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# Examiners' Report

## June 2017

GCE History 9HI0 34

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## Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates able to engage effectively across the ability range with the new A-Level paper 34 which deals with Industrialisation and Social change in Britain, 1759-1928 (34.1) and Poverty, Public Health and the State in Britain, c1780-1939 (34.2).

The paper is divided into three sections. Section A contains a compulsory question which is based on two enquiries linked to one source. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting five second order concepts - cause, consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference, and significance. Section C comprises a choice of essays that relate to aspects of the process of change over a period of at least 100 years (AO1). Most candidates appeared to organise their time effectively and there was little evidence of candidates being unable to attempt all three sections of the paper within the time allocated. Examiners did note that more scripts than has been usual posed some problems with the legibility of hand writing. Examiners can only give credit for what they can read.

In Section A, the strongest answers demonstrated an ability, in both parts of the enquiry, to draw out reasoned inferences developed from the source and to evaluate the source thoroughly in relation to the demands of the two enquiries on the basis of both contextual knowledge and the nature, origin and purpose of the source. It is important that candidates appreciate that weight is not necessarily established by a discussion of what is missing from a source. If the author of the source has omitted something intentionally in order to modify meaning or distort the message of the source, then it will be relevant to discuss that omission in reaching a conclusion regarding the use that a historian might make of the source. However, commentary on all the things that the source might have contained, but failed to do so is unlikely to contribute to establishing weight.

Candidates are more familiar with the Section B essay section of Paper 3 and most candidates were well prepared to write, or to attempt, an analytical response. Stronger answers clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second order concept that was being targeted by the question, although weaker candidates often wanted to engage in a main factor/ other factors approach, even where this did not necessarily address the demands of the conceptual focus. Candidates do need to formulate their planning so that there is an argument and a counter argument within their answer; many candidates lacked any counter argument at all. The generic mark scheme clearly indicates the four bullet-pointed strands which are the focus for awarding marks and centres should note how these strands progress through the levels. Candidates need to be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, and ensure that they draw their evidence in responses from the appropriate time period.

In Section C, most candidates were well prepared in terms of their contextual knowledge of individual elements within the period, but not all candidates fully engaged with the elements of the process of change that are central in this section of the examination. Candidates do need to be aware that this is a breadth question and that the questions that are set encompass a minimum of 100 years. This has important implications for the higher levels in bullet point 2 of the mark scheme. To access Level 5 candidates are expected to have responded 'fully' to the demands of the question. The requirements of questions will vary and key developments relating to the question may be more specific to the entire chronological range in some questions and options than in others. In some, there was little significance that related to relevant key events, development and changes for part of the specified chronology in the precise question. However, it was judged not possible for

candidates to have 'fully met' the demands of any Section C question unless at least 75% of the chronological range of the question was addressed. To access Level 4 candidates needed to meet most of the demands of the question. It was unlikely that most of the demands of the question would be met if the answer had a restricted range that covered less than 60% of its chronology.

## Question 1

Candidates were generally able to recognise the value of the source related to the design and the challenges, though they were generally stronger in discussing the design aspects. Stronger candidates successfully applied their contextual knowledge to suggest Brunel had a reputation for going over budget hence the desire to justify expenditure. The strongest candidates knew that Mr Hawes was in fact Brunel's brother-in-law which may have contributed to Brunel being given the project. They also commented that the prefabricated buildings would have not been that common at this time and in their early stages in terms of usage, and that hospital design would have been a very different remit for Brunel, possibly informed by people such as Florence Nightingale and the conditions in the Crimea.

Much of the range here was displayed in analysing provenance and weight, where more successful candidates were able to make interesting suggestions about how the source's purpose and provenance might affect its weight for the enquiries – some engaged with this on a surface level ('Brunel knew a lot because it was his design') but others managed impressive speculations on Brunel's motives, supported by the text ('Brunel's relationship with the Minister for War means that the source may hold less weight for an assessment of challenges because...').

**Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .**

Chosen question number:    **Question 1**     **Question 2**

Source 1 is valuable into revealing both the design of Brunel's prefabricated hospital, completed in 1855, as well as the challenges he faced in building it, however the source is somewhat limited as it does not address challenges he had regarding the time it took to fabricate the hospital, which came only just before the end of the war. For this reason, and considering how the source can be supported by one's own knowledge, the source is most valuable into an enquiry into the design of Brunel's prefabricated hospital.

The source states how the hospital will ~~be~~ consist of 'a number of separate buildings' which is a notable design feature of the hospital, as from advice from Florence Nightingale, Brunel was trying

to make the hospital as hygienic as possible to stop the spread of disease throughout the hospital. The separate buildings would minimise crowding and therefore prevent disease spreading. In this respect, the source is valuable into this enquiry, as it also states at how the building was designed to contain things that were 'absolutely essential' which relates to the ventilation systems set up throughout the rooms and wards, which further minimised the spread of disease and largely reduced deaths ~~which~~ as the hospital only had a 3.5% death rate. The source is also useful in that it shows how many ~~feet~~<sup>beds</sup> were in each building, 26 each, as Brunel intended for a 1000 bed hospital in total, which, as noted by the source, could be 'extended ~~to~~ to any degree', which ~~emphasises~~ reveals more of Brunel's design ideas as he wanted the hospital to be large to accommodate many people, as well as being able to become even bigger, which ~~highly increased~~ it shows his design throughout was based on the hospital being as hygienic as possible. ~~His~~<sup>the</sup> importance he emphasised on hygiene ~~was~~ is also shown in the source through him stating that his design measures were 'absolutely essential', which extends the value of the source as it shows how he truly understood the importance of hospital hygiene.

and therefore had his hospital design based on these foundations.

However, it is interesting to note that Brunel in this source was writing to the deputy Secretary of the War Office, who would have an important role in selecting Brunel for the engineering task, and also providing him with the funds to do so. With this in mind, it is with no doubt that Brunel chose to put emphasis on the importance of hygiene and sterilisation in the hospital, as he was showing that he understood the implications of it human life, and so would undoubtedly exaggerate his skill as an engineer and put extra emphasis on the implications for 105+ human life in order to get the capital needed to run his proposed designs. In this respect, the source is less valuable in to the enquiry of Brunel's design as it suggests the entire source could be exaggerated and written with the motive of securing another engineering deal, rather than showing revealing any innovative new design techniques. However, it is with no doubt that Brunel's design did save many lives and so it was also apparent that it had good design intention and techniques, which the source valuably shows.

