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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

Option 34.2: Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939

AS and A Level History · Paper 3 · Option 34.2

40 questions · 800 marks · Mark schemes included

Pearson Edexcel AS (8HI0) and A Level (9HI0) History, June 2016 - June 2025

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

Questions are grouped by specification sub-topic; within each sub-topic they run from the lowest mark tariff to the highest.

Click any heading or question row below to jump straight to it.

On every question page, click ANSWER in the top-right corner to jump to its mark scheme.

Diagrams, graphs, tables and data are printed exactly as they appeared in the original papers.

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QUESTIONS

40 questions · 800 marks · grouped by sub-topic, lowest tariff first



ASPECTS IN BREADTH

PRESSURES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH REFORM, C1780–1939

4 questions in this sub-topic · 80 marks · lowest tariff first



-
- 9 'Industrialisation provided the main impetus for public health reforms in the years c1780–1939.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



-
- 9 'The influence of writers and the press was the most significant reason for public health reforms in the years c1830–1939.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



-
- 9 'It was parliament that provided the greatest momentum for public health reform in the years c1780–1939.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



10 'Reports on the state of towns provided the greatest impetus for public health reforms in the years c1780–1939.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN BREADTH

HEALTH PROVISION: LEGISLATION, TECHNOLOGY, LOCAL AND CENTRAL GOV

12 questions in this sub-topic · 240 marks · lowest tariff first



10 How far do you agree that the establishment of medical officers of health (1875) was the most significant turning point in the improvement of public health provision in the years c1780–1939?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



10 How accurate is it to say that the Public Health Act of 1848 was the most significant change in public health provision in the years c1780–1939?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



-
- 9 'It was advances in technology that had the most significant impact on improvements in public health in the years c1780-1939.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



10 To what extent were local initiatives rather than central government responsible for improvements in the provision of public health in the years c1780-1939?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



-
- 9 'The role of central government in improving public health grew steadily in the years c1780–1939.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



10 How far do you agree that the Public Health Act 1875 was the most significant piece of public health legislation in the years 1832–1939?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



10 How accurate is it to say that it was the work of individuals that had the most significant impact on public health in the years c1780–1939?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



-
- 9 'The development of TB sanatoria was the most significant improvement in public health provision in the years c1780–1939.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



10 How far do you agree that advances in systems for drainage and water supply had the most significant impact on the health of the population in the years 1832–1939?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



-
- 9 How accurate is it to say that improvements in water supply had the most significant impact on public health in the years c1780–1939?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



10 'Central government, rather than local initiatives, led to more significant improvements in public health in the years c1780–1939.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



-
- 9 How accurate is it to say that central government actions, rather than the influence of individuals, brought about the greatest changes in public health provision in the years c1780–1939?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

POOR RELIEF AND THE POOR LAW, 1780–1832

6 questions in this sub-topic · 120 marks · lowest tariff first



-
- 5** 'Indoor relief systems were more effective than outdoor relief systems in relieving the conditions of paupers in the years 1780–1832.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** Assess the value of the source for revealing the reasons for poverty and the extent of poverty in the early nineteenth century.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

Option 34.2: Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From William Cobbett, *Rural Rides*, published 1830. This extract was first written in Cobbett's diary, 1 September 1826. Cobbett was a journalist, farmer and campaigner for political and social change.

Last night, there were some men and boys in the inn, who had come from twelve miles away in order to find food. These people had been employed in the cloth factories. Before last Christmas they had full work, and were paid very well. They have now a quarter of the work, with their wages much reduced! These poor people were extremely ragged. I paid to give these chaps a breakfast. They were very thankful. I have generally found a good deal of compassion for these poor people from inn-keepers and their wives. 5

There are here twenty-four parish churches, and there ought to be as many vicarages; but seven of these are unfit to live in and two of them are gone. I have been in nearly sixty villages, and in all have seen a house or two, and sometimes more tumbled down. The tithes* to the church remain, and the clergy take them; but they generally carry away the proceeds from the tithes to spend in London. The farmers have to manage the poor in their own way, instead of having, according to the ancient law, a third-part of all the tithes with which to look after the poor. I saw food enough, in five or six of the farm-yards, to feed the whole of the population of these parishes. But the cruel system causes it all to be carried away. Not a bit of good beef and scarcely a bit of bacon is left for those who produce all this food and wool. The labourers here look as if they were half-starved. 10 15

I am ashamed to look at these wretched countrymen of mine, who are nothing but skin and bone, while they are toiling to get the wheat and the meat ready to be carried away to be devoured by the wealthy. Our laws almost say, that those that work shall not eat, and that those who do not work shall have the food. The 'country gentlemen' know well how unjust it is to treat their labourers in this way. They know that the poor labourers pay much of their wages in taxes; and yet not a word about these things is ever said by these mean, cruel reptiles. On the contrary, they were the cause of it all. 20 25

*tithes – taxes paid to the Church in goods or money



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-
- 5** 'Financial considerations were the main pressure for change in relieving poverty in the years 1780–1832.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** Assess the value of the source for revealing the problems with the existing poor laws in 1798 and the proposals for reform.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

Option 34.2: Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From Thomas Malthus, *An Essay on the Principle of Population*, published 1798. Malthus was an economist who specialised in the study of human population.

The labouring poor always seem to live from hand to mouth. Even when they have an opportunity of saving money, they seldom do so, but any leftover is spent, generally speaking, in the alehouse.

Among the common people, the poor laws of England may be said to reduce both the power and the will to save. The poor consider parish assistance as a reason why they may spend all their wages and enjoy themselves while they can. This is evident from the number of families that, upon becoming unemployed, immediately claim support from the parish. A man is not discouraged from going to the alehouse because he knows that, on his death, or in sickness, he could leave his wife and family supported by parish help. However, he might yet hesitate to do so if he knew that, in either of these cases, his family would starve. An awareness of the difficulties of supporting a family and the fear of dependent poverty would limit population growth.

The poor laws of England were undoubtedly established for a kindly purpose, but they have not succeeded. One of the principal objections to the poor laws is that, in order for some poor to receive relief, the whole class of the common people of England is subjected to a set of annoying and tyrannical laws. The whole business of settlement laws is utterly contradictory to all ideas of freedom and movement.

I propose the total abolition of all the present parish laws. This would give liberty and freedom of action to the peasantry of England, which they can hardly be said to possess at present. Labourers would then be able to settle wherever there was a realistic prospect of employment and higher wages. Then being in better circumstances, and having no prospect of parish assistance, a man would be more inclined to join associations that provide support in the event of the sickness of himself or his family. Lastly, for cases of extreme distress, county workhouses might be established, supported by rates upon the whole country. These workhouses should not be considered as comfortable shelters, but as places where severe distress might find some relief.

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Source 1 from: <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/archive/article/1912-10-02/44/3.html#start%3D1912-10-01%26end%3D1912-10-31%26terms%3Daustin%20motor%26back%3D/tto/archive/find/austin+motor/w:1912-10-01%7E1912-10-31/1%26prev%3D/tto/archive/frame/goto/austin+motor/w:1912-10-01%7E1912-10-31/2%26next%3D/tto/archive/frame/goto/austin+motor/w:1912-10-01%7E1912-10-31/4>

Source 2 from: An Essay on the Principle of Population By Thomas Malthus



- 5 'The provision of indoor relief systems provided very little help to paupers in the years 1780–1832.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2 Assess the value of the source for revealing the actions taken by these rioters in 1830 and the reasons why such actions were taken in response to the system of poor relief.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

Option 34.2: Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From the report of Mr Ashurst Majendie, Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, in *The Information Received by His Majesty's Commissioners as to the Administration and Operation of the Poor Laws*, 1833. Here Majendie describes events in the districts of Hastings and Battle, in Sussex.

The riots in the district of Hastings began on 5 and 6 November 1830. The farmers observed that the labourers, all at once, left their work, all together, by arrangement. No leader could be identified, but when the labourers had drinks in the pubs that evening, a stranger came and paid for them in the morning.

