

Examiners' Report

June 2025

GCE History 9HI0 34

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see that candidates were able to engage effectively across the ability range in this series of exams with A Level paper 9HI034 that deals with Industrialisation and Social Change in Britain, 1759-1928, forging a new society (9HI034.1) and Poverty, Public Health and the State in Britain, c1780-1939 (9HI034.2). The paper is divided into three sections. Section A contains a compulsory question that 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, although a very small number did not complete their response to Section C. There continues to be an increase this year in the number of scripts that were seen that posed problems for examiners with a lack of legibility of handwriting, some of which were almost entirely indecipherable. Examiners are only able to give credit for what they can read. There was some evidence this summer of a number of candidates abbreviating words that should not be abbreviated in formal written English, eg the use of gov instead of government, or BSP for Broad Street Pump. This is not a development that is welcomed. In Section A, the strongest answers demonstrated an ability to draw out and develop reasoned inferences from the source for both enquiries 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. Some candidates continue to use their contextual knowledge to describe events, sometimes with only tangential links to what is in the source, in great detail, rather than using it to illuminate and to discuss the sources. This sometimes resulted in candidates not dealing with the source adequately. In other cases, candidates might offer up no contextual knowledge to support their arguments and analysis. It is disappointing to note that a number of candidates did not explicitly address the focus of at least one of the enquiries or that candidates overlooked some element of the question. Some responses were seen where candidates dismissed one of the enquiries as having no material available for it. This will never be the case – both enquiries always have some relevant material, even though it is not necessarily always balanced.

In Section B, examiners were impressed by the number of responses that clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second-order concept that was being targeted by the question and shaped their responses appropriately to meet the demands of the question. It continues to be the case that a number of responses were seen that had a tendency to only deal with one side of an argument; some of these were very impressive in dealing with that one side, showing the links between the issues that were raised, but it is essential that candidates acknowledge the existence of a counter argument, where appropriate. Candidates need to be aware of the chronological parameters of questions and to ensure that they write across the chronology. Equally, the evidence that is presented should come from within the timeframe of the chronology of the question.

Section C requires candidates to answer a breadth question. This has important implications for the higher levels in bullet point 2 of the mark scheme. To access bullet point 2 at 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. 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 bullet point 2 at level 4 candidates need 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. There seemed to be less use made of the practice of 'bookending' the chronology this summer with little between those 'bookends'. It would appear that in this section of the paper in particular, there are some candidates who are not reading the question with sufficient care and who are using their own preferred question focus rather than the one that has been set on the paper. This clearly has an impact on achievement. There seemed to be significantly more scripts where candidates had handwriting which was difficult to read. Centres might consider giving candidates exercises where they have to read each or other people's handwriting, so they can understand the challenge this poses for understanding what some of them have written if they don't attempt to write clearly. This is particularly important as scripts are scanned and some definition can be lost as a result. Candidates need to apply basics such as paragraphing in order to produce a coherent response. The candidates' performance on individual questions is considered in the next section.

Question 1

Strong responses had a clear focus on the value of the sources in terms of revealing the strengths in the design of the Great Western Railway and the difficulties in building the Great Western Railway. At the highest level, candidates selected key points from the sources and made reasoned inferences about them, supporting each one with their own knowledge of the historical context, for example that both the location of the line, and its straightness, had enabled 'Unusually high speed' to be reached and that a wider gauge required an increase in the purchase of land for the railway and wider 'dimensions of bridges', both of which would increase the cost of the project.

The very best candidates were aware of the specific context of Brunel's capabilities as a designer and engineer, including his design of bridges, viaducts, and stations. Strong candidates also commented on the 'battle of the gauges' and the arguments surrounding the use of narrower gauge versus broad gauge, culminating in the Gauge Act (1846). AO1 skills are not assessed in this Section, only the use of valid contextual knowledge as part of source analysis. Comments about provenance were thoughtful and may have considered that Brunel's tone is persuasive, he is attempting to justify the decisions he has made. Many candidates perceived that Brunel was writing to the Directors of the Railway, who had invested in the line, so his tone is formal and reflects his position as engineer. Weaker responses simply wrote that the source was not valuable as he was boasting.

A response at Level 5 showing model skills.

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 ☒

The source is very useful for revealing the strengths in the design of the Great Western Railway, such as how the design allows for high speeds to be achieved. This might be expected to be emphasised as the source ~~is~~ consists of Brunel informing the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company, perhaps meaning that he is more likely to promote the advantages of the railway over its disadvantages, as he might want to encourage continued support in this ambitious project. In terms of the difficulties of building the Great Western Railway, this source is quite useful, especially in terms of revealing the financial difficulties and the opposition to the railway and broad gauge.

The fact that Brunel writes this report at all could show how the Directors are keen for regular correspondence regarding the project, which could reflect the ambitious nature of Brunel's projects and his reputation for going over budget.

In terms of the strengths in the design of the Great Western Railway, Brunel lists several, perhaps reflecting the time the report was written as in 1838 the project was still in its early days (having

only been approved by Parliament in 1836 after it was defeated the first time) and therefore may not have run into many difficulties yet and/or Brunel ~~was~~^{wanted} to emphasise the advantages of the project to ensure the backers felt assured in their decision to support it. Brunel describes how the line is "almost level" and how it has 'excellent gradients'. Indeed, Brunel's vision for the Great Western Railway consisted of a track that could achieve ~~so~~ high speeds by not having to decline or incline, ~~a~~ with Brunel wanting no more than a one in one thousand incline.

His projects like Wharncliffe Viaduct (1837) and Maidenhead Bridge (1839) reflect this aim, since these prevented a decline and incline respectively. Brunel goes on to describe how "unusually high speed might easily be attained", showing how ^{one of} the railway's strengths was high speeds; indeed, when defending broad gauge in front of the Royal Commission in 1845, Brunel proposed a race between broad gauge and narrow gauge tracks, with his ~~train~~ selected train achieving 60 ~~mph~~^{miles} per hour whilst carrying 60, 70 and 80 tons. Brunel also references the financial strengths of the projects, with him asserting that a "good financial return" will be ensured; indeed, in 1841 a 3% return was achieved, whilst over the next decade a return of 3-8% was achieved. Brunel also appears to assure the directors that where

there ^{will be} ~~is~~ an increase, he has already preempted this with the "surplus originally planned for in my report." This could be explained by Brunel's reputation for going over budget, as evidenced by the Clifton Suspension Bridge project in 1836 and as referenced in his obituary in 'The Engineer', with him perhaps wanting to assure and appease the Directors and financial backers of the railway. Finally, Brunel also mentions how "every possible attention" has been ~~per~~ paid to the project, which could show the strengths in the design in the sense that it was designed meticulously.

Whilst the source is very useful for showing the strengths in the design of the Great Western Railway, it perhaps has less value when examining the difficulties faced in building it. Brunel does address the "numerous difficulties" immediately within the first paragraph, perhaps showing how although ~~he~~ he might want to emphasise the strengths, he also needs to be completely honest with the Directors in his report, especially since they are the ones backing the project. ~~The~~ ~~been~~ One of the difficulties mentioned by Brunel in detail is the issue of broad gauge. Although broad gauge (2.14 metres) allowed for many benefits (including larger carriages and higher speeds) it did indeed face "many objections" as Brunel writes. Here, Brunel focuses on the cost of broad gauge to the backers of the project, asserting

that there have been fears that the "original cost" would "greatly increase". However, Brunel assures the Directors that this will "not cause any average increased expense"; in reality, however, the Railway ended up costing £ 6 million pounds instead of the 2.5 million first proposed. Although the source is useful for skimming the difficulties faced in terms of financing broad gauge, it would perhaps be of value to know more about the exact financial cost to the company, such as by looking at the Report of 1835 that Brunel mentions.

