



**AS**

**HISTORY**

**The British Empire, c1857–1967**

**Component 1J The High Water Mark of the British  
Empire, c1857–1914**

**7041/1J**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes**

**For this paper you must have:**

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

**[Turn over]**

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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 7041/1J.**
- **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**

**British interest in Africa grew in the 1850s due to the efforts of missionaries such as David Livingstone and the moral cause they represented. They gave Africa, for the first time, a dramatic appeal. Livingstone, in particular, caught the imagination. He was idolised; his own accounts of his exploits were read by a vast public; while he was away in Africa, newspapers and popular magazines kept interest in him alive. The effect of this publicity was to make Africa the new focus of imperial expansion and the target of missionary endeavour. Throughout the second half of the 19th century dozens of idealistic missionaries rallied to Livingstone's call to carry on his work of opening a 'path for Christianity' in Africa.**

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**10**  
**15**

**Adapted from B Porter, The Lion's Share: A Short History of British Imperialism 1850–2004, 2004**

**EXTRACT B**

The prospect of wealth attracted the British to Africa in the 19th century. The Cape was a perfect stopping point for ships sailing between India and Britain, which made securing the region for British interests a priority. The actions of chartered companies intensified British interest in Africa as they paved the way for imperial expansion, a method much cheaper for government than direct rule. Annexation of land in the region, begun in the 1850s and continuing throughout the second half of the century, was considerably intensified by the later discovery of diamonds and gold. The prospect of wealth that these precious finds would bring, made southern Africa, and as a result all of Africa, an important focus of British interest.

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Adapted from P Levine, *The British Empire: Sunrise to Sunset*, 2013

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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 why British interest in Africa increased in the years 1857 to 1890? [25 marks]

[Turn over]

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**SECTION B**

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

**EITHER**

**0 2**

**‘In the years 1884 to 1902, the biggest challenge that Britain faced in Africa came from other European countries.’**

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

**OR**

**0 3**

**‘In the years 1890 to 1914, the Empire’s economic importance to Britain increased.’**

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

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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