The rioters had written pamphlets containing their demands. They wrote that there should be poor relief allowance of one shilling and six pence for every child in excess of two children per family; that there should be no assistant-overseer; that they should be paid full wages whatever the weather; and that they would pay their own rents. 5

There were nine cases of buildings being set on fire that winter at Battle. All the principal magistrates of the area assembled, 19 in total. On the day of the meeting of the magistrates, nearly 700 rioters assembled there too. The arrival of troops on horses was needed to establish order. A permanent Bench of Magistrates was established at Battle, and they gave orders that were necessary for peace to be restored. 10 15

The need for these orders continued for a month, and from that period there has been ongoing intimidation in the district by the labourers who had rioted. The assistant-overseers have been ill-treated. The assistant-overseers were reluctant, in case their lives were made uncomfortable, or even unsafe, to make complaints about any of the rioters who had been neglecting their work. Farmers have permitted their labourers to receive poor relief, which has been calculated on a lower rate of wages than the labourers actually received. The farmers have been unwilling to show that they are negotiating with the rioters and will not say how much they are paying them. There is a similar feeling in neighbouring districts. At parish vestry-meetings the farmers have been afraid to express their opinions against a pauper who applies for relief, for fear their premises should be set fire to. Two fires immediately followed such a meeting, one of them happened to a most respectable farmer, a kind and liberal master. 20 25

The poor relief allowance system is so established that without some legislative reform no one can make any effective change. If there were an attempt to adapt the existing rules, a repetition of the outrages of 1830 may be expected. 30



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Source 1 from: https://www.gutenberg.org/files/41210/41210-h/41210-h.htm#APPENDIX_I

Source 2 from: <http://www.historyhome.co.uk/peel/poorlaw/report.htm>



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

THE POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT AND ITS OPERATION, 1834–47

4 questions in this sub-topic · 80 marks · lowest tariff first



Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2 Assess the value of the source for revealing how workhouses were regulated and the significance of the experiences of paupers in the Andover workhouse.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

Option 34.2: Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a speech made by Ralph Etwall to Parliament, 5 March 1846. Etwall was MP for Andover. Here he is discussing the findings of the inspection of the Andover workhouse.

Parliament has delegated enormous and unprecedented powers to the Poor Law Commissioners; and the more trust in them, the greater is their responsibility. But this has not occurred in the case of the Poor Law Commissioners in carrying out the Poor Law and this is more especially lacking in the case of the Andover workhouse. The conclusion Mr Parker, an assistant Poor Law Commissioner, wrote in his pamphlet, was that the public were not satisfied with the investigation. The Poor Law Commissioners themselves acknowledged that the result of their inquiries was not well recorded. The activities at Andover are, in my opinion, most objectionable, and most inefficient. 5

I now come to the disgusting and degrading system of bone-crushing which exists in the Andover Union. Following a question from the MP Mr. Wakley, an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner was despatched to Andover, for the purpose of making an inquiry into the system of bone gnawing, which was pursued there. He stated, upon oath, that, accompanied by two other guardians and medical men, he questioned 10 paupers. All, with the exception of two, admitted that they were constantly in the habit of eating the marrow and gristle from the bones. The men said that it was a considerable time before they could make up their minds to do so, but after they had done it once, they preferred that labour to any other, because they could get bones to pick. It is somewhat surprising that the master of the Union workhouse should for a moment tolerate the horrible practice. But it is no less surprising that the guardians, whose duty it was to visit the workhouse, never interfered. The Inspection Committee once, in the heat of summer, did stop the bone-crushing, but they only stopped it because the smell was so offensive. For men to be engaged in this horrible occupation of bone-crushing is bad enough; but what would the House say to the employment of boys of 13 in the same disgusting work? 10 15 20 25

The Poor Law of 1834 has been recommended by the Commissioners as a measure likely to relieve the condition of the unfortunate people in workhouses. I trust that elsewhere this has been the result; but this is directly the reverse in Andover. 30



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5 'Opposition to the Poor Law Amendment Act (1834) was widespread in the 1830s.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2 Assess the value of the source for revealing the way the Poor Law Amendment Act was administered and the nature of opposition to the Act.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

Option 34.2: Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From the *Fifth Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales*, published 1839. Here the *Report* discusses the implementation of the system introduced by the new Poor Law Amendment Act in Todmorden in 1838. Fielden's factory was located in Todmorden.

Immediately on the introduction of the new system, an attempt was made by the partners of one factory in Todmorden Union to prevent the peaceful operation of the system. Mr Fielden did this at once by throwing out of work all his workers and closing his factory. This attempt to intimidate the Guardians, by endangering the peace of the neighbourhood, was defeated by the magistrates. This, combined with the steady determination of the Guardians, meant that Mr Fielden reopened his factory on 16 July. 5

The Guardians took over the administration of the relief and demanded the sums necessary for this purpose from the overseers of the districts. The overseers of Todmorden adopted a course of passive resistance, and disobedience of the law, which they have continued up to now. The overseers of the other districts have supplied the necessary funds. The Guardians have, at once, taken over the administration of relief to the poor in those towns. But the poor of Todmorden have not been relieved by the Board of Guardians, as the necessary funds have not been supplied. 10 15

We regret to add that, besides the refusal to supply the necessary funds for the relief of the poor, there are a number of misguided persons in the Todmorden Union. They appear to have believed that the time had arrived to oppose the new system by force and that violent resistance to the new system was not only justifiable but might have a successful result. 20

On 16 November, two constables attended one of Mr Fielden's factories, from which a large number of workers burst out, and took part in a riot. The two constables were stripped of their clothes and otherwise brutally treated. They escaped with their lives with great difficulty, into a nearby district. In that district a further riot took place, which was accompanied by an attack upon the building where the Guardians usually met. 25

Since the military have been stationed in Todmorden, peace has been restored in the neighbourhood. The Guardians have been able to carry on the administration of relief in all districts of the Union, with the exception of the two districts where the necessary funds have still not been supplied. 30



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Source 1 from: *Transcript of the Examination of Joseph Sefton*, Manchester Central Reference Library, C5/1/8

Source 2 from: *Reports from Commissioners*, Volume 27, Part 2



-
- 5** How accurate is it to say that the Andover workhouse scandal was the main factor leading to the abolition of the Poor Law Commission in 1847?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

POVERTY, CHARITY AND THE POOR LAW BOARD, 1847–80

3 questions in this sub-topic · 60 marks · lowest tariff first



-
- 5** 'The Poor Law Board (1847-71) was more effective in managing the plight of the poor than the Poor Law Commission (1834-47).'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** Assess the value of the source for revealing why poor relief was needed and the limits to that support in 1847.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

Option 34.2: Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From the petition of a local resident, Jeremiah Dunn, to the Poor Law Commissioners in London, 5 July 1847.

To the Honourable Poor Law Commissioners,

The Humble petition of Jeremiah Dunn of 10 Little Pearl Street, Christchurch, Spitalfields, London.

To show humbly,

That your Petitioner is a married man with a wife and six small children. Is an Irishman by birth but has resided in Spitalfields the last 2 years and in England 24 years. That he has paid £14 per annum rent prior to the last 2 years. That he is by trade a weaver but, through the depression of the silk trade, he is reduced to the greatest distress and has been compelled to apply to the Whitechapel Union for poor relief. That your Petitioner cannot obtain any employment and he is still refused any assistance from the Parish he legally claims. He and his family are rapidly sinking from starvation.

Your Petitioner (with his family) was admitted to the Union Workhouse and kept there 3 weeks. He was turned out without any money in the world to assist him. He was compelled to apply again, was admitted and kept in one week, and turned out. Thereafter, starvation compelled him to apply to the Magistrate for support. The Magistrate then sent a note to the Relieving Officer requesting him to admit your petitioner to the Union Workhouse. But the Relieving Officer said no, he would let the Magistrate see that the Guardians had more authority and power than the Magistrate. The Relieving Officer would not admit him. Your Petitioner declares that he and his family would have died if it had not been for the kindness of the Magistrate, who provided alternative relief from the Poor Box*.

Your Petitioner can, if required, produce a character reference from his last employers that will confirm his industry, honesty, and sobriety. Your Petitioner trusts that you will be pleased to take this case into your gracious consideration and order him relief from the Poor Law that your Petitioner thinks has a duty to assist him.

Your Petitioner,

Jeremiah Dunn

*Poor Box – a box used for the collection of money for the poor



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Source 1 from: https://archive.org/stream/cheshirelancashi12manc/cheshirelancashi12manc_djvu.txt

Source 2 from: Poverty and Poor Law Reform in Nineteenth-Century Britain, 1834-1914 By David Englander
© Routledge, 2 Dec 2013



-
- 5** 'Charity and self-help dealt effectively with the problems of poverty in the years 1847–80.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

POVERTY AND WELFARE REFORM, 1880–1914

6 questions in this sub-topic · 120 marks · lowest tariff first



- 6 'The Royal Commission on the Poor Laws (1905–09) was significant in changing the principles of welfare provision.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 6 How accurate is it to say that the reforms of the Liberal governments made little difference to the lives of the working class in the years 1908–14?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2 Assess the value of the source for revealing attitudes towards those in poverty and the problems with poor relief in the early twentieth century.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

Option 34.2: Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From the conclusion of the *Majority Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law and Relief of Distress*, 1909.

