

## AS HISTORY

Challenge and transformation: Britain, c1851–1964

Component 1G Victorian and Edwardian Britain, c1851–1914

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Wednesday 15 May 2019    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 7041/1G.
- 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 picture of social conditions, which the surveys of the time revealed, was horrifying. It was a picture of a working class stunted by a century of industrialisation. When the British people were medically examined for military service in the First World War, ten per cent of men were totally unfit for service and only a little more than a third in satisfactory shape. By 1914 Britain was still a country filled with large numbers of those destined to live their lives on a bare and uncertain subsistence until old age threw them on the scrapheap of the Poor Law, underfed, badly housed, badly clothed. The rise of the working-class living standard to a modest human level had barely begun. 5

Adapted from E J Hobsbawm, *Industry and Empire*, 1968**Extract B**

The government of cities and towns entered a new phase in the late nineteenth century. Local authority expenditure, which was £30 million in 1871, rose to £161 million by 1913. Piped water became available in nearly all houses and the flushing toilet became increasingly common. Furthermore, rising real wages stimulated the growth of chain stores with branches all over the country. The success of these stores was an indicator that there was a new mass consumer market. Rising consumption of tea, sugar and meat suggests that the British working class had access to a wider range of foods than previously. There were unprecedented opportunities for leisure and a new mass market developed, especially across a broad range of sports. 5

Adapted from H Cunningham, *The Challenge of Democracy: Britain 1832–1918*, 2001

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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 standard of living of the working class in the years c1890 to 1914?

**[25 marks]**

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**Section B**

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

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**Either**

**0 2**

'The emergence of liberalism in the years 1851 to 1874 was due to support for free trade.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**or**

**0 3**

'Increasing land agitation in Ireland, in the years 1868 to 1881, was caused by the policies of British governments.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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

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