Overall, the source is very useful for revealing the ~~numerous~~ various strengths in the design of the Railway Great Western Railway, such as the avoidance of "gradients" and "curves", especially since this description of the design is coming from the designer himself. In terms of revealing the difficulties faced in building the Railway, however, the source is perhaps useful but limited, ~~as~~ as it focuses on the financial ~~difficulties~~ difficulties proposed by broad gauge. ~~It would perhaps be~~ In order to get a more well-rounded picture of the difficulties faced, for example regarding opposition to broad gauge from people outside the company, it might be useful to also look at the documents regarding the passage

of the Private Act of Parliament in 1835 (when it was defeated) and in 1836 (when it was passed) in order to perhaps ~~the~~ gain a better understanding of the initial difficulties faced.



This response draws inferences from both enquiries, developing them and interrogating them by increasing use of accurate contextual knowledge. Notice how the inferences are used in conjunction with very detailed contextual knowledge to assess weight, so all three bullet points are used in parallel. Note that the candidate has used a dedicated paragraph at the end to assess the relative value of the source for each enquiry.



Look at the detail of the provenance of the source to see what might give weight to the source - eg in this case the purpose of the author. Challenge or confirm the veracity of the source by using contextual 'own knowledge' to discuss value or weight, as appropriate, rather than just to confirm content or to say what is missing.

Question 2

Weaker responses did not have a clear focus on the value of the source in revealing the actions taken by rioters in 1830 and the reasons why such actions were taken in response to the system of poor relief. They targeted the actions of the rioters but did not understand the need to make inferences from the source, for example that the actions of the rioters were coordinated or that the source implies that labourers believed that the original rate of poor relief was too low to survive on. Others missed out any comment about the provenance, even its timing. However, stronger candidates noted that, although largely formal in tone, the report does include opinion and is clearly concerned about the actions of the rioters. On the whole, contextual knowledge noted the use of poor law funds, the organisation of the parish-based relief system and the Speenhamland system.

This Level 5 response makes sustained use of interrogation of both enquiries.

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 ☒

the source is very ^{valuable} ~~useful~~ for revealing the actions taken by these rioters in 1930. This source details a period in which the 'swing riots took place'. The source suggests that all the rioters grouped together for regular meetings. The source suggests that they 'left their work' and 'no leader could be identified'. From this it can be inferred that the actions of the swing riots were not led by an individual leader but rather a group of rioters. When the swing rioters signed their petitions it was often signed by 'master swing' leading authorities to believe that there was a leader however this lack of knowledge which led to great uncertainty and fear amongst law enforcement. As well as this the source is ^{valuable} ~~important~~ as it emphasises that a 'repetition of the outrages of 1930 may be expected'. From this it can be inferred that the actions taken by rioters were very widespread. The swing riots were very widespread and took place in 20 counties across the country. The source also reveals the type of actions the rioters took for example 'buildings set on fire'. From this it can be inferred that the actions of the rioters were very violent although protests were initially for higher wages. Protests later turned to attacks on buildings and homes of the overseers. This is further reinforced by the source saying that at vesting meetings they were afraid to express opinions due to 'fear their premises should be set fire to', which further reinforces the violent and radical nature of the rioters actions. The radical nature

is further reinforced by 'the arrival of troops on horses'. It can be inferred that the actions of rioters were so violent and a threat to law and order that police needed to be brought in. Due to the fear of a revolution like had just happened in France, the government were very punitive in the riots and they led to the arrests of 600 rioters and the transportation of 400. This suggests that the government viewed the actions as a serious threat that needed to be managed efficiently.

The provenance of the source can also be assessed to establish the value of the source. This is a report from ~~the~~ an assistant poor law commissioner. This means he will be in a position to know as they often conducted investigations into the operation of the poor laws so would be given the most up to date information on the riots. As well as this, it is a report which suggests high accuracy and impartiality which reinforces the reliability of the source. However it should be considered that the source is from 1833, the start of the 1830s therefore the commissioner doesn't benefit from hindsight and cannot look at the long term actions taken by rioters. The source's use is limited by the fact that it only details the events of the spring riots in Sussex meaning it cannot be a holistic account of reasons for all actions ^{in the 20 counties riots occurred} however is very useful for providing an in-depth account into the districts of Hastings and Hove in Sussex.

the source is ^{valuable} ~~useful~~ to an extent for revealing why actions were taken in response to the poor relief system. The first reason that can be drawn from the source is they were rioting over more money needed

for poor relief. This can be ^{concluded} ~~inferred~~ from 'there should be a poor relief allowance of one shilling and six pence'. From this it can be inferred that the current amount for outdoor relief was not enough. Due to good harvests and the end of the napoleonic war the country was flooded with cheap crops meaning wages decreased. Imports weren't allowed under the corn laws unless bread prices rose to 80 shillings. This had a huge impact on the Speenhamland system as this was linked to bread prices meaning less poor relief was given, hence a demand from richer for a set amount to combat inflation. It can also be inferred that they were looking for a better method of dealing with an agrarian society. Britain had high seasonal unemployment with unemployment in the winter months. This can be inferred from the source saying 'full wages whatever the weather'. It can also be inferred from this that there was no measures in place to deal with the seasonal unemployment that arose from poor weather meaning no pay when they weren't working. Finally it can be inferred the main reason for the action taken. 'labourers received poor relief on a lower rate of wages than the labourers actually received'. From this it can be inferred that poor relief did not match what they would have been earning should they have employment. The swing riots originally began for protest for higher wages as a result of loss of autumn and winter jobs to automated threshing machines. This shows that the existing system of poor relief could not ~~even~~ deal with the poor relief effectively that was arising as a result of increased automation.

in conclusion the source is very ^{valuable} ~~useful~~ for revealing actions taken by the rioters in 1830. it can be inferred from the source that actions were taken such as protests for higher wages which turned into attacks ~~on~~ on overseers and ~~their~~ their homes. as well as this their actions were very violent and radical leading to the police needing to restore order and the punishment of rioters by imprisonment and transportation. the source is also very valuable for revealing why such actions were taken such as not enough poor relief following the war with france, unemployment wages being low and an ineffective way of dealing with seasonal unemployment. therefore it can be said that the source is very valuable.



The source is mined for inferences and the candidate shows a shrewd knowledge of the matters being discussed and illuminates them with judicious use of contextual knowledge of the impact of poor relief that is well aware of the values of the society within which the source is set. The candidate notes carefully the position of the author and what that indicates about weight. Notice the sustained use of supported inferences, especially towards the end of the response.



Try to be aware of the concerns and values of the society within which the sources are set when adding contextual material to inferences.

Question 3

Weaker responses indicated a straightforward problem with responses to this question – a lack of appreciation of the advantages on offer to Greg, for his use of the poor law as a method of recruitment. However, almost everyone saw that a significant proportion of apprentices stayed on at the Mill once they reached adulthood, having acquired the necessary skills for this regular employment. The most successful candidates understood that the system was designed to achieve maximum productivity from the apprentices for the benefit of Greg rather than apprentices.

A logically presented mid-L5 Level essay

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 ☒

The apprentice system at Quarry Bank was an extensive and highly beneficial system, allowing Greg to take advantage of cheaper and more controllable labour while giving the apprentices commensurate for exceeding alternatives at the time. And so when looking at alternatives it is not unfair to see Quarry Bank Mills (QBM) apprentice system as a major benefit for the apprentices.

For Greg the use of apprentices had many uses, primarily being access to cheap labour, building somewhat of a 'brand' and the control he could exert over them. Being children meant Greg was able to lower his costs through lower wages in turn allowing for a more profitability, critical for his survival in the increasingly competitive & expanding ~~cotton~~ textile industry. We also know the Gregs often 'liberal' views towards their apprentices helped build a brand for QBM, shown in Engels later referral to QBM as one of the more more 'liberal' factories to work in. Hannah Greg also played a role in the construction of this brand, most notably with the publication of a letter to her son, outlining her belief in being "her duty" to care for the apprentices*. And due to the public nature of the letter helping to further build QBM's reputation and popularity. Which is also likely reflective of their views as ~~quakers~~ quakers. In terms of having

control over their workforce, the use of apprentices allowed for this. The use of indentures (long-term work contracts) saw greater success with apprentices who struggled to read or understand the often complex terms within it. As a result of this Greg was able to legally keep apprentices until the end of their contract (often 18yrs old), allowing for a more secure workforce and lowering what business scholars would refer to as labour turnover (number of employees leaving), which would help Greg keep costs low and have a dependable workforce. For these reasons and the fact Greg decided and continued to use a system of apprentice work, suggests it was highly beneficial for him.