Great Britain is the home of voluntary effort, and its triumphs and successes are central to much of the history of this country. But voluntary effort when attacking a common and universal evil must be disciplined and well led. We have to learn from foreign countries whose charitable and social organisations, notably in France, Germany, Belgium and Holland, work under official guidance with efficiency, promptness and success. Looking at the voluntary resources and societies at our disposal, there is every reason to believe that we can match and even surpass any results obtained abroad. To this end it is organisation we need, and this organisation we now suggest. 5

‘Land of Hope and Glory’ is a popular and patriotic song sung each year with rapture by thousands of voices. The enthusiasm is partly created by the beauty of the idea itself, but more by the belief that Great Britain does, above other countries, merit this praise. The conditions in existence here are the fulfilment of hope. The opportunity for glory is more available to the individual here than in other less favoured lands. However, to certain classes of our community, into whose moral and material condition it has been our duty to enquire, these words are a mockery and a falsehood. To many of them, possibly from their own failure or faults, there is in this life but little hope, and to many more ‘glory’ and its achievement are an unknown ideal. Our investigations prove the existence in our midst of a class whose condition and environment are a discredit, and a peril to the whole community. Each and every section of society has a common duty to perform in combatting this evil and shrinking its area. This duty can only be performed by united and untiring effort to convert useless and costly people into self-sustaining and respectable members of the community. 20 25

No country, however rich, can permanently hold its own in the race of international competition, if hampered by an increasing load of this dead weight; neither can it successfully maintain its empire, if a portion of its own folk at home are sinking below the level of the civilisation and the aspirations of its subjects abroad. 30



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-
- 5 How far do you agree that the Boer War recruitment statistics were primarily responsible for prompting social and welfare reforms in the years 1880–1909?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 6 How accurate is it to say that Booth and Rowntree provided the main pressure on governments for social and welfare reform in the years 1880–1914?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 6 How accurate is it to say that the reforms of the Liberal governments (1906–14) had a significant impact on the provision of welfare?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

POVERTY AND THE STATE, 1920–39

5 questions in this sub-topic · 100 marks · lowest tariff first



Opinion on poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c.1930–1939

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** Assess the value of the source for revealing the motives for, and the extent of support for, the Jarrow March (1936).

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Option 34.2: Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939**Source for use with Question 2.**

Source 2: From a memorandum about the Jarrow March sent from the Ministry of Labour to the Home Office, 26 September 1936. The Ministry of Labour dealt with employment issues; the Home Office dealt with law and order.

From MINISTRY OF LABOUR, JARROW OFFICE

March of unemployed from Jarrow to London.

Commencing Monday 5.10.36

A March has been organised for the purpose of drawing the attention of the Government to the unemployment position in the town, and in the hope that, by this means, the position of Jarrow will obtain wide publicity and the sympathy of the general public resulting in the establishment of industry to provide work for unemployed men. 5

Most of these men were formerly employed in Palmer's Shipyard, which closed down in 1931. The steelworks, which at one time employed approximately 2,500, closed down in 1921. The blast furnaces, which employed 1,500 up to 1921, temporarily closed down. They afterwards re-opened in 1929, and finally closed down in May 1930. During the latter period approximately 400 men were employed. 10

The March has been organised by the Mayor and Council of Jarrow, and the principal person responsible for the organisation, is Councillor D. F. Riley, member of the Jarrow Borough Council. A separate office in the Town Hall has been opened to deal with the project. Thousands of letters appealing for financial support have been sent to various parts of the country and to most of the Local Authorities. At present, it is estimated that approximately 200 men will participate in the March. 15 20

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P. for Jarrow, and several members of the Council, intend to accompany the men on their March.

According to the press, a special fund is being created by the organising officials of the Jarrow March to London to provide for the wives and children of members of the Jarrow Council during the March. Recently, the North-East Public Assistance Committee recommended to the County Public Assistance Committee that allowances should be paid to the dependants of men participating in the March. 25

On arrival in London arrangements have been made to hold a special meeting at the Farringdon Memorial Hall, London. The following persons are expected to address the meeting:- 30

Bishop of Jarrow

Sir John Jarvis, M.P.

The Lord Mayor of London 35

Lord Snell, Chairman of London County Council

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P.

Councillor R. I. Dodds, ex-Mayor of Jarrow.

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- 6 'The decline of heavy industry was the most significant cause of poverty in the years 1920-39.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 6 How accurate is it to say that the Jarrow March and the hunger marches were a complete failure?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 6 How accurate is it to say that government dealt successfully with the impact of the Depression of the 1930s on the poor?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



Q6

6 'The Jarrow March and the hunger marches of the 1930s had significant successes.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



Question	Indicative content
9	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that industrialisation acted as the main impetus for public health reforms c1780-1939. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that industrialisation did have an impact on public health reforms should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growth of industrial cities in 19th century at a rapid pace demonstrated the urgent need for public health reforms e.g. the 1875 Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act • Life expectancy of workers was lower in industrial towns than in the rest of the country • Chadwick's report on sanitary conditions led to the first government law on Public Health in 1848 • The growth of industrial towns led to cholera outbreaks which killed significant numbers of people e.g. 50,000 1831-2 and 18,000 in 1866 • The 1875 Public Health Act enforced laws on slum clearance, sewers and clean water. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that other factors, not industrialisation were the main impetus for public health reforms should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Developments in understanding of the causes of disease was not always linked to industrial towns e.g. Pasteur's germ theory 1861 • Public health reforms were also in response to the extension of the franchise to working class men e.g. 1868 law to improve or demolish slum housing • Individuals e.g. Joseph Chamberlain and Richard Cross had a great impact on public health reforms at a local and national level • The Boer War (1899-1902) highlighted the need to improve the health of population e.g. 1906 Free school meals act and led to public health reforms • Attitudes of the public and initiatives from political parties also led to a greater number of public health reforms. Other relevant material must be credited.



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9	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the influence of writers and the press was the most significant reason for public health reforms in the years c1830–1939. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the influence of writers and the press towards public health issues were the most significant reason for reforms should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • <i>The Times</i> newspaper led a campaign for an effective sewerage system in London following the 'Great Stink' (1858), which resulted in the development of the system engineered by Bazalgette • Local newspapers reported on outbreaks of Scarlet fever and typhoid, which raised awareness, e.g. 'Typhoid in our midst' in the <i>Gravesend and Dartford Reporter</i> (1927) • Novelists such as Charles Dickens and Elizabeth Gaskell raised awareness of public health issues, e.g. <i>Bleak House</i> (1852–3) and increased calls for reform • Henry Mayhew's articles in <i>The Morning Chronicle</i> (1849) brought the conditions faced by the poor in London to a wider audience • Novelists also focused on the need to improve living conditions, e.g. Arnold Bennett and George Orwell, which increased public understanding of public health issues. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that other factors, not the influence of writers and the press, were the main impetus for public health reforms should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The impact of the cholera outbreak and subsequent riots (1832) on calls for public health reforms • The interest of politicians in public health issues resulted in action by central government, e.g. Public Health Acts 1848 and 1858 • The increase in record-keeping by doctors and councils enabled statistical evidence to support demands for public health reforms • The economic argument persuaded many to support reforms, e.g. Poor rates under the Poor Law would be reduced once drains and clean water were introduced • Local initiatives led to demands for reforms, e.g. Health and Sanitation Committees • Events such as the second Boer War (1899–1902) influenced attitudes and prompted calls for reforms. Other relevant material must be credited.

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9	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement as to whether advances in technology had the most significant impact on improvements in public health in the years c1780-1939. Arguments and evidence that advances in technology had the most significant impact on improvements in public health in the years c1780-1939 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The effective removal of sewage from the home had a significant impact on public health in the period, e.g. developments in models of toilets including the s-trap in c1780 and Twyford's wash out in the 1880s • More reliable water supplies were developed throughout the 19th century with the creation of reservoirs and, e.g. in 1829, the development of a sand filtration system in Chelsea to purify water taken from the river Thames • The use of steam-powered large-scale pumping stations improved water supplies, e.g. Bazalgette's Crossness pumping station • Developments in the sewer system from the late 19th century, including the development of a sewage treatment system in 1912, improved public health. Arguments and evidence that advances in technology did not have the most significant impact on improvements in public health in the years 1780-1939 and/or that other developments were more important should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Improvements in understanding about the causes of disease improved public health, e.g. water companies extracted water from dirty rivers, until the knowledge that diseases could be water-bound • Government actions had a more significant impact on public health, e.g. measures taken against cholera epidemics, such as the Board of Health set up in 1831 • Reports on the state of towns forced the government to act to improve public health, e.g. the Public Health Act 1848 • It was the work of local authorities in making use of the technology that had a more significant impact by taking control of water supply and sanitation between 1919 and 1939. Other relevant material must be credited.



