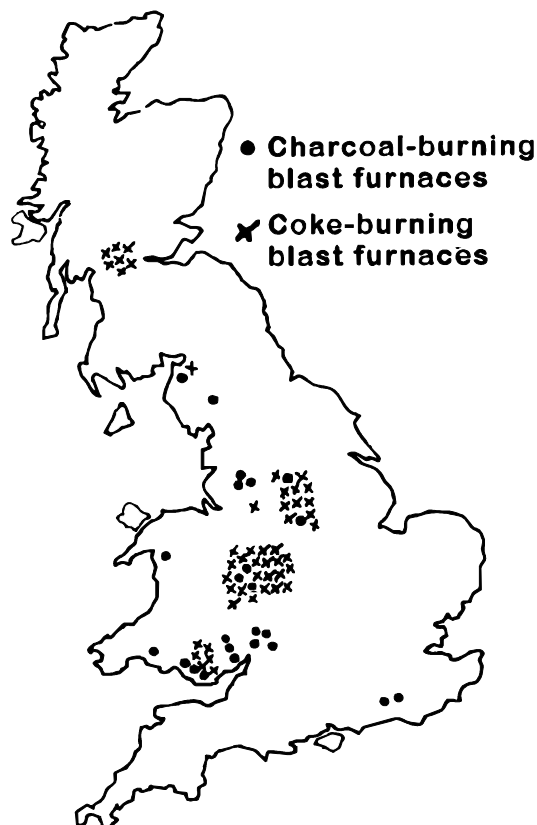


SECTION A: CHANGES IN WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY

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 developments in the iron and coal industries in the period before 1850. Look below at the map of iron production in the late eighteenth century and then answer questions (i) to (iv) which follow.



- (i) Give one reason to explain why coke was important in the development of the iron industry. (3)
- (ii) Explain the importance of the Darby family to the growth of the iron industry in the eighteenth century. (5)
- (iii) Describe the dangers faced by miners as mines got deeper in the eighteenth century. (5)
- (iv) To what extent had conditions in mines improved by 1850? (7)

(Total: 20 marks)

SECTION A: CHANGES IN WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY

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

EITHER

- (b) Explain how the work of inventors such as Richard Arkwright changed the textile industry. **(15)**

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

| |
|------------------------|
| John Kay 1733 |
| James Hargreaves 1767 |
| Richard Arkwright 1769 |
| Samuel Crompton 1779 |
| Edmund Cartwright 1785 |

OR

- (c) Explain how the development of steam power changed British industry and society in the period before 1870. **(15)**

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

| |
|-------------------------------------|
| Thomas Savery 1698 |
| Thomas Newcomen 1712 |
| James Watt 1769 |
| The partnership of Boulton and Watt |
| The factory system |

(Total: 15 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 changing employment opportunities for women. Read the information below and then answer all of the questions which follow.

| Numbers of women working in certain occupations in 1911 | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Domestic Service | 2,127,000 |
| Textiles | 870,000 |
| Dressmaking | 825,000 |
| The Professions | 383,000 |
| Food and Drink | 308,000 |

- (i) What was meant by Domestic Service? (3)
- (ii) Why did women find it difficult to develop a career at the beginning of the twentieth century? (5)
- (iii) In what ways did employment opportunities for women change during the First World War? (7)
- (iv) Did the new employment opportunities for women during the First World War last after 1918? Explain your answer. (5)

(Total: 20 marks)

SECTION A: CHANGES IN WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY

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

EITHER

- (b) Choose any industry that you have studied. In what ways have employment opportunities for women changed in that industry since the 1920s? (15)

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

| | |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1919 | William Morris used the production line in his new factory at Oxford |
| 1926 | The National Grid created |
| 1929 | The Wall Street Crash |
| 1930s | Development of the 'new' industries |
| 1939 | Outbreak of the Second World War |

OR

- (c) Have women gained equality at work with men since the 1920s? Explain your answer. (15)

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

| | |
|------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1944 | Butler Education Act |
| 1945 | End of the Second World War |
| 1965 | Introduction of Comprehensive education |
| 1970 | Equal Pay Act |
| 1975 | Equal Opportunities Act |

(Total: 15 marks)