For the apprentices, though on the surface it may look like exploitation, saw huge benefits in the Gregs apprentice system. Especially considering the context of the time. As shown in Sebastian Rowntree's 'Poverty, 1901' (1901) children are at their most vulnerable and poorest during their early years of life (5-15) and so ~~the system~~ being an apprentice at QBM would have offered an element of security and safety that the vast ~~may~~ majority of children lacked. The conditions / treatment of the apprentices is ~~a~~ shown in the ~~*Borough~~ ~~Borough~~ Magistrates report of 'Priestly & Sefton': two boys who ran away from QBM to see their mothers, giving a description. They claim they were fed bacon everyday (significant for the time) ~~and~~, didn't receive any form of corporal punishment and had favourable living conditions suggesting a highly beneficial system for apprentices. The reliability of this source is limited however.

as due to indentures the boys would be returning to QBM and so would see no benefit to insulting Mr Greg upon their return. Another major indicator of the benefits to apprentices was the rate at which apprentices continued to work for Mr Greg after 18, moving into Styal Village, being 780%, suggesting a positive & beneficial experience working for the Greys as an apprentice. There is also 3rd party accounts of QBM and the apprentices, such as Andrew Ure, finding their treatment to be exemplary and the work they did to be beneficial for a child, providing purpose. Another major benefit for apprentices was healthcare. Extremely unique for the time, the Greys employed Peter Holland (a doctor) to oversee the care of the children. It is unlikely children would have had access to healthcare had they not been an apprentice and so in this sense can be viewed as highly beneficial.

It is also important to consider potential limitations. Since Greg had control over the ^{apprentice} system and his continued use of it, it is fair to say there were minimal limitations for him. The apprentices however can be seen to some extent as the product of exploitation. As mentioned with the use of indentures, apprentices were tied to QBM often signing a misleading and complicated document. Meaning people like Priestly & Sefton were unable to leave, explaining both why they ran off without permission and potentially limiting the accuracy of QBM's conditions. Andrew Ure's report was also heavily criticized by John Doherty, calling Ure a fool and a subject of what is now referred to in psychology as the 'Hawthorne'

effect' meaning people act differently in the presence of others. Engels' description of QBM (though after Samuel's death) is also critical of the apprentice system and particularly the control Robert Grey holds over them with the village trade shop and banning of socialist & anarchist literature. Concepts likely similar to that of his father Samuel.

In summary for Grey the system can be viewed as undoubtedly beneficial, reaping several benefits from the system. For the apprentices, the system also offered numerous benefits, especially when working comparatively with their alternative options however this is limited by the (often unknowing) exploitation that they faced working for Grey.

* Shown in her quasi-maternal role towards the apprentices in their care and education.



The essay recognises the nature of the debate and responds to it by providing comparative evidence for both stated factors. The benefits for both Greg and the apprentices are considered through detailed evidence before the candidate then considers the limitations to those arguments in each case, coming to a logical conclusion about relative advantage.



Judgement at the highest level involves analysing the relative significance, importance, etc. (as directed by the question) of factors or aspects chosen by the candidate, both against each other and against the stated aspect in the question. Here it is important to judge the advantages offered by a system to one individual against those of a group of people.

Question 4

The stated argument, that the female bicycling craze did little to enable greater independence for women was sometimes well supported. The biggest problem for weaker candidates on this response was in identifying significant opposition, and even physical abuse of women riders. Many candidates saw that the cost of the safety bicycle meant that it was only enjoyed by those women who could afford it but failed to note that thousands of women bought or hired bicycles and joined cycling clubs with men. This involved a change in social interaction between the sexes, allowing women to break away from some of society's traditional demands. Most mentioned that there was a massive increase in mobility for women who were able to travel independently to events, eg suffrage meetings, and who become more involved, socially and politically.

A L5 response

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 ☒

Greater independence for women involved giving them more freedom ^{from} (especially from the domestic space) and ^{promoted} equality for women at a time of conflicting attitudes ^{over} women's rights and their power. Bicycling certainly helped with freedom and campaigns, and so to say it did "little" is downplaying the true impact of the cycling craze - after all the ^{amongst women} craze ~~wouldn't~~ have happened if it didn't offer women something new that they wanted. However, there are also times of backlash which supports the ^{statement} ~~state~~, there will be division too.

The bicycle became a symbol of freedom for women, as it allowed them to leave the domestic space that women had traditionally been glued to. This freedom was significant for women because it made life easier ^{and better} for them: women could shop quicker or gain independence by leaving for the countryside by themselves. This sense of emancipation can be corroborated with H.G. Wells's book 'The Wheels of Chance' where a worker uses a bicycle to seek freedom from alienating work that had trapped him; this is reminiscent of women leaving the home. It also allowed women to gain independence in relationships, enabling women to partake in courtship easily, even with people from other towns. Henry Dacre's famous song 'Daisy Bell' (1892) describes this reality and the independence + freedom sourced from the bicycle craze. In this way the female bicycling craze offered ~~to~~ lots to greater independence from women as it allowed them to escape the domestic sphere, transforming the bicycle into a product synonymous with freedom for women to do things independently.

The female bicycling craze also offered women the path to equality. Often, bicycles were used to more effectively spread political (mainly socialist) messages, as can be seen in Robert

Tresselt's 'Ragged Toner Philanthropist' (1911) where men and women cycled together, a symbol of equality, splashing out kaffee, ~~and~~ in the face of opposition. Advocates for equality such as those involved in the suffrage movements like Christabel Pankhurst (suffragettes) and Millicent Fawcett (suffragists), used bicycles as a platform, showing greater independence because of the bicycle craze. Millicent Fawcett, for example, encouraged women to buy bikes from the emerging second hand market in magazine 'Wheelerwoman', which had a predominantly ~~male~~ male ~~to~~ readership. This way bicycles could be used to spread political messages of equality. And thus, the female bicycling craze once more did enable lots of independence for women, especially politically as they became a symbol of freedom used to circulate challenging political views of equality more easily.

Although it offered women greater independence, the female bicycling craze also led to more backlash against women, especially those representing the 'New Woman' concept. In 1883, Eliza Lynn Linton wrote an essay criticizing the concept of the 'New Woman' and the 'Rational Dress'. Now although this was not a direct response to the bicycling craze (as the safety bicycle was released in 1885, and the women's 'Psycho' bike in 1889, with its step-through frame which made it easier to ride in dresses), it reflected ^{later} news of the 'New Woman'. This concept had, after all, grown in popularity because of bicycles ~~due to~~ ~~because~~ it ~~was~~ ^{now being} easier to ride bikes with bloomers, not the traditional dress, ~~is~~ increasing women's independence. This led to backlash though: Florence Pomeroy, Viscountess Harbington was denied entry into the Langham Hotel because she was wearing bloomers, for example. And so, although the female bicycling craze did lead to greater independence with many women opposing traditional behaviour/dress clothing, it led to more backlash which hindered the impact of this independence, like with Florence Pomeroy.

Overall, the female bicycling craze in fact did plenty to enable greater independence for women. For many, the bike became a symbol of freedom and emancipation from the domestic sphere, impacting their social lives and increasing their independence as they could freely leave to court or travel easier. It also helped with female political movements favouring an equality as it made spreading ^{political} messages much easier, which would in turn see the increase in greater independence for women. However, in the face of changing ^{social} attitudes precisely because of women earning greater, unprecedented independence, there was backlash about new ideas like the concept of the 'New Woman' - this still led to greater independence, but crises also began to rise ~~contradict~~ limiting the effectiveness of the craze and the power of increased female independence.