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10	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that central government, rather than local initiatives, led to more significant improvements in public health in the years c1780-1939. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement central government, rather than local initiatives, led to more significant improvements in public health in the years c1780-1939 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The roll out of vaccinations, aided by central government through the National Vaccine Establishment (1808) and the subsequent compulsory vaccination acts, e.g in 1871, had a significant impact on public health • The Public Health Act (1848), although permissive, marked the beginning of state intervention in public health and enabled healthier living in worst-affected towns • The Sanitary Act (1866), which resulted in the demolition of some slum dwellings, had an impact on the health of the inhabitants • The national establishment of Medical Officers of Health through the Public Health Act (1875), established public health authorities in every county and meant central government standards were disseminated nationally • The Ministry of Health ordered the pasteurisation of milk from 1922. This was a significant preventative measure against the spread of TB, demonstrating the importance of central government • The Public Health Act (1936), which enabled local authorities to act in the prevention and notification of disease. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Local charitable dispensaries opened from the end of the eighteenth century as local initiatives to support the health of the poor, e.g. the Finsbury Dispensary in 1780 • The Manchester Board of Health was formed in 1795. This was one of the first responses to public health and was a local initiative • A number of voluntary local hospitals had been established in the eighteenth century and these began to address public health needs, e.g. the Royal Cornwall Infirmary (1799), which served the mining community • Medical officers of health were first a local initiative, e.g. Doctor Duncan in Liverpool in 1847 • Initiatives taken by local authorities in, for example, the removal of slum dwellings, e.g. in Liverpool between 1895 and 1918 • The work of Marie Stopes in improving the public health of women was a local initiative first, with the setting up of a clinic in North London, which opened in 1921. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
9	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that central government actions, rather than the influence of individuals, brought about the greatest changes in public health provision in the years c1780-1939. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that central government actions, rather than the influence of individuals, brought about the greatest changes in public health provision in the years c1780-1939 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The roll out of vaccinations, aided by central government through the National Vaccine Establishment (1808) and the subsequent compulsory vaccination acts, e.g 1871, significantly impacted public health provision • The Public Health Act (1848), although permissive, marked the beginning of state intervention in the provision of public health and enabled healthier living in worst affected towns • The public health of the inhabitants of slums was improved by the Sanitary Act (1866), which resulted in the demolition of some slum dwellings • The national establishment of Medical Officers of Health through the Public Health Act (1875) established public health authorities in every county and meant central government standards were disseminated nationally • The Ministry of Health ordered the pasteurisation of milk from 1922. This was a significant preventative measure against the spread of TB, and was significant in the provision of public health • The Public Health Act (1936) extended the powers of local authorities to act in the prevention and notification of disease, marking a shift in the provision of public health. Arguments and evidence that counter the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Jenner's writings and pioneering work on smallpox prevention in the 1790s instigated a shift in focus of public health provision to vaccination and prevention of disease • John Snow's findings led to improvements in the supply of water and a subsequent drop in incidences of waterborne diseases. This was a highly significant development in the provision of public health • The reports by individuals informed central government's actions, e.g. Chadwick's 1842 report, which argued for a clean water supply to all dwellings for human consumption • Bazalgette, Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan Board of Works, designed an extensive sewerage system in the 1850s, which diverted waste downstream to the Thames Estuary, improving public health in the capital • Individuals, e.g. Joseph Chamberlain, as Mayor of Birmingham, had a significant impact on public health provision at a local level • The work of Marie Stopes in improving the public health of women, with the setting up of a clinic in North London, which opened in 1921, shows the importance of individuals in increasing the provision of public health. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that indoor relief systems were more effective than outdoor relief systems in relieving the conditions of paupers. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that indoor relief systems were more effective than outdoor relief systems should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Early workhouses were largely intended for the sick, elderly and orphans relieving the conditions of significant numbers of paupers • Gilbert's Act (1782) had effectively relieved the conditions of paupers as by 1832 there were c70 voluntary Gilbert Unions involving over 900 parishes • The Speenhamland system was criticised for allowing employers to keep wages low and tied labourers to their parishes, rather than allowing movement to urban areas • Outdoor relief systems linked the amount of relief given to the size of a claimant's family, which encouraged families of a larger size who then continued to live in poverty. Arguments and evidence arguing that indoor relief systems were not more effective than outdoor relief systems should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Indoor relief systems only helped about 1 pauper in 12 in 1780s and did not help those who were able-bodied and in poverty • There was a stigma attached to the workhouse and attending was seen as humiliating which deterred people from entering them, limiting their effectiveness • The aim of the workhouse was to make a profit for those running it rather than assist people in getting back to work, trapping the able bodied in a system they found hard to escape • The Speenhamland system supplemented wages and thus kept people in more economically useful work, rather as a drain on the local economy in the workhouse. Other relevant material must be credited.

2

Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.

Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for reasons for poverty and the extent of poverty in the early nineteenth century. The individual referred to in the source is not named in the specification, but candidates can be expected to be aware of the context and poor relief in the 18th century.

1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences:

- Although this is a diary entry, Cobbett was a journalist and expected to publish his thoughts
- Cobbett was a political campaigner; his intention was to challenge current poor relief and promote change
- Cobbett had travelled the countryside in order to assess what the current situation was and had carried out extensive research.

2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:

• **Reasons for poverty:**

- It claims that the cloth industry is in decline and paying lower wages, which are not sufficient
- It implies that there has been a failure of any type of poor relief as indicated by the presence of people in poverty
- It suggests that there are problems with the tithes – they were taken from farmers who would otherwise use them to feed the poor
- It claims that an excess of taxes, and removal of proceeds from the tithes are a reason for poverty.

• **Extent of poverty:**

- The source states that workers had to travel long distances to obtain food
- The source implies that there is a need for charity and relief from kindly individuals due to the extent of poverty
- It claims that poor dwellings are widespread and that people are starving as there is insufficient food available.

3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the reasons for poverty and the extent of poverty in the early nineteenth century. Relevant



Question	Indicative content
	points may include: • The nature and extent of poverty in the early nineteenth century, following the increases in population and agricultural depressions • The various forms of outdoor relief including the Speenhamland, Roundsman and Labour rate systems • The role of parishes in administering and providing relief.

Section B: indicative content**Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society**

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that financial considerations were the main pressure for change in relieving poverty in the years 1780-1832. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement financial considerations were the main pressure for change in relieving poverty in the years 1780-1832 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Disrupted trade as a result of the wars with France and bad harvests led to greater demands for poor relief; labourers were laid off, so they had to ask for relief • The introduction of the Corn Laws, combined with poor weather and bad harvests, kept bread prices high, which meant that the poor could not afford to purchase sufficient amounts to feed themselves • Expenditure on poor relief by 1819 had risen to c£8m a year or c12 shillings per person and it was impossible for the local parishes to sustain that level of spending • Paine favoured a property tax on the rich as a means of raising funds to relieve poverty • The increased mobility of the population, and the movement of the poor to parishes in industrialised areas, meant certain parishes could no longer afford to pay poor relief to all who claimed. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that other factors, rather than financial considerations, were the main pressure for change, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Reforms to the methods of dealing with poverty were advocated by parliamentary groups, e.g. the 1817 Select Committee report said that the Poor Law created poverty and needed reform, as it created dependency • The 'Swing Riots' challenged poor-relief policies and created a political climate where reform of poor laws was seen increasingly as a necessity • There were increasing ideological arguments for reform, e.g. Malthus, who believed the abolition of the poor law would force family size down • The growth and development of Bentham's ideas of utilitarianism, who argued for central organisation of poor relief through an indoor relief system, influenced arguments on how to deal with poverty. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the problems with the existing poor laws in 1798 and the proposals for reform. The author of the source is not named in the specification but candidates can be expected to be aware of the context surrounding the pressures for change. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: - The <i>Essay</i> is dated 1798 and was intended to contribute to the philosophical debate about reform of the poor laws and how the destitute should be treated - Malthus was an economist, who had specialised in demography, so he was writing from an academic standpoint - The intention of Malthus was to persuade, making a case through argument with examples to convince the reader. - The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: The problems with the existing poor laws in 1798: - The source claims that the existing poor laws have exacerbated the poverty of the labouring class ('reduce both the power and the will to save.') - It suggests that reform of the poor laws is necessary to restore the status of the working man to one where he supports and provides for his family ('he might yet hesitate to do so') - It claims that men would rather drink than save for their futures ('to the alehouse.') - The <i>Essay</i> claims that the poor laws are a restriction on the freedoms of ordinary people ('annoying and tyrannical laws.'). Proposals for reform: - The source argues that deterrents on increasing the size of families are central to the prevention of poverty ('would limit population growth.') - The source claims that the abolition of the poor laws would restore lost freedoms ('liberty and freedom of action') - It argues that the labouring poor should be able to seek employment 'wherever there was a realistic prospect ...higher wages.' - It proposes that workhouses could be provided, only as a last resort, suggesting that these would act as a deterrent to falling into poverty.



