

Examiners' Report

June 2019

GCE History 9HI0 34

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates continue to be able to engage effectively across the ability range with A Level paper 34.1 which deals with Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759-1928 and 34.2 which deals with Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780-1939.

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

In Section A, the strongest answers demonstrated an ability 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. It is pleasing to note that last summer's advice was taken on board by many candidates and there were fewer examples this summer of candidates suggesting that weight can be established by a discussion of what is missing from a source. This summer there was some evidence of more candidates using often extensive contextual knowledge to drive an answer to the enquiry, rather than using it to illuminate and discuss the source. This resulted in candidates not dealing with the source adequately.

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. However, it continues to be the case that weaker candidates often wanted to turn questions into a main factor/other factors approach, even where this was not appropriate to the focus of the question. Candidates should be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, and ensure that they draw their evidence in responses from the appropriate time period.

In Section C, most candidates were able to engage with the elements of the process of change that are central in this section of the examination. This is a breadth question and the questions that are set encompass a minimum of 100 years. Candidates are reminded again that 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.

In both Sections B and C when dealing with AO1, not all candidates demonstrated a secure understanding of what is meant by 'criteria' in terms of bullet point 3 of the mark scheme. Some candidates explicitly state in the introduction to the essay that they are naming the criteria that they plan to use, when in actual fact they are referring to the issues or the factors that will be discussed in the response. 'Criteria' in bullet point 3 of the mark scheme refers to the basis on which candidates reach their judgement, not the issues that are discussed in the process of

reaching that judgement. There was some tendency this summer, in all sections of the paper, for some candidates to replicate the words and phrases of the mark scheme in their responses. It is the application of the requirements of the mark scheme that is crucial.

The candidates' performance on individual questions is considered in the next section.

Question 1

Overall this was successfully answered and most candidates were able to use the source to address both enquiries, if not equally so. Candidates were able, for example, to use the origin of the source from the Times as in itself a market strategy and comment that the Times is regarded as a 'quality' newspaper appealing to middle and upper middle class, and Austin were targeting this group. Candidates were also able to comment on the show rooms and their locations, and recommendations as all part of their strategy. Some added that the company expanded and used other strategies as the company developed and faced difficulties used other marketing strategies such as motor rallies. Regarding the success of the company most candidates were able to use part of the source to show this, such as increased production, high demand and innovative style. Others commented on that the source did not show the difficulties the company had faced and how production changed during the war, and attempts to open up the market in 1920s by developing the Austin seven.

The Austin Motor Company used a plethora of marketing strategies to ensure success and the source illustrates this clearly. Austin's early cars appealed to the elite and combined with the showrooms and the Austin Club a 'brand image' was created and led to the value of output reaching 9 million pounds in 1919 from just £600,000 in 1914.

The source has significant weight as it displays the success of the company, 'the turnover of the company has increased from £85000 in 1907 to £425641' displays the economic prosperity Austin was experiencing. Indeed, the Endcliffe Phantom with 25hp was followed by popular models like the 1910 Austin Ten and the 1913 Austin 20. Such production led to relative success and 'remarkable growth'. It should be noted that the positive tone of the source may be due to the fact the journalist had been invited to review the new Austin car. Since it was an invitation it is likely the journalist would be

expected or feel indebted to be positive. This in itself displays Austin's marketing strategies ~~as~~ as by ensuring newspaper coverage, the brand would garner wider recognition. The overly complimentary tone subsequently must be questioned as it should be noted that prior to WWI success was restricted as Austin was not competing against Ford. The Model T dominated the middle class and skilled working class market and Austin did not adopt the assembly line until 1919. Thus production was also subdued. Thus it is clear the source may be flawed in its testament to Austin's success.

Perhaps where the source holds the greatest value is in its discussion of Austin's marketing to the wealthy elite. The source mentions the strategic positioning of the showrooms, 'convenient for the many customers of the company in Mayfair'. Indeed, Austin purposefully based showrooms in areas of wealth and prestige thus leading to his company being associated with such echelons of society. London's showroom was opened in 1910 and followed by Manchester

in 1911 and Norwich in 1912 which the source mentions. By creating this network Austin successfully built up a secure client base which contributed to his success. The source also comments upon the club room, 'panelled in oak', 'billiard and reading tables' and 'handsome rugs' suggest that Austin was willing to invest in creating a luxurious brand image thus successfully attracting potential consumers. Indeed, the famous boxer Jack Johnson purchased one of Austin's sports cars thus proving Austin had a secure foothold within the upper class market. The source seems to suggest the journalists witnessed the club first hand thus the information provided will likely be valuable in understanding the reality and intricacies of such marketing techniques. Overall the source appears to imply the importance in such strategies for securing success.