This answer achieved near-full marks for the sustained analysis of key issues relevant to the question, focusing very tightly on considered and relative judgements after the presentation of detailed evidence for each feature.



A 'Study in Depth' requires detailed knowledge of the Key Themes identified in the specification. Make sure you add precise and detailed knowledge to evidence your answer.

Question 5

There were many excellent responses to this question. Candidates had a wide and deep knowledge of several elements of the Andover workhouse scandal. Where a few candidates failed to reach the higher levels, it was in identifying other factors that contributed to the abolition of the Poor Law Commission. Most candidates identified the fact that stories about malpractice at the workhouse reached the national press. Not many candidates focused on tensions within the Commission, eg involving Chadwick's proposed membership as Commissioner.

An answer reaching L5 in three of the four bullet points

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 ☒

In the years 1845-46, the Poor Law Commission faced a large scandal known as the 'Andover scandal'. This scandal was one of many factors that led to the replacement of the ~~poor~~ Poor Law Commission in 1847. Other factors leading to the abolition of this Commission consist of opposition fueled by fear, as well as tensions within the commission itself. Although I believe it is accurate to say that the 'Andover Scandal' was the main factor in the demise of the Poor Law Commission, I think it is also important to acknowledge the weight of opposition and tensions and they meant the 'Andover Scandal' acted as a 'nail in the coffin' to the commission.

Some may say, it is very accurate to say that the 'Andover ^{Scandal} ~~Commission~~' was the main factor for the loss of the poor law commission in 1847 due to the large number of backfire from it. Following the scandal, the commissioners placed all the blame on Henry Parker, an assistant commissioner. This led to immense anger in society as the commissioners failed to take accountability. The commissioner to the number of

assistant commissioners from 23 to 9. This showcases the large fault of the commissioners. Andover was seen as a model workhouse, so it was also highly neglected, yet again the fault of the commissioners. The way the scandal was dealt with also stirred negativity from the public. Due to a lack of food and threats of starvation, many of the paupers in the workhouse were sucking on ~~and~~ bone marrow, which was used for fertiliser. The commissioners chose to ban 'bone crushing' as a result of this. This caused lots of public distress as well as distress in the workhouse. People felt as if the commission was not doing enough, whilst bone crushing was also a major source of revenue for many workhouses, particularly those in rural areas. Because of this large scale of negative ~~and~~ public view of the Poor Law Commission, some may therefore say it is accurate to say that the Andover scandal was the main reason for the poor law commissions closure in 1847.

However, some may say it is not very accurate to say that the 'Andover scandal' was the main reason for the abolition of the Poor Law Commission in 1847, due to ~~the~~ ^{the large number of} opposition ~~due to the~~ consequences of the ongoing and large number of opposition faced by the poor commission throughout

the 30s and 40s. After the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834, anti-poor law movements started to appear across Britain (most notably in London). This opposition stemmed from fears and criticisms of the Poor Law Commissioners. These commissioners were based in Somerset House, London and were from rich and/or political backgrounds. A main source of Northern opposition stemmed from the inaction of Southerners in regard to Northern issues. This was evident through violent riots in Oldham which took immense government force to stop. This shows that from the beginning the Poor Law Commission faced ~~backlash~~ large amounts of backlash, which can be seen to have accumulated to the ending of the Commission. However, Southern opposition did not last and Northern opposition did eventually die down as well. But this does not mean that opposition did not play a large role in the abolition of the Poor Law Commission, as although violent riots calmed down, opposition and criticism was around until 1847. Therefore some may not find it accurate to say that the 'Andover Scandal' was the main factor leading to the abolition of the Commission in 1847 as opposition was an active and ongoing struggle faced by the Commissioners throughout its run.

However, some may say it is accurate to say that

'Andover Scandal' was the main factor leading to the demise of the Poor Law Commission 1847, due to the way it amplified tensions within the Commission. Although it is true to say tensions between Chadwick (Secretary to the Commission) and the Commissioners was high before the scandal of 1845-46, the tensions after the scandal started to grow and gain media attention. Following the scandal, Chadwick aligned forces with Henry Parker. Henry Parker was incredibly angered by ~~the~~ the way the Commissioners treated him following the scandal and wanted to make this known. Chadwick utilised this to fit his vendetta against the Commission. Chadwick publicly stated the poor law Commission more than ever, he utilised the large media attention post Andover Scandal and made his thoughts about the Commissioners known in newspapers. This meant tensions were higher than ever. The large amount of ~~media~~ attention at this time also showed weakness within the Commission. This showed that the Commission was not working, not only ~~was it~~ ^{was it} ~~they~~ ^{it} ineffective at managing workhouses, ~~they~~ ^{it} ~~was~~ ^{was} also unable to control inside tensions and conflict. This therefore shows how the 'Andover Scandal' led to major repercussions, that catalysed previous problems. Therefore some may say, it is very accurate to say that this scandal was the main

factor leading to the abolition of the Poor Law Commission in 1847 as it not only caused public uproar, but also worsened ~~situations~~ ^{ongoing} ~~problems~~ problems within the commission.

Overall I believe it is very accurate to say that the 'Andover Workhouse Scandal' of 1845-46 was the main factor leading to the ~~definitive~~ abolition of the Poor Law Commission in 1847 as it worsened an already bad situation. ~~Although~~ Prior to the Scandal the commission was already facing issues such as insider tensions and opposition. However, both those factors were eventually ineffective at dismantling the commission. The Scandal acted as a final straw to the ending of the commission, it legitimised the fears of opposition as well as Chadwick's dislike for the commissioners. However the other factors still remain significant as without them the Andover Scandal would not have been as effective, due to its role as a 'final nail in the coffin'. However, I overall believe that the Scandal was the final straw ~~for~~ ⁱⁿ the demise of the commission.



This response clearly shows considerable knowledge of the key features of the demise of the Commission. It satisfies the L5 criteria in producing width and depth of evidence but does not make a clear judgement of the relative strength of Andover scandals in the abolition of the Commission.



When answering 'significance' questions, make sure you also consider the role and strength of the target focus, as well as other issues that have significance, in order to give your response range and judgement. Read the question carefully and underline key words to help you to understand what is showing significance on what. Make sure you leave sufficient time to write a clear conclusion that sums up the relative judgements that you have arrived at.

Question 6

This question produced a disappointing number of very generalised narratives on just the Jarrow March rather than including other hunger marches in the period. However, some candidates scored very high marks because they knew that the NUWM hunger march (1932) ensured that the imposition of a means test was raised in the national press, and that questions were asked in parliament on the necessity of such tests; an aim of those marching. They also wrote strongly on popular support both within and beyond the community for the Jarrow marchers. Most knew that 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, and Palmer's shipyards, the closure of which prompted the Jarrow March, remained closed and no government action was taken. The best candidates noted long-term benefits that could be attributed to the marches.

A response at L5 showing model skills.

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 ☒

In this essay, I will be agreeing to whether or not I believe that the Jarrow March in 1931 and the series of hunger marches in 1927, 32 and 36 had significant success. To come to a final conclusion, I will assess the statements based on my criteria of support from the public and groups, influence on social policy and increase in participation of every. I am prioritising the criteria of support from the public and groups as I believe this is what accelerated the success of these socialist movements. By the end of this essay, I will come to the conclusion that both did have significant success in some ways, but they did have some failures as well.