Brunel also had many challenges in building his design, as the source suggests. A first challenge the source hints at was Brunel's challenge at convincing the deputy war Office Secretary to actually choose him for the job and provide him with the capital he needed. By this time, Brunel's previous projects, such as the Clifton suspension bridge and SS Great Western ~~were~~ proved him to be an engineer notorious for going over budget, and so the source is useful in that it hints toward this, as the source shows Brunel to be asking for a further £500 just to get the hospital fabricated, and him stating that 'no needless expense shall be incurred'; as if to warn the secretary. A further problem the source hints at is the problems throughout the seasons of the year in getting the hospital fabricated in the desired location, for which he proposed the use of platforms, which simply placed the parts down ready to be assembled. Problems came in the winter, which is outlined in the source and further displays the source as being valuable in showing this challenge he faced. Partly caused by this challenge was another challenge of the time it took for the prefabricated hospital to actually be used for purpose. It took many months to be completed

and assembled, with the last shipment coming in in May 1955, which didn't leave the hospital being available for use until only a few months before the end of the war, and so didn't actually serve much of a purpose. This challenge was not outlined in the source however, which limits its value slightly.

Furthermore, the source is limited in that he is writing to the man he is trying to convince to fund his project and so is unlikely to air his difficulties and challenges, and so the source is actually unlikely to state any challenges he faced, and ~~the~~ in the case where he did, he suggested solutions and obviously did not go into details, so not to state his weaknesses as an engineer.

Overall, the source is more useful in investigating Brunel's design for the prefabricated hospital as it links directly to one's own knowledge, and tells of many design features the hospital had. The hospital was obviously designed with an emphasis on human hygiene, though this is limited in the purpose of the source as Brunel is likely to exaggerate this in order to receive more funding. That is not to say that the source is not useful in ~~inter~~ revealing any challenges that Brunel faced though, as it

hints at numerous challenges. The big limitation however is the fact that the source does not infer perhaps Brunel's biggest challenge; finishing the hospital on time in order for it to serve its purpose. For that reason, the source is more valuable in revealing Brunel's design rather than the challenges he faced.



## ResultsPlus

### Examiner Comments

This response clearly interrogates the evidence in the source, selecting details to support discussion of both enquiries, and makes reasoned inferences throughout. Historical context is used to both illuminate the comments made on the source and to discuss the limitations of the source material. The candidate is aware of the need to interpret the source material in the context of the Crimean War. The source is fully evaluated throughout and the candidate makes pertinent comments on weight. A comprehensive judgement is reached. This is a Level 5 response.



## ResultsPlus

### Examiner Tip

Make sure you offer a judgement on the value of the source. When you note characteristics which would suggest a value or limitation, clearly link these back to the question. Make sure these judgements are based upon the source itself rather than your broader knowledge of the period.

## Question 2

Many candidates were able to put the memorandum sent by the Ministry of Labour in a wider context related to the reduction of traditional industries in the north. As the memorandum was sent to the Home Office some candidates were able to infer that there might have been cause for concern about the march. Very few candidates however suggested that the memo was intended to show support for the marchers and to protect them by preventing over-reaction from the Home Office; most candidates were able to identify the motives and the degree of support. A significant minority however were distracted by the fact that because it was written before the march it could not indicate support and then ignored this enquiry, proceeding to describe reception in Parliament and at the projected meeting. The support shown by the financial contributions was largely ignored as well as the letters distributed. Other candidates identified the prominent figures such as Miss Ellen Wilkinson and added their contextual knowledge on her role but only the strongest candidates commented that her reputation as Red Ellen may have not benefitted the march. Stronger candidates used the source well suggesting it showed some local support and support from the North East Assistance Committee but this did not mean it had national sympathy or support. Weaker candidates tended to reply heavily on paraphrase, often co-opting the factual detail given in the source and attempting to display it as contextual knowledge (often the case with the 2500 unemployed at Palmer's Shipyard). In general it appeared that, despite clarification given in the question, the nature and purpose of the Labour Ministry still caused problems for some candidates. Many wrongly conflated it with a branch of the Labour Party; some saw it as a quasi-trade union body rather than the government department responsible for Britain's workforce.

**Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.**

Chosen question number:    **Question 1** ☒        **Question 2** ☒

In 1936, on the 5th of October, 200 men marched 300 miles to Jarrow in order to convince the government to set up work in their town, as they had shown the public that not all unemployed were lazy and unfit, and although it faced public support, the government and Trade Union Congress (TUC) opposed the march. Source 2 is valuable to a large extent for a

historian's ~~invest~~ revealing the motives for the  
murder, on it details the ~~reasons~~ <sup>reasons</sup> behind it, however  
due to the fact that it is written by a government  
minister, whose actions had created some of the reasons  
for the murder, particular motives have been left out.  
For an enquiry into the extent of support, however,  
the source is rather limited as it does not make  
clear the TUC, government and Labour party opposition,  
nevertheless it retains some value by indicating the  
outreach of the murder to sections of society, and the  
support of local councillors and members. As a result,  
the source is valuable to some extent, as it provides  
a large amount of information and value for Enquiry  
1, however considerably less for enquiry 2.

Firstly, source 2 is valuable to a large extent for  
an enquiry into the motives behind the Jarrow  
Murder, as it lists its reasons upon the opening  
of the letter. The Jarrow March's purposes included  
the "drawing the attention of the Government" of  
the position of unemployment - at the time  
by 1930 unemployment in the country had  
reached 45% in particular heavy industries,  
such as ~~the~~ shipbuilding - the <sup>area</sup> ~~area~~ of Jarrow's  
work force is ~~to~~ "Palmer's Shipyard". Moreover,  
it was proven by Benjamin Rowntree that the  
National Insurance unemployment benefit only consisted

A 44% - 65% of a man's previous wage - as a result the men of Jarrow needed for the ~~rest~~ "establishment of industry" so they could return to work after their shipyard had lost all orders by "1931" ~~and~~. Furthermore, the men wanted to prove to ~~the~~ the "general public" that not all unemployed men were lazy and unfit, therefore they had 200 of the fittest men march to gain "sympathy". This was all so that the government would return industry to Jarrow, and the source's usefulness and value is only identified by the fact that it is informative not persuasive, ~~and~~ as it is merely a memorandum between government officials, not to be viewed by the general public. Therefore, for enquiry 1, into the motives for the march, Source 2 is valuable to a large extent.