The source also touches upon where Austin's success may have been restricted, 'have not been able to fully cope'. Austin was faced with the threat of a factory not effective

enough for the production required. The source doesn't mention it, due to it being produced prior WWI, but the impact of war led to greater success as the production of ⁸ million shells and 2,000 aircrafts left Longbridge works with a metallurgy laboratory and sheet metal press. Such innovation greatly catalysed success as did the marketing of the Austin 7 in 1922 as an affordable, family car. This shift from the elite to the middle class allowed Austin to experience greater success in the interwar years than pre WWI. By producing a car for the masses he rivaled the likes of the Model T but as the source is pre these occurrences it is restricted in its scope of understanding.

A final section the source discusses regarding marketing is the securing of a royal patronage and consumers of an elite status who resided in the public eye. The fact that the 'Grand Dukes and Duchesses, Indian Royalty... members of the Spanish government' purchased Austin cars would have been a great contributor to

both marketing power and thus the success of Austin's company. As royalty often worked as a setter of trends, Austin would have greatly benefited from such customers ensuring interest in events such as the 'Motor Exhibition'. On top of this, Austin also conducted races and events to prove and display the benefits of his automobiles. As the source suggests, by placing the cars in the public eye greater success was achieved via marketing.

The source is highly useful in illustrating how Austin manufactured a brand identity via clubs and showrooms as well as how the marketing to the elite allowed customers of high social standings to be secured. Moreover, it provides valuable figures on production thus alluding to Austin's success in creating profit. Yet, the source is restricted as it takes a potentially overly positive tone and fails to mention other external factors to success such as the state of Longbridge works. It is also restricted by scope as it is pre-war and Austin's success

and marketing strategies were to evolve greatly in the 1920s due to WWI and the advent of the Austin 7.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is a Level 5 response as the candidate clearly considers both enquiries and adds contextual knowledge to develop these source based points. The candidate reaches a well supported judgement in the conclusion where both enquiries are clearly weighed up.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Make sure that your contextual knowledge is added to the points made in the sources, rather than being discussed in isolation.

Question 2

Candidates were generally able to use the conclusion from the Majority Report of the Royal Commission to address the two enquiries, although there was a tendency for the attitudes towards those in poverty to be addressed more than the problems with poor relief in the early twentieth century. Candidates were able to comment that the report was an official document, that it was one of two reports, and the intention was to persuade the government to support their position. They suggested the report represented the orthodox view that poverty was the result of the poor's own failures or faults and poverty was an evil. They were able to select aspects from the source such as 'dead weight' and 'useless' to show it was depicted as a moral problem. Some candidates commented that this did not represent all the views at the time as the minority report was not mentioned, and weaker candidates spent far too long describing what was not in the source. Regarding the second enquiry and the problem with poor relief, some candidates argued that the conclusion focused on charities and said this was because members of the Majority commission played significant roles in charity organisation and saw charities as the way to provide provision so lessening the cost to the tax payers. A few candidates dismissed the source saying it did not say anything about poor relief. National efficiency was considered by some candidates but only the best then cited the Liberal reforms as a sign of changing attitudes and care. Provenance was not done well generally with the background to the report's establishment and the work done mentioned by few.

The source is extremely valuable in both revealing attitudes towards ~~the~~ ^{po} those in poverty as well as the problems with poor relief. ~~however~~ ^{it is more v}

It is more valuable in demonstrating the attitudes towards those in poverty however, as it is drastically more explicit and more emotive as to that 'class' & with still a lot of use for the demonstrating the problems of relief.

The major attitude ~~within the~~ ^{with the} prevailing attitude within the population or more the upper and middle classes is one that is detailed. It mentions how the within the majority report 'moral and material condition' were examined. This source is extremely valuable in demonstrating the elitist view of morality underpinning poverty the idea that had been perpetuated even since the older poor laws. The main attitude earlier on at least to those not in poverty was that paupers were only

so if there was a moral problem such as drinking or a drug addiction or could even be sheer laziness. As this was the prevailing attitude of many especially those who completed the majority report it is accurate however there is a slight issue in the typicality or truth in fact rather than opinion to this view. The minority report ~~demonstrate~~ is forewarned by Beatrice and Sidney Webb was extremely influential in the ~~creation~~ changing belief that poverty's origin was practically entirely economic which was beginning to become a more prevailing orthodoxy as the 20th century progressed. Not only that but only 0.9% of people in Booth's findings were of a moral fault most simply were not paid enough or did not have consistent enough work. Although not typical of all beliefs it is extremely reflective of a prevailing orthodoxy of attitudes towards the poor and only ever assisted in ~~examples~~ ^{cases} where the ~~condition~~ pauper was classed as deserving it. These attitudes were key at the very beginning of the 20th century however later on is less applicable. There is also the

