



GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
HISTORY C (BRITISH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC)

1936/12

Paper 1 (Core Content with Poverty, c.1815–c.1990)

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Wednesday 9 June 2010
Morning

Duration: 2 hours



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- This paper consists of three sections.
 In **Section A**, answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.
 In **Section B**, answer any **one** question.
 In **Section C**, answer **Question 7** and **one** other question.
- Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the answer booklet.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **75**.
- You will be awarded marks for quality of written communication in part **(c)** of the following questions: Section B, Questions 3, 4, 5 and 6; Section C, Questions 8 and 9.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A

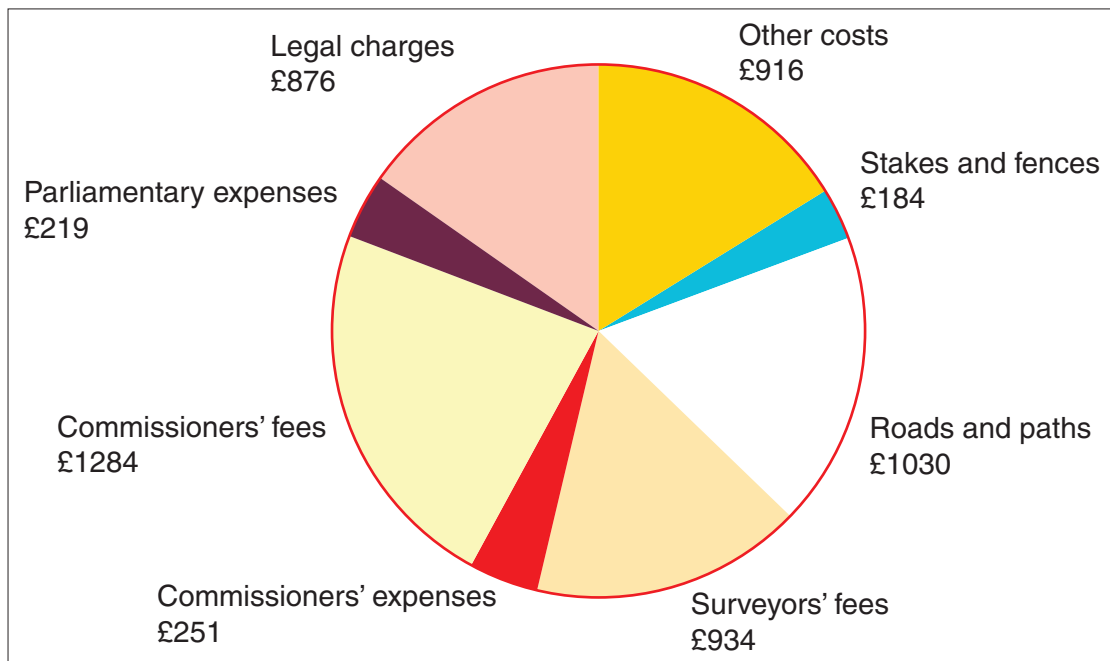
Some of the questions require you to use sources. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources.

You should spend about 25 minutes on this section.

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

- 1 Study the sources carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A



The cost of enclosing a village in 1791.

SOURCE B

After 1750 the situation began to change. There was a rapid increase in the number of people in Britain and this put pressure on industry and agriculture. Additionally in 1793 the war against France broke out.

Adapted from a school history textbook published in 1971.

1 (a) Study Source A.

What can you learn from Source A about the process of enclosure in the eighteenth century? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[5]**

(b) What were the bad effects of enclosure on the people of a village? **[6]**

(c) Study Source B.

Does this source fully explain the reasons for enclosure? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

- 2 Study the sources carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE C



An illustration of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in 1831.

SOURCE D

In the grey mists of the morning the train arrived with produce for the London markets. Goods being unloaded from the night trains included fish, butter, apples and vegetables.

From a magazine published in 1864.

- 2 (a) Study Source C.

What can you learn from this source about the Liverpool and Manchester Railway? Use details of the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [5]

- (b) What reasons were given by those people opposing the early railways? [6]

- (c) Study Source D.

Does this source fully explain the benefits of railways? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

Section B

You should spend about 35 minutes on this section.

