

AS HISTORY

Industrialisation and the people: Britain, c1783–1885

Component 1F The impact of industrialisation: Britain, c1783–1832

Wednesday 15 May 2019 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7041/1F.
- Answer **two** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 50 minutes on Section A
 - 40 minutes on Section B.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Extract A

In establishing himself as Prime Minister, Pitt the Younger can be seen as simply fortunate. This is because he benefited from the circumstances of the time. Certainly, the independent country MPs were willing to support any minister who represented a clean break with the political and constitutional crisis of 1782–3. The underlying strength of the British economy, hidden by the harmful impact of war, became apparent once the Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1783. Commercial prosperity was a much more important factor than financial skill in helping Pitt to balance the books and address the worrying national debt up to 1793. The young minister inherited a much more powerful position than it seemed in December 1783. 5

Adapted from E J Evans, *Early Industrial Britain, 1783–1870*, 1983**Extract B**

At 24, Pitt was Prime Minister. He was the only commoner in a cabinet of peers, and almost the only high-ranking spokesman for the government in the House of Commons. The pressures on such a man from those seeking all kinds of favours, which his government could provide, were enormous. Even more than most governments of the period, Pitt's administration began with few personal supporters and he was not well connected with the other leading politicians. Nevertheless, his strong leadership, great energy and new ideas in the treasury and the board of trade, staffed with a growing number of personal friends, gave his administration purpose and stability between 1783 and 1793. 5

Adapted from I Christie, *Wars and Revolutions 1760–1815*, 1982

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With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of Pitt the Younger as Prime Minister in the years 1783 to 1793?

[25 marks]

Section B

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Either

0 2 'The main result of industrialisation, in the years 1812 to 1832, was social discontent.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3 'In the years 1812 to 1827, demands for political reform failed because of the weaknesses of the radical movement.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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