idea that ~~that~~ ~~paupers~~ those in poverty should try encourage self help or converting ~~useless~~ ~~costly~~ people into 'self sustaining & respectable members of society'. Another key attitude and subsequent problem was that self-help was more important than actual governmental or societal relief. This is seen in the works of Samuel Smiles who advocated both self help and thrift in order to try and prevent poverty despite his audience being that of the middle class. The major issue of this attitude was that those in poverty should simply be able to stop being in poverty however in actuality it was never as simple as that many in poverty were not in need of anything. They were in need of relief during trade depression of cyclical employment. Although this idea was prevailing at the beginning of the 20th century it was becoming gradually more accepted that problems were not with the paupers but their conditions.

The source is from the majority report ~~for~~ itself meaning it is

extremely valuable in changing attitudes towards the poor not only because of the purpose of the report in the first place but also due to the views shared within those who supported the majority report like Bosanquet thus is valuable. It was the report conducted in 1909 which is extremely important as it developed after the debate on national efficiency one which began to challenge and change the current belief of poverty which was held up by the Interdepartmental Committee's findings that the population's health was not declining. Although it is valuable for one specific perspective it is less valuable for demonstrating the ~~strength~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~changing~~ ~~attitudes~~ over time and that thus is not a complete source.

It is also very valuable in demonstrating the problems with poor relief. As a result of the attitudes of self sustaining it promoted help schemes that only ever managed to slightly ~~alleviate~~ ~~the~~ ~~very~~ poverty for the very

few on the poverty line. By more financial planning such as through the payment of dividends by the co-operative more planning stability in economics was allowed for. The problem with this however was that the ~~for~~ just str may walking a tight rope of poverty. It was also those who were completely in need of total assistance that were being completely neglected. Those who truly were unable to help themselves only benefited from a small amount of relief when what they truly needed was a clear minimum wage or more generous relief being a problem with the poor law. The source mentions two other points the idea of 'international competition' and the issue of 'dead weight' resulting from these paupers. The one issue in terms of poor relief was the ~~test~~ ~~weakened~~ weakened dispirited economy of Britain which was now facing challenges from the USA and Germany. Because of this Britain's 'empire' was being threatened and not only that but could not successfully be maintained due to pauperism.

The problem with poor law is therefore that by creating deterrents a large scale of the population are not at all reflective of a productive workforce rather like an army. This problem of stringent poor relief is even seen with over half of those attempting to join the Poor Law either being rejected outright or put as a special. The problems with the poor law as well as agreed to both the majority and minority reports was the fundamental lack of necessities for the poor. They had as those in poverty, had thusly as the source points out become dead weights as a result of the poor law or attempt to incentivise work they produce the adverse effect a workforce on the verge of collapse. Another problem was the ideas that they should these 'universal evils' should be disciplined and well led. Too many schemes were based more on bars eligibility the ~~carrot~~ stick over the carrot as an attempt to incentivise their work of work. The problem with this was ~~not~~ very few who genuinely needed relief ever saw it.

and if they did it was for a
standardised amount and time which was
extremely problematic for those trying to get
back on their feet and just became
a greater cost for the government
as more people were reliant on these schemes.
Thus something new was needed to ensure
social security hence the Liberal reforms
~~removing~~ removing most previous issues.

Again as this derives from the majority
report it is extremely valuable. The
majority report was initiated by the
Royal Commission to investigate the current
issues with the poor relief system and
although based in its views did directly
try and criticise poor law. It is also
more typical and thus more valuable
as both the majority and minority report
challenged the monopoly of the poor
law system after attacking its
inefficiency and overall cost with some
recommendations to replace
~~workhouses~~ labour exchanges &
workhouses. It is also
It is also slightly before the
major reforms brought in by the

liberalism of national insurance and
old age pensions and thus is valuable
in explaining the problems prior to that

In conclusion the source is extremely
valuable and due to the more direct
clear information throughout it is more
useful in showing one of the
major prevailing attitudes towards those in
poverty and is a valuable reflection
of the upper and middle class view
regardless of the later change. It is
also useful for describing the problems
with poor relief however the
attitudes were an obstacle thus making
the first item more valuable



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

In this Level 5 response the candidate clearly considers both enquiries, using contextual knowledge to enhance and add to these source based points. The candidate also does well to consider the provenance of the source and uses this to evaluate the value of the source for both enquiries, before reaching a supported conclusion.



Try to consider the provenance of the source for both enquiries rather than in a separate, stand alone paragraph.