Firstly, the depression ^{that was} ~~economically~~ ^{the} ~~engaging~~ in the UK, as well as the whole world seriously affected the UK's economy, particularly in its mining sector. The Jarrow March, as better known as the Curzon due to its brave nature, was due to the shutting of pithead Shipyards

and according to unemployment of 25% of the town's population, this therefore led to an increase in support for the cause by the public as well as multiple other groups. The Jarrow Marches cooked up support from up and down the country, clergy from the Church were preaching of the 200 men problem to London due to their calm, respectful and disciplined nature. The March was of the essence wasn't to cause havoc but to peacefully demonstrate on the consequences of the government's actions of shutting down industrial works. The Jarrow March also gained support from farmers who let them sleep on their fields for the night as well as police forces who didn't try and interfere, the King praised them for sticking up for their family and moral values and even gaining support from the Labour party. The Jarrow March generated sympathy to a large extent, increasing support of the Centre from the public in terms of the Hunger Marches, in the time organised one in 1927, very limited support from the public occurred as people were attracted to the Sancho's farm parliament, only groups such as local trade unions supported the Welsh Mines case of marching to London.

are benefits. The National Unemployed Workers Union
which who pledged full support to the cause
despite issuing demands from the Trade Union
Congress not to go ahead with this. The NUWW
was a branch of the British Communist Party and
have far - left Socialist ideals as its focus for
workers rights and minimum wage as well as
benefits. The NUWW supported every single Hunger
March and pledged support to Jarrow, the intention
of this group we can call a success too the
significance and success to these groups. However,
the evidence to show that the same group and
public didn't support these movements was that
every single time, the Conservative Party condemned
the movements as it doesn't align with the
traditional Conservative values, but some socialist,
left - wing. The No Support from the government
main press and the police forces were
hostile, especially in the Hunger Marches. To
conclude, both Jarrow March and the other
Marches had some form of a large support
network, leading to more success and significance
based on this ^{Criteria} and at this stage,
I would call the support from the public and
groups a ~~success~~ and significant meeting too
in assessing success.

My second criteria, influencing Government policy is crucial in analyzing the long-term effects of the 1930s. ~~and in particular~~ A major goal of the Labour marches was to influence the Government to reopen shipbuilding yards to get people back into work, in terms of the hunger marches, it was in regard to the Government to reform the benefit system and to be fairer on unemployed people. The Labour marches gained press support and people knew who they were and what they were doing, but they didn't have large success in influencing government policy. However, once the National Government came in August 1931 as a coalition between the Liberals, Labour and Conservatives, the first time ever, assistance was made to help spend the poor such as the shipyard scheme in 1934, whereby people could turn in scrap for old ships and ~~these~~ ^{they} would make new ones, this boosted job creation, especially up North where this was a major problem compared to down South. Moreover, the Special areas Act 1934 allowed for areas such as Tyne and Wear, Newcastle, where Labour is and still is, where the hunger marches originated were given a boost from the Government to revitalize the economy in

these areas. Therefore, we can say that despite not intervening in the existing Labour government with Ramsay MacDonald, the National government a few years down the line were influenced by the movements on the other hand, at the time of the every time was significant and every happening at the time to government was focusing on the rather than domestic policy. The Labour which returned looks empty handed due to the government's claim based on to them as they were trying to force on the things which which was a constitutional crisis as well as the rise of Hitler in Nazi Germany, showing that government's policy was not economic policy. Due to the wider nature of the debate and from huge - among with rising in there now they generally speak negative perceptions for themselves for this severely impacted government policy as they were seen as 'bunch of invading individuals', a clear speech perception given by its impact on government policy was tiny unless therefore, to conclude, the events did ultimately stir up questions and policy whereas later claim the rise but in its immediate impact we can call it irrelevant in intervening government policy, the

explaining to me that the events were not always
successful judged by this criteria.

My last criteria, and the one I think is
participation & how is crucial to well in
identifying whether or not the events were
successful. In 1927, the whole town wanted
to participate after MP Ellen Wilkinson called
it the official 'carnival' of the
town, however only 200 men were chosen to
walk the 10-20 miles a day down to London,
headed by David King, it took 3 weeks
to ~~organize~~ organize the march.
didn't go straight to London though
but rather moved along & different towns
asking questions but increasing participation as
they came & government came unprepared.
By the time they had reached London, many
other rural towns full of people from
Macclesborough, an industrial town in Northern
England had joined, there was increasing participation.
The huge numbers grew significantly over the
3 days of 1927, 52 were 30. In 1927 there were only
but soon ~~was~~ 60 within miles, growing to
in the thousands in 1932 and then into the tens
& thousands by 1936. This significantly increased

the success of the large marches as it shows the participation levels were increasing due to the relatively low cost of the marches. However, it can be said that the increase actually led to the decreasing success of such as the large marches, especially, turned water, especially in 1932 when Wilson broke out in Hyde Park, as well as police confirming their intention of getting 1 million signatures, this thoroughly limited the success of the large marches. With the Jarrow marches, the localised nature of the event, ~~for~~ meant that many people could have participated as it didn't concern them. To conclude, I believe that the increase in participation levels of these events definitely increased ~~for~~ the success levels, despite the limitations, it generated them not courage, meaning people got involved in other ways.

Therefore, I can compare the Jarrow as my three criteria, the Jarrow marches as well as the large marches could be taken to be overall success as they signified success in the areas of support from the public and gaps were in increase in participation levels but could be shown in the sense that it

didn't have the great success on
intensity government policy. I still believe that
my main criteria was not the non
influence as what I suppose that was
the policy, increase in participation levels would
still be low and that certainly would have
been no change to government policy, even
if it was late on. Therefore, overall I
believe that during the 1930s both the Jewish
nation and the huge masses could be
called to be have had significant success.



The candidate identifies three clear criteria for judgement, applies them across several marches and comes to a relative judgement in each case, having used accurate and detailed evidence throughout the response.



Try to write in sufficient detail on the successes to show sufficient knowledge by which to weigh them against failures.

Question 7

Candidates who did well in this question tended to approach it in the most logical way – stated factors compared and then chronologically arranged. Candidates who did very well consistently evaluated the work of Salt, Owen and Cadbury. It was not necessary to write in depth about them – this is a breadth question, and the best way to tackle the question was to offer a number of counter features whereby government legislation improved the patterns of adult work and working conditions across the period. The likely judgement was ‘Yes, legislation was much more significant because its reach was national rather than local’.

Candidates who managed to cope with most of the chronological spread focused on three Factory Acts as well as the fallout from the Bryant and May matchgirls’ campaign, while championing Arkwright as an individual from the 1770s.

Many who began in the 1840s (they clearly did not read the question) and ended with the matchgirls could not access higher levels in bullet point 2 of the mark scheme, which required at least 60% coverage of the chronology at Level 4 and 75% at Level 5 to satisfy sufficient breadth. This advice was clearly stated in previous examiners’ reports across all options.

A L4/5 response that delivers a very well-considered comparative judgement

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 ☐

I agree to a large extent that "Employers were not responsible for government legislation for improving the patterns of adult work and working conditions in the years 1789-1888." This is largely due to benevolent workers such as Sir Titus Salt, George Cadbury and Samuel Greg who were all large factory owners who cared for their employees. However, government legislation such as the Factory acts in 1833 & 1847 improved the patterns and working conditions which can be argued to be more beneficial than the employees work.

Firstly, Sir Titus Salt was a factory owner in the north of England who moved his factory to outside the city due to a big build up of smog and pollution. Salt was the mayor of the town and tried to implement the Rhodan smoke borer which would have helped to clean the air and thus improve conditions. However, due to the expense of ~~the~~ ^{the} machine ~~many~~ ^{many} factory owners chose not to listen. Therefore, Titus Salt left and created Saltaire. A small town in which his factory was in the middle and surrounding it were houses for his

workers to live in. This massively improved working conditions and patterns as the factory was far cleaner and as it was outside the city, there was far less pollution. Saltire had no pubs so there would be no drunk people, also, parks were closed on Sundays so that everyone could attend church. ~~SAIT~~ SAIT changed the working patterns which improved the lives of his workers which maximised output and productivity. Overall, it can be said that employers such as Titus Salt were responsible through government legislation for improving working patterns and ~~conditions~~ conditions.

