



AS

HISTORY

Challenge and transformation: Britain, c1851–1964

**Component 1G Victorian and Edwardian Britain,
c1851–1914**

7041/1G

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 7041/1G.**
- **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**

By the end of the 1880s, two important socialist societies existed – the Social Democratic Foundation (SDF) and the Fabian Society – and, although their membership was small, their influence was considerable. Socialism could no longer be ignored as an intellectual belief by the thinking public. The SDF built up important centres of power among skilled workers, particularly in Lancashire and in London. Moreover, its revelations about labour conditions in the capital were beginning to catch the attention of the unskilled workers. The main contribution of the Fabians was their work as formidable writers, debaters and propagandists for the ideas of democratic socialism. When the Labour Representation Committee was formed in 1900, it represented an enormous triumph for the socialist groups.

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Adapted from P Adelman, The Rise of the Labour Party 1880–1945, 1996

EXTRACT B

Socialism started out as the enthusiasm of a few middle-class leaders, but the greater prosperity of workers in the late nineteenth century limited the success of the socialists' appeal. In 1893, an Independent Labour Party was formed at Bradford, and the new party expected to win support from the workers whether they were socialists or not. In 1900, as the Labour Representation Committee was being created, socialist organisations were weak and they were rapidly losing members. To understand why the 1900 conference agreed on the establishment of a new party, we must turn to an examination of trade-unionism. Ultimately, much depended upon the enthusiasm of the non-socialist union leaders.

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Adapted from H Pelling, A Short History of the Labour Party, 1982

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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 significance of socialism in the emergence of the Labour Party? [25 marks]

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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.

EITHER

02

‘In the years 1870 to 1886, British governments solved the land problem in Ireland.’

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

OR

03

‘In the years 1890 to 1914, social welfare legislation significantly improved the lives of the working classes.’

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

END OF QUESTIONS

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