However, for the same enquiry, there are limitations on the source's value due to the fact that the memorandum fails to mention the fact that the "Palmer's Shipyard" of Jarrow closed as a result of the government-endorsed National Shipbuilders' Security Ltd, which bought up failing works and closed them down to allow more prosperous ones to flourish. This was done as, after the first World War, and due to the Great

Depression of the 1930s, heavy industry such as shipbuilding was suffering - less demand came in and overcapitalisation from the 1920s Boom had led to shipyards not making as much money as pre-war levels. In 1914, Britain's shipbuilding produced 40% of the world's output, but by 1933 this had dropped to 7%. As a result, the government had shipyards closed - which consisted as a motive for the mod. Due to the fact that the Ministry of Labour wrote the memorandum, it can be argued that it omitted this detail to avoid the blame for endorsing NSS to close down Palmes. As a result, it is slightly limited in its value regarding ~~the~~ providing the motives behind the mod.

~~The~~ For enquiry 2, however - the extent of support for the Jarrow Mod - this source is considerably less useful for providing information. Nevertheless, it does retain some value - as it makes clear the appeal by the Jarrow Crusaders  $\rightarrow$  for public support when they sent "Thousands of letters" for "financial support." This then led to a great amount of support from the public, who turned up in their hundreds to cheer along the moders, provided places to sleep such as town halls, and food to

eat, and, to a large extent, were massively supportive. Moreover, the source provides details of local support by "persons" that were "expected to address the meeting", such as the "Bishop of Jersey", who blessed the marchers before they set off, and the "Miss Ellen Lillington, MP", who helped organise the march. This indicates some support from both the public and local community, and is therefore valuable for an enquiry into the extent of support to ~~some~~ <sup>a small</sup> extent.

However, overall for an enquiry into the extent of support for the Jersey march, Source 2 is only valuable to a small extent as it omits much information regarding the lack of support for the march. Primarily, the Labour Government and the Trade Union Congress (TUC) opposed the march from the beginning - the latter due to the fact that Lillington was allowing hungry men to march 300 miles, and the former due to the fact that they were not only one of the reasons for the march through their endorsement of NSS Limited, but also due to their general aversion to rallies and marches. This was made clear in 1834, when the government passed the Incitement to Disaffection Act, giving police greater power in breaking up rallies and marches - such as those of the National Unemployed

Workers' Movement (NUWM), which supported Jarrou and helped organise the 1st November rally in Hyde Park in which they convened. This source has possibly chosen to omit this lack of support in order to prevent the government from appearing negative. Moreover, as this source was written ~~in~~ on the 26 September 1936, it could not have provided enough information about the extent of support, as the march had not taken place yet, it began on the 5th of October, and ended on the 1st of November. Therefore, too many limitations on and omission of information by the source exist for it to provide enough value for an enquiry into the extent of support that existed for the Jarrou marches.

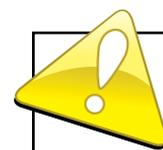
In conclusion, overall this source is valuable to some extent for both enquiries. In regards to an investigation into the motives behind the march, the source is not only informative rather than persuasive, but also provides key information regarding the reasons for the march. Although it does not mention the impact of the Depression and government interference in Jarrou, within the context of the source it is clear that unemployment was a general issue, and the absolute key reasons were mentioned.

As a result, for an enquiry into the motives, the source is valuable to a large extent. However, it is severely limited by the omission of the lack of support by the government and TUC to provide enough value for an enquiry into the extent of support. Although it points out the fact that local members of the community and the public were appealed to provide support and did so, the fact that the<sup>a</sup> government minister wrote the source meant that damning information was left out.<sup>2</sup> Moreover, the date of when the source was written ~~meant~~ means that the author could not have possessed adequate knowledge regarding the support of the Jarrow Crusaders when the march took place. As a result, whilst source 2 is valuable to a large extent for an enquiry into the motives for the march, it is only valuable to a small extent for evidence of its support.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This response clearly interrogates the evidence in the source, selecting details to support discussion of both enquiries, and makes reasoned inferences throughout. Historical context is used to both illuminate the comments made on the source and to discuss the limitations of the source material. The candidate is aware of the need to interpret the source material in the context of the early twentieth century. The source is fully evaluated throughout and the candidate makes pertinent comments on weight. A comprehensive judgement is reached. This is a Level 5 response.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Make sure you offer a judgement on the value of the source. When you note characteristics which would suggest a value or limitation, clearly link these back to the question. Make sure these judgements are based upon the source itself rather than your broader knowledge of the period.

### **Question 3**

This was the more popular of the depth questions for 34.1. The relation of Wedgwood's slave medallion to the abolition of the slave trade was considered by most candidates who explored a number of factors such as possible failure of written letters and the medallion was an alternative way of putting forward the cause. That the message of the medallion appealed to the middle class and possibly became the first fashion symbol that was championing a political cause was identified by many of the candidates. The wide availability of the medallion and the connections of Wedgwood to the Royalty through his pottery was seen as beneficial and the international nature of the medallions distribution to America via Benjamin Franklin also featured. Wedgwood's great reputation contributed to the possible positive effect. Stronger candidates explored the possible counter argument that there was opposition from other businessmen who may have feared that their own business would be affected by ending the Slave Trade. Some candidates gave less consideration to the medallion and considered instead for example the role of people such as William Wilberforce in detail and as such went off the focus of the question.