Question 3

The candidates who answered this question were usually able to suggest examples of the influence of trade in the East and its impact on Wedgwood's success, such as the growing demand for China and porcelain. Wedgwood's attempt to copy it and develop pottery of the same quality were cited, for example, with the Jasperware. Wedgwood's experimentation with glazes and designs being influenced by the East was also discussed by stronger candidates. These candidates also argued that other factors influenced his success, such as Wedgwood's marriage to Sarah providing him with the money to build the Etruria works which enabled him to meet demand. Others commented on the development of the canal network allowing the safe distribution of his products, as well as Wedgwood's experimental methods, developing distinct products such as creamware. Weaker candidates however only briefly considered the stated factor, before addressing alternative reasons for success. Stronger candidates were confident in setting criteria to judge success eg profit, reputation, which were common themes across many answers.

3. plan:

East-

- porcelain ✓
- ~~is a~~ superior product ✓
- Catherine the great

not East-

- Queen Charlotte ✓
- various wares ✓
- showrooms ✓
- slavery
- patronage

4. plan:

significant:

- ~~apprentices~~
- worst + decent conditions

not significant

✓
✓

Essay:

One of the many types of pottery which Wedgwood developed in the late 18th century was that of porcelain, the purity and whiteness of which attracted popularity as it was a clear display of wealth. This contributed to the success of Wedgwood however other factors such as his diverse designs, patronage of style to the upper classes, ~~or~~ slavery rebellion, and favour of ^{with} Queen Charlotte. This essay will analyse how far the influence of trade from the East was more significant than other factors in contributing to the success of Wedgwood.

The main influence on Wedgwood of trade from the

East can be seen as the popularity of porcelain, which had been imported from China since the 1640s. Wedgwood hoped to emulate the whiteness and purity of Eastern ~~potter~~ porcelain, to the extent that he turned down the offer of the right to kaolin - the clay which British potteries used to ~~make~~ ^{emulate} porcelain - as he didn't want to make an inferior product.

¶ Porcelain can be seen as significant in Wedgwood's popularity as it shows his desire for quality, and also because it was extremely popular; the extravagance and purity of porcelain made it popular as a show of wealth. In conclusion, porcelain was significant to Wedgwood's success as it was popular and showed his superiority to other potteries, but it should be noted that Wedgwood turned his hand to porcelain late in his career; he was already a successful man. This therefore limits the interpretation's significance.

Another factor which had a large influence on Wedgwood's success was that of royal patronage; in 1765 he made a full dinner service for Queen Charlotte. Although this

in itself is evident of the success Wedgwood achieved in his career, ~~the~~ further significance lies in the way that Wedgwood manipulated the situation into a marketing tool; from then on he styled his cream ware as Queen's Ware and himself as the 'royal potter'. This reveals ~~one~~ ^{two} of the significant ~~or~~ factors to Wedgwood's success; not only was his craftsmanship and design good enough for the Queen, but he was also ~~an~~ adept at marketing. This combination can be seen as playing a large role in his success, therefore detracting from the influence of Eastern trade.

Eastern design wasn't the only thing to influence the design of Wedgwood's pottery, and design in itself could be seen as a large example of Wedgwood's success. For example, he completed over 400 experiments to perfect his creamware, his cabbage trestle was popular as it evoked memories of rural England and at a time of rising empire his ~~the~~ Neoclassical designs evoking Roman and Greek scenes were also immensely popular. This alone indicates the wide span of Wedgwood's influence.

from rural England to Ancient Greece, lessening the creditability of the interpretation that ~~the~~ Eastern influence was the defining feature of Wedgwood's success. Both porcelain and cream ware indicate another of Wedgwood's successful qualities however; his drive for quality, which, alongside his designs, is arguably what made him stand out. Overall, the popularity of Wedgwood's designs detracts from the argument that Eastern influence was the most important factor to this success, as they reveal a host of other ~~of~~ inspirations for his popular designs, and they suggest that he strove for perfection long before he attempted porcelain.

Alongside Queen Charlotte's patronage, another factor which indicates that Wedgwood's marketing skills were the key to his success is the importance of his showrooms. Wedgwood opened a showroom in London to showcase his designs, and this was pioneering as the goods were laid out as they would have been in a home to encourage sales, something ~~of~~ which had never

~~previous~~ previously been done. The showroom was also significant as it became a place for the upper classes to socialise, thus associating Wedgwood products with high society and enhancing their appeal. ~~On~~ In summary, this once again highlights the importance of Wedgwood's marketing skills to his success, detracting from the view that the most significant factor was Eastern trade.

Overall, the judgment that the greatest influence on Wedgwood's success was that of Eastern trade is fairly limited, as there are other factors, ~~namely~~ namely his pioneering marketing skills and ~~his~~ wide range of high quality designs, which are more significant. ~~At~~ Although the importation of porcelain from China encouraged him to equal the quality of this product, hence showcasing his impressive skill as a potter, he had achieved success long before this, due to both the success of his marketing skills regarding the royal family and his showrooms, and his wide ranging designs.

which had a range of influences and in turn influenced the fashions of the time.



