

Paper Reference(s)

1335/01 3335/01

Edexcel GCSE

History B

Aspects of Modern Social, Economic &
Political History

Paper 1

Wednesday 9 June 2010 – 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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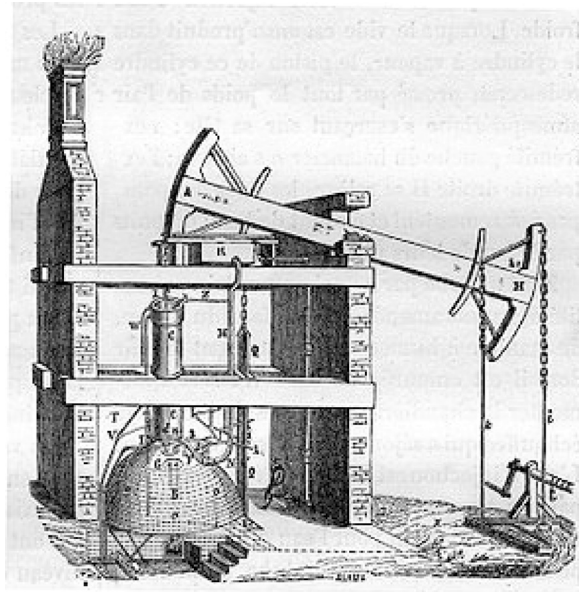
SECTION A: CHANGES IN WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY

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 development of the steam engine. Look at the picture below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

A picture showing a Newcomen steam engine.



- (i) Explain the meaning of the term ‘steam engine’. (3)
- (ii) Describe the limitations of early steam engines such as Newcomen’s engine shown in the picture above. (4)
- (iii) Why was the partnership of Boulton and Watt important in the development of steam power? (6)
- (iv) In what ways did the introduction of steam power change coal mining in Britain in the years 1760–1850? (7)

SECTION A: CHANGES IN WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY

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

EITHER

(b) In what ways did the textile industry change in the years 1760–1850?

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

The domestic system
The work of James Hargreaves
Richard Arkwright and the Water Frame
The development of the factory system

(15)

OR

(c) Why did the iron and steel industry expand in the years 1760–1870?

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

The role of the Darby Family
The work of John Wilkinson
Bessemer's Converter
The changing uses of iron and steel

(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 changes in the position of Britain's 'old industries' in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

At the end of the nineteenth century Britain's 'old industries' were still strong. Increasingly, however, their position was challenged at home and abroad.

- (i) Explain the meaning of the term 'old industries'. (3)
- (ii) Describe the contribution of Britain's 'old industries' to the British economy in the late nineteenth century. (4)
- (iii) Why did Britain's 'old industries' decline in the years 1918–39? (6)
- (iv) In what ways did the decline of 'old industries' affect different areas of Britain in the 1920s and 1930s? (7)

SECTION A: CHANGES IN WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY

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

EITHER

- (b) Why did opportunities for women at work change in the first half of the twentieth century?

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

Domestic work
New technology
The impact of two World Wars
Increased educational opportunities

(15)

OR

- (c) In what ways has new technology changed the nature of work since the 1920s?

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

The development of the assembly line
The growth of new industries
The development of electrical power
The increasing use of computers

(15)

(Total 35 marks)

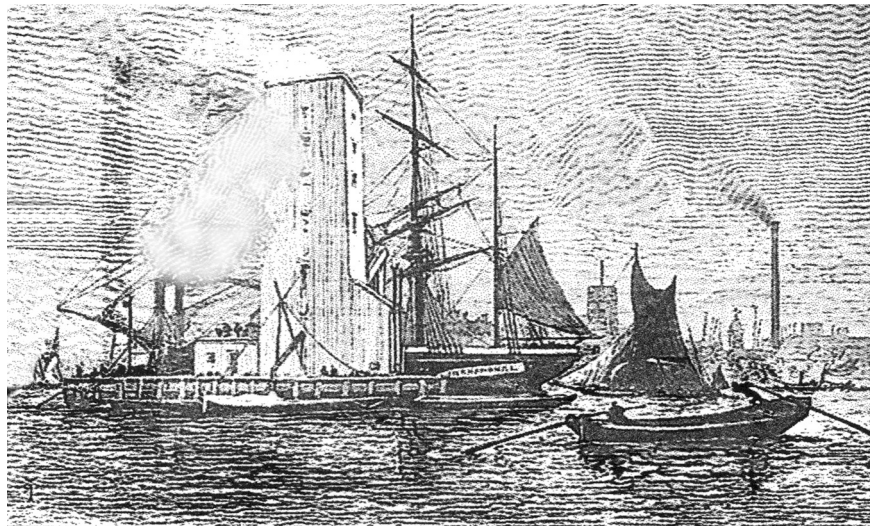
SECTION B: CHANGES IN WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

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 Great Depression in agriculture in the years after 1870 and its effects. Look at the picture below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

A picture showing a large warehouse for storing American wheat on the River Thames.



