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# AS HISTORY

Industrialisation and the People: Britain, c1783–1885

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

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Wednesday 17 May 2017    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** 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.

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**Section A**Answer Question 01.

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**Extract A**

The government had involved Britain in a long and costly European war, which began in 1793. And yet the war years produced the most rapid economic and social changes so far experienced. Industry and trade flourished as European factories and ships were restricted by the hostilities. Agricultural production rose sharply and waste ground was cultivated to meet the demands of a rapidly growing population at war. Canal investment peaked in the 1790s; many service industries boomed. There were social costs – the squalid slums of industrial towns and the monotonous work in farms and factories – and the war brought inflation and the income tax; however, by 1812, Britain had become the richest country in Europe. 5

Adapted from Eric Pawson, *The Early Industrial Revolution*, 1979**Extract B**

There is no evidence that the French Wars stimulated innovation in industry. Investment slowed sharply due to heavy war spending and taxes. Canal building virtually stopped after 1800. House building collapsed, so the supply of houses was reduced, which pushed up rents. There were high food prices as the wars disrupted the European grain trade. Therefore, war harmed living standards for the poor. By 1812, the effect of the wars on foreign trade was devastating although there was the opening up of British trade with captured French colonies. The wars were far more devastating to France than to Britain; but Britain's economy was already the stronger and more advanced, and neither war nor peace made much difference to this. 5

Adapted from Charles More, *The Industrial Age Economy and Society in Britain since 1750*, 1989

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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 impact of war on Britain by 1812?

**[25 marks]**

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**Section B**

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

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**Either**

**0 2** 'Pitt was a successful, reforming prime minister in the years 1783 to 1793.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**or**

**0 3** 'The reforms of the 1820s were the result of radical agitation from 1812.'

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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