However, on the other hand, it can be said that government legislation was more important than the work of employers to improve working patterns and conditions. This is largely due to the factory acts in ~~1847~~ 1847 and 1833 which improved the lives of workers and adults. ~~The 1833 act limited working hours~~ The 1833^{act} made it a requirement for factories to be deep cleaned at least twice a year which would slightly improve conditions as workers would have ~~more~~ cleaner spaces to work in which would increase the likelihood of survival in working in the factories. The 1847 act limited the working day for women to 10

hours a day and 12 hours a week, this improved patterns and conditions as workers would no longer be required to work 15-16 hours a day and this way they could have a chance at getting good rest. These hours included a lunch break which was now given and should be around 45 mins to an hour long. Furthermore, living quarters were now restricted on the amount of people able to live there and anyone there improving the conditions. After making it better to get adequate rest. Overall, we can see how government legislation ^{through} the factory acts improved patterns and conditions for workers and their employers through limiting working hours, cleaning the factories more often, giving sufficient breaks during the day as well as changing ~~working~~ quarters which changes working patterns and conditions.

Lastly, employers did need their government legislation to improve working conditions and patterns. Benefactors like George Cadbury and Samuel Greg improved the conditions and patterns for their workers. Cadbury created Bournville town just outside of Birmingham which housed his workers. Cadbury had a clean factory and a clean town which meant that families could now

their together due to Cudbury creating schools in the town. ~~As well as this~~ As well as this Samuel Greg housed his employees next to his factory. Greg had most of his adult workers from when they were kids as many stayed on due to the good conditions. In Greg's factory people didn't work ~~on Sundays~~ ^{Sundays} which was rare at this time as this was free time for the workers to do as they please. Greg had a good relationship with his workers as many were free for so long as they ~~had~~ ^{had} when they were children. This shows how employers like Cudbury and Greg were able to do more than government legislation to improve conditions & patterns for workers as they were able to house the workers and give ~~them~~ ^{them} clean factories and good housing which improved conditions. As well as this, this improved patterns as Greg didn't have people work on Sundays whilst Cudbury had everything to live in in his new town.

In conclusion, I agree with the judgement that employers were more responsible than government legislation for improving the patterns of adult work and working conditions in the years 1759-1888. This is due to benevolent employers like Samuel Greg, George Cudbury and so this sort of which they housed

their workers and gave them clean factories to work in which helped to improve conditions. Cadbury and Salt created their own teams for their workers which helped to improve patterns as well. However, government legislation such as the Factory acts in 1833 & 1847 helped to improve conditions and patterns more than ~~with~~ employers. This is because the acts limited working hours, limited and gave them better living spaces as well as cleaning factories and a requirement for sufficient breaks. Overall, I agree with the judgement that employers were more responsible than government legislation for improving working patterns ~~and~~ working conditions in the years 1759-1868.



The candidate weighs the work of Salt, Greg and Cadbury against factory acts, producing very detailed evidence throughout and a nuanced and judicious verdict that employers were more responsible than legislation for improving patterns of adult work and working conditions across the period. Showing admirable depth of knowledge, it could have widened the evidence on government legislation.



Sustained analysis is a vital feature of a Level 5 response. Let your introduction set out clearly the main line of argument, and let the conclusion make the overall judgement on that argument. In addition, comparative significance of factors or issues can also be made clear at several points within the body of the essay. In this way, argument and judgement

are sustained.

Question 8

Candidates exploited the opportunity to seize upon numerous counter features for this question and made a strong case for the effectiveness of the impact of unions. There was strong knowledge of the new model unions (eg to restrict the number of apprentices entering a range of skilled occupations preserving the scarcity value of skill sets), and the New Unionism of the 1880s. However, some candidates knew little about unionism in the 20th century. As with Question 7, there are so few stated factors in the specification that it is essential that centres are aware of all of them. Often there was no logic to the order in which candidates presented evidence. The candidates who answered this question did, however, seem to show a genuine enjoyment of the topic and many answers were convincingly supported.

A very detailed L5 response ranging across the chronology

In the years 1759-1928 the impact of workers unions on the improvement of working conditions was largely limited by external factors like government legislation restricting worker combinations, difficulties organizing and attaining solidarity, and the continued profit motive that pushed employers to work employees in poor working conditions to remain competitive. These issues remained problematic throughout the period, from the collapse of the

'Grand National' in 1834' to the failure of the triple alliance, though organized labour nevertheless played a key role in expanding rights to workers - particularly through the New Unionism of 1888 onwards.

The most significant factor limiting trade unionism was arguably the ability of employers to push for better working conditions was the government intervention, which until the mid-1800s largely subscribed to laissez-faire capitalism, though intervening only on behalf of employers with the combination acts of 1799-1800 to prevent the combination of workers. Whilst the act was renewed in 1824, it was quickly replaced with the combination of workmen act that prevented trades ~~suppressing~~ ~~organising~~ largely succeeding in suppressing organized labour. ~~This~~ Whilst the attitude of government responsibility for workers began to shift in the mid 19th century, particularly for child workers, trade unions were not granted legal status until the 1870s. Whilst government intervention suppressed trade unionism, acts like the 1802 health and morals of apprentices act and 1844 Factory Act increasingly gave employers responsibility over the health of their workers and made an extremely limited attempt at redressing employer responsibility the exploitation of workers in this period, though this was less significant than later developments.

Arguably the most important shift in Trade Unionism was the New Model Unionism, that ~~gave~~ ~~employees~~ began with the ASE in 1851, a skilled ~~employees~~ union made of three already amalgamated unions. This signalled a shift not just in the nature of unions but also their political power. The ASE had the advantage of ~~not~~ being made up of skilled workers, that had both the power and money to create a robust trade union (unlike their unskilled contemporaries). Though the ASE also promoted a sense of class solidarity, through their donation to a London Builders strike in the 1830s. The ASE was able to command significant political power using respectable methods to get the public onside and ~~and~~ through its affiliation with the Liberal party, was able to ~~pressure~~ ~~political improvements~~ to ~~bring~~ ~~bring~~ political attention to labour issues, arguably influencing the raft of liberal legislation of the latter half of the 19th century, though this Model Union was also criticized for its conservatism and the exclusion of unskilled workers. *

This culminated in the mobilization of New Unions from 1888 onwards - that played a significant role in improving conditions for unskilled workers through the Matchgirls Strike, dock workers strike and culminating in the triple alliance - though the collapse of the alliance arguably signifies the continuation of ~~is~~ the problems ~~of~~ facing unionism: that caused the collapse of the grand national (Employer interests and insularity of interests). Nevertheless, the impact on working conditions was profoundly felt, particularly amongst the matchgirls and

documentaries that went on strike due to poor working conditions. ~~The Matchworkers~~ The matchgirls in particular faced a cruel punishment system of doled pay for issues like dirty feet or sitting, whilst inhaling ^{dangerous} phosphorous fumes. The strike of the 1400 women was significant not just as it was the first unorganized strike to succeed and gain public attention, but ^{also} due to its impact on the much larger dock-workers strike against the ~~piecework~~ casual work that meant their pay was ~~lowered~~. were unfairly compensated for their time.

The end for these strikes highlights the failure of government reform prior to ~~through~~ this period and appears to the growing power of women organization, culminating in the triple alliance post-WWI, that had successfully ^{pressured} ~~forced~~ the government into subsidizing more hours ^{and lower pay to keep coal competitive,} the coal industry to ~~prevent~~ ^{prevent} a strike by miners, transport workers and rail workers. ~~The function of~~ Though by the mid-20s in the wake of a recession the triple alliance had broken down, unions had not entirely lost their power, seen in the 1926 General Strike that saw 2/5 of Britain's working male population go on strike, highlighting the importance of New Model Unionism in asserting the value of labour.