Question	Indicative content
	3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the problems with the existing poor laws and the proposals for reform. Relevant points may include: • The 'prevailing ideologies' and the financial and ideological arguments for change • The effectiveness of both indoor and outdoor poor relief, including Speenhamland and Roundsmen • The nature and extent of poverty in the late eighteenth century, including the impact of an increase in population and the operation of the Settlement laws • Gilbert's Act (1782) and the impact of the Act on the organisation of poor relief.

Section B: indicative content

Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society



5	17–20	• Interrogates the evidence of the source in relation to both enquiries with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying secure understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.
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Sections B and C

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	- Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. - Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. - The overall judgement is missing or asserted. - There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	4–7	- There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. - An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. - The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	8–12	- There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. - Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. - The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	13–16	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
5	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. - The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.



Section A: indicative content

Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society

Question	Indicative content
1.	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the treatment of child apprentices in the workforce at Quarry Bank Mill and their living conditions. The author of the source is not named in the specification, but candidates can be expected to be aware of Quarry Bank Mill and the apprentice system. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: • The testimony has been given under oath, so is likely to be an accurate record of Sefton's views • The testimony is formal in its tone, but it does contain Sefton's own opinions • Although the account is Sefton's, he is only giving the testimony as he has been identified as an apprentice who has deserted, rather than because he has chosen to share his views. 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: The treatment of child apprentices in the workforce: • The source suggests that, although Sefton claimed to enjoy his employment and had 'no reason to complain', his running away indicates that he felt dissatisfied with the rules of the Mill • The source suggests that, although an education was provided at the Mill, apprentices could not attend as frequently as they might wish to ('would not let me go') • The source indicates that the apprentices were regularly made to work after their usual shift had finished, without any choice ('obliged to make overtime') • The source claims that, although apprentices were paid for their overtime, they were not allowed to take the full pay they were owed until their time as an apprentice was completed. The living conditions of the apprentices: • It indicates that the living conditions for the apprentices were of a good standard, with regularly cleaned rooms ('floors frequently washed') • The source indicates that the boys and girls were separated at night • The source suggests that the lives of the apprentices followed a regular routine ('boiled pork and potatoes for dinner on Sundays') • The apprentices were cared for when they were unwell ('when we were ill, we were allowed tea.'), suggesting concern for their health and welfare. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the use of apprentices in the workforce at Quarry Bank Mill and their living conditions. Relevant points may include:



Question	Indicative content
	• Greg's reforms at Quarry Bank Mill and, with Hannah Greg, his efforts to improve conditions for child labourers • That factories had been increasing in number and had made increasing use of apprentices, including obtaining apprentices from London • The nature of work that child labourers carried out at the Mill and the associated dangers of this work.

Option 34.2: Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the way the Poor Law Amendment Act was administered and the nature of opposition to the Act. The individual referred to in the source is named in the specification and candidates can be expected to be aware of the context of the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act and the implications of the Act. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: - This was the fifth of the reports submitted by the Commissioners, so the Poor Law Amendment Act had had a number of years to take effect - This was an official report highlighting the efforts of the Commissioners and their Guardians - Although largely formal in tone, the report does include opinion and attempts to justify the effectiveness of the implementation of the Act. - The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: The way the Poor Law Amendment Act was administered: - The source indicates that, in some districts, the Guardians faced intimidation and threats. Administration required the support of magistrates and the 'steady determination of the Guardians' - The source claims that the Guardians have not been able to relieve the poor in all districts as they have not received the required contributions in those districts ('necessary funds have not been supplied.') - The Guardians are only able to carry out their activities with the presence of the military in Todmorden and, following the riots, they are still not able to administer relief in all districts ('with the exception of the two districts'). The nature of opposition to the Act: - The source indicates that Fielden closed his mill to prevent the Poor Law Amendment Act being implemented, suggesting that opposition had the support of influential members of the community - The source claims that opposition throughout the summer was largely of a non-violent nature, but that the Act was not opposed throughout the region ('passive resistance, and disobedience of the law') - It implies that opposition in some areas was particularly severe, given that troops had to be deployed to deal with this opposition - The source indicates that in November, that opposition to the Act turned violent, with attacks on police officers and buildings ('violent resistance...brutally treated'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the way the Poor Law Amendment Act was administered and the nature of opposition to the Act. Relevant points may include:



Question	Indicative content
	• The position of John Fielden as an MP who, with his brother, vehemently opposed the Act, and his role in the Todmorden Union • Details of the Poor Law Amendment Act, including the introduction of a central Commission, local administrative units and locally elected Guardians • Reasons for opposition to the Poor Law Amendment Act, including the withdrawal of outdoor relief and the impracticality of implementing the Act in Northern manufacturing towns.

Section B: indicative content**Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society**

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that Wedgwood's experimental work had the greatest impact on the development of Wedgwood's business. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that Wedgwood's experimental work had the greatest impact on the development of Wedgwood's business should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Wedgwood's skill in experimenting with different glazes, pigments and techniques made his ware attractive, different and saleable • Wedgwood's experimental work in decoration to improve colour and consistency, e.g. green glaze, allowed Wedgwood greater flexibility of design in the 1760s • His experimentation with the temperature and ratio of materials enabled Wedgwood to develop an even, consistent finish, which allowed for mass production, especially of his popular cream-coloured 'Queen's ware' • Jasperware, which was developed from experiments with china clay and flint from c1776, was used for teaware, brooches and watch cases. This enabled Wedgwood to access a far wider market than previously • Creamware was Wedgwood's most popular experimental product, with more than 100 potteries selling creamware by 1774. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that other factors, rather than Wedgwood's experimental work had the greatest impact on the development of Wedgwood's business, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The construction of the Trent and Mersey canal enabled the transport of raw materials, which were essential to the development of Wedgwood's potteries, far more cheaply • It was the capital brought into the business by his marriage to Sarah Wedgwood that provided the finances for Wedgwood's expansion and experimentation • The development of the site at Etruria allowed Wedgwood to expand his business successfully and to meet demand • Queen Charlotte's patronage had a significant impact on Wedgwood's success, with sales increasing following his appointment as 'Potter to Her Majesty' • Growing affluence provided a larger market for Wedgwood's goods • Trade with the East had increased the popularity of china and porcelain tea ware with the affluent elite, this increased demand for Wedgwood's products. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that Austin failed to respond successfully to market forces in the years 1905-18. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that Austin failed to respond successfully to market forces in the years 1905-18 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Austin Motor Company largely relied on batch production at Longbridge, which made it harder to manage the range of models Herbert Austin wanted to produce • Pre-war models remained luxury vehicles. They were not adapted or marketed to a wider market and car ownership was not widespread – only 295 Austin Tens were sold in 1913 • Profits declined from 1912 as Herbert Austin needed to invest further in the business to expand production • Austin made some miscalculations during the First World War. The Armistice took Austin by surprise, with war contracts cancelled at short notice, and he had no peace-time products in production. Arguments and evidence that counter the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Austin successfully raised sufficient capital to purchase the Longbridge site in 1906 in order to expand production of the motor car • A night shift was introduced in response to increased demand from 1908 • Austin established showrooms to market his cars and carry out repairs. These opened in Norwich in 1910, Manchester in 1911 and London in 1912 • The company was publicly listed in February 1914, which increased capital to £50,000 • The impact of the First World War was significant, with Austin expanding the plants at Longbridge to meet demand. The south plant focussed on the production of aeroplanes, and Austin also produced trucks and guns. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 34.2: Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the provision of indoor relief systems provided very little help to paupers in the years 1780-1832. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the provision of indoor relief systems provided very little help to paupers in the years 1780-1832 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Only 1 in 12 paupers were helped by indoor relief systems in the 1780s and there were strict criteria for who was eligible • The provision of workhouses made little difference, given the stigma attached to them and attending the workhouse was seen as humiliating, which acted as a deterrent • There was no obligation for parishes to implement the terms of Gilbert's Act (1782) and many parishes did not • Workhouses made a profit for those running them, and the able-bodied could find themselves within a system that offered little chance of escape, and offered only the most limited help • There was significant regional variation in the provision of indoor relief, with little in the North or South-West of England • There was a reduction of nine percent in the administration of relief through parish select vestries, in the first year following the Sturges-Bourne Acts (1818 and 1819), as fewer paupers were supported. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • As the sick, elderly, and orphans were provided for by the early workhouses, they did relieve the conditions of a sizeable number of paupers • The indoor relief adopted in Gilbert's Act (1782) did relieve the conditions of paupers as, by the 1830s, there were c70 Gilbert Unions, covering over 900 parishes • In the rural Midlands, South-East and East of England, the provision of indoor relief supported able-bodied paupers • The submission of annual returns of Poor Law expenditure, required as part of the indoor relief systems, made clear the necessity for poor relief • The Sturges-Bourne Act (1819) legislated for the building or enlargement of workhouses, increasing potential provision. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the actions taken by these rioters in 1830 and the reasons why such actions were taken in response to the system of poor relief. The author of the report is not named in the specification but candidates can be expected to be aware of the context of the organisation of the parish-based relief system and the issues raised in the source. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: • Majendie was an official tasked with carrying out an investigation into the workings of the poor law, thus his account is authoritative in tone and nature • The report appears to be based on original, first-hand accounts of the events detailed • Although largely formal in tone, the report does include opinion and is clearly concerned about the actions of the rioters. 1. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: Actions taken by these rioters: • The source suggests that the actions of the rioters were coordinated ('all at once...by arrangement.') • The source indicates that the rioters presented a set of 'written pamphlets containing their demands.' • The source indicates the actions of the rioters continued for 'a month' and that they used mass assemblies, 'intimidation', and set fire to farm buildings in an attempt to achieve their demands. Reasons why such actions were taken: • The source suggests that the reason for these actions were due to insufficient wages being paid if labourers were unable to work due to the weather, and the need for support for larger families • The source implies that labourers believed that the original rate of poor relief was too low to survive on • The source indicates that the labourers were unhappy with the role of the assistant-overseer ('there should be no assistant-overseer') and the workings of the poor laws as they were currently enacted • The source claims that arson was used as a method of aggression to deter farmers from speaking out at vestry-meetings, which were held to determine the poor rate. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the actions by these rioters in 1830 and the reasons why such action was taken in response to the system of poor relief. Relevant points may include:

