



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Tuesday 11 June 2019 – Afternoon**

**GCSE (9–1) History A (Explaining the Modern World)**

**J410/11** The Impact of Empire on Britain 1688–c.1730  
with Urban Environments: Patterns of Migration

**Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes**



**You must have:**

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet  
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Section A – The Impact of Empire on Britain 1688–c.1730.
- Section B – Urban Environments: Patterns of Migration.

**INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is **55**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
- This document consists of **4** pages.
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology (SPaG) will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).

## SECTION A

## The Impact of Empire on Britain 1688–c.1730

Answer **all** the questions.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

- 1 Explain how the growth of the British Empire changed the lives of people in Britain between 1688 and c.1730. [10]

- 2 Study Sources A–C.

‘British people benefitted from the East India Company.’ How far do Sources A–C convince you that this statement is correct? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [20]

() Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

## Source A

Fort St David on the east coast of India is a port where great profits can be made. As well as the rents and incomes that come from there, there is plenty of high quality cloth like calico and muslin that can be brought back to England. There is high demand in England for cotton and redwood and both are here in Fort St David in great quantities.

*Extract from ‘An account of the trade in India’ by Charles Lockyer, published in 1711. Lockyer spent three years travelling around Asia on a ship belonging to the East India Company.*

## Source B

In London many weavers lost their jobs as a result of importing East India goods. Whole streets were left uninhabited, many of our best workers left the kingdom; some went to Holland, some to Ireland, others to Scotland. Those that remained were only employed part-time; the rest were reduced to begging for bread and were forced to be looked after by their parishes.

*Extract from a pamphlet by Daniel Defoe written in 1708. Defoe was a fiction writer who had been hired to write the pamphlet by English weavers.*

## Source C

The wealth of the whole kingdom is greatly increased by the direct trade to and from the East Indies. The East India Company has found a way of bringing raw silk into this kingdom, cheaper than from Turkey, France, Spain and Italy. This trade pays his majesty £60 000 per year in import taxes and exports between £60–70 000 per year in lead, tin, cloth and other goods produced in England.

*Extract from an essay written in the 1680s by Josiah Child, when he was Governor of the East India Company. In today’s money £60 000 would be many millions of pounds.*

**SECTION B****Urban Environments: Patterns of Migration**

Answer **all** the questions.

You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on this section.

**3** Explain the impact of migration on South Shields between 1800 and 1920. **[10]**

**4** Study Sources D and E.

Which of these sources is more useful to a historian studying the experiences of the Yemeni community in South Shields? **[10]**

**Source D**

My husband does not grumble when he gets up at five in the morning and stands at the shipping office until after five at night, sometimes without a cup of tea, only to be told that there is only work for white crews. As for the suggestion about marrying Arabs being a scandal, I have a husband to be proud of. Maybe his face is not white, but his heart and soul are.

*Extract from a letter written by the English wife of a Yemeni sailor to the South Shields Gazette newspaper, February 1935.*

**Source E**

It is agreed that the Muslim community shall be given their own special site for the burial of Muslims in a section of the Harton Cemetery in a position to be selected by the Parks and Cemetery Committee. A vote was held and the result was 27 in favour and 7 against.

*Extract from the official records of a meeting of South Shields Council, 1937.*

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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