## Question 4

Most candidates did have knowledge of the Austin Motor Company and were able to explain its continuation in terms of its attempt at adapting the method of production and the model. A few candidates commented on its survival during the war being due to it being commissioned by the war office and how without this it would not have survived or expanded. The role of Austin 7 was mentioned as a way of expanding appeal by some candidates and that the company supported tariffs on cars from America produced by Fords, which allowed the car to be more competitive and cheaper. Those candidates that answered this question tended to effectively explore the debate.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: **Question 3**       **Question 4**   
**Question 5**       **Question 6**

~~pre-war (didn't adapt)~~  
~~✗ batch system~~  
~~✗ expensive cars, small production line~~  
~~✗ Longbridge 2.5 acres, workforce 200~~  
~~✗ short of cash between manufacture + payment~~  
~~→ couldn't start new design~~  
~~✗ 1910-1914 → reduce in profit~~  
~~✓ open top to limousine.~~

~~Impact WWI~~

~~- diversification to weapons } adaptation~~  
~~→ 1914 £600k 1918 £3m = ec boom~~  
~~- initially boom of demand → unable to keep up~~  
~~- adoption of assembly line~~

~~post-war~~

~~- expansion of work force for creation of Austin 7~~

~~small, inexpensive  
lower mc~~

→ trains from black Country + 252 bungalows  
to house workers

- price change → 1922 £225    1928 £128  
→ affordable first realisation of price sensibility

~~- expand works → 1928 = 250 acres~~

~~X - returned to old batch system~~

~~- divided labour~~

~~- use of industry in area e.g. Headlight company~~

Throughout the time period of 1905 to 1928 many changes took place within the Great Britain that forced Austin to adapt to the new market forces. Pre-war proved to show little adaption as the car business was reasonably new and still a symbol of prestige and place in hierarchy. The impact of the war led to a few changes, but once again these were minimal resulting in profit rise and debt. The Post-war period however, brought about significant change in the adaption to market forces.

Before the War, Austin remained loyal to his batch system of one team creating one car. Although this allowed him to almost micromanage each car manufacture, it meant they were extremely expensive to make and time was an issue. Even so, at this time cars were still seen as a formidable luxury for the highest classes, prices ~~being~~ averaging around £580 and the demand for cars was still extremely low. In this sense his slow production (the time between finishing a car and being paid meant there was no cash flow for investment) was appropriate for a time of a limited available market. Longbridge works ~~remained~~ <sup>remained</sup> small before the war at 2.5 acres with only

200 skilled workmen. Unfortunately, L's profit did gradually reduce from 1910 to 1914 by almost a half, with Austin's only adaptation being the invention of the limousine factor (closed top instead of an open top car). This shows Austin not changing as their was not necessarily a market force to adapt to pre-WWI.

The impact of the first World War shows a different story. Diversification was key to the economic success of the Company during the war, increasing profits from £600,000 in 1914 to over £3 million in 1918. The main adaptation of the manufacturing of weapons not cars. 8 million shells were created during the time period as well as 650 guns and 200 aircraft. Austin did also make armoured cars, quite a symbolism for the changing 'market force' that war brought about. During the war, Austin increased the employment of women, notably because they were the only available workforce, but also because they were able to continue work post war in the textiles department.

Austin did also begin to use the method of the assembly line near the beginning of the war as he noticed its increased productivity and efficiency.

especially during the mass production of weaponry. When the war ended, the demand for cars shot up dramatically and Austin was almost unable to keep up with production. Although the assembly line had worked well during the war, Austin was unable to break his habits and returned to a slightly better adapted version of the batch system, showing that ultimately he struggled to adapt to market forces in his attempt to be in control of all aspects of production.

The Post-war period led to an array of adaptations by Austin with the arrival of a new market in need of transport. The main change was the expansion of the workforce at Longbridge Works. Throughout the 1920's Longbridge works increased by to 250 acres, with over 4000 workers. Austin was able to accommodate them by building 252 bungalows near the works (they were mainly built due to urban over-crowding) and being close to the railway, he was able to bring in many workers from the Black Country. The main reason for this expansion was for the development of the Austin 7. The previous Austin 20 was too dear for the new emerging middle class and the Austin 10 was criticised for being under-

powered at 10horsepower. The Austin 7 was a small, inexpensive car that middle class families could use on a daily basis, perhaps to experience a variety of leisure pursuits. For the first time, Austin had a realisation of price sensibility. In 1922 the Austin 7 cost £ 225 and by 1928 it cost £128, the most affordable car on the market. Austin also realised that as demand increased for this now widely accessible product, he had to adapt by providing a system of divided labour to create each component as well as using local companies to source specialist components such as headlights, to increase the rate of production.

Overall, ~~the~~ the Austin Motor Company was able to adapt to the market forces by 1928 although it is clear that the ~~pre~~ pre-war period did not provide much opportunity for adoption as cars were still a rarity. War provided opportunity for adaptation through diversification although this did not ultimately change ~~his~~ Austin's mind in using his ~~old~~ batch system post war. Ultimately, the Austin Motor Company did adapt to market forces in the long run.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Comments**

Key issues are identified throughout the response and are clearly related back to the question. This candidate has excellent, detailed knowledge which demonstrates a clear and focused understanding of the question. Valid criteria by which to assess whether the Austin Motor Company adapted to market forces are identified in the introduction and referred to throughout the response, before being weighed up fully in the conclusion. This is well structured and well organised - a Level 5 response.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Tip**

Think about how to structure your essay – should it be organised around factors or does it require a yes (it did)-no (it didn't) response? This will ensure that your answer is well focused and reaches a clear judgement.

## Question 5

This was the more popular of the depth questions for 34.2. Candidates were generally able to explain the difference between Indoor Relief and Outdoor Relief but quite commonly included post 1832 and the principle of less eligibility when comparing them, causing difficulty over their accuracy. Some candidates were able to explain the original intention of indoor relief largely for the sick, elderly and paupers.

Knowledge of Speenhamland, the Labour Rate, Roundsman System, Gilbert's Act and the Sturges Bourne Acts amongst other features of the old poor law regime, were often impressive. Sometimes, however, that clear contextual expertise could manifest in rather description-driven essays, whereby the features of outdoor relief systems were described in depth, leading to less success on the analytical areas of the mark scheme. Only a small minority were able to speak in detail about any of the potential cited systems but stronger candidates produced detailed analyses of the strengths and weaknesses of both systems and came to a judgement. In contrasting outdoor with indoor relief, candidates fell in to one trap quite consistently – this is to conflate systems of indoor relief prior to 1834 with those afterwards. Too many relied on Andover Scandal and Dickens to cite issues with workhouses despite the date of 1832.