Question	Indicative content
	• The 1832 Commission into the operation of the poor laws, the visits made by the investigators and the questionnaire sent out • The nature and extent of rural unrest • The use of poor law funds, the organisation of the parish-based relief system and the Speenhamland system • The problem of the 'able-bodied pauper' and the labour rate.

Section B: indicative content**Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society**



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the regulation of workhouses and the significance of the experiences of paupers at Andover workhouse. Although the author of the source is not named in the specification, candidates should be aware of the context of both the regulation of workhouses and the Andover scandal. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: • The position and status of the speaker as a member of parliament • The speech was designed to persuade and with the purpose of publicising the failings of the Poor Law Commissioners • The speech was made in the immediate aftermath of the inspection with awareness of public interest in the inspection • The speaker had not visited Andover himself, he was reporting back on the findings of others. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: How workhouses were regulated: • The source suggests that the powers granted to the Poor Law Commissioners were extensive and widespread, and that their recommendations held weight in Parliament • The source claims that the inspections carried out by the Commissioners were inadequate and poorly recorded, so that the scrutiny of their work was impossible • It claims that the inspection of Andover was only carried out following a question asked in the House of Commons, rather than because of the Commissioners' own regime of inspections • It claims that the inspectors only temporarily halted the practice of bone crushing, and that was for their own welfare not because of concerns about the conditions of the workers. The significance of the experiences of the paupers: • The source claims that paupers were engaged in the work of bone crushing and suggests that this was not an acceptable occupation for those in the workhouse • The source claims that out of 10 paupers who were questioned, eight admitted that they ate the bones they were given to crush, suggesting that they were starving • The source suggests that even though the work of bone crushing was so grim, living standards and diet were so poor that paupers volunteered for the work

Question	Indicative content
	• It claims that even young boys were employed in bone crushing rather than being schooled as per the terms of the 1834 Act • It suggests that the experiences at Andover were so horrific that questioning of the system resulted. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source for revealing the regulation of workhouses and the significance of the experiences of paupers at the Andover workhouse. Relevant points may include: • The Andover scandal was a contributory factor in the fall of the Poor Law Commission • The Andover Union had been used as a model of good practice following the New Poor Law Amendment Act (1834) • The Poor Law Commissioners only carried out brief inspections at Andover • The role of Henry Parker in inspecting the workhouse and critiquing the Poor Law Commission. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content**Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society**

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that opposition to the Poor Law Amendment Act was widespread in the 1830s. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that opposition to the Poor Law Amendment Act was widespread should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Organised opposition to the new Poor Law was established, e.g. the Anti-Poor Law movement in 1837 • Local magistrates and members of the clergy supported the poor in their opposition in some areas, e.g. in East Anglia • Protest and opposition in the North bordered on insurrection, e.g. armed riots in Rochdale and Oldham in 1837 • Oastler, a factory reformer from Huddersfield, led workers to resist the implementation of the new Poor Law in 1838 • John Fielden, MP for Oldham, opposed the new Poor Law and resisted its implementation in his constituency. Arguments and evidence arguing that opposition to the Poor Law Amendment Act was not widespread should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Opposition to the new Poor Law was not universal, e.g. it was implemented in Cumbria and North Yorkshire with little protest • The new Poor Law was established with relative ease in most urban areas • Farmers and landowners in the rural south supported the new Poor Law and it was successfully established in the South of England • Ratepayers supported the new Poor Law as their rates were reduced following the introduction of the Law. Other relevant material must be credited.

2. Finding a mark within a level

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Levels containing two marks only

Start with the presumption that the work will be at the top of the level. Move down to the lower mark if the work only just meets the requirements of the level.

Levels containing three or more marks

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Indicative content

Examiners are reminded that indicative content is provided as an illustration to markers of some of the material that may be offered by students. It does not show required content and alternatives should be credited where valid.

Generic Level Descriptors: Section A

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the Andover workhouse scandal was the main factor leading to the abolition of the Poor Law Commission in 1847. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Andover workhouse scandal was the main factor leading to the abolition of the Poor Law Commission in 1847 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Andover Union had been used as a model of good practice following the New Poor Law Amendment Act (1834), so the scandal at the Union was highly controversial • The inmates' rations were set by the local Poor Law guardians and were less than those set by the central Poor Law Commission, showing that the Commission lacked effective oversight of workhouse practices • Stories about malpractice at the workhouse reached the national press, with <i>The Times</i> reporting allegations that the master had diverted workhouse provisions to make a profit • The Commission took longer than expected to dismiss the master, having ordered two enquiries, and this further diminished the standing of the Commission. Arguments and evidence that counter the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • As the Commission was independent of Parliament, it was criticised by those in Parliament, which raised the profile of criticisms • The Commissioners had edited the reports made by the Assistant Commissioners from the very first reports, removing details of opposition and abuses. This undermined the credibility of the Commission • Whilst the Commission could issue directives, it had no powers of enforcement in parishes, which meant directives could be ignored • Opposition to the PLAA, particularly in the North of England, meant that the Commission had been challenged and opposed from its inception, and outdoor relief continued in these areas • Tensions within the Commission, e.g. Chadwick had hoped to become one of the three Commissioners rather than secretary, further reduced the effectiveness of the Commission. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far the Poor Law Board (1847-71) was more effective in managing the plight of the poor than the Poor Law Commission (1834-47). Arguments and evidence that the Poor Law Board (1847-71) was more effective in managing the plight of the poor than the Poor Law Commission (1834-47) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The accountability of the Board ensured it was more effective than the Commission, it was more closely linked to government, and answerable to Parliament • The Board was established in response to the Andover Scandal, which demonstrated how ineffective the Commission had been • The Board adopted a differentiated approach to those in need with different categories of pauper defined, making it a more effective body • The Board made particular provision for children with the establishment of district schools • The subsequent development of medical care with the separation of those who were sick into hospitals rather than workhouses following the 1866 campaign, meant that the Board was more effective than the Commission. Arguments and evidence that the Poor Law Board (1847-71) was not more effective in managing the plight of the poor than the Poor Law Commission (1834-47) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Continuity with the original Commission meant that the new Poor Law Board was not more effective than the Commission, e.g. one commissioner, George Nicholls, became permanent secretary and others stayed on • The intention in 1834 was to only apply the principles of rigour and deterrent to able-bodied paupers - this continued after 1847 and marked continuity between Board and Commission in management • The Poor Law Amendment Act had requested the employment of Medical Officers - this focus on health was a new development in managing the plight of the poor • The Poor Law Commission in 1834 was effective in defining a uniform national programme of workhouse construction and indoor relief. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing why poor relief was claimed and the limits to that support in 1847. The individual referred to in the source is not named in the specification, however candidates can be expected to be aware of the context of the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act and the implications of the Act. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: • The letter has a formal tone as it is written to the Poor Law Commissioners • The letter is asking for assistance and is written to persuade and justify the petitioner's need for support • The letter is written in response to the situation created by the terms of the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act. 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: Why poor relief was needed: • The source claims that the decline in the silk trade and associated industries caused Dunn to need support ('he is reduced to the greatest distress') • The source indicates that the responsibilities of Dunn and the size of his family further mean he requires support ('six small children') • It suggests that the Union was not providing Dunn with sufficient support to relieve him from poverty ('he was compelled to apply again') • It claims that the lack of employment opportunities in the locality make it impossible to escape this cycle of poverty ('cannot obtain any employment'). Limits to that support in 1847: • The source indicates that, although Dunn was admitted to the Union, he was penniless when he was asked to leave ('turned out without any money') • The source claims that Dunn was repeatedly turned out, without being relieved from poverty • It suggests that the attitude of the Relieving Officer towards the Magistrate further limited the support Dunn received ('had more authority and power') • It suggests that the terms of the Poor Law Amendment Act are not being carried out, as Dunn has not received support from the parish in which he resides. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the effectiveness of the. Relevant points may include:

Question	Indicative content
	• The restrictions on eligibility and the parish rule • The role of Unions in providing poor relief • The role of the Poor Law Commissioners.

