

A



A-level

HISTORY

Component 1F

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

7042/1F

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

For this paper you must have:

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

[Turn over]

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:**
 - **1 hour on Question 01 from SECTION A**
 - **45 minutes on each of the TWO questions answered from SECTION B.**

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

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

The Tories were strong enough to resist all demands for reform from 1812. The Tories were more powerful than the Whigs because they had the backing of the monarchy and of the armed forces – invaluable support in times of challenge. The pro-reform Whig peers and MPs, together with the radical MPs, were a small minority and therefore powerless in parliament to introduce reforms. But by 1827, several factors had combined to weaken the Tories' ability to resist reform. One was over-confidence. They had been in

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office for 20 years and assumed that they would be in for at least another 20. After all, the radical opposition was numerically weak and there was no longer war abroad or the threat of revolutionary agitation at home. Another was the resignation of Lord Liverpool, who had helped keep the Tories together. His resignation was followed by a period of political uncertainty, fluidity and political division under successive leaders. The Tories splintered, paving the way for Whig reforms from 1832.

Adapted from R Pearce and R Stearn, Government and Reform: Britain 1815–1918, 2000

[Turn over]

EXTRACT B

Liverpool's government from 1812 thought that hardship and misery were inevitable towards the end of a long war. But petitions and demands for reform in the years 1818/19 seem to have awakened some willingness to reform within the government. Tory ministers were aware of the suffering, but they had little idea of what to do about it. Any repressive policies were simply the result of the Tory government struggling to deal with immensely complex problems, including those of a newly developing industrial society. Parliament was lacking in accurate information about the nature and extent of distress. However, the Tory leaders who dominated the party ensured that the Tories knew when it was time to adapt to the needs and realities of the

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time. Peel, for example, was willing to reform as a way of stabilising British society. So, although many Tories had previously rejected change in the 25 electoral system, several were willing, from 1830 onwards, to support a moderate measure of parliamentary reform.

Adapted from D Watts, Tories, Unionists and Conservatives 1815–1914, 2002

[Turn over]

EXTRACT C

From 1812, the Tories were primarily concerned with economic reform, but opposed parliamentary or social reform. Politically as well as economically, the need for reforms to the financial system was unavoidable. Liverpool was similar to Pitt in his outlook, and he looked back to the 1780s for the linked ideas of trade revival and free trade. Through treaties and economic reforms, the Tories were able to achieve strong trade revival by 1825. The Tory economic policies were created to protect the interests of the landed classes and industrialists. However, Liverpool recognised the danger of neglecting the economic needs of the working classes, which would leave the party with a dangerously weakened support base.

The government's economic reforms alleviated some social problems like unemployment and reduced popular unrest. The Tories continued to oppose parliamentary reform. They had a chance to influence parliamentary reform in 1832, but this was lost when Peel refused to serve in any government which would introduce parliamentary reform.

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

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to the attitude of the Tories to reform in the years 1812 to 1832. [30 marks]

[Turn over]

SECTION B

Answer TWO questions.

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‘In the years 1783 to 1812, British governments successfully overcame the political challenges they faced.’

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

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To what extent did the lives of working people improve in the years 1832 to 1851? [25 marks]

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‘The main cause of economic growth, in the years 1840 to 1873, was the expansion of the railway network.’

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

END OF QUESTIONS

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IB/M/CD/Jun22/7042/1F/E2

