



A-level HISTORY

Component 1F Industrialisation and the people: Britain, c1783-1885

Friday 9 June 2017

Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours 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 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:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the other questions answered.

Section A

Answer Question 01.

Extract A

Whig governments ruled Britain for seventeen of the twenty-two years between 1830 and 1852. As pressures from outside grew, these governments used their political skills to advance their Whig principles. To the reform of political institutions and the extension of political rights was gradually added a programme of social reforms involving the control of child labour, the scientific management of poverty through Poor Law Unions and the first use of public money to support popular education. All of these changes aimed to demonstrate the practical usefulness and responsiveness of an aristocratic state to popular pressure. In these beginnings of a modern system of social welfare we can see a more positive and politically effective Whig alternative to the backward-looking appeals which Disraeli and “Young England” addressed to the old Tory aristocracy to reconnect with the people. For a time, at least, the Whigs did demonstrate that politics was at least as important to the nation’s health and unity as commerce.

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Adapted from Peter Mandler, *Aristocratic Government in an Age of Reform*, 1990

Extract B

The industrial revolution, while massively increasing economic growth and ultimately benefitting the masses, created social problems which could not remain unregulated. There was an implicit threat to the established order in an untamed and largely irreligious population freed from the chains which operated more or less efficiently under the control of the squire and parson in the eighteenth century village. Government intervention, however, was usually in a permissive or advisory capacity. Local authorities were usually told what they might do, rarely what they must do. Individuals and institutions were encouraged to act, for example with the Public Health Act of 1848, but only rarely did the state accept that it must take the lead if they would not. Above all, the nature of such intervention as was offered suggests that governments believed in the total efficacy only of the free market and self-help, as advocated by influential writers like Samuel Smiles.

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Adapted from Eric Evans, *Social Policy 1830–1914*, 1978

Extract C

Any history of early Victorian social reform between 1830 and 1852 which ignores Tory paternalism does not tell the whole story. It omits the humanitarian work of the Yorkshire Tory Radicals. It overlooks Lord Ashley whose monumental social reforms (though supported more often by Radicals and Whigs than Tories) offered some foundation for the humanitarian reputation of the Tory party. However, 'centralisation' was an evil word to Tories who guarded their local privileges vigilantly and defended the right of the clergy to educate the poor, the right of the borough to run its prisons and the right of the parish to repair its roads. The many government reports of the period show that the localism of the eighteenth century did not answer the problems of the nineteenth century; streets remained undrained and unpoliced, prisons mismanaged, schools unsupported, asylums and charities inefficient. Few countries have known such administrative laissez-faire. There may be no reason to discredit the ideals of Tory paternalism but one may question how much these were ever put into practice.

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Adapted from D Roberts, *Tory Paternalism and Social Reform in Early Victorian England*, 1958

0 1

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to social reforms between 1830 and 1852.

[30 marks]

Turn over for the next question.

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2

How effective were the policies of British governments, in the years 1789 to 1812, in controlling popular discontent?

[25 marks]**0 3**

To what extent were governments responsible for the growth of the British economy in the years 1815 to c1850?

[25 marks]**0 4**

'Democracy in Britain in 1885 was little different from that in 1846.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]**END OF QUESTIONS****Copyright information**

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