- (i) Give **one** reason why American wheat was a threat to British farmers. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe how poor weather contributed to the Great Depression in agriculture. **(4)**
- (iii) Why did the effects of the Great Depression in agriculture differ in different parts of Britain? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did British farming change as a result of the Great Depression? **(7)**

SECTION B: CHANGES IN WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

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

EITHER

- (b) In what ways was British agriculture changed by the work of improvers and inventors in the eighteenth century?

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

New machinery
The work of Viscount Townshend
The work of Robert Bakewell
The role of Arthur Young

(15)

OR

- (c) In what ways did the Corn Laws (1815) and their repeal (1846) affect British agriculture?

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

The impact of the French Wars 1793–1815
The Corn Laws 1815
Farming for profit
The move to free trade

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

The construction of the Sankey Brook Canal in 1757 marked the start of a new period of canal construction in Britain.

- (i) Give **one** reason why many canals were built in the second half of the eighteenth century. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the part played by James Brindley in the development of canals. **(4)**
- (iii) Why was Thomas Telford important in the development of canals? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the development of a canal network affect British industry in the years 1757 to 1825? **(7)**

SECTION C: CHANGES IN TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND LEISURE

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

EITHER

- (b) In what ways were British roads and road transportation improved in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries?

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

Road conditions in 1750
The work of the turnpike trusts
The impact of road engineers
The golden age of coaching

(15)

OR

- (c) In what ways did leisure activities change in the years 1750–1890?

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

Taking the waters at spa towns
Fox hunting and cock fighting
The impact of the railways
The Bank Holiday Act 1871

(15)

(Total 35 marks)

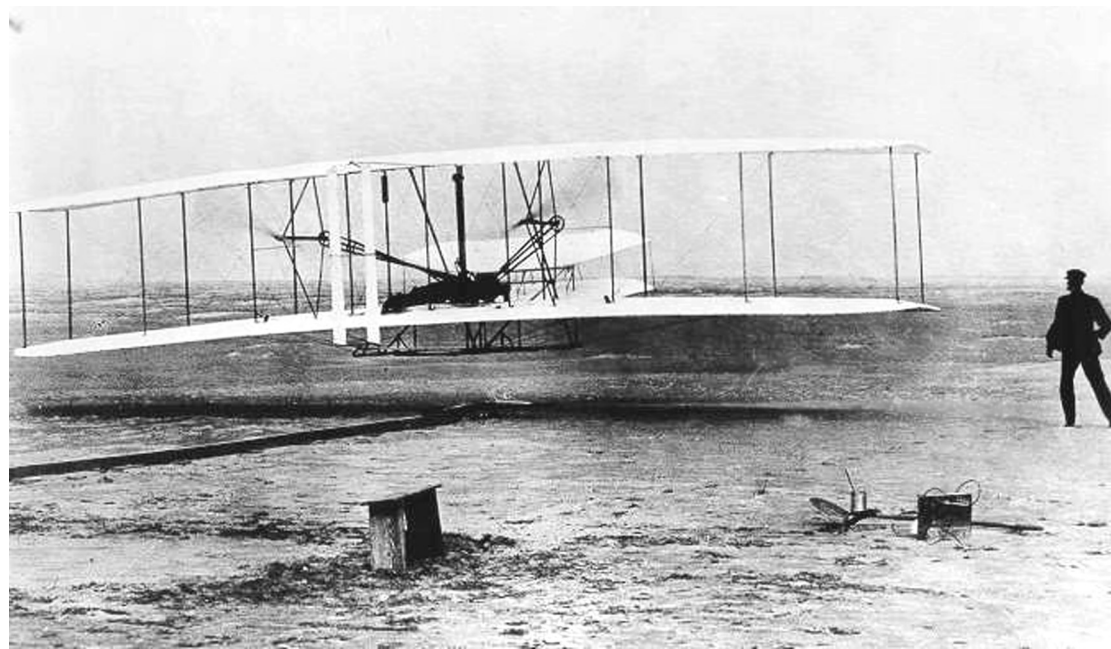
SECTION C: CHANGES IN TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND LEISURE

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 air transport in the twentieth century. Look at the picture below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

A picture showing a heavier than air flight at Kittyhawk in the USA in 1903.



