Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 11 June 2024 – 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

INSTRUCTIONS
- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions.

INFORMATION
- The total mark for this paper is **55**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets **[ ]**.
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) and the use of specialist terminology will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).
- This document has **8** pages.

ADVICE
- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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Section A

The Impact of Empire on Britain 1688–c.1730

You should spend about **45 minutes** on this section.

1 Explain how the 'Glorious Revolution' of 1688 led to conflict in Ireland and Scotland. **[10]**

2 Study **Sources A, B and C**.

'The expansion of trade and empire between c.1688 and c.1730 had a positive impact on people living in Britain.'

How far do **Sources A, B and 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

An extract from a document listing the cargo of a ship sailing from London to the English colony of Jamaica in the late 1600s.

40 barrels of beer 1160 bottles of wine 120 stone jugs 11 coils of rope 32 barrels of flour 7 chests of pottery, glasses, soap and guns 10 barrels of gunpowder 2 parcels of paper

Source B

An extract from a pamphlet published in 1711 entitled, 'A true account of the advantages of the South Sea Company with answers to all objections which have been raised against it'. The pamphlet was written on the orders of ministers in the British government, including Robert Harley, who helped to set up the South Sea Company.

> The South Sea Company will have the largest value of any trading company in the whole world and, with investments from individuals, will be able to expand trade with the West Indies. Here are some of the infinite advantages which will benefit the whole British nation:
>
> 1. This trade will open such a vein of riches and return such wealth that it will make up for the vast expense involved.
> 2. It will create demand for British wool, iron and other manufactured goods.
> 3. As a result, it will bring much employment for our poor and reduce the cost to the taxpayer of supporting the poor.

Source C

A proclamation from the Lord Mayor of London in September 1731.

> This court orders that, in the future, no blacks are to be allowed to become apprentices at any of the companies of this city. Copies of this order are to be printed and sent to the owners and directors of the companies of this city, who are required to ensure that this order is carried out.
>
> An **apprentice** is someone who is learning a trade.

Turn over for Section B

Section B

Urban Environments: Patterns of Migration

You should spend about **30 minutes** on this section.

3 Explain why the urban environment in Spitalfields changed between 1500 and 1900. **[10]**

4 Study **Sources D and E**.

Which of these sources is more useful to a historian studying Spitalfields in the 1970s? **[10]**

Source D

An extract from an article in the 'Daily Mirror', a national British newspaper, published in June 1978.

BRICKS IN BRICK LANE

Abdul Manuf fought for Britain in the Second World War and spent nearly three years in an enemy prison camp. On Sunday he spent part of the day in a London hospital having his face stitched after he had been struck by three bricks.

Mr Manuf, a Bengali grocer, was one of those attacked by thugs on a racist rampage in Brick Lane. The growing violence in London's East End led to the idea – since abandoned – of the council providing blocks of housing reserved for Bengalis only.

In the short-term, the Bengalis of Brick Lane MUST be given police protection. In the long term, the answer is better housing, better schooling and better job opportunities for all – black and white.

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Source E

A photograph of a protest on Brick Lane in Spitalfields, taken in the summer of 1978. The protesters were trying to prevent the far right-wing group the 'National Front' from selling newspapers.

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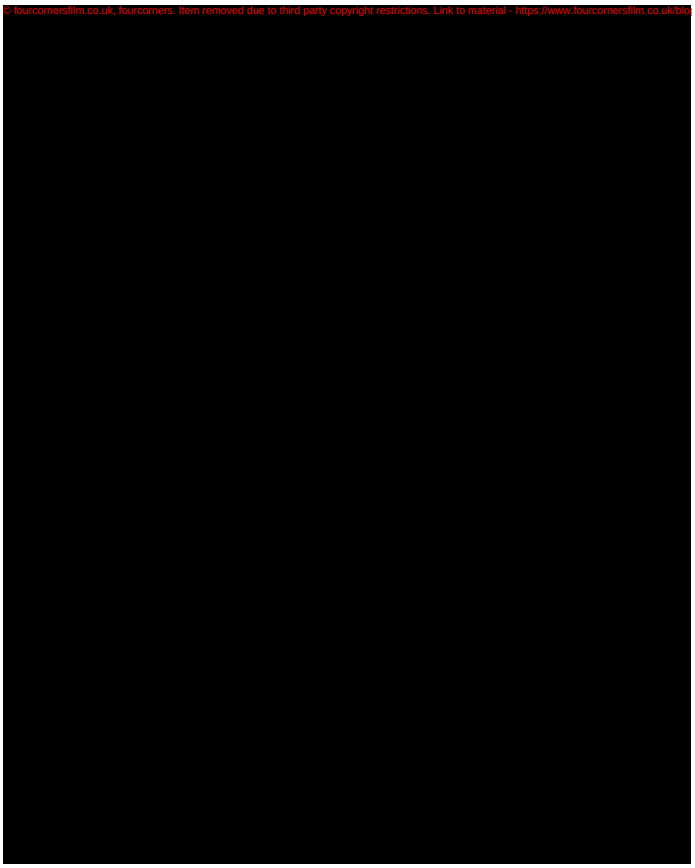

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