A significant number of candidates wrote unbalanced responses which related to one type of relief and so did not address the question effectively.

**Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .**

Chosen question number: **Question 3**       **Question 4**   
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Indoor and outdoor relief were provided in  
from 1780 – 1832 in order to relieve the  
poor. Categorised poor and settlement laws  
were essential in providing specific help.  
Outdoor relief was more widely used right  
throughout the 1800's, despite possible  
criticisms and could be argued are more effective.  
Measures of relief can be judged by how  
many were helped and what was available  
for the paupers in society.  
Firstly when regarding indoor relief  
systems as an effective system, it is important

to regard the new changes. From the 1780's the government realised that the relief from outdoor systems, were too widespread and to limit numbers of claimants they introduced systems under workhouses, in order to make them deterrents and to ~~also~~ reduce ~~consider~~ all accounts for relief. For example the 1782 Gilbert Union Act was a key act that aimed to change relief. It set about trying to combine the union. Under this act 887 937 parishes were combined to form 67 Gilbert Unions. These also only focused on helping the deserving poor and were shown through examples such as Gloucestershire and Plymouth. With regard to helping the poor the only assistance was to enter the workhouse. Regional variations variation ocured with styles of deterrent with attempts to remove outdoor, eg Love in Northampton and harsh conditions. However effectiveness simply still led to huge numbers of paupers in Britain. Numbers of people helped by indoor relief was also significantly less than outdoor. 4 More than ~~one~~ one million were relieved for outdoor compared to 600,000 indoor, as seen at the start

of the 1800's. By only providing the option of a workhouse it also could be argued as ineffective as it was limited in options for the poor. Indoor relief also had the main basis of less eligibility. Therefore it aimed to act as a deterrent. It could be argued that perhaps indoor relief only simply did not effectively relieve the poor, but perhaps made conditions worse as stigma rose and life was made more challenging as there was less outdoor. Means testing may have also worsened conditions.

In addition the Sturges Bourne Act ~~1918~~ ~~1918~~ was another ~~1818~~ 1819 was another act to reform indoor relief. The act aimed to clarify voting for the Vestries, but in more relevance to conditions of the poor it aimed to make claimants characteristics considered. This directly meant a huge number of people claiming relief as they were not categorised as poor enough.

For example Berkshire saw a 38%. However when considering how effective this was with regard to relieving conditions it simply meant more people suffered. They could no longer claim indoor relief due to tighter regulation and limited help was a result. Therefore

it again could be regarded as ineffective.

Overall indoor relief did provide a new style of change and perhaps ~~more~~ more efficiency under the Gilberts Union with continuing adding to funds. However its main aim was to reduce numbers and perhaps was not effective with regard to conditions.

On the other hand, it is essential to consider the effectiveness ~~on conditions~~ or of relieving conditions under outdoor systems. As the cheapest and most common method it meant that it was widely accepted by parishes. An example of an outdoor method can be seen from the Speenhamland system. This focused on subsidising wages in order to match the price of bread and help relieve the poor. This was effective in helping conditions, however it did lack legal backing and was not widespread. It could also be argued that it did not relieve conditions massively, but simply only provide minimal assistance. Outdoor systems did also appeal to numerous people as an alternative to the workhouse. Another method can be seen ~~in~~ from the Roundman system. This helped more paupers to farms that had employment available. This therefore

helped relieve conditions for the poor by providing ~~employment~~ employment and a wage. The wage was paid part by government and the farmer. With regard to effectiveness, it did help the poor, however it meant farmers often claimed less money which led to strains. A system to perhaps try and combat this issue could be seen with the Labour Rate. This aimed to help relieve the poor by wages being guaranteed under a set, already chosen rate. This prevented the problems seen with the Roundman system. As it could be regarded as effective as it allowed the poor law to have set wages that could be provided for the poor. This would have helped relieve conditions through employment, and despite a small number of parishes adopting it, it can perhaps be considered the most helpful in improving conditions out of all the outdoor systems.

Overall when reviewing the outcome or ~~effectiveness~~ effectiveness with relieving conditions, the statement claiming ~~outdoor~~ indoor systems ~~to~~ were more effective, it can therefore perhaps be regarded as false.

Outdoor relief was widely used in order to allow parishes to adopt their own style.

It was a cheaper and easier system to administer, which perhaps is reason for popularity. Despite conditions not being relieved thoroughly, that all is at all, it did ensure a stable condition of living.

However indoor relief purely was attempts to reduce numbers dependent on the parish.

It made conditions worse, as in fact many suffered instead due to less eligibility and mean testing. It was consequently not as effective.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

Key issues are identified throughout the response and are clearly related back to the question. This candidate has excellent, detailed knowledge across the topic which demonstrates a clear and focused understanding of the question. Valid criteria by which to assess whether indoor relief systems were more effective than outdoor relief systems are identified in the introduction and referred to throughout the response, before being weighed up fully in the conclusion. This is well structured and well organised - a Level 5 response.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Think about the order of your factors when planning your essay - make sure you start with any identified in the question before moving on to alternatives. This will ensure that your essay is analytical and well organised.

## Question 6

Successful candidates were able to distinguish between the minority and majority reports of the Royal Commission and draw upon this conflict to suggest how its significance might have been blunted. Stronger candidates considered how the minority report's recommendations reflected changes within society in the light of the Boer War, the early Labour Party and how the report provided cover for the Liberal government's own, more limited, proposals. The majority report could be drawn upon to illustrate continuities in principles, which again could be reflected in the Liberal Party's plans. The strongest candidates argued that because provision continued to be influenced by dominant views related to self-help and blame, welfare reform did not change significantly due to the Commission's report and was the product of later reformers in the Liberal government. Weaker responses were clearly limited in their knowledge of the Commission and thus didn't distinguish between the competing reports, limiting themselves to extremely general points (and sometimes incorrect ones). In a few instances there was even confusion between the Commission and the government, with several responses suggesting that it was the Royal Commission who implemented the Liberal reforms. A sizable minority almost completely ignored the Royal Commission but instead described all of the other welfare measures in the time period.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 3  Question 4

Question 5  Question 6

The Royal Commission of Enquiry into the Poor Laws (1905 - 09) paved the way for the pivotal liberal reforms and the ~~emergence~~ blue print of the modern welfare state. I argue that the report, despite its flaws and weaknesses, was indeed "significant" in changing the "principles" of welfare provision. However, the Commission did also have serious limitations and downsides, hindering its significance. I define the term "significant" as meaning extensive, how did the report substantially alter prevailing "principles". I take the term "principles" to refer to the prevailing orthodoxy and core beliefs surrounding welfare provision.

