



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 2 December 2021 – Morning

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 **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- This document has **8** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

SECTION A

The Impact of Empire on Britain 1688–c.1730

Answer **all** the questions.

You are advised to spend about **45 minutes** on this section.

1 Explain why people emigrated from Britain to the Americas between 1688 and c.1730. [10]

2 Study **Sources A–C**.

‘Trade with the British Empire had a positive impact on Liverpool.’

How far do **Sources A–C** convince you that this statement is correct?

Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[20]

Source A

Liverpool is built on the River Mersey, mostly new built houses of brick and stone copying the London fashion. It was originally a few fishermen’s houses and now has grown fine and large. It is a very rich trading town. The streets look most handsome. There are many persons well dressed and polite. It is like a smaller version of London; there are some very pretty buildings, including the town hall.

Extract from ‘The Journeys of Celia Fiennes’, written in 1702. The author travelled widely across Britain. Her book was aimed at the growing number of wealthy people who were interested in tourism at this time.

Source B

Liverpool is one of the Wonders of Britain. The town was large, handsome and well-built when I first visited it in 1680. When I next visited in 1690 it was much bigger, and the people who lived there told me it had more than doubled in size. On my next visit in 1715 the people told me it had doubled again. They are, like the Londoners, merchants who trade with the whole world. As I write, now I wonder what it may grow to be in time. There is no town in England apart from London that can equal Liverpool for its fine streets or beautiful buildings. They are mostly neat stone or brick and are most handsome.

Extract from ‘A Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain’ by Daniel Defoe, written in 1726. Defoe worked for the British government as well as being a famous fiction writer.

Source C

A petition was received from the merchants of Liverpool complaining that the government has banned the import of prepared tobacco:

'We believe that this is not to improve the quality as the government says, but to favour plantation owners. Merchants who import tobacco now face the extra cost of preparing the tobacco themselves, when previously the cost of preparing it had to be paid by the plantation owners in America. This will ruin the tobacco trade of Liverpool and will lead to great hardship and misery. The merchants of Liverpool hope that the House of Commons will think again about this ban.'

Extract from the journal of the House of Commons in 1729. This journal recorded the issues that Parliament discussed.

Turn over for Section B

SECTION B**Urban Environments: Patterns of Migration**

Answer **all** the questions.

You are advised to spend about **30 minutes** on this section.

3 Explain how Spitalfields changed as a result of migration after 1945. **[10]**

4 Study **Sources D** and **E**.

Which of these sources is more useful to a historian studying Spitalfields in the 19th century?

[10]

Source D

Changes are noticeable in some of the larger streets owing to the incoming of rich Jews and also to do with the replacing of rough English or Irish by poor but quiet Jews. The changes to the chapel to suit the requirements of a Jewish synagogue is characteristic of the change that has taken place in the neighbourhood.

Extract from Charles Booth's 'Notes about Spitalfields', 1898. Booth was very interested in how much poverty there was in London and walked the streets of London making notes about the living conditions that he saw.

Source E



A drawing published in the Illustrated London News, 1869. The caption was 'Distress in the East End of London: The Spitalfields Soup Kitchen'. The soup kitchen was set up as a charity by wealthy English Jews to provide for the Jewish poor.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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