



**AS**

**HISTORY**

**Industrialisation and the people: Britain, c1783–1885**

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

**7041/1F**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 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 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.**

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

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

**The French Revolution successfully radicalised the working classes in Britain and new British radicals emerged in the 1790s with a clear policy. They demanded a government elected by all adult males. However, who they were was even more important than what they said. Before the French Revolution, some aristocrats had considered radical ideas such as male suffrage, but after the Revolution, it was the shoemakers and metalworkers who started discussing these same ideas. The aristocrats were not seen as a threat but the new working-class radicals challenged the structure of society. This radicalisation of the working classes produced a conservative reaction from the upper classes, but despite this, radical ideas had still spread among working-class men by 1801.**

**5**  
**10**  
**15**

**Adapted from E Evans, The Forging of the Modern State, Early Industrial Britain 1783–1870, 2001**

**EXTRACT B**

**With the coming of the French Revolution, the radical movement in Britain quickly attracted middle-class supporters. However, by 1801, radicalism had failed to attract the working-class men. Conservatives were victorious over the radicals due to the sheer number, not the quality, of their arguments. They won a propaganda victory by celebrating Britain's commercial success and wealth and by constantly describing the radicals as godless republicans. Unlike the radicals, the conservatives did not face the hostility of the authorities nor did they lack funds. They could use every resource to spread their patriotic, conservative message, and they won many supporters from among the working classes.**

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**Adapted from J Belchem, Popular Radicalism in Nineteenth-Century Britain, 1996**

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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 radical movement in Britain in the years 1789 to 1801? [25 marks]**

**[Turn over]**

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**SECTION B**

**Answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.**

**EITHER**

**0 2**

**‘The standard of living of the working classes in Britain improved in the years 1812 to 1832.’**

**Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.  
[25 marks]**

**OR**

**0 3**

**‘Radical pressure was the most important reason for government legislation in the years 1815 to 1832.’**

**Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.  
[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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