

**Paper Reference(s) 9HI0/34**  
**Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

## **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**

**Time: 2 hours 15 minutes**

## **Sources Booklet**

**DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET WITH  
THE QUESTION PAPER.**

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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 Samuel Finney, **An Historical Survey of the Parish of Wilmslow**, written 1785. Quarry Bank Mill was situated very close to Wilmslow and Finney was a local resident.

Some years ago, Yorkshire woollen manufacturers moved into the Parish of Wilmslow, and introduced the spinning of woollen jersey. In the years following, the spinning wheel was in use in almost every cottage and house, including those of the farmers. There are still a great number of women and children employed in this form of manufacture but it is now in decline. 5

The success in finding hands to work the spinning jennies encouraged Mr Greg, a rich cotton manufacturer of Manchester, to erect a large building, called Quarry Bank Mill. This Mill was sited upon the River Bollin, below the junction of that River with the Handforth Water. The Mill's large water wheel is 10

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

used to power the brushing and disentangling of  
cotton wool, and to spin it into twist for thread. About 15  
three thousand spindles are turned by this wheel; it  
is capable of turning many thousands more. Each  
week, the Mill produces one thousand pounds weight  
of cotton twist. About one hundred pounds weight of  
this is spun from the finest Brazil cotton which, when 20  
spun into thread, is worth from twenty to twenty-five  
shillings a pound. From this cotton they make the  
finest muslins, perhaps equal to the best that come  
from India.

There are now employed at this Mill about one 25  
hundred and fifty men, women and children, of whom  
the children make the majority. Most of the men are  
overlookers and skilled craftsmen such as joiners,  
smiths, turners and mechanics. They earn from ten  
to twelve shillings a week. The women get about 30  
five shillings, and the children, from eight years of  
age (for they don't take them in before), earn from one  
shilling and sixpence to three shillings a week. As  
there is plenty of water, the wheel is continually going,  
and the work never stops, night or day. Of course, the 35  
people who are employed in it work for shifts of twelve  
hours, and if any of them are so industrious as to  
work over-hours, they are paid for it.

The cotton yarn spun by the spinning jennies is  
used in weaving and is spun into calicoes for printed 40  
gowns, etc. There are about one hundred and  
fifty employed in this form of manufacture, in and  
about Wilmslow.

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

### Source for use with Question 2.

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

To the Honourable Poor Law Commissioners,

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

To show humbly,

That your Petitioner is a married man with a wife and six small children. Is an Irishman by birth but has resided in Spitalfields the last 2 years and in England 24 years. That he has paid £14 per annum rent prior to the last 2 years. That he is by trade a weaver but,	5
through the depression of the silk trade, he is reduced to the greatest distress and has been compelled to apply to the Whitechapel Union for poor relief. That your Petitioner cannot obtain any employment and he is still refused any assistance from the Parish he legally claims. He and his family are rapidly sinking from starvation.	10  15

(continued on the next page)

Your Petitioner (with his family) was admitted to the  
 Union Workhouse and kept there 3 weeks. He was  
 turned out without any money in the world to assist  
 him. He was compelled to apply again, was admitted 20  
 and kept in one week, and turned out. Thereafter,  
 starvation compelled him to apply to the Magistrate  
 for support. The Magistrate then sent a note to  
 the Relieving Officer requesting him to admit your  
 petitioner to the Union Workhouse. But the Relieving 25  
 Officer said no, he would let the Magistrate see that  
 the Guardians had more authority and power than the  
 Magistrate. The Relieving Officer would not admit him.  
 Your Petitioner declares that he and his family would  
 have died if it had not been for the kindness of the 30  
 Magistrate, who provided alternative relief from the  
 Poor Box\*.

Your Petitioner can, if required, produce a character  
 reference from his last employers that will confirm  
 his industry, honesty, and sobriety. Your Petitioner 35  
 trusts that you will be pleased to take this case into  
 your gracious consideration and order him relief from  
 the Poor Law that your Petitioner thinks has a duty to  
 assist him.

Your Petitioner,

Jeremiah Dunn

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

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

**Source 1 from: [https://archive.org/stream/cheshirelancashi12manc/cheshirelancashi12manc\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/cheshirelancashi12manc/cheshirelancashi12manc_djvu.txt)**

**Source 2 from: Poverty and Poor Law Reform in  
Nineteenth-Century Britain, 1834–1914 By David Englander  
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