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Examiner Comments

Here the candidate establishes criteria for the judgements to be made in the introduction and then refers to these throughout the essay. Evaluation at the end of each paragraph with the evidence weighed up in the conclusion means this is a Level 5 response.



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Examiner Tip

A plan is always a good idea - it helps you consider the key factors and to organise your argument.

Question 4

Most of the candidates who attempted this question had some knowledge of Quarry Bank Mill and were able to give some reason for its significance. Stronger candidates suggested that it was a model others copied, that its size gave it an important role and influence and discussed Greg's ability to expand and provide housing for employees setting an example that other factory owners copied. Most candidates were also usually able to consider other factors such as the movement towards a factory system, the role of other factories, the available workforce as aiding the cotton Industry as a whole. However, weaker answers misread the question and focused their answer around why Quarry Bank Mill was significant rather than comparing Quarry Bank Mill to other factors. These answers also stated judgements rather than explaining them.

Quarry Bank Mill was significant in a sense as it was one of the first few mills to change from the putting out system to the factory system. In addition it was one of the few to tackle the issue with gaining a loyal work force through using the apprenticeship system. Even though there were some problems ~~with~~^{with} geographical factors ~~there~~ been one of them, and the question about whether child labour is right. However ultimately Samuel Greg and his wife developed the cotton industry by increasing productivity, efficiency, and ultimately caring about the workers at Quarry Bank Mill.

Initially before the Factory System arrived, it was the putting out system which relied on people doing their own work in their houses, and then selling it on. The technology during this time wasn't very efficient, and the productivity was low as it took quite awhile to do without

machinery. However Richard Arkwright created the water wheel which led to the creation of the Factory system. The problem was that the factories had to be based very near lakes and rivers to make the water wheel move so the factories had to be in rural locations. Consequently meaning it was hard to maintain a stable workforce as it wasn't very densely populated. Most people had to come from urban locations.

~~Greg~~ Samuel Greg and Hannah Greg were both advocates for the education of workers, and they were more focused on the working conditions in factories and keeping the workers happy. Greg decided to create the apprentice system which was where he took children of local parishes to get them to work in factories. This ultimately helped with the workforce at Quarry Bank mill as this meant they could do the work the adults couldn't do which were scourgings who had to go under the machinery whilst it was running ^{is upon}. This was very dangerous, however it increased productivity for the factory as they didn't have to run the machines, and they could

work ~~de~~ longer. Whilst doing this he gave the children somewhere to live (apprentice houses). This kept them happy as before they were living on the streets, and weren't given food. So this encouraged them to be a stable work force. In addition he ~~pay~~ ^{paid} ~~that~~ ^{them} small amounts, and if they did something wrong he would take away some of their money. Ultimately meaning they were disciplined, loyal, and hard workers as they wanted to maintain a place to live. In addition this meant that they would come to work happier, ~~but~~ but also effected the efficiency and ~~the~~ productivity of ~~the~~ Quarry Bank mill.

However it can be argued that they weren't protected and this limited it's significance. Even though the children were supposed to be affected, some ran away due to the conditions, showing that if it was significant why would his stable workforce run away. Some missed their parents, and some were injured. Tom ^{little} being an example. Whilst holding the wool, his finger got caught and were torn off. Also in Apprentice houses they had to share

beds, they were only given porridge, it was unsanitary, and things like abuse, and other acts were ignored towards the children.

Greg also built a village which lead to his workers been much more reliable, and loyal. Especially his adult workers. This is because ~~the~~ This also lead the productivity and efficiency to go up. The village allowed workers to be right by the mill, which meant no one was late, and it also meant he could get more workers as they were local and the geographical problem was solved. This meant workers didn't have to come from urban workers areas. In addition the children from the apprentice system, who was in it till the age of 18, began to get comfortable, and didn't ~~to~~ ^{know} anything else ^{but} factory work. This meant they stayed in the factory system for life, and can easily move to the village! ^{this meant a step} In addition ^{work there} the village the houses had an allotment so they can grow their own foods, it has shops, schools, a church. Ultimately meaning they could grow a life in the

village. This lead to workers been happier, but also they come to work and got more work done. Improving the productivity and efficiency.

