



AS HISTORY

Industrialisation and the people: Britain, c1783–1885

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

Wednesday 18 May 2016 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

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** 02 **or** 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.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Extract A

Liverpool was the ideal leader of a party based on resistance to change, and the worst for guiding a country through a time of social and economic revolution. The horrors of the French Revolution – he had personally witnessed the storming of the Bastille – and of long battling with Napoleon had made him unsympathetic to reform. Liverpool and his government represented the fear of democracy and were completely opposed to what they called the ‘democratic spirit of the times’ and thought anyone infected with it either wicked or wrong. They stood for Church and King, and for tradition in thought and deed. Their idea of the future was an unending extension of the present. 5

Adapted from Arthur Bryant, *The Age of Elegance: 1812–1822*, 1950**Extract B**

To classify Liverpool as one of the great European conservatives of his age is not enough. It is easy to forget that having won the war, Liverpool also won the peace. The emphasis on trade and industry, on the relation between population and food supply, on the need to safeguard the standard of living of the poor, and on the importance of pursuing national not class interests, are to be found in Liverpool’s parliamentary speeches. Liverpool clearly ranks as one of the great, though unacknowledged, architects of the liberal, free-trade Victorian state. It was a measure of Liverpool’s political stature that after fifteen years his administration was more popular in the country than at any previous time. 5

Adapted from Norman Gash, *Lord Liverpool*, 1984**0 1**

With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of Lord Liverpool as Prime Minister?

[25 marks]

Section B

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Either

0 2 'Radicalism did not pose a serious challenge to the government in the years 1783 to 1801.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3 'Changes in agriculture, in the years 1783 to 1832, brought little benefit to the British people.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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