



A-level HISTORY

Component 1F Industrialisation and the people: Britain, c1783–1885

Friday 23 May 2025

Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours 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 7042/1F.
- Answer **three** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- 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:
 - 1 hour on Question 01 from **Section A**
 - 45 minutes on each of the **two** questions answered from **Section B**.

Section A

Answer Question 01.

Extract A

Gladstone was a very strong leader. The force of his personality and his personal authority in parliament were essential for holding together the Liberal Party and carrying out his government's many different reforms. In political circles, Gladstone was always the biggest beast in the forest, and everything his government did was touched by his personal qualities and political skill. He was especially successful as a public speaker, as he could hold audiences transfixed by his speeches for hours. During his time in office, it was his growing enthusiasm for democracy that meant that the electorate increased significantly. By 1885, the electorate became large enough to meet his desire for greater democracy, but not too large for his strong belief in maintaining the existing social hierarchy. Gladstone was proud that Britain was the most powerful country in the world, but he disapproved of the showy imperialism that he saw in Disraeli.

5

10

Adapted from R Jenkins, Gladstone, 2012

Extract B

Extract B not reproduced here due to third-party copyright restrictions.

The extract is adapted from pages 70 – 71 of Gladstone and the Liberal Party by Michael J Winstanley, printed by Routledge in 1990, ISBN 9780415035743.

Adapted from M Winstanley, Gladstone and the Liberal Party, 1990

Extract C

During the years 1865 to 1885, Gladstone was the Liberal Party. Even Liberals who did not like his leadership had to admit that fact. His domination of his cabinets was sometimes a cause of complaint amongst his ministers. Gladstone was deeply conservative, and he was absolutely consistent in his policies. He did not hide his conservative values when delivering speeches. Indeed, it was Gladstone's conservative attitude and desire to maintain stability in Britain that caused him to prioritise social changes in Ireland in both his ministries during the years 1865 to 1885. Irish radicalism had become so unmanageable that Gladstone's policies for Ireland were carefully calculated, conservative decisions to maintain British rule. By the 1880s, Gladstone's obsession with Ireland had come to dominate his political life as party leader. However, this was a problem for the Liberal Party as Gladstone's supporters were mainly interested in religious beliefs and ideals, not social change in Ireland.

Adapted from D Steele, Gladstone and Ireland, Irish Historical Studies, 1970

0	1
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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to Gladstone's leadership in the years 1865 to 1885.

[30 marks]

Turn over for Section B

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

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To what extent did economic developments improve the lives of workers in the years 1783 to 1812?

[25 marks]

0	3
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'Economic growth, in the years 1812 to 1832, was mainly due to changes in agriculture.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0	4
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To what extent did governments respond to pressures for change from outside parliament in the years 1815 to 1846?

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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