~~A add~~ Wedgwood & Greg also was an advocate for the new technology. After the 'At first he used the water wheel used by Arkwright. This was good at the time. But it also only gave so much horsepower, meaning the amount of work was poor, you could only work for a certain time in winter. Additionally conditions were poor, causing respiratory and hearing problems due to the noise the machinery made. However ~~to~~ once the steam engine was introduced by Watts, Greg used this. It gave more horsepower which mean it- he ~~didn't~~ ^{didn't} have to use as much machinery, this lead to it been safer. Conditions were ~~but~~ much better, making the work more happier. Ultimately the new technology made it more efficient and productive as more could be done, but it also improved the conditions gradually. In conclusion Quarry Bank will

is significant as it led to the introduction of the Factory System which was more efficient. It also led to the apprentice system ~~the~~ and the village, meaning a stable, and legal work force was made. This meant that workers were happier, and this ~~there~~ resulted in them doing more work. In addition the new technology also helped, making it safer, and quicker to do factory work.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

There is lots of detailed evidence in this answer but at times the candidate tends to explain rather than analyse. This is a Level 4 response as the candidate has explained whether or not Quarry Bank Mill was significant rather than really engaging with the extent of the significance of the Mill for the wider cotton industry.



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Examiner Tip

Make sure you carefully read every word of the question so that your answer is accurately focused and reaches a judgement on the actual question asked.

Question 5

Generally the candidates who tackled this question were able to give examples for and against the Poor Law Boards and the Poor Law Commission being the most effective. The strongest candidates attempted to establish criteria to make the judgement which usually aided and shaped the quality of the response. They used criteria such as which was the most cost effective, which helped the poor more, and what if any similarities and differences did they both have adding to the judgement. As the Poor Law Board replaced the Poor Law Commission following the Andover Scandal, most candidates argued they were an improvement because they targeted groups such as children and helped to break the cycle of poverty by doing so instead of blaming the poor. As the Boards were more closely linked with government this was seen as giving them more weight. Some effectively argued, however, that there was continuity as some members of the Poor Law Commission were also on the Poor Law Board and so the Commission cannot have been that bad. Weaker answers did not compare the Poor Law Commission and the Poor Law Board based on how effective they were at managing the plight of the poor, but rather described the functions of both. This meant some answers were a narrative that described their roles rather than making an analytical and evaluative comparison.

If ~~the~~ managing the plight of the poor is judged in terms of reducing the cost of providing relief, ~~how~~ ^{and} changing and improving the way in which paupers were treated then without a doubt, the Poor Law Board was more effective than the Poor Law Commission. ^{This is because} ~~as~~ it reduced the strain financially on parishes within unions that had struggled under the Poor Law Commission and ~~it separated~~ what is more, the Poor Law Board separated the medical treatment of ~~poor~~ paupers from general poor relief and ~~there~~ ^{this therefore} ~~there~~ shows a clear improvement ^{in management of the plight of the poor}. However, in terms of the provision of outdoor relief, one factor remained constant between the Poor Law Board and the Poor Law Commission ^{in managing the plight of the poor} which was that outdoor relief remained the most common form of relief and so whilst the Poor Law Board brought significant changes, it was not necessarily more effective in terms of managing ~~poor~~ outdoor relief. So I agree to ~~a~~ ^{some} ~~limited~~ extent.

In terms of reducing the cost of managing the plight of the poor, it can be argued that the Poor Law Board brought significant changes and so can be seen as more effective than the Poor Law Commission. An improvement and reduction in cost can be particularly seen through the Poor Law Board's introduction of the Union Chargability Act in 1865 which transferred the cost of poor relief from individual parishes within a Union to the Union as a whole. ~~This is clear~~ As a result, there was less economic strain on the parishes who were responsible for large numbers of paupers due to an increasingly mobile population. This Act was clearly an effective measure in reducing the cost of poor relief when managing the plight of the poor and therefore shows a beneficial change that the Poor Law Board brought in since under the Poor Law Commission, it had not been the responsibility of the whole ~~parish~~ Union in terms of the cost of distributing relief but instead it was a responsibility of the individual parishes. ~~At~~ Some parishes had suffered since some were more overwhelmed than others

and so the introduction of the 1865 Union ~~Chargable~~ ^{managing} charginability Act shows a clear improvement when ~~managing~~ ^{managing} the plight of the poor by the Poor Law Board in comparison to the Poor Law Commission. Therefore, ~~it~~ I do agree that in terms of improving the cost of ~~the~~ poor relief when managing the plight of the poor, ^{that} the Poor Law Board was indeed more effective than the Poor Law Commission as it brought in beneficial change.

