



**A-level  
HISTORY**

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

**7042/1F**

**Wednesday 6 June 2018      Afternoon**

**Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes**

**For this paper you must have:**

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

**[Turn over]**

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## **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.**

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**

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

**In the later years of the eighteenth century, a series of inventions, like the power loom of 1785, transformed the manufacture of cotton in England and gave rise to a mode of production which we call the factory system. During these years, other industries made comparable advances, and all these together made possible further gains on an ever-widening front. They may be categorised under three principles: the substitution of machines – rapid, regular, precise, tireless – for human skill and effort; the substitution of inanimate for animate sources of power, thereby opening to man a new and almost unlimited supply of energy; the use of new and far more abundant raw materials, involving the replacement of vegetable or animal substances by minerals. These improvements constitute the Industrial Revolution. This yielded an unprecedented increase in man’s productivity and in income per head. Moreover, this rapid growth was self-sustaining. The origins of the entrepreneurial interest in machines and factory production must be sought in the growing inadequacy of the older modes of production.**

**5****10****15****20**

**Adapted from D S Landes, The Unbound Prometheus, 1969**

**EXTRACT B**

Any explanation of Britain's early Industrial Revolution must take account of timeless advantages of immense significance. Britain is a small country with many navigable rivers to facilitate movement of bulky goods. British uplands are far from impassable to traffic and the fast-flowing streams of the North provided motive power for the early mills. When water gave way to steam, coal was abundant in many areas of Great Britain. The North West's damp, mild climate was conducive to the processing of raw cotton. Britain's topography is extraordinarily diverse and allowed a rich variety of agricultural specialisms to develop, rendering the nation safe from the worst effects of crop failures or livestock disease. No other nation enjoyed such a rich combination of natural bounties. These geographical and mineral advantages operated in late-eighteenth century Britain where the rise in population encouraged development by providing a potential workforce for workshop and factory and rising demand for industrial goods.

Adapted from Eric Evans, *The Forging of the Modern State, 1783–1870*, 1983

[Turn over]

**EXTRACT C**

**Why did the industrial breakthrough come in the last quarter of the eighteenth century in Britain? Behind our Industrial Revolution there lies a concentration on the colonial and ‘undeveloped’ markets overseas and the successful battle to deny them to anyone else. By the early 1780s more than half of the inhuman traffic in slaves exported from Africa made profits for British slavers. And increasingly British ships bound for Africa carried mainly British goods. Our industrial economy grew out of our commerce mainly with the undeveloped world. Moving into the nineteenth century, our commerce retained this peculiar pattern; commerce and shipping maintained our balance of payments, and the exchange of overseas primary products for British manufactures was to be the foundation of our international economy. The Industrial Revolution was generated when the massive but slow growth in the domestic economies combined with the rapid expansion of the international economy. It occurred in the country which seized its international opportunities to corner a major share of the overseas markets.**

**5**  
**10**  
**15**  
**20**

**Adapted from Eric Hobsbawm, Industry and Empire from 1750 to the Present Day, 1999**

**01** Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to industrial growth between 1783 and 1812. [30 marks]

**[Turn over]**

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**SECTION B**

Answer TWO questions.

**0 2** How important were ideas and beliefs in pressure for change in the years 1812 to 1832? [25 marks]

**0 3** 'The Whigs were more successful than the Tories in their social and economic reforms between 1833 and 1853.'

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

**0 4** 'The Fenian movement achieved little in the years 1858 to 1885.'

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

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

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