

A



**A-level  
HISTORY**

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

**7042/1F**

**Tuesday 19 May 2020**

**Afternoon**

**Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes**

**For this paper you must have:**

- **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

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## **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:
  - 60 minutes on Question 01
  - 45 minutes on each of the other questions answered.

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**

**SECTION A****Answer Question 01.****EXTRACT A**

The post-war depression, over-population and urban growth made the impact of industrialisation on British society in the twenty years before the Reform Act more painful than it needed to be. However, without the wealth and skills produced by the Industrial Revolution, British society would not have been able to master its post-war difficulties as well as it did. There is a strong case for thinking that it was the staggering growth of population more than any other factor which kept wages low and caused unemployment in the post-war generation. The times were difficult enough; without industrialisation there might have been a social catastrophe. It was the Industrial Revolution which enabled the mass of the working classes to improve their standard of living and organise themselves for further social and political advancement. Progress was noticeably slower for those classes furthest removed from the factory and the powered machine – the agricultural labourer, the handloom weaver and those in unskilled small-scale work where labour, especially female labour, was plentiful and wages low.

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**Adapted from N Gash, Britain 1815–1865, 1991**

**EXTRACT B**

**This extract has been removed due to third-party copyright restrictions. The extract is adapted from JW Hunt, Reaction and Reform, 1975**

**[Turn over]**

**EXTRACT C**

**This extract has been removed due to third-party copyright restrictions. The extract is adapted from EP Thompson, *The Making of the English Working Class*, 1963**

**01** Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to the impact of the Industrial Revolution on working people in the years 1812 to 1832. [30 marks]

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**SECTION B**

**Answer TWO questions.**

**0 2** 'The French Wars damaged Britain politically and economically in the years 1793 to 1815.'

**Assess the validity of this view. [25 marks]**

**0 3** 'The 'mid-Victorian boom' of the 1850s and 1860s was caused by rising demand for goods.'

**Assess the validity of this view. [25 marks]**

**0 4** To what extent was Gladstone responsible for the development of the Liberal Party from 1859 to 1885? [25 marks]

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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