Through ~~the time~~ the period 1759-1928, the ~~shift~~ ^{growth} of power of unions and worker combinations were largely a reaction to the impact of industrialization on working conditions, as workers became less skilled and more replaceable. The function of these unions was to fight for

the value of labour (initially through ^{workers organisations} protecting their own skilled industries, then the growing generalisation of trade unions to expand to unskilled workers, in spite of significant government and employer opposition. Whilst many of these actions by TUs were industry-specific, they spoke to a growing liberalisation and drive of workers generally to improve their conditions by building solidarity in the face of opposition and oppression from ~~both~~ the government and employers ~~though~~.



There is a carefully constructed plan at the beginning of the response that is then outlined in the introduction, presenting the argument very clearly that limitations of unionism towards the improvement of working conditions were gradually overcome. The plan is carried through the essay to a logical conclusion.



Make sure that you pick a range of examples from a range of media across the period in the question, analysing the success of the stated factor.

Question 9

This question was answered well by most candidates. Most candidates were able to define pioneering campaigns work by individuals such as Jenner, Chadwick, Snow and Bazalgette, although it was noticeable that weaker candidates struggled to cover the time period, with some focusing on purely the first half of the 19th century. Strong candidates were able to assess the impact of features of individuals and government throughout the period, right up to the 1936 Public Health Act, which allowed for stronger evaluation.

Here is an example at L5 to measure the comparative significance of the issues.

The period of 1780-1939 saw an ample of changes to public health take place. Some more impactful than others. However it ^{has} ~~can~~ been argued what brought about ~~these~~ the greatest changes to public health. It can certainly be argued that central government actions ~~to~~ brought about the most change however due to many Acts being permissive, other factors must be considered. The influence of individuals can be seen to have brought the greatest changes rather than central government because of the vast influence it had on legislation. The greatest changes can be evaluated on the basis that a drastic change was made to public health from before, it was sustained across the period and whether changes were universal to all.

Central government actions can definitely be said to have brought greater changes than individual influences to public health. This is ~~seen~~ because of the amount of legislation enforced across the period. Furthermore although other factors such as understanding disease may be seen as more important, change was only possible with the actions of government giving it legal backing. For example, Jenner created the idea of a Smallpox vaccination which did, yes,

have a ~~major~~ major influence on public health however without central government action it would not have been made official. The Vaccination Acts of 1940, 53, and 71 show that without it becoming legalised change would not ~~bee~~ have been made. However although the Act of 1953 did bring change, this was limited. Parents were to be fined if they did not have their children vaccinated in the first 3 months, however this was only patchily implemented. This did make vaccinations more common but cannot be seen as a drastic change to Public Health. However the Act of 1871 does suggest great change as it made it compulsory with the threat of prosecution. This shows that government action did cause big changes however it lacked consistency and the fact a ~~other~~ further Acts were needed to improve on the first shows the extent of change was not large. ~~Next~~ Furthermore the Public Health Act of 1848 (PHA) strongly shows the importance of government action in bringing changes to public health. The PHA was the first legal action towards public health demonstrating the willingness of government. This was a great change for the laissez-faire policies with minimal government action to public health. ~~The~~ The Act also designed the General Board of Health as well as local boards (given powers including sanitary). However the following Acts of 1858, 73 and 1936 also

highlights the failings such as the 1858 Act demolished the General Board. This shows that ex government action made restricted change to Public Health. However the Act of 1878 was more comprehensive and was the basis of public health until 1936. Public health was changed as 1 medical officer and 1 sanitary inspector was ^{compulsory} necessary for every town in which many towns took on board and implemented, with Dr Duncan in Liverpool as model. This suggests that as long as government action made public health reform compulsory it brought great change, however if not, it was limited in change. Furthermore, the liberal actions in the start of the 1900s highlight how government brought major changes. For example, the Education Act of 1906 made the government take the role of parent when parents did not providing free school meals to the needy. The Act of 1907 also showed major change as medical clinics of schools became compulsory with inspections and treatments of children. With a few years there were 2300 doctors and 8300 nurses showing how well it was implemented and the extent to change. These acts show how government action completely changed how children were treated under Public Health, no longer treated them as paupers or that poverty was their fault. Moreover, as outlined, government action can

he argued to have brought more change than individuals however only to an extent.

On the other hand, it can certainly be argued that the influence of individuals brought about greater change. As mentioned before, the work of Jenner cannot go unnoticed as his revelation in the smallpox vaccination had a tremendous impact on public health. Without his work, government would not have been able to take action. Jenner conducted his study on 26 individuals successfully and sent his findings across the world to which a number of doctors signed off his evidence. However the change brought by this is limited because public and even government were slow to take it on board and accept his theory. Change only properly occurred when government took action. Furthermore, the work of Edwin Chadwick must also be commented on as he had a sustained influence on public health even after his retirement. His report in 1842 on the condition of London made significant change as it formed the basis of the 1848 Public Health Act. Chadwick's findings were reiterated in government legislation suggesting the extent to which he had an influence. His position as a commissioner also heightened his influence having direct influence on

official thinking. However Chadwick was known for bullying tactics and difficult to work with which undermined his influence. Furthermore, the fact it took several years to have ~~that~~ an impact on public health also limits his influence in bringing great changes.

✶ In addition, the work of Booth and Rowntree (to which Mayhew created the basis for) had a significant influence on public health changes. Booth's work in London was aimed to look at the nature of poverty, categorising ~~the~~ the population into classes from A to H based on their conditions. ✶ Although this altered how people viewed the cause of ~~poverty~~ poverty to other factors such as structural not just ~~of~~ moral problems, his work was criticised.

A lady from the COS openly critiqued Booth's work on how it did not include income and misrepresenting the poor. This opposition limited the influence he could have on public health. ✶ Moreover, Rowntree's work also made change through his idea of the poverty line and primary and secondary poor - finding that 20% were living under the poverty line and in desperate need of help. This also altered the way people viewed the causes of poverty, including officials. However the COS also criticised for underestimating incomes and also representing York. This also limited his work. Lastly the work of Fielden and Cassel also had a profound influence on public health bringing

change to the working day and conditions of the labouring poor preventing implementation of the Poor Law in their towns. This altered how officials viewed implementation.

Ultimately, without the work of individuals ideas for change of public health would not have been made and there would be no basis for official legislation. Although action of the central government is limited, this is only to an extent due to its permissive nature. However it cannot be said action made no change or minimal change. Changes to public health in 1780-1989 could not have substantially been made without government action so therefore it brought greater changes than individuals.



The plan at the beginning suggests that the response will cover the full chronology and it does not disappoint. The essay is well organised, considering central government before individuals. Evidence on both sides is impressive and judgement understands that both stated factors rely on each other, but the final judgement in the conclusion is not entirely logical.



Try to justify why one content area is more significant than another – the basis of that judgement is that one aspect is more important, influential or significant. Pay more careful

attention to key phrases in the question when analysing.

Question 10

Most candidates were able to indicate the significance of reports on the state of towns on the impetus for public health reforms in the years c1780-1939. Most were weaker on features that would build a strong counter argument, with the notable exception of the cholera epidemic in 1832, which was considered a greater impetus for public health reforms, resulting in government legislation and the establishment of local boards of health. The real problem with responses to this question was in extending the chronological breadth into the 20th century. Opportunities from the specification included the growth of the government's role in the early 20th century.

A L5 response which ranges right across the chronology.

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 ☒

One could agree that reports on the state of towns provided the greatest impetus for public health reform in the years c1780-1939. However, others may agree that other factors, such as the increased understanding of the cause of disease, or the work of writers and the press may have created a greater impetus for public health (PH) reform. This shall be assessed through the criteria of as to which factors led to one another, thus their relative impact. Overall, it shall be the judgement of this essay that the increased understanding of the cause of disease could therefore be seen to be the most significant factor as it could be the greatest impetus through leading to the other two facts. This is because the cause understanding motivated the other two to create a top-down impetus for reform.