Firstly, and perhaps most significantly, it can be argued the Commission did change the "principles" of welfare provision significantly. The Commission, despite reporting in two ideologically opposed reports, reached consensus on key issues. Importantly, both the Majority and Minority reports agreed that serious attention had to be paid to the

workhouse system as a means of providing relief. The Majority report argued that the workhouse system was fundamentally a good idea, whilst the Minority report argued it should be abolished. However, the two reports reached consensus on the issue that for much of the nineteenth century, the workhouse system had been woefully inefficient. Both parties emphasised the lack of standardisation and potential for corruption and abuses by both paupers and Guardians within the workhouse system.

Although they proposed different remedies, both reports argued that the State must take a stronger and more integrated role in the management of poor relief. In this way, common ground between the two reports helped ensure "significant" changes in the "principles" of welfare. The "principle"

that the State could remain in some degree separate from the provision of relief, whilst it had been eroding as the 1800s progressed, was utterly challenged by the Commission as a whole. As a result, a key "principle", that is to say prevailing social belief, was challenged by the report. It was challenged "significantly" in that the State needed to take control, not just partial, responsibility for welfare provision. This would suggest that the Commission did significantly change the principles of welfare provision.

Another important way in which the Commission changed the "principles" of welfare significantly was that, ironically through its lack of consensus, the Commission helped the passage of the seminal 'Liberal Reforms'. As mentioned, the Commission produced two ideologically differing reports. The Majority Report argued pauperism was essentially the fault of the pauper and that reform Workhouses were a good idea. The minority report argued that poverty was instead a consequence of structural factors and that the workhouse system was cruel, inefficient and should be abolished. Ironically, it was precisely this lack of

concessions which allowed the Report to "significantly" change the "principles" of welfare reform. The lack of a unified conclusion allowed the liberal Government the luxury of not acting on either recommendation. Crucially, the report allowed them to press forward with their own Welfare reform, which did "significantly" change the "principles" of welfare reform. The liberal government had already passed reform Acts whilst the Commission was compiling its findings, for example the Provision of Meals (Education) Act, which changed the treatment of young people in schools. An indecisive report helped to keep this momentum going, ensuring that the National Insurance Act, Trade Boards Act and Labour Exchanges Act were all passed under the Asquith Administration. These Acts "significantly" changed the principles of welfare reform in that they challenged the prevailing orthodoxy that poor relief should be localised to charity and the work-house, the National Insurance Act providing instead a National Safety net independent of the work house, a "significant" but reaching change in "principle". These amendments were ironically helped by the

indecisiveness of the reports I produced by the Commission suggests the Commission was significant in dropping the principles of welfare provision.

However, it can also be argued that the Commission didn't significantly change the "principles" of welfare reform. As mentioned, the Majority Report reported that the existing Victorian relief system was indeed a good idea, albeit with adjustment and reform. The Commission was headed by a range of field experts, including Guardians of the poor and trade unionists and industrialists. This evidence suggests that in social terms, the fundamental beliefs of some of the most powerful figures in the Poor Law Commission and thus in National Welfare management, had not changed. The essential prevailing "principle", that the paupers were responsible for their own situation, had not changed whatsoever. As a result, this would suggest there wasn't even minimal, let alone "significant" changes in "principle" as a consequence of the Poor Law Commission, suggesting that the statement presented is

inaccurate.

Furthermore, ~~it~~ ~~is~~ less significant evidence that the "principles" of welfare provision may not have changed significantly as a result of the Poor Law Commission can be seen in other, lesser examples of indecisiveness and doubt throughout the report. The Commission sent J.

Braithwaite, a senior civil servant, to Germany to assess how the German Poor Relief System worked and how these principles may be applied to British poor relief, Germany being a strong economy. Despite returning with recommendations, the Commission remained in disarray. The German State had had no prior relief system and was working from scratch;

Britain wasn't. As a result, the Commission struggled to apply their foreign research in a meaningful context and the prevailing Victorian "principles" of welfare, being the paper, remained prominent in the thinking of my Commissioners. In this way, it would be inaccurate to say the Commission resulted in "significant" changes in "principle" regarding Poor Relief.

To conclude, it can be seen that despite the limitations of the Commission, such as its splits and indecisiveness, the Commission did actually "significantly" (on a broad basis) ~~change~~ change the "principles" of welfare relief. The consensus regarding the failure of the workhouse system helped challenge the prevailing orthodoxy, whilst the indecisiveness of the report actually paved the way for the Liberal Government to completely reassert the "principles" of welfare through Acts such as the National Insurance Bill.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

Key issues are identified throughout the response and are clearly related back to the question. This candidate has excellent, detailed knowledge of the Royal Commission which demonstrates a clear and focused understanding of the question. Valid criteria by which to assess whether the Commission was significant in changing the principles of welfare provision are identified in the introduction and referred to throughout the response, before being weighed up fully in the conclusion. This is well structured and well organised - a Level 5 response.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Think about how to structure your essay - should it be organised around factors or does it require a yes (it was) -no (it wasn't) response? This will ensure that your answer is well focused and reaches a clear judgement.

## Question 7

Candidates generally knew the reform introduced by the 1833 Act and were able to argue that it was a turning point as it laid foundations down for reform or that it was a turning point but only for children's working conditions. Some also argued that responsible factory owners like Robert Owen had already made steps to aid workers and their children. Candidates also mentioned the role of unskilled unions and the Matchgirls' strike as having greater effect on changing patterns, and the outbreak of war and bringing women into the workforce as such was a more significant turning point for women. Weaker candidates dismissed or ignored the turning point however and drifted into a description of reforms throughout the period.

**Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .**

Chosen question number: **Question 7**  **Question 8**

**Question 9**  **Question 10**

In the period 1759-1929, the working conditions and patterns have changed drastically. Reason for this included government action such as the 1833 Factory Act and 1842 Mines Act, the works of trade unions - printers ~~and~~ protests, bus and train strikes - and significant philanthropists such as Titus Salt and Cadbury among others.

The 1833 Factory Act which decreased the working hours to 12 for those age 13 to 18 and to 10 for those aged under 13, not allowing those under 8 years old to work was very significant in bringing about change. It also made the working day for women 12 hours long from 6 am to 6 pm in summer and from 7 am to 7 pm in winter. Although very influential, acting as a step forward in the case of better working conditions, the act had

its limitations. Firstly, it was applied only to cotton industry, which meant that other industries, factories and companies could continue their inadequate working practices. Secondly, it was not enforced properly. 4 inspectors were appointed to check whether the cotton factories were following the law. There were thousands of cotton factories around Britain as it was the main industry at that time. How can 4 inspectors verify every factory all the time?

The 1842 Mines Act had the provision of stopping children and women from working underground even though Parish apprentices could continue. The Act, whether it was passed to make working conditions better or as a result of a conservative Victorian morality, it made working conditions better for women and children. This one, unlike previous Factory Acts was followed better. After 1842, no woman was seen working in mines, underground.

Furthermore, trade unions also played a major role in improving working conditions. Although until 1823 it was illegal to join one,

after that, they had some success in getting what they wanted, helping workers have better wages and decent working hours. The printers' protest was one of the first accomplishments of a trade union. As they were skilled workers, needed in their industries, their employers had to agree with their wishes. Therefore after a relative short strike, they were able to get better wages and limited working hours. ¶

After the ~~the~~ First World War, female bus and train drivers went on strike for an increase in wages. This protest, although didn't bring women the equality and the increased wages that they wanted, it provided them with a bonus.

The trade unions although they helped workers in their fights <sup>both</sup> against inequality and for higher wages and decreased working hours they had disadvantages as well. At first, there was an increase in the use of the "Document" which made workers sign a paper stating that they aren't and won't ever be part of a trade union as long as they work there. Then instead of uniting workers, these unions

were dividing them. There were differences in the methods use to achieve things in the lower-class unions for unskilled workers and in the middle-class unions for skilled workers.

Not only unions and government policies helped to improve working conditions, Philanthropists also played a huge part. Cadbury built a library, a park and shops for people to have better knowledge about what's going on in their country and therefore be able to stand up for their rights. Being healthy and eating well will bring profits to his business as less people would get ill and die young.

Titus Salt made his own community, Solihull, where he built a hospital, school, church, parks, shops, public baths, houses and a library. He wouldn't allow intoxicated people to enter his premises (factory). He provided pensions for the old and almshouses. He also built the Rodda Smoke Burner to decrease pollution levels in his factory and therefore improve working conditions. He tried to promote this Rodda Smoke Burner in order

to make other manufacturers like him use it and improve their employees working conditions. Whether or not he did these for his own interests to increase both level of production and his profits, or whether he did it to help people have better conditions and therefore live longer, can be argued. However, no matter the aim, he still improved his employees working conditions which got him the title of a philanthropist.

In conclusion, I think the acts, especially the Factory Act were important, however less significant than philanthropists' work. By doing good deeds and promoting the cause of improving working conditions, we could argue that even philanthropists played a role in getting those acts passed. Also, more than the Factory Act of 1833, I think the 1842 Mines Act and maybe the match-girls' strike was more effective in getting better conditions for workers.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Comments**

There is some analysis here of the key features of the period and the question, although this is not sustained absolutely throughout. There is accurate and relevant knowledge to support the argument but this lacks range and precision across the period. There are attempts to establish criteria for judgement, although links to the question are often implicit and the answer shows some organisation - this is a Level 3 response.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Tip**

Make sure that you pick a range of examples from across the period in the question.

## **Question 8**

Stronger candidates were able to give examples of the works of authors such as Dickens, Kingsley and Barrie to show the way novels may have had an influence on attitudes to childhood. They were generally able to argue fairly effectively the possible effects of novels in providing role models. Not many mentioned the possible wide appeal through magazines. Some comments were generalised on the nature of the effects of novels though the candidates understood the possible effects. The extent to which changing attitudes actually contributed to the writing of the novels was also considered by the strongest candidates who also mentioned the influence of others such as Prince Albert. Candidates sometimes mentioned the character depiction of children by authors such as Dickens but only the strongest went on to link this with the connection Dickens had with the Foundling Hospital or the work of other pioneers. Weaker candidates wrote general descriptions of Victorian childhood without considering novels in any depth at all.

## Question 9

This was the more popular of the breadth questions for 34.2. Candidates were generally able to link the growth of towns and industrialisation as facilitating the spread of diseases such as cholera. The best responses here were able to reconcile the structural forces at play as a result of industrialisation with more specific events/ people/ themes in order to reach a balanced conclusion. Some of the most successful managed to argue, often supported with useful statistics, that industrialisation *provided a context* without which it would have been difficult to envisage demand for alterations in public health, whilst explaining that events such as the cholera epidemics, Boer War, recruitment crisis etc. were more direct short-term explanations for the increased impetus for reform. The strongest candidates also linked industrialisation to the growth of the working class and the extension of the franchise as the impetus for Public Health Reform or the work of Chadwick to pressurise government. Weaker responses often had a sense of being somewhat pre-rehearsed, explaining the changes of industrialisation before moving on to talk about several individuals' contributions in turn, without ever really establishing proper criteria by which to judge relative significance. Weaker candidates when discussing a range of factors other than what they considered to be industry-prompted, usually failed to see that links could be made back to industry e.g. Bazalgette's sewer pipes. Almost all candidates had no problem in covering the timescale confidently.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number:    **Question 7**                       **Question 8**   
   **Question 9**                       **Question 10**

It can be argued that industrialisation provided the main impetus for public health reforms in the years 1780-1939, as increasing numbers of overpopulation created poor living conditions, such as overcrowding and poor sanitation which were detrimental to the health of the British public. However, it could be argued that role of individuals such as John Snow and Joseph Bazalgette,

provided the public with greater understanding of the causes of disease, which were so prevalent in Britain, which called for public health reforms. Alternatively, it could be argued that changing attitudes and economic imperatives provided the main impetus for public health reforms. Therefore in order to come to a conclusion, we must assess the strengths and weaknesses of all three factors.

