineteenth century? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did Miss Buss and Miss Beale change the education of girls? **(7)**

SECTION E: CHANGES IN EDUCATION

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

EITHER

- (b) Why did the Voluntary Societies set up large numbers of schools in the first half of the nineteenth century?

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

The growth in the numbers of people living in towns
The needs of industry
The monitorial system
Influence of religion

(15)

OR

- (c) In what ways were public schools changed in the mid-nineteenth century?

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

The work of reforming headteachers
The Clarendon Commission
Influence of religion
Changes in subjects taught

(15)

(Total 35 marks)

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.

By 1890, all children in England attended school until the age of ten. The curriculum was mostly controlled by the government through the 'payments by results' system although this system was criticised. In 1897 'payments by results' was ended.

- (i) Give **one** reason why 'payments by results' was ended in 1897. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the terms of the Balfour Act of 1902. **(4)**
- (iii) Why was the Balfour Act of 1902 so important in the development of education? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the role of the government in education change in the years 1875–1918? **(7)**

SECTION E: CHANGES IN EDUCATION

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

EITHER

(b) Why was the Butler Act passed in 1944?

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

Failure of reforms in the 1920s and 1930s
The Beveridge Report
The impact of the Second World War
The needs of industry

(15)

OR

(c) In what ways did the introduction of comprehensive education change schools?

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

The end of the eleven plus in many areas
The size of schools
The organisation of classes
The subjects taught in schools

(15)

(Total 35 marks)

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 picture below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

A picture showing Old Sarum which was a 'rotten borough' at the beginning of the nineteenth century.



- (i) Explain the meaning of the term 'rotten borough'. (3)
- (ii) Describe parliamentary elections before 1832. (4)
- (iii) Why did many towns gain parliamentary seats in the 1832 Reform Act? (6)
- (iv) In what ways did the 1832 Reform Act change the right to vote? (7)

SECTION F: CHANGES IN POLITICS

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

EITHER

- (b) In what ways did general elections change in Britain as a result of the 1867 Reform Act?

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

Changes in the number of voters
Changes to the distribution of seats
National campaigns
Changes in political parties

(15)

OR

- (c) Why did a two-party system develop in Britain in the period 1834–1900?

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

The effects of Reform Acts
Robert Peel
The organisation of parliamentary constituencies
The roles of Gladstone and Disraeli

(15)

(Total 35 marks)

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 voting and elections during the twentieth century. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, large numbers of people could not vote in general elections. Although most men over the age of twenty-one could vote, many still could not because they did not qualify.

- (i) Give **one** reason why many men could not vote in general elections at the beginning of the twentieth century. (3)
- (ii) Describe the terms of the Representation of the People Act of 1918. (4)
- (iii) Why was the Representation of the People Act passed in 1928? (6)
- (iv) In what ways has the right to vote changed since 1928 in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales? (7)

SECTION F: CHANGES IN POLITICS

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

EITHER

- (b) Why did the number of Liberal MPs fall dramatically in the years 1914–28?

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

The impact of the First World War
The rivalry between Asquith and Lloyd George
The rise of the Labour Party
The extension of the franchise

(15)

OR

- (c) In what ways has the two-party system changed since 1939?

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

The impact of the Second World War
Impact of elections
New political parties
Devolution

(15)

(Total 35 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 70 MARKS

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