

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
HISTORY C (BRITISH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC)**

Paper 1 (Core Content with Poverty, c.1815–c.1990)

TUESDAY 3 JUNE 2008

1936/12

Afternoon
Time: 2 hours

Additional materials: Answer booklet (8 page)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the answer booklet.
- This paper consists of three sections.
 - In **Section A**, answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.
 - In **Section B**, answer any **one** question.
 - In **Section C**, answer **Question 7** and **one** other question.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what to do before you start each answer.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the answer booklet.
- Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the answer booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part-question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **75**.
- You will be awarded marks for quality of written communication in part **(c)** of the following questions: Section B, Questions 3, 4, 5 and 6; Section C, Questions 8 and 9.

This document consists of **8** printed pages.

Section A

Some of the questions require you to use sources. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources.

You should spend about 25 minutes on this section.

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

- 1 Study the sources carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A



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Coal mining in Staffordshire in the early nineteenth century.

SOURCE B

He got roads made and laid with sleepers and rails to bring the wagons to the furnaces. In recent years the rails are of cast iron which does not wear away. If the use of coke for smelting had not been discovered, the iron trade would have declined as wood for charcoal became very scarce.

Abiah Darby writing in 1783 about her husband, Abraham Darby II.

1 (a) Study Source A.

What can you learn from Source A about coal mining in the early nineteenth century? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

(b) How was underground safety in coal mines improved before 1850? [6]

(c) Study Source B.

Does this source fully explain the increased demand for coal in the years up to 1840? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

- 2 Study the sources carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE C



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A painting produced around 1845.

SOURCE D

Six locomotives were entered in the competition. Two were withdrawn before it even began. The course over which the locomotives had to travel was $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length. Each locomotive had to pull three times its own weight. Only one engine was able to perform the task. The prize of £500 was awarded to Mr. George Stephenson.

From a magazine published at the time.

- 2 (a) Study Source C.

What can you learn from this source about transport in the 1840s? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

- (b) What was the impact of the Railway Act of 1844? [6]

- (c) Study Source D.

Does this source fully explain the importance of George Stephenson to railway development? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

Section B

You should spend about 35 minutes on this section.

Answer ONE question.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

- 3 (a) Describe how common land was used. [4]
- (b) Explain why the open field system of farming lasted so long. [6]
- (c) The following were **equally important** in spreading new ideas:
- (i) Thomas Coke;
 - (ii) Arthur Young;
 - (iii) King George III.
- Do you agree? Explain your answer, referring only to (i), (ii) and (iii). [10]
- 4 (a) What were the costs of enclosure for villagers? [4]
- (b) Explain why it was necessary to introduce enclosure. [6]
- (c) The following were **equally affected** by the introduction of enclosure:
- (i) squatters;
 - (ii) large landowners;
 - (iii) ordinary villagers (cottagers and small landowners).
- Do you agree? Explain your answer, referring only to (i), (ii) and (iii). [10]
- 5 (a) What was good about the domestic system? [4]
- (b) Explain the disadvantages of working within the domestic system. [6]
- (c) The following were **equally important** to the development of spinning within the textile industry:
- (i) the Spinning Jenny;
 - (ii) the Water Frame;
 - (iii) the Spinning Mule.
- Do you agree? Explain your answer, referring only to (i), (ii) and (iii). [10]
- 6 (a) Describe the parish system of road repair. [4]
- (b) Explain the problems of the turnpike system. [6]
- (c) The following were **equally important** in improving the state of the roads in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries:
- (i) General Wade;
 - (ii) John Metcalf;
 - (iii) Thomas Telford.
- Do you agree? Explain your answer, referring only to (i), (ii) and (iii). [10]

Section C: Thematic Study

Poverty, c.1815–c.1990

You should spend about 1 hour on this section.

Answer Question 7 and ONE other question.

When answering Question 7, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret the source.

- 7 Study the source carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE E



A Liberal Government poster to promote the National Insurance Act.

- 7 Study Source E.
- (a) What is the message of this poster? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [4]
- (b) Explain how people affected by poverty in the 1920s and 1930s tried to improve life for themselves and their families. [5]
- (c) Explain why the Depression caused so much poverty in the 1930s. [6]

Choose ONE of the following two questions.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

- 8** (a) What were the main causes of poverty at the beginning of the nineteenth century? [4]
- (b) Explain the effects of the Speenhamland System of poor relief. [6]
- (c) 'The New Poor Law of 1834 was successful.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 9** (a) What do the terms 'indoor relief' and 'outdoor relief' mean? [4]
- (b) Explain why people hated the workhouse. [6]
- (c) How important was the work of Rowntree and Charles Booth in bringing change to the way the poor were treated? Explain your answer. [10]

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