

## AS HISTORY

Industrialisation and the people: Britain, c1783–1885

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

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Wednesday 16 May 2018    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.

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**Section A**Answer Question 01.

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**Extract A**

The slow progress of electoral reform might be blamed on the obstinacy of Britain's political elite or the weakness and failures of political opposition. But the French Revolution was also a critical factor. Liberal opposition before 1789 concentrated almost entirely on the dangers of the Crown's excessive power. In contrast, nineteenth-century conservatives and liberals were united in seeing the people themselves as the principal threat to liberty. Terrified by the fear of popular revolutionary violence, the elite refused to trust the people to exercise democratic rights responsibly. From 1793, the elites were aware of the power of the people but feared giving them democratic rights.

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Adapted from Mark Philp, *Britain and the French Revolution*, 2011**Extract B**

Relatively few radicals were prepared to adopt the principles of Paine and the French revolutionaries fully and sought parliamentary reform rather than the economic and social programme outlined in *The Rights of Man*. Radicals accepted that a degree of inequality was natural and recognised that any direct assault on the monarchy and aristocracy would anger the 'respectable' in society for whom order and property were important. The radicals of the 1790s adopted the political platform put forward by earlier reformers before 1789. They supported a new formal constitution but, though committed to a radical platform, the vast majority were not republicans like Paine. The French Revolution provided some impetus and energy for British popular movements but little else.

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Adapted from Richard Brown, *Church and State in Modern Britain 1700–1850*, 2002

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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 the influence of the French Revolution on political reform in Britain between 1789 and 1800?

**[25 marks]**

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**Section B**

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

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**Either**

**0 2**

'Between 1784 and 1812 the most important social change was the growth of the industrial workforce.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**or**

**0 3**

'In the years 1812 to 1832, economic growth was due to the spread of new technology.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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**There are no questions printed on this page**

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