

GCSE (9–1) History A (Explaining the Modern World)

J410/11 The Impact of Empire on Britain 1688–c.1730 with Urban Environments: Patterns of Migration Sample Question Paper

Date – Morning/Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes



OCR supplied materials:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

Other materials required:

- None



INSTRUCTIONS

- Section A – The Impact of Empire on Britain 1688–c.1730. Answer **all** the questions.
- Section B – Urban Environments: Patterns of Migration. Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **55**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology (SPaG) will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).
- This document consists of **8** pages.

Section A**The Impact of Empire on Britain 1688–c.1730**

Answer **all** the questions

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

1. Explain why so many people emigrated from Scotland and Ireland during this period.

[10]

2. Study Sources A–C.

'British people grew rich from empire and trade in this period.' How far do Sources A–C convince you that this statement is correct? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[20]

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

Source A

Most of the inhabitants of the colony from England are of two sorts. Some are brought over by masters of ships to be sold as servants. We call them servants my dear but they are more properly called slaves. Others are transported from Newgate and other prisons. When they come here the servants and the prisoners are treated the same. And they are given small amounts of land. When their sentence is done they are free and have land and face better prospects than they ever would at home. Here a Newgate jailbird becomes a great man. Several of our top judges, senior militia officers and wealthiest traders are former prisoners.

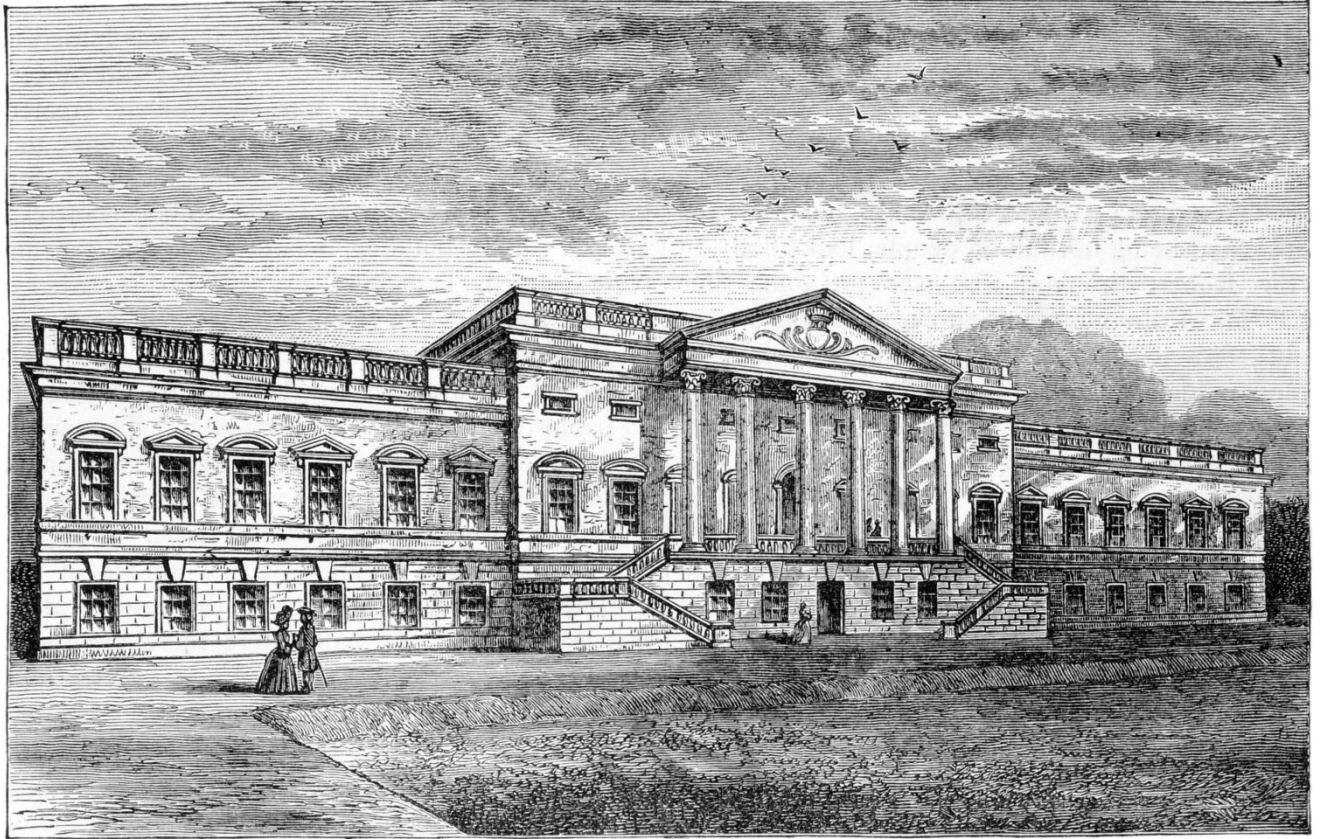
Extract from 'The History of Moll Flanders', a novel by Daniel Defoe published in 1722. In this extract a member of the American colony is talking to a newcomer about the colony.

Source B

Our trade with Africa is very profitable to the nation in general ... the planting sugar and tobacco, and carrying on trade ... are the great cause of the increase of the riches of the kingdom ... All this great increase of our treasure proceeds chiefly from the labour of Negroes in the plantations.

Joshua Gee, British merchant, writing about the slave trade in The Trade and Navigation of Great Britain Considered (1729).

Source C



Wanstead House in Essex, built in 1715 by Sir Richard Child with money his father accumulated as Governor and a stockholder of the East India Company.

Please turn over for Section B

Section B

Urban Environments: Patterns of Migration

Answer **all** the questions

You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on this section.

3. Explain why Ancoats attracted large numbers of migrants in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

[10]

4. Study Sources D and E.

Which of these sources is more useful to a historian studying the lives of immigrants to Ancoats during the Industrial Revolution?

[10]

Source D



A modern photograph of the former cotton mills and Rochdale Canal, Redhill Street.

Source E

Surrounded on all four sides by tall factories and high embankments, covered with buildings, stand two groups of about 200 cottages, built chiefly back to back, in which live about 4,000 human beings, most of them Irish. The cottages are old, dirty, and of the smallest sort, the streets uneven, fallen into ruts and in part without drains or pavement; masses of refuse, offal, and sickening filth lie among standing pools in all directions...The race that lives in these ruinous cottages, behind broken windows, mended with oilskin, sprung doors, and rotten door-posts, or in dark, wet cellars, in measureless filth and stench must surely have reached the lowest stage of humanity.”

A description of living conditions in Manchester from ‘The Condition of the Working-Class in England’ by Friedrich Engels (1844)

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Copyright Information:

Source A: Quote from Daniel Defoe, *The Fortunes and Misfortunes of the Famous Moll Flanders*, 1722.

Source B: Quote from Joshua Gee, *The Trade and Navigation of Great-Britain Considered*, 1729 as presented in Peter Fryer, *Staying Power: The History of Black People in Britain*, Pluto Press, London, 1984.

Source C: © Archivist. Image supplied by Alamy, www.alamy.com

Source D: Image reproduced by kind permission of Martin Clark, Pennine Waterways, www.penninewaterways.co.uk, accessed March 2015.

Source E: Friedrich Engels, *The Condition of the Working-Class in England*, 1844.

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