- (i) Give **one** reason to explain the importance of the flight at Kittyhawk in 1903. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the contribution of Louis Blériot to the development of the aeroplane. **(4)**
- (iii) Why did the two World Wars play an important role in the development of the aeroplane? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the use of air transport change in the second half of the twentieth century? **(7)**

SECTION C: CHANGES IN TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND LEISURE

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

EITHER

(b) In what ways did the development of the motor car affect Britain in the years 1885–1939?

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

The Model T Ford
Leisure activities
The development of suburbs
The impact of the motor car on other forms of transport

(15)

OR

(c) Why did British people's holidays change in the years 1870–1970?

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

Traditional seaside holidays
Rising standards of living
Improved transportation
Popularity of foreign holidays

(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 conditions in industrial towns and efforts to improve them in the years 1830–1900. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

The growth of industry led to poor living conditions in towns. Many efforts were made to improve conditions but not all of them succeeded.

- (i) Give **one** reason why the growth of industry led to poor living conditions in towns. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe housing conditions for the poor in industrial towns during the early nineteenth century. **(4)**
- (iii) Why was the work of Edwin Chadwick important in improving standards of public health in the period after 1840? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the Government attempt to improve conditions in towns in the second half of the nineteenth century? **(7)**

SECTION D: CHANGES IN HEALTH AND POPULATION

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

EITHER

- (b) Why did the size and distribution of the population of Britain change so dramatically in the years 1750–1900?

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

Changes in the birth and death rates
The growth of industry
Improvements in health
Emigration and immigration

(15)

OR

- (c) In what ways did the treatment and care of patients in hospital change in the nineteenth century?

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

Improvements in surgery
Improved knowledge of the causes of disease
The work of Joseph Lister
The work of Florence Nightingale

(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 development of the Welfare State in the years from 1939 to 1951. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

The idea of a welfare state grew as a result of the Second World War and wartime conditions. New laws after the war attempted to achieve a Welfare State.

- (i) Explain the meaning of the term 'Welfare State'. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe how the experiences of the Second World War changed many people's attitudes to welfare. **(4)**
- (iii) Why was the Beveridge Report of 1942 so important? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the Labour Government of 1945–51 set up the Welfare State? **(7)**

SECTION D: CHANGES IN HEALTH AND POPULATION

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

EITHER

- (b) Why did attitudes to poverty and poor relief change in the years 1889–1914?

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

The Reports of Booth and Rowntree
Growing criticism of the Poor Law
The Boer War
The Liberal governments after 1905

(15)

OR

- (c) In what ways did the size and structure of the British population change in the twentieth century?

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

Changes in life expectancy
The effects of two world wars
Changes in family size
The effects of emigration and immigration

(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 government involvement in education in the years 1833–70. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

Government involvement in education increased in the nineteenth century. By 1870 the state had control over many areas of education.

- (i) Give **one** reason why the education grant of 1833 was important in the development of education. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe how government involvement in the education of the poor increased from 1839 to the late 1850s. **(4)**
- (iii) Why was the Revised Code introduced by Robert Lowe in 1862? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways did the 1870 Education Act increase the government's role in providing elementary education? **(7)**

SECTION E: CHANGES IN EDUCATION

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

EITHER

- (b) In what ways was the education available to the children of the poor limited in the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century?

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

Dame schools
Charity schools
Sunday schools
The work of monitorial schools

(15)

OR

- (c) In what ways did the education of the children of the rich change from the late eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century?

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

Public schools in the late eighteenth century
The work of reforming headteachers
The Clarendon Commission
The work of Miss Buss and Miss Beale

(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 the Eleven Plus and the development of comprehensive schools. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

Many people criticised the Eleven Plus and an education system based on selection. They saw comprehensive schools as fairer and more efficient.

- (i) Explain the meaning of the term 'Eleven Plus'. (3)
- (ii) Describe the education provided by comprehensive schools in the 1950s and 1960s. (4)
- (iii) Why was there so much argument about the introduction of comprehensive schools in the late 1950s? (6)
- (iv) In what ways has the variety of state schools increased since 1979? (7)

SECTION E: CHANGES IN EDUCATION

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

EITHER

- (b) In what ways did the government's role in education change in the years 1870–1918?

