

General Certificate of Education  
June 2008  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**HISTORY**  
**Unit 2**

**HS2S**

**Alternative S: The Industrial Revolution: Change and Opportunity in the Economy and Society, c1750–c1830**

Monday 2 June 2008 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

**For this paper you must have:**

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS2S.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 25 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

**Advice**

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

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Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

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1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

**Source A** Lack of knowledge of epidemic diseases is a problem in explaining that the reduction in mortality was the result of improved medical services. Most doctors were unfamiliar with the germ theory of disease. Infantile diarrhoea claimed many lives among babies and young children. Sanitation and drainage were often seriously inadequate in polluted urban environments.

Adapted from K MORGAN, *The Birth of Industrial Britain*, 1999

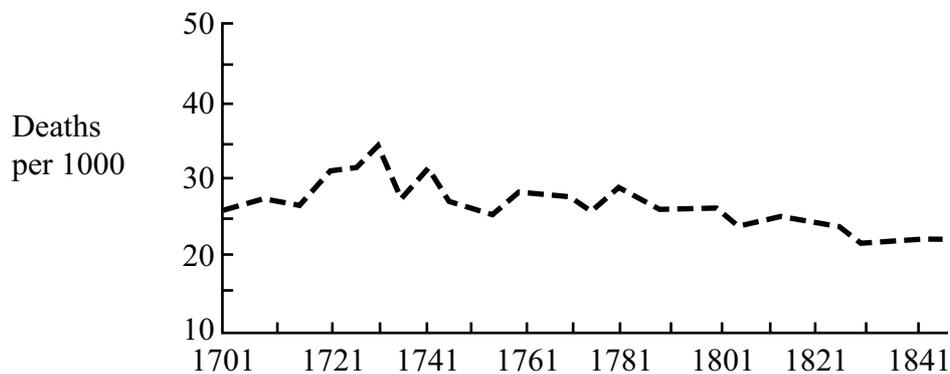
**Source B** Adapted from a letter from Lady Jerningham to Lady Bedingfield in 1808

The Cow Pox vaccination appears to be in universal use, and I believe that Doctor Jenner is going to have a reward from Parliament for having discovered so useful a treatment for the dreadful disorder of Small Pox. Doctor Nikol advises it, and so does Doctor Pritchard, so that I gave up my first opposition to it and hope that it is a Blessing that Almighty God has permitted to be discovered.

**Source C** The eighteenth century witnessed a development of the hospital movement and the beginning of a remarkable growth in dispensaries. Medical and scientific investigations were improved; the practice of midwifery improved. The result was a reduction in mortality.

Adapted from G T GRIFFITHS, *Population Problems in the Age of Malthus*, 1926

**Source D** A graph showing the number of deaths per 1000 of the population of England and Wales between 1701 and 1841



Adapted from M ANDERSON, *Population Change in North-Western Europe, 1750–1850*, 1988

- (a) Use **Source A** and your own knowledge.

Explain briefly what is meant by ‘epidemic diseases’ (line 1) in the context of mortality rates in the years 1750 to 1830. *(3 marks)*

- (b) Use **Source B** and your own knowledge.

How useful is **Source B** as evidence about the popularity of vaccination against smallpox in the early nineteenth century? *(7 marks)*

- (c) Use **Sources A, B, C** and **D** and your own knowledge.

‘The decline in the death rate between 1750 and 1830 was due solely to measures which improved public health.’  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. *(15 marks)*

**Turn over for the next question**

**EITHER**

2 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

The private act for the enclosure of the village was one of the most momentous events in the long history of a village; it altered its farming almost beyond recognition and changed the entire community.

Adapted from W G HOSKINS, *The Midland Peasant*, 1965

- (a) Comment on ‘the private act’ in the context of enclosure in the second half of the eighteenth century. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why enclosure during the period 1750 to 1820 had a dramatic effect on village communities. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of enclosure, in relation to other factors, in explaining the increase in agricultural productivity in the years 1750 to 1830. (15 marks)

**OR**

3 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

A brief text extract adapted from P MANTOUX, *The Industrial Revolution in the Eighteenth Century*, 1928, stating that fifteen-sixteenths of all cloth was produced in the workshops of the master weavers in the West Riding as opposed to being produced by capitalists. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) Comment on ‘workshops of the master weavers’ in the context of textile production in the years 1750 to 1830. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why there was a decline in domestic production of textiles in the years 1780 to 1830. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of increased demand, in relation to other factors, in explaining an increase in productivity in textiles in the years 1750 to 1830. (15 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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Question 1 Source A: K MORGAN, *The Birth of Industrial Britain*, Longman, 1999

Source C: G T GRIFFITHS, *Population Problems in the Age of Malthus*, CUP, 1926

Source D: M ANDERSON, *Population Change in North-Western Europe, 1750–1850*, Macmillan, 1988. Reproduced with permission of Palgrave Macmillan

Question 2: W G HOSKINS, *The Midland Peasant*, Macmillan, 1965