



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 21 June 2022 – 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 **4** 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 there was tension between England and Scotland between c.1688 and c.1730. **[10]**

2 Study **Sources A–C**.

‘People in Britain supported the slave trade between 1688 and c.1730.’

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

As the African trade will soon be discussed in Parliament, I would like to draw your attention to cruelty suffered by thousands of African slaves. The system has reduced the enslaved people to a life of never-ending hard labour and cruel punishments. Slave owners might call themselves ‘good men’ and ‘Christians’ but they treat these poor creatures worse than dogs and horses.

I am aware of the importance of the plantations to England and know it would be impossible to run them without slaves. These poor wretches – whose labour makes us rich – should be treated with more kindness. I am appealing to you to improve the conditions of these thousands of miserable men.

An extract from a pamphlet called ‘A letter to Parliament from a merchant in Jamaica’, published in London in 1709 by an unknown author. It was sold for 2d (two pence) a copy.

Source B

It is plain to those of us who live in the colonies that planters only buy slaves because they are absolutely necessary to sugar-making. If we didn’t use slave labour, French and Dutch planters would be able to sell their sugar for less than English planters. This would put the English out of business. We face slave revolts, hurricanes, droughts, and criticism from people in Britain who do not really know what they are talking about.

People in Britain should remember that they benefit from the taxes and trade that sugar brings just as much as the planters do. If there are slaves in the British colonies, it is because English merchants carried them here and because the government encouraged them to do so.

An extract from a letter written by Robert Robertson to the Bishop of London in 1727. He published this letter as a pamphlet in 1730. Robertson was a British vicar and a plantation owner in the West Indies.

Source C

To remove Africans from their homes and friends, and take them to a strange country, with a strange language and strange people, is highly offensive to justice and humanity. This is especially true when they face hard labour and physical punishments. They are treated not much better than cattle on our plantations, and by taking part in this trade we make the cruelty possible.

An extract from 'A Voyage to Guinea, Brazil, and the West-Indies' by John Atkins. It was written and published by John Atkins in 1735. He was a former member of the Royal African Company.

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 why the Jewish community in Spitalfields faced difficulties between 1880 and 1939. [10]

4 Study **Sources D and E**.

Which of these sources is more useful to a historian studying the history of the Huguenots in Spitalfields? [10]

Source D

This Huguenot rabble are like vultures, feeding off the earth. They are not happy just to be safe here from the lands they fled. They insist on growing fat on what is our own land and grow rich at our expense. They rob us of our religion too.

An extract from a book by Dr Richard Welton, vicar of St Mary's Church, writing about the Huguenots in 1718.

Source E

Yesterday, a mob of Spitalfields weavers assembled in front of the house of their master weaver, Mr. Lewis Chauvet. They broke all his windows, and destroyed his stock and furniture. A group of soldiers was sent to stop the rioters, and for a while afterwards an officer of the army very bravely defended the home of Mr Chauvet.

An extract from 'The Town and Country Magazine', December 1769. This was a gossip magazine that featured scandals involving members of London's upper classes. Lewis Chauvet was a Huguenot master weaver. The soldiers were privately hired by Chauvet.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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