



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 5 June 2019 – Afternoon

A Level History A

Y110/01 From Pitt to Peel 1783–1853

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer Question 1 in Section A and either Question 2 or Question 3 in Section B.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **4** pages.

SECTION A

Peel and the Age of Reform 1832–1853

Study the **four** sources and then answer Question 1.

- 1 Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the main argument used by opponents of factory reform was that shorter hours would harm the workers. [30]

Source A: A group of employers in the worsted [a type of woollen cloth] industry express their concerns about reform proposals on working hours in factories.

A law which will shorten the hours of labour, or limit the age of children employed in mills, will cause a reduction in wages of this class, especially those who have large young families, who in many cases are the main support of their parents. It will raise the price of goods to the consumers, which will affect the home trade considerably. It will produce the most serious effects upon the prosperity of this district by helping the manufacturers of foreign nations. Our trade abroad depends upon the cheap terms on which we supply goods. It will throw many children out of employment.

Leeds Mercury, letter, 1831

Source B: The MP for Dover, a businessman and former minister at the Board of Trade, opposed to the Ten Hours' Bill, explains why he believed the Bill would have negative effects.

Limiting the employment of all to, at most, ten hours per day, would inflict the most grievous tyranny upon those who had only their labour to sell. Great injury would be done to manufactures but double injury to those employed in them. Capital and industry would find their way to other countries. The operatives themselves were not anxious for the adoption of a Ten Hours' Bill, but they were led astray by persons who were anxious to be appointed their delegates. These persons deluded the operatives into the belief that they would get twelve hours' pay for ten hours' labour.

P. Thomson, speech, 9 May 1836

Source C: The son of a businessman who travelled through Lancashire visiting the factories of the county records his observations.

To confine juvenile labour within very narrow limits is just to subtract a supper from the unhappy objects of mistaken benevolence. That legislative protection should be extended to the children nobody means to deny; but that protection is wanted, not against their employers, but against the extremes to which gripping poverty in some instances, and grasping avarice in some, may drive their parents. If the sentimental, who object to juvenile labour, can show how the children will be supported without their earnings, the operative would gladly keep them home. If not, common sense will reject their interference as a mockery.

W. Cooke Taylor, Notes of a Tour, 1842

Source D: Lord Brougham, Lord Chancellor, 1830–35, speaking in the House of Lords opposes the Bill to extend to calico and other print-workers the provisions of the Factories Regulations Act of 1844.

He said that by stopping the children from working, the work of the men was stopped, as the children's labour was as necessary for the labour of the men as theirs was to the printing. His opinion was that it was not for the lawgivers to protect children; it was for nature and divine providence which had provided the care of the parents. The objection he had to the bill was one of principle, though he had a specific objection to that part of it which related to women being prevented from working with their own consent and that of their husbands. The Legislators had no right, with their fantastical opinions, to compel women to withhold their labour.

Northern Star, report, 7 June 1845

SECTION B**British Government in the Age of Revolution 1783–1832**

Answer **ONE** question.

- 2*** 'The main reason for the failure of radicals to change the established political and social order in the 1790s was the effectiveness of government policy.' How far do you agree? **[20]**
- 3*** 'Upholding the balance of power was the primary aim of British foreign policy in the period from 1815 to 1830.' How far do you agree? **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact The OCR Copyright Team, The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.