Section B: indicative content

Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that charity and self-help dealt effectively with the problems of poverty in the years 1847–80. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement charity and self-help dealt effectively with the problems of poverty in the years 1847–80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Friendly societies from 1847 had a wide geographical spread and their affiliation to a central body meant that both the risk and the benefit could be spread more widely • Friendly societies provided support and companionship within a community as well as financial support, helping to mitigate the isolation caused by living in poverty • The work of the Charity Organisation Society fed into public enquiries on social problems and the impact of poverty; their record keeping and expertise informed later practices of social work • Burial societies enabled the poorest members of society to avoid a pauper's funeral • The co-operative movement enabled working-class families to plan their finances and also purchase unadulterated foods, improving the diet of those in poverty • The establishment and expansion of Trade Unions improved working conditions and provided pensions and unemployment pay to their members. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Charity Organisation Society (established in 1869) only dealt with those it considered 'deserving' and the investigative methods used by the volunteers were resented by the poor • The entry fee of many friendly societies (6d on average) was beyond that of many of the poorest workers; some fined those who missed payments, adding to their financial plight • The organisation and management of Friendly Societies was in some cases remiss, some Friendly Societies collapsed or could not pay out full, expected benefits • The generosity of Trade Unions varied and only skilled workers could afford the weekly subscriptions • Membership of co-operative societies was limited to skilled and semi-skilled workers with no provision for the most destitute. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws (1905-09) was significant in changing the principles of welfare provision. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws was significant in changing the principles of welfare provision should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the minority report Beatrice Webb argued that paupers could not be solely responsible for themselves which led to a shift in the attitude of the government towards welfare provision • The principal aim of the minority report of securing a minimum standard of life determined the nature of welfare reform e.g. 1912 reforms which set up school clinics, and moved the Fabians towards the newly formed Labour Party • The concept that the state had a duty to guarantee individuals certain standards e.g. protection against old age, informed later Liberal welfare reforms (1911) • The problem of poverty and the causes of poverty were given a high profile by the Royal Commission making it impossible for governments to ignore the issue. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws had little influence on the principles of welfare reform should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Liberal government of 1909 ignored many of the practical recommendations for reform made by the Commission • The publication of two often conflicting reports allowed the government to dismiss their proposals • In the majority report the argument that the origins of poverty were moral continued to perpetuate and informed government policy e.g. Labour Exchanges Act (1909) • The status quo continued and the commitment to reform or abolish the poor laws was replaced by Lloyd George's programme of social insurance, a different principle to those suggested by the Royal Commission • The government continued to encourage those in poverty to solve the problem of their unemployment rather than the state doing so e.g. 1931 Unemployment Act reduced payment to the unemployed • The Poor Laws continued until 1948, with transfer of poor relief to local government in 1929 demonstrating that the Royal Commission had a limited impact on the principles of welfare reform. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society



Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether reforms of the Liberal governments made little difference to the lives of the working class in the years 1908–14. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the reforms of the Liberal government made little difference to the lives of the working class should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Liberal reforms did not apply to everyone and many were excluded, e.g. the National Insurance Act 1911 applied to particular industries • There was still significant reliance on poor relief and the Poor Laws were not abolished • Many of the reforms were means tested, e.g. Old Age Pensions in 1908 which also only applied to the over seventies • Medical care only applied to the wage owner, not to their families. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the reforms of the Liberal governments made a significant difference to the lives of the working class should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The social and welfare reforms established a minimum standard of provision and confirmed the principal that the state had some responsibility for its citizens • As the Old Age Pensions were funded solely by taxpayers they did not act as a financial burden on those in work • The Labour Exchanges Act 1909 resulted in 450 labour exchanges by 1914, finding work for c3000 people per day • The National Insurance Act 1911 ensured that insured workers who lost their job would be provided with a period of financial support, which whilst limited to certain trades, was a world first. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for revealing attitudes towards those in poverty and the problems with poor relief. The report referred to in the source is named in the specification, and candidates can therefore be expected to know about it and be aware of the context. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The report was officially sanctioned as a result of the establishment of an official government commission, which had received over 450 witnesses and 900 statements of written evidence - It was one of two reports produced as the Commissioners did not agree on their findings - The intention of the report was to persuade the government to act against poverty - Over 25,000 copies of the report were sold in the first year of its publication. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: Attitudes to those in poverty: - The source claims that some of those in poverty were there because of 'their own failures or faults' - It suggests that poverty itself is an evil - It claims that those in poverty were a 'peril' to the entire community - The source has a largely negative attitude towards those in poverty, describing them as 'useless and costly' and a 'dead weight'. Problems with poor relief: - The source suggests that there was a 'common duty' to combat poverty and that this required changes in the nature of poor relief - It indicates that there are already enough voluntary organisations to provide poor relief but that they need to be better directed - It indicates that better organisation of poor relief is required to match the achievements of other countries - It suggests that poverty continues to be embedded within society and that the problem is intractable without action. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - The establishment of the Royal Commission and the nature of its enquiry - Wider attitudes towards poverty in the early twentieth century - intervention versus self-reliance - The principles of welfare reform that were established and the reforms of the Liberal Government.

Section B: indicative content**Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759-1928: forging a new society**



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the Boer War recruitment statistics were primarily responsible for prompting social and welfare reforms in the years 1880-1909. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Boer War recruitment statistics were primarily responsible for social and welfare reforms 1880-1909, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Thousands of volunteers were rejected as unfit – in some industrial areas up to two thirds of volunteers did not pass the basic medical examination, leading to calls for welfare reform and better nutrition for children - Rowntree's investigations and further studies, confirmed that, of 3600 volunteers in York, Leeds and Sheffield, c27% were rejected as unfit and a further 29% only accepted for the Specials, highlighting the need for social and welfare reforms - The statistics suggested that working class men were not fit for purpose; this had an impact for the security of British Empire and on Britain's position as a leading industrial nation - The recommendations of the Intergovernmental Committee on Physical Deterioration 1903-4, established in response to the statistics, were for better public health provision, medical inspections and free school meals for very poor - The Royal Commission on the Poor Laws, 1905-09, was established to determine the necessity of welfare reforms partly as a result of the Boer War. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that other factors, not that the Boer War recruitment statistics were primarily responsible for prompting social and welfare reforms in the years 1880-1909, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Mayhew's investigative journalism in the 1840s had raised the issue of the need for social and welfare reforms and had a long term influence over the demand for social and welfare reforms - The need for reforms had been confirmed by Booth's and Rowntree's enquiries - The Fabian Society and early socialists advocated social and welfare reforms - The debate on national efficiency pre-dated the Boer War - Social and welfare reforms were advocated by the emerging Labour



	Party, which had a growing influence on the Liberals after 1906. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that Booth and Rowntree provided the main pressure on governments for social and welfare reform in the years 1880-1914. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that Booth and Rowntree provided the main pressure on governments for social and welfare reform in the years 1880-1914 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Booth's enquiry, published as <i>Life and Labour of the People in London (1889)</i>, found that 30 per cent of Londoners were living in poverty and argued for the introduction of old age pensions • Seebohm Rowntree conducted a study in York entitled <i>Poverty, A Study of Town Life (1901)</i> and this supported Booth's findings • Booth and Rowntree found that the main causes of poverty were illness, unemployment, and old age or infancy, providing a focus for welfare and social reform demands • The findings of Booth and Rowntree indicated that poverty was caused by economic circumstances, not individual character weaknesses, which prompted a shift in the attitudes of government • Booth and Rowntree's findings influenced the 'New Liberals' who advocated greater government intervention. Lloyd George asked Rowntree to carry out further studies of living conditions in 1913. Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Calls for welfare reform were stimulated by fears for national security prompted by the poor health of Boer War recruits - in some areas up to two thirds of volunteers did not pass the basic medical examination • Welfare and social reforms were recommended by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration (1903-04), which investigated standards of health of the British people • The debate over national efficiency put pressure on the government to introduce social and welfare reforms • The Fabian Society argued for social and welfare reforms producing pamphlets, which influenced the reforms of the Liberal Government • Social and welfare reforms were advocated by the emerging Labour Party, which had a growing influence on the Liberals after 1906. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society



Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the reforms of the Liberal governments (1906–14) had a significant impact on the provision of welfare. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the reforms of the Liberal governments (1906–14) had a significant impact on the provision of welfare should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The reforms of the Liberal governments marked a transition towards collectivist attitudes whereby the state took greater responsibility for the welfare of citizens • There were significant improvements in care of the elderly with the introduction of Old Age Pensions from 1908 for those over 70 • The passing of the Labour Exchanges Act (1909) and the establishment of the Development Fund had a significant impact on helping the unemployed find work • The Trade Boards Act (1909) set a minimum wage criterion in certain trades, e.g. chain making, and from 1912 this was expanded to include mining • The National Insurance Act (1911) had a significant impact on the provision of care for the sick. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Old Age Pensions were limited, and did not apply to all, but only to those over 70 • National Insurance contributions came out of wages, with no option of opting out. This did not provide enough to live on and was only paid out for a limited duration (only for the first 26 weeks) • Medical care was provided only for the wage earner, not for the rest of the family, and also did not cover all medical needs, e.g. dentistry or ophthalmology • It was not compulsory for employers to register vacancies at Labour Exchanges, limiting the impact of the Exchanges • The Poor Law remained in place and was the only provision for employees once National Insurance no longer applied, meaning the impact on workers was limited • No attempt was made to define what the national minimum wage should be, so the impact of the Liberal government's reforms was limited. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the motives for and support for the Jarrow March (1936). The Jarrow March and Ellen Wilkinson are named in the specification and candidates will be expected to have studied them. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: - The document is an official memorandum sent to the Home Office and as such takes a neutral tone - The fact that the Home Office was informed by the Ministry of Labour of the march indicates its potential size and level of support - The author of the report was based in Jarrow, where the march started from, and would therefore have an understanding of local issues and conditions - It is not clear whether the author was aware of all of the details concerning the planning of the march as he was not taking part. - The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: Motives for : - It indicates that the main motive for the march was the lack of employment in the local area caused by the closure of the steelworks - It suggests that the motives for the march resulted from long term resentment and unemployment stemming from the closure of the shipyard in 1921 - It provides evidence that the march had been organised by the Mayor and local council to draw attention to the level of unemployment and its impact on the locality - It provides evidence that the aim of the march was to gain sympathy for the unemployed so that the government would provide work for the men. Support for: - It provides evidence that the march was supported by the local MP Ellen Wilkinson and local councillors - It provides evidence that a number of organisations e.g. North-East Public Assistance Committee, were prepared to support financially those on the march and the families of those participating - It suggests that those on the march expected a warm welcome in London because a meeting had been organised for their arrival - It provides evidence that the meeting was to be attended by a number of prominent people from a range of professions. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the motives for the Jarrow March and the level of support for the march. Relevant points may include: - The Jarrow March built on a history of hunger marches which had taken place in Britain from the 1920s onwards, with union support e.g. National Unemployed Workers' Movement, set up by the British Communist Party

Question	Indicative content
	• Unemployment in the UK was high between the wars, peaking at c22% and was particularly heavy in traditional export industries • Nature of and support for the Jarrow March, which was a result of the closure of the Jarrow shipyard which resulted in the unemployment of c75% of the population • The aim of the March was to deliver a petition to the House of Commons, but this was not debated and the march had little immediate impact.

Section B: indicative content**Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society**



Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the decline of heavy industry was the most significant cause of poverty in the years 1920-39. Arguments and evidence that the decline of heavy industry was the most significant cause of poverty in the years 1920-39 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The decline in British shipbuilding led to significant unemployment and poverty, e.g. in areas such as Jarrow • The collapse of the coal industry led to unemployment in mining areas • The decline in the demand for steel resulted in further unemployment • The cotton industry entered a period of slow decline - the number of those employed fell by 50%, which had a particular impact on those areas dependent on cotton for employment, e.g. in Lancashire. Arguments and evidence that the decline of heavy industry was not the most significant factor and/or that other factors were more significant in causing poverty should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Following the Wall Street Crash, significant instability in the world's currency markets led to further unemployment and poverty • Sickness and the loss of breadwinners following the First World War caused poverty • There was a continuing decline in agriculture, which remained depressed throughout the inter-war years • In the early 1930s, during the period of maximum unemployment, there was a limited government response to the development of employment relief opportunities, which exacerbated poverty. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759-1928: forging a new society



Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the Jarrow March and the hunger marches were a complete failure. Arguments and evidence supporting the argument that the Jarrow March and the hunger marches were a complete failure should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The aim of the Jarrow March was to deliver a petition to the House of Commons, but the petition presented was not debated and the march had little immediate impact • The Jarrow March and the hunger marches were not supported by the TUC or by the National Executive Council of the Labour Party, which limited their political impact and showed that they lacked official support • Some marchers were arrested for incitement, which detracted from the aims of the marches • The Jarrow marchers had their unemployment benefits and dole money cut whilst they were on the march, which meant that the marchers suffered financially for taking part • Palmer's shipyards remained closed and no government action was taken. Arguments and evidence countering the proposition, that the Jarrow March and the hunger marches were a complete failure, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was popular support for the Jarrow marchers both within and beyond the community; the general public lined the march and at some stopovers provided accommodation, clothing and food • The rally in Hyde Park on 1st November 1936 was attended by huge numbers (3000 according to the police, 50,000 according to a journalist) • The Jarrow March in particular, and the hunger marches more broadly, raised the profile of the plight of the unemployed particularly to those in the Midlands and South East • The marches informed people's perceptions of the 1930s and laid the ground work for support for post-1945 social reforms • The NUWM hunger march, 1932, ensured that imposition of the means test was raised in the national press and questions were asked in House of Commons on the necessity of such a test. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content**Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society**



Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which government dealt successfully with the impact of the Depression of the 1930s on the poor. Arguments and evidence supporting the argument that government dealt successfully with the impact of the Depression of the 1930s on the poor should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The introduction of import duties by Neville Chamberlain protected British agriculture from foreign imports, which had increased as the Depression took hold; this led to an increase in productivity in British agriculture • Low interest rates were sanctioned by successive governments as a means of boosting economic activity in areas such as housebuilding, leading to a housing boom and subsequent growth in the job market • As a result of government measures, in 1935 Chamberlain was able to fully restore public salaries to the level they were at before the September 1931 government expenditure cuts • The impact of the Depression on the poor was partly mitigated from the mid-1930s by the government's policy on rearmament (1935), with the creation of jobs, particularly in shipbuilding, to meet this demand • The 1935 Shipping Assistance Act and the 1936 'scrap and build' scheme granted a subsidy, which stimulated demand and work for unemployed shipyard workers. Arguments and evidence that challenge the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Governments did not effectively solve these problems; it was the recovery in world trade in the mid-1930s, that led to a significant reduction in unemployment • The 1934 Unemployment Act was very unpopular and did little to address the needs of the unemployed, particularly as in some regions the Act meant that benefits were reduced • The Unemployment Act had a damaging impact on families, particularly on pensioners whose pension was counted as part of the household expenses under the Means Test • The Special Areas Act (1934) did not adequately deal with unemployment in the areas under the scheme as the level of investment was not high enough • The Iron and Steel Federation (1932), rather than the government, oversaw the building of new iron and steel works, and the creation of jobs in areas where employment was dominated by these industries • The hunger marches demonstrate that for the workers connected to the marches their perception was that the government was not dealing effectively with the problems generated by the Depression. Other relevant material must be credited.

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Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the Jarrow March and the hunger marches of the 1930s had significant successes. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Jarrow March and the hunger marches of the 1930s had significant successes should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The NUWM hunger march (1932) ensured that the imposition of a means test was raised in the national press, and questions were asked in parliament on the necessity of such tests; an aim of those marching • There was popular support both within and beyond the community for the Jarrow marchers; the public lined the march, cheering on the marchers, and at some stopovers provided accommodation, clothing and food • Huge numbers attended the rally in Hyde Park on 1 November 1936 (3000 according to the police, 50,000 according to a journalist), which shows that there was widespread support for those marching • The Jarrow March in particular, and the hunger marches more broadly, successfully raised the profile of the plight of the unemployed, particularly to those in the Midlands and South-East • The marches were successful in shaping people's perceptions of the 1930s. Arguments and evidence that contradict the proposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The aim of the Jarrow March was to deliver a petition to the House of Commons, but the petition presented was not debated and the March had little immediate impact • The Jarrow March and the hunger marches were not supported by the TUC or by the National Executive Council of the Labour Party, which limited their political impact and showed that they lacked official support • Some marchers were arrested for incitement, which detracted from the aims of the marches, particularly following the Incitement to Disaffection Act (1934), which gave police greater powers to break up rallies • The Jarrow marchers had their unemployment benefits and dole money cut whilst they were on the march, which meant that the marchers suffered financially for taking part • Palmer's shipyards, the closure of which prompted the Jarrow March, remained closed and no government action was taken. Other relevant material must be credited.

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