Firstly, one could agree that the reports provided the greatest impetus. These reports conducted collected findings and research on the state of towns through survey and interviews, some of which may seek content to make conclusions on public health. Evidence to support this factor is that the 'Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain' published by Chadwick in 1842 could be seen to have provided a significant impetus. This is because the report made

perception that the fault of improper PH provision was due to the inconsistency of vested interests, such as the water companies managing the drains, sewers, and water supplies. This was vehemently opposed in publication by the gongooferous Law Commission, though was still read. This fledge created a significant impact as it highlighted how the problems of the poor, were a product of lacking public health, which were a product of profit motives and lack of one-nation consideration. This fledge could be seen to be a significant impact as attention had been brought to not only the symptoms of poor PH, but also the root cause - the vested interest. However, evidence to challenge this fledge is that the reports were not always successful in generating the critical mass required for a real impact. The report conducted on the Bradford Woolcombers exemplifies this argument, as though it highlighted the intense debt debilitation and mental health experienced by the Woolcombers, the extent to which it had an influence may be limited. This is because the reports themselves were often very jargon heavy, and therefore inaccessible to the majority of people. While gongooferous papers would have the required evidence to access such documents, they were still limited in their effectiveness as they - in the case of Bradford - only highlighted one regional problem, and fledge solely at the fault of just one MP, rather than the wider administration. An impact for PH reform can be seen to be insignificant if those in power were not poised to act on such commentary.

To conclude, we can therefore see how the reports may have been a partially significant impact. This is because, while reports did dig directly into the situation of poverty from bad public health, and in cases the causes of such, the extent to which reports themselves would motivate reform could be seen to be unlikely. Therefore, based on my criteria, we could see how the

need for a catalyst, rather factor, may be required, for reform to have enough impetus of a significant impact.

Secondly, we could argue that increasing understanding of the causes of disease may have been the most significant impetus for PH reform. This is because this era was characterised by significant medical advancement, not least in regards to how the filthy diseases were caused. Evidence to support this factor is therefore that John Snow's work on cholera had led to 1850s Britain slowly beginning to accept that cholera was waterborne. This can be seen to be a significant impetus, paired with Pasteur and Koch's, proposition and proof of the germ theory, as understanding these causes meant that the associated 'filth' of poor people meant that it could be dealt up to prevent disease, through PH sanitation campaigns. Furthermore, this impetus can be characterised by how the Chelsea Water Works relocated their water supply further upstream in the Thames to Surbiton in the 1860s. The point that they got their water away from the downstream tidal Thames, that waste was dumped into, preventing cholera. This therefore demonstrates the significance of this impetus as by understanding why diseases were caused, it inspired real action from the water works. However, evidence to challenge this factor is that even in pre causation discovery, some steps were already being taken. For example, in the 1820s, Chelsea Water Works ~~relocated their water supply~~ conducted work to install a sand filtration system, yet long before Snow's findings from the Broad Street Pump. Furthermore, the skepticism with which these new discoveries were treated, despite PH reform, could also be a challenge to the extent of this impetus. This can be seen in how John Simon, Chief Medical

Office to HM Gov, still behind in mission until 1870, despite conducting significant PH reform himself.

To conclude, one could find that understanding of the cause of disease was therefore for the most part significant as an impetus. While many were sceptical, and other action had taken place without knowledge of causes, the rate of PH reform significantly increases in effectiveness after these causes are identified. This can be seen to be linked to the report as the report pointed the finger at the water network (water companies for example) but once they understood why they had problems - through disease causation - they then effectively responded to the report by relocating water sources away from water disposal. These cases of disease undoubtedly as for the most part significant, and one might think of it as a catalyst for which reports could become effective.

Thirdly, one could argue that the work of writers on the press could be a significant impetus. Evidence to support this is that Disraeli, long standing PM of the late 1800s, did a lot of published writings on founding one-nation Toryism and therefore the necessity of taxation for total liberation of a nation. Furthermore, Stowe had her advice on health control published in her novel 'Marianne' by her second husband, the book selling 600,000 copies by 1924. This can therefore be seen to be a significant factor in creating an impetus for public health reform as they both highlighted the need for public prevailing orthodoxy to change, in order for water to be safely to benefit - though PH provision. However, evidence to challenge this is that even if the water and press could appeal to large portions of the population, the likelihood of an impact on government was

for reduced, therefore creating less of an impact. For example, the 'Times' created a campaign for PFI reform in the light of the Great Stink, however, this would be of little consequence if only 2 million people could vote - out of a 30 million population - in 1867. This is therefore, less support in creating an impact is the electorate - comprised mostly of the middle class - if for less likely to want to spend more of their wages on taxation, to then support PFI provision, and therefore less likely to vote such views into parties of power. One can therefore see how a top-down approach to an impact for reform may be expected, as the reason for change must be believed by those with the power to make such change.

To conclude, one can therefore see how the writing of the press may be a less significant factor in creating an impact for reform. ~~There can be thought how~~ while the writer did create an impact, the impact was either not a held belief by government or a poorly held belief in the case of poor health. Discredit, explains the need for top-down. One can therefore see how the Report may have been more significant as the Report was agreed by the educational politicians of government, and therefore the Report provided credit the initial impact for the City of Oxford, who would then create a further impact. The factor can also be seen to be linked to inequality of the cause of disease as the Times provided their campaign in the form of separate sides from poor, and therefore, the work of the press inhibited by how to deal with sickness from its cause.

In conclusion, it is therefore the judgement of this essay that the

Increased understanding of the causes of disease could therefore be the most significant factor as it acted the greatest impact though being the catalyst, for which the other two factors could act as vectors for the transmission of infection to create the water impacts. Undoubtedly disease, though really the other side of the coin for the mobilisation reason, as undoubtedly disease gave the root for her to effectively reform PH.



Here is one of the responses that succeeded in analysing the stated factors across the whole range of the chronology. For a breadth question, the evidence is also remarkably deep. The candidate still had time for a nuanced judgement.



Make sure that you pick a range of possible reasons from across the period in the question. However, if you are running short of time, it is better to ensure that you have reached a judgement of comparative significance about a reasonable number of features rather than flooding the essay with so much depth and detail that you don't have time for judgement.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are referred to the advice offered in the previous three sessions. Many candidates this year have not heeded some of this advice in the light of their predecessors' performance. This advice was:-

Section A Source Question (Q1 or Q2)

- Candidates must be more prepared to make valid inferences rather than to paraphrase the source
- Be prepared to back up inferences by adding additional contextual knowledge from beyond the source
- Explore beyond stereotypical reactions to particular types of provenance. Not all old people are blighted by poor memories; look at the specific stance and/or purpose of the writer
- Avoid discussions about what is missing from the source when assessing its value to the enquiry unless there is a clear reason for the author missing such points
- Candidates should be prepared to assess the strength of the source for an enquiry by being aware that the author is writing for a specific audience. Be aware of the values and concerns of that audience
- Candidates should try to distinguish between fact and opinion by using contextual knowledge of the period and being aware of the values of the society within which the source is set
- In coming to a judgement about the provenance, take account of the weight you may be able to give to the author's evidence in the light of his or her stance and/or purpose
- In assessing weight, it is perfectly permissible to assess reliability by considering what has been perhaps deliberately omitted from the source.

Section B Essay questions

- Candidates must provide more factual details as evidence. Weaker responses lacked depth and sometimes range
- Plan your answer effectively before you begin
- Pick out three or four key themes and then provide an analysis of (eg) the target significance mentioned in the question, setting its importance against other themes rather than providing a description of each
- Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels
- Pay particular attention to bullet point 3 of the mark scheme. Try to justify why one content area is more significant than another – the basis of that judgement is that one aspect is more important, influential or significant
- Pay more careful attention to key phrases in the question when analysing
- Be aware of key dates as identified in the specification so that they can address the questions with chronological precision

- Try to explore links between issues to make the structure flow more logically.

Grade boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:
<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/support-topics/results-certification/grade-boundaries.html>