Answer ONE question.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

- 3** (a) Describe how arable (crop growing) land was organised under the open-field system of farming. [4]
- (b) Explain why animals were often of poor quality under the open-field system of farming. [6]
- (c) 'Selective breeding was the most important improvement in farming in the eighteenth century.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** (a) What were the disadvantages of the Domestic (Cottage) System? [4]
- (b) Explain why many textile mills were built in Lancashire. [6]
- (c) 'Crompton's Spinning Mule was the most important development in the textile industry in the eighteenth century.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 5** (a) What problems faced the iron industry at the beginning of the eighteenth century? [4]
- (b) Explain why the demand for iron increased in the period up to 1850. [6]
- (c) 'Cort's puddling process was the most important development in the iron industry up to 1850.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 6** (a) What problems faced those using river transport in the eighteenth century? [4]
- (b) Explain why businessmen such as Bridgewater and Wedgwood financed the building of canals. [6]
- (c) 'The work of Macadam was more important to road building than the work of other engineers up to 1850.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Section C: Thematic Study

Poverty, c.1815–c.1990

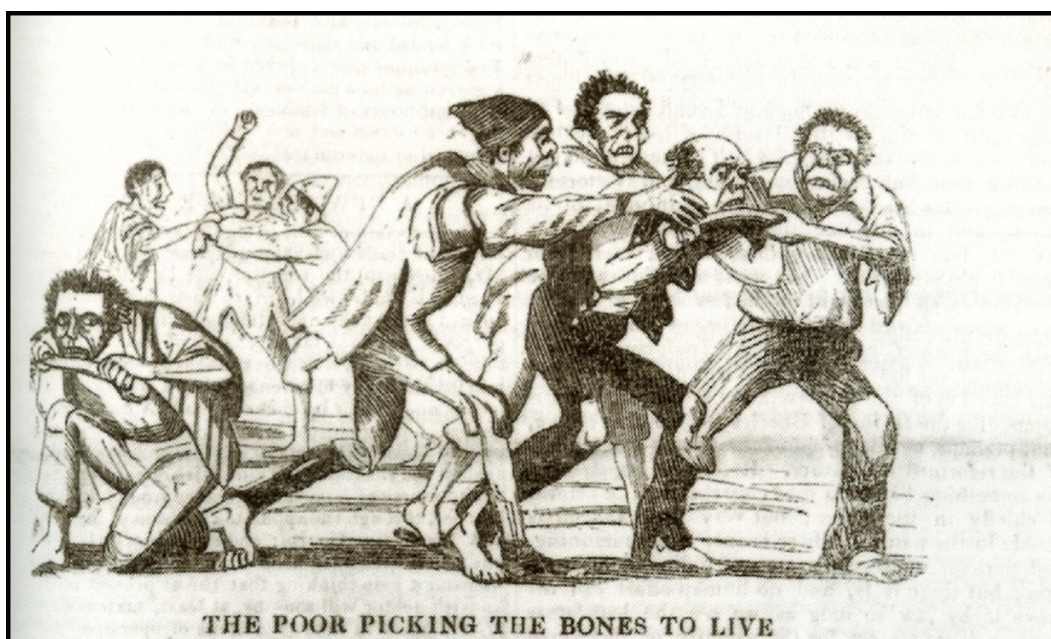
You should spend about 1 hour on this section.

Answer Question 7 and ONE other question.

When answering Question 7, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret the source.

- 7 Study the source carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE E



A British cartoon entitled 'The Andover Bastille'. It was published in 1845. The cartoon is commenting on the Andover scandal.

- 7 (a) Study Source E.

What is the message of this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [4]

- (b) How did people show their opposition to the New Poor Law? [5]

- (c) Explain why some people hated the new workhouses. [6]

Choose ONE of the following two questions.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

- 8** **(a)** Describe how the Old Poor Law operated. **[4]**
- (b)** Explain the problems of the Speenhamland System. **[6]**
- (c)** 'Enclosure was the greatest cause of poverty at the end of the eighteenth century.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. **[10]**
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- 9** **(a)** Describe Rowntree's work on poverty. **[4]**
- (b)** Explain why the Liberal welfare reforms of 1906–14 were introduced. **[6]**
- (c)** 'The Liberal welfare reforms of 1906–14 helped children more than any other group of people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. **[10]**

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