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

Voluntary schools
Forster's 1870 Education Act
Balfour's 1902 Education Act
Fisher's 1918 Education Act

(15)

OR

- (c) Why was the 1988 Education Act so important in the development of state education?

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

Local Management of Schools
The introduction of the National Curriculum
Key Stages
League Tables

(15)

(Total 35 marks)

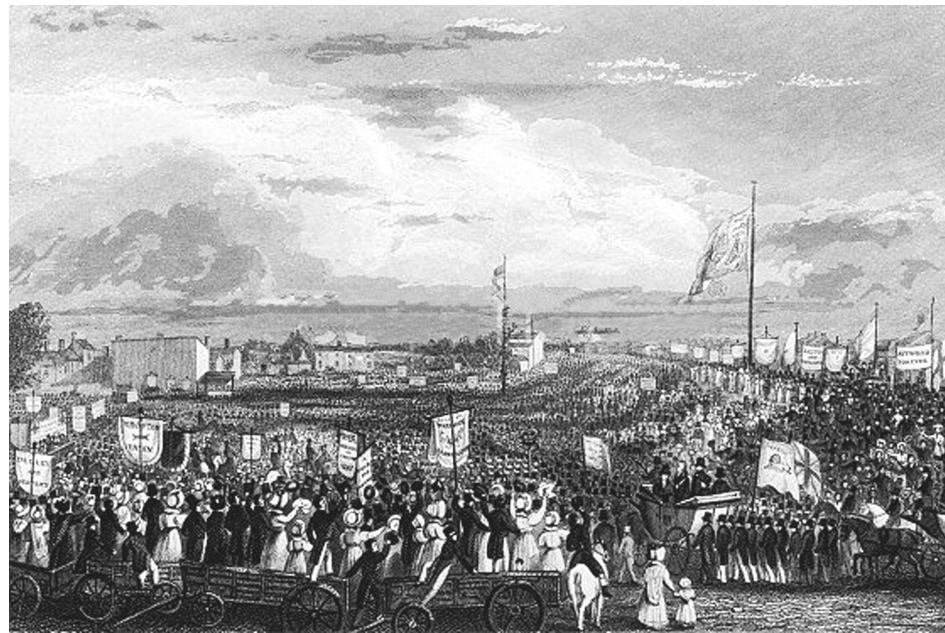
SECTION F: CHANGES IN POLITICS

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 the Reform Act of 1832. Look at the picture below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

A picture showing an 1832 meeting demanding changes in Parliamentary suffrage.



- (i) What is meant by the term 'Parliamentary suffrage'? (3)
- (ii) Describe the distribution of Parliamentary seats before 1832. (4)
- (iii) Why was the Reform Act passed in 1832? (6)
- (iv) Why were many people dissatisfied with the results of the 1832 Parliamentary Reform Act? (7)

SECTION F: CHANGES IN POLITICS

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

EITHER

(b) In what ways did Parliamentary elections change in the years 1867–84?

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

1867 The Second Reform Act
1872 The Ballot Act
1883 The Corrupt Practices Act
1884 The Third Reform Act

(15)

OR

(c) Why did the political party system develop in Britain in the years 1832–84?

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

The Tamworth Manifesto
The growing importance of Parliament
The leadership of Gladstone and Disraeli
Extending the franchise

(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 the rise of the Labour Party in the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. Read the information below and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.

Parliamentary reform in the second half of the nineteenth century gave a great boost to working-class politics. New political groups developed including the Independent Labour Party, which was founded in 1893.

- (i) Give **one** reason why there were few working class MPs in the late nineteenth century. **(3)**
- (ii) Describe the role played by the Labour Representation Committee in the development of the Labour Party. **(4)**
- (iii) Why was the growth of the Parliamentary Labour Party limited before 1914? **(6)**
- (iv) In what ways were the Trades Unions important in the development of the Labour Party before 1914? **(7)**

SECTION F: CHANGES IN POLITICS

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

EITHER

- (b) In what ways has the right to vote changed in the twentieth century?

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

People who had the vote in 1900
The Representation of the People Act of 1918
The Representation of the People Act of 1928
The Representation of the People Act of 1969

(15)

OR

- (c) Why were the Scottish Parliament and the Welsh Assembly set up in the late twentieth century?

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

Scottish and Welsh nationalism
Electoral success of Plaid Cymru
Electoral success of the Scottish National Party
The 1997 general election

(15)

(Total 35 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 70 MARKS

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