Similarly, in terms of improving the treatment of the poor, the Poor Law Board took significant action, ~~which demonstrates that since then in~~ particularly in terms of separating the medical treatment of paupers ~~to the~~ from the general relief from poverty. Under the Poor Law Commission, paupers who were in workhouses were treated for illness within workhouse hospitals and those who were not in a workhouse were left to be treated on a local level by a medical officer, in particular, pregnant women. However, doctors began to complain of the conditions within

workhouse hospitals and in addition, in 1866, The Times headed a campaign with the aim of conveying the message that illness and poverty were separate and so should be treated separately. With this, the Poor Law Board made the significant change that paupers were to be treated outside of the workhouse in hospitals that were separate. Not only this, but the Poor Law Board also introduced hospitals and asylums for the mentally ill which shows significant change for the better as under the Poor Law Commission, these measures were non-existent. Therefore, through the separation of ~~illness~~ treatment of illness and poverty, the Poor Law Board can be seen to be more effective than the Poor Law Commission in managing the plight of the poor as it significantly improved their treatment and so as a result of this I agree that the Poor Law Board was more effective.

However, it must be noted that in terms of managing the plight of the poor, one factor between the Poor Law Commission

and the Poor Law Board remained constant and this was that throughout the whole time period from 1834-71, outdoor relief remained the main provision of poor relief. Despite the Poor Law Commission's best attempts to discourage outdoor relief, in 1846 out of 1.3 million paupers in England and Wales, only 200,000 were receiving indoor relief within a workhouse and so outdoor relief remained the most common form of relief. This continued with the Poor Law Board in that again, outdoor relief was the most common form of relief. After a cotton crisis in 1863, the 1863 Public Works Act was passed which gave local authorities funds to set up employment schemes for workers who had lost their jobs. Clearly therefore, since outdoor relief as the most common form of poor relief continued under the Poor Law Board, it can be argued that in terms of finding a balance of indoor and outdoor relief, the Poor Law Board was not more effective since it did not actually change anything.

in this area of managing poor relief. Instead a constant factor remained. Therefore, I only agree that the Poor Law Board were more effective to some extent since they did not create ~~beneficial~~ change in the provision of outdoor relief.

Overall therefore, whilst it is clear that the Poor Law Board was certainly more effective in managing the plight of the poor than the Poor Law Commission in terms of improving the costs and moving the strain away from individual parishes, as well as improving the way paupers were treated as the separation of illness from poverty demonstrates clear beneficial change, it cannot be ignored that outdoor relief as the most common form of relief remained a common factor.

Both the Poor Law Commission and the Poor Law Board were unable to balance the provision of outdoor and indoor relief which clearly shows limited change in the effective management of the plight of the poor and so I can only agree that the Poor Law Board was more effective to some

extent.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

The strength of this Level 5 answer is in the careful comparison throughout the response of the Poor Law Board and the Poor Law Commission through selected factors rather than describing each in turn. The candidate then reaches an evidenced and well focused conclusion.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

If a question asks you to compare two organisations, make sure you do this throughout your response, rather than describing each one in turn.

Question 6

Most candidates identified shipbuilding as being one of the key heavy industries in decline and that this affected large numbers of people particularly in the North. Some candidates linked this to factors such as the Wall Street crash, which was seen to increase the decline of heavy industries. Candidates were usually able to point out that not all areas suffered and that the light industries grew and employment was higher in the south. They were also able to comment on changes in world trade as factors affecting the economy. Stronger candidates also pointed out the reluctance of the government to take action to protect heavy industries, and the lack of sympathy shown for example to the Jarrow Marchers was indicative of the government refusal to act and so government inaction was seen to be significant as a cause of poverty. Too few candidates took note of the dates in the question and only the strongest considered explicitly both the 1920s and the 1930s. Some of the weakest answers addressed what led to a decline in heavy industry rather than addressing how this caused poverty and did not compare to other factors or only addressed other factors briefly.

The decline of heavy industry in Britain created consistent long term unemployment in Britain in 1920-1939. Arguably, it is accurate to suggest the decline in heavy industry was the most significant cause of poverty in the years ¹⁹²⁰⁻²⁹ ~~1920-39~~, as it created a situation where ^{skilled} ~~unskilled~~ men could not be hired for non-transferable skills, ^{however} ~~the~~ problem was greatly exacerbated by the Great Depression that began as a result of the 1929 Wall Street crash and the fact that the government's responses were ineffective in resolving the most significant ~~cause of~~ ^{cause of} poverty the decline of heavy industry had created (unemployment). Arguably, in ~~the~~ reference to the period 1920-39, it is accurate to suggest that the decline of heavy industry created a ~~large~~ ^{large} proportion of poverty however it was the government's ineffective ~~response~~ ^{response} to the Great Depression policies in response to mill decline before and after the depression that failed to resolve the problem of unemployment and ultimately created a north south divide in Britain. Therefore, ineffective government policy was the most significant cause of poverty (ES2 1920-1939).

Finny, ~~It would be inaccurate to suggest~~

It can be noted that heavy industries, which were typically situated in the north, the north east and south Wales had very specific non-transferable skills. In the years 1918-1920

there was a very short-lived post-war boom in which 2.9 million workers found jobs.

