

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Edexcel GCSE**

## **History B (Schools History Project)**

**Unit 2: Schools History Project Depth Study  
Option 2A: The transformation of British society,  
c1815–c1851**

Wednesday 23 January 2013 – Morning  
**Time: 1 hour 15 minutes**

Paper Reference

**5HB02/2A**

**You do not need any other materials.**

Total Marks

### **Instructions**

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer Questions 1 and 2, **EITHER** Question 3 **OR** 4 and then **EITHER** Question 5(a) and 5(b) **OR** 6(a) and 6(b).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

### **Information**

- The total mark for this paper is 54.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (\*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

### **Advice**

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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**PEARSON**

**Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.**

**Question 1**

Study Source A.

**Source A:** A picture of the Great Exhibition of 1851.



(Source: © Science Museum Library/SSPL)









**Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.**

**EITHER**

**3** In what ways did the Chartists try to achieve their aims?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1837: O'Connor set up *The Northern Star* newspaper.
- 1839: The Newport Rising.
- 1848: Approximately 200,000 people met at a Chartist rally on Kennington Common.

**(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)**

**OR**

**4** In what ways were the lives of the rich and poor different in England in the years c1815–c1851?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- The aristocracy owned large amounts of land.
- In 1851 a worker in Liverpool had a life expectancy of only 26 years.
- Some very rich families had 50 servants.

**(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)**



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒.  
If you change your mind, put a line through the box ~~☒~~  
and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen Question Number: **Question 3** ☒      **Question 4** ☒

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing answers.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.





Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



**Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.**

**You must answer both parts of the question you choose.**

**Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in \*(b).**

**EITHER**

- 5** (a) Describe the ways in which the coming of the railways improved the quality of life for people in Britain. (9)

- \*(b) 'The reform of Parliament in 1832 was a major improvement to Britain's electoral system'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Before the 1832 Reform Act only one in ten men had the right to vote.
- After the 1832 Reform Act there were no longer any rotten boroughs.
- 1841: There was bribery during the Sunderland by-election.

**(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 4 marks)**

**(Total for Question 5 = 29 marks)**

**OR**

- 6** (a) Describe the reasons why some people wanted to change the systems of poor relief used in England before 1834. (9)

- \*(b) 'The navvies were the most important people involved in the construction of railways in Britain'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Brunel was an engineer for the Great Western Railway.
- George Hudson was known as the 'Railway King'.
- By 1847 over 250,000 navvies were building railways in Britain.

**(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 4 marks)**

**(Total for Question 6 = 29 marks)**













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