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Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Advanced

Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

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

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

Wednesday 21 June 2017 – Morning

Time: 2 hour 15 minutes

Paper Reference

9HI0/34

You must have:

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- You must answer **three** questions on the option for which you have been prepared.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **one** question from Section A, **one** question from Section B and **one** question from Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Choose EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2 for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer on page 3.

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

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the design of Brunel's prefabricated hospital (1855) and the challenges he faced in building it.

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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

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)

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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

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

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

EITHER

- 3 How significant was the production of Wedgwood's slave medallion (1787) to the campaign for the abolition of the slave trade?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 To what extent did the Austin Motor Company adapt to market forces at the Longbridge works in the years 1905–28?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 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)

OR

- 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)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



SECTION C

Answer ONE question in Section C on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

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

EITHER

- 7 How far do you agree that the Factory Act (1833) was the key turning point in changing working patterns and conditions in the years 1759–1928?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 'Attitudes to childhood, in the years 1802–1928, changed primarily as a result of the influence of novels.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 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)

OR

- 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)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Wednesday 21 June 2017 – Morning

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

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

Source for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From correspondence written by Isambard Kingdom Brunel to the deputy Secretary at the War Office, Mr Hawes, September 1855. Here he is writing about the prefabricated hospital to be built in the Crimea.

Sir,

The whole hospital will consist of a number of separate buildings, each sufficiently large to be constructed economically, but otherwise small and compact enough to be easily placed on ground with a slope. These separate buildings have been made all of the same size and shape.

5

Each building, except those designed for stores and general purposes, is made to contain in itself all that is absolutely essential for an independent hospital ward-room; so that, by the lengthening of the corridors, and the addition of any number of these buildings, the hospital may be extended to any degree. The ward-room is made wide enough and high enough to ensure a good space of air to each bed, even if these wards should be unduly crowded. Each building contains two ward-rooms, intended for twenty-six beds each.

10

By letters received from Turkey it appears that instructions have been given not to proceed with one of the two platforms which I had directed to be constructed for the landing of stores and particularly for the future landing of patients. A few words will explain the purpose of this second platform - indeed I can assure the War Office that no needless expense shall be incurred. The means of landing conveniently in all weathers was made by me one of the important conditions of a good site. The platform which would generally be in smooth water during the summer will very frequently be quite inaccessible during the winter.

15

20

I have also had reports that it is impossible to obtain sufficient means of transport by means of native carts and men for carrying the materials from the shore to the sites. Reports also state that the materials which are already crowding the shore will suffer. My suggestion is that we should send about 30 tons of light rails and a few trucks or trollies. The cost of these rails and the trucks and other small work would not exceed £500.

25

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant

Isambard Kingdom Brunel

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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