Due to the industrial revolution in the early eighteenth century, many people of the British public moved to towns and cities where there was high industrial and manufacturing jobs and high employment. This sparked rapid growth in population in Britain, where on average the population of industrial towns and cities were thousands and thousands. The ~~mass~~ influx of people into industrial towns and cities created, poor living and housing conditions for the British people. Many lived in overcrowded rooms,

and this led to the spread of disease, ~~with~~ poor hygiene and sanitation, ~~this was the main reason~~ as a result of this many people fell ill and death rates were increasing. Those who were living in one room that was overcrowded, the density was 32.1 per 1000 population, thus showing that poor living conditions were severely detrimental to the British people.

Therefore I agree with the statement to an extent that 'Industrialisation provided the main impetus for public health reforms in the years 1780-1939', as I feel the role of individuals was just as important.

On the other hand, it can be argued that the role of individuals in understanding the cause of disease provided the main impetus for public health reformers in the years 1780-1939. During the late eighteenth century and the mid nineteenth century, diseases were significantly prevalent. Cholera, in

particularly was the biggest disease killer of people and came to Britain in four epidemics: 1831-32, 1854-55, 1861-63 and 1878. Individuals such as John Snow and Joseph Bazalgette were imperative in understanding the causes of disease. Snow ~~never~~ acknowledged that cholera was a water-borne disease, when he found that a water pump in Broad Street, Soho was spreading the disease. In addition, Joseph Bazalgette, acknowledged that sewerage in the streets ~~and~~ were causing the spread of more diseases. ~~Therefore, they both~~ Therefore, they both worked on their own and Snow called for re-construction of water pipes, so water could be provided for human consumption and Bazalgette called for re-construction of sewerage systems so <sup>poor</sup> sanitation levels could decrease. Therefore I disagree with the statement that 'Industrialisation provided the main impetus for public health reforms in the years 1780-1939', as I believe the role of individuals providing the public with

a better understanding of the cause of disease provided the main impetus of public health reforms, such as construction of water pipes and sewerage systems.

~~Answer~~ Whereas, it could be argued that the changing attitudes and economic imperatives was the main impetus for public health reforms in the years 1780-1939.

Authors such as Dickens and Gaskell, wrote novels on the conditions of the poor and created vivid imagery of their bad experiences in their writings. Dickens's novels were widely available and the readership of his novels were incredibly high amongst the middle class, who were shocked at the poor conditions the poor had to face. Additionally, ~~economic~~ factory owners realised that the cost of losing one worker to a deadly disease was more important than the overall cost of the business, losing workers to death were seen as bad for

factory owners, therefore they realised that public health reforms were desperately needed. ~~However~~, Although, the changing attitudes to the poor through Dickens and Gaskell's novels made people aware of the plight of poverty and the poor conditions they faced, both them and economic imperatives did not suggest ways or provide the main impetus for public health reforms in the years 1780 - 1939.

In conclusion, although changing attitudes and economic imperatives provided understanding of the conditions faced by the poor it did not suggest ways or provide the main impetus for public health reforms. Whereas, I believe that both industrialisation and the role of individuals provided the main impetus for public health reforms, as they acknowledged why reforms were needed due to the increase of disease and poor sanitation.

Therefore I agree with the statement to an extent that 'Industrialisation provided the main impetus for public health reforms in the years 1780-1939', as I believe that the role of individuals provide an impetus for public health reforms as well as industrialisation.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This candidate has considered both sides of the debate in the question regarding the impact of industrialisation and there is a counterargument. Importantly the candidate has also selected a range of examples from across the period. Key issues are identified and knowledge is evident throughout, underpinning the response. The candidate considers the significance of each issue before reaching a substantiated judgement. This is a Level 5 response.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Make sure you consider your counter argument in your plan. This will ensure that your answer has analysis rather than turning into a narrative account.

## **Question 10**

The clearest distinguishing factor between successful and less successful responses here was essentially the level of knowledge displayed by candidates about Medical Officers of Health. Thus a clear weakness was that, in many cases, the discussion of their role was highly superficial and non-specific before, after a very short description, candidates moved on to look at 'more significant' reasons for change such as the impact of vaccination, the work of Snow, Bazalgette's sewers and parliamentary reform. This led to some quite unfocused essays as the key issue of the Medical Officers was badly underdeveloped. Again, the clearest examples of this appeared to be those in which the candidate had an almost pre-rehearsed argument to make whereby the need to reflect critically upon the role of Medical Officers hindered the debate they wanted to make. More clarification might be needed in future as to the precise nature of a 'turning point' given that some candidates also were very vague about this claiming, for example that a key turning point was 'the work of individuals'. The strongest candidates were able to critically evaluate the role of Medical Officers of Health, comparing their introduction to other significant developments in public health.

## Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

### Section A

- Candidates should ensure that they deal with both parts of the enquiry.
- Candidates should aim to develop valid inferences supported by the arguments raised in the source, not merely paraphrase the content of the source.
- Inferences can be supported by reference to contextual knowledge surrounding the issues raised by the source.
- Candidates should move beyond stereotypical approaches to the nature/ purpose and authorship of the source, e.g. by looking at and explaining the specific stance and/ or purpose of the writer.

### Sections B and C

- Candidates must provide more precise contextual knowledge as evidence. Weaker responses lacked depth and sometimes range in Section B and lacked range across the period in Section C.
- Candidates should avoid a narrative/ descriptive approach; this undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels.
- Candidates need to be aware of key dates as identified in the specification so that they can address the questions with chronological precision.
- Candidates should try to explore the links between issues in order to make the structure of the response flow more logically and to enable the integration of analysis.

## Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

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