Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Friday 6 June 2025 – Afternoon

A Level History A

Y110/01 From Pitt to Peel 1783–1853

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 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 Question 1 in Section A. Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 in Section B.

INFORMATION
- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets **[ ]**.
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has **4** pages.

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

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Section A

Peel and the Age of Reform 1832–1853

Study the **four** sources and answer Question 1.

1 'Economic reasons explain the emergence of Chartism.'

Use the **four** sources in their historical context to assess how far they support this view. **[30]**

Source A: An independent Methodist minister speaking at the Kersal Moor meeting, near Manchester.

This question of Universal Suffrage was a knife and fork question after all; this question was a bread and cheese question, and if any man asked him what he meant by Universal Suffrage, he would answer that every working man in the land had the right to have a good coat to his back, a comfortable abode in which to shelter himself and his family, a good dinner upon his table and no more work than was necessary for keeping him in health, and as much wages for that work as would keep him in plenty, and afford him the blessings of life which a reasonable man could desire.

J. R. Stephens, Northern Star, 29 September 1838

Source B: A radical Chartist who writes about his views on the franchise.

What a farce the present system is! The present House of Commons does not represent the people. Pawnbrokers are enfranchised, and two thousand brothel owners in London all have votes, but honest folk have none. It is indeed disgusting to see how much of the 'honey' is taken by the 'drones'*, and what a pittance is left to the 'worker bees' and how the parliamentary franchise is monopolised by one tenth of the population and that one tenth the worst tenth.

*drones – bees which do little work

Bronterre O'Brien, Charter, 14 April 1839

Source C: A handloom weaver, prominent in the Chartist movement and who campaigned throughout his life against injustice, expresses his views to an audience in Clitheroe, Lancashire.

For twenty years we have petitioned and implored, but in vain first, for a removal of the Corn Laws, then for Boards of Trade, and a reduction of taxes. Our prospects are now gloomy in the extreme. Nothing now presents itself but starving to death. We are now convinced that appeals to you are useless; you have destroyed our confidence; the hopes for so long and fondly cherished are blasted. Henceforth, on our own strength and the justice of our own cause, we shall rely; and look within ourselves for the elements of another and better state of things.

R. Marsden, speech, July 1842

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Source D: A former supporter of Chartism states what he considered to be the objectives of the Chartists.

The Chartists were called ugly names and unfairly. What the Chartists wanted was a voice in making the laws they were called upon to obey. They believed that taxation without representation was tyranny, and ought to be resisted. They took a leading part in agitating in favour of the ten hour question, the repeal of the taxes on knowledge, education, co-operation, civil and religious liberties and the land question. They were the true pioneers in all the great movements of their time.

B. Wilson, The Struggles of an Old Chartist, published in 1887

Section B

British Government in the Age of Revolution 1783–1832

Answer Question 2 **or** Question 3.

2* 'The impact of the French Revolution and radical threats brought Britain close to revolution in the 1790s.'

How far do you agree? **[20]**

3* How significant were the trade and finance policies of William Huskisson during the period from 1823 to 1827? **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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