However soon after the economic cycle hit a recession and disaster struck the heavy industries.

It can be noted that during world war one (1914-1918)

USA and Japan had filled the gap Britain had created when it temporarily withdrew from the world trade market. It can be noted that

the effects of this were felt in heavy industry

~~and the fact that many countries had~~ Britain

did not regain the ~~lost~~ trade very had but

during the war, as many countries including

European ones became self-sufficient and reduced

their own coal industry. The effects of the war

was greatly felt in the period 1920-1921,

as many ~~areas~~ areas in the industrial heartland

were plunged into poverty as demand had fell for

the goods their factories ~~and~~ produced had

ones once produced before resulting in lay-offs

and subsequent unemployment a clear cause of

poverty. By ~~the~~ Before the war, Britain had

exported 75% of its cotton made from the textile industry however when in the 1920s, countries such as India had created tariff barriers, which further contributed to the decline of heavy industry. The geographical concentration of this area meant that without heavy industry there was no other employment for women especially as they had no adaptable skills. Moreover, it is accurate to suggest that in the period 1920-1929, heavy industry was the most significant cause of poverty. However in reference to the whole period 1920-39, it is clear how government policy exacerbated and ultimately created a worse situation and contributed to the decline.

While in the 20's as the decline of heavy industry waged on it can be noted how the government consistently refused to lift heavy industries tariff protection in order to potentially halt the decline of heavy industry and the resulting poverty and unemployment. Notably, a north south divide was created as the south prospered arguably as a result of government policy. The safeguarding Act 1921 for example had created a 33 1/3% tariff for newer industries in the south such as

Optical glass and fibres were arguably seen as of strategic importance. Whereas, the already declining heavy industries such as steel who were massively ~~and~~ ~~dis~~ disadvantaged by differential pricing, a system where producers could sell their products in different markets at different prices, ~~whereas~~ ~~where~~ ^{where} ~~was~~ damaged even further due to the fact that cheap foreign steel was undercutting the highly ~~priced~~ British steel. The protection of "new industries notably located in the south" whilst the heavy industries located in the north were left to decline highlights how government policy was ^{a significant cause} ~~leading to~~ ^{leading to} poverty and unemployment. By 1929, the steel industry were only producing 45% of its pre-war output, meaning ~~causing~~ the closure of factories heavy industry factories and subsequent unemployment. It can be debated that had the government protected the industries then the decline of heavy industry would have not been significant and reduce unemployment (poverty) 1920-1939.

An already bad situation for the heavy industries was ~~exacerbated~~ ^{exacerbated} by the Great Depression. The Wall Street crash in 1929 in America created economic uncertainty

Amongst be heard. ~~It can~~ Additionally,
America's ~~B~~ was Britain's biggest trading
partner. The depression started in America
putting up high tariff tariff barriers in order to
protect its domestic market, which unsurprisingly
had a devastating impact on heavy industry
once again. As demand for British goods ~~dropped~~
even further, the poverty and unemployment
decreased in the industrial heartland. ~~the~~
Arguably the government did attempt to resolve the
issue and problems by for example creating the
Iron and Steel Federation 1932 which ~~dominated~~
~~the~~ unprofitable steel yards and produced more
profitable ones, and also creating jobs and limiting
poverty in the industrial areas. Additionally, the
Special Areas Act 1934, ~~was aimed~~ to combat
poverty in the ~~at~~ black spots of Britain where
poverty was at its worse worst, notably in
the heavy industrial areas however ~~is not~~ this
failed to combat the problem of poverty by
only creating 5,500 jobs. Additionally, the
National Government in 1931 - struggling to
balance the budget at unemployment levels
by 16% - clearly adding to the problem of poverty.
Arguably, it is accurate to suggest that government
in effective action in accordance to the trend

impact the Great Depression had on the already declining heavy industries in 1911-1929 - highlights how the government's ineffective policies were the most significant cause of poverty & they consistently failed to resolve the problem of unemployment and, in the heavy industry sector, that instead contributed to long-term regional unemployment.

To conclude, it is accurate to suggest that decline of heavy industry was the most significant cause of poverty in the years 1929-1932, ⁽¹⁹²⁹⁻¹⁹³²⁾ however in reference to the whole period it was the ineffectiveness & government policy that ultimately failed to resolve the consistent problem of long-term regional unemployment and therefore were the most significant cause of poverty & they ultimately created a vicious cycle. This is evidenced by the 1936 Jarrow March in which 200 men marched 300 miles in order to demand that parliament and the government in London give them work in order to solve the problem of poverty in their home area of Jarrow which had been caused by the closure of Palmer's shipyard.

~~Arguing~~ The government refused and in doing so arguably added to the growing rate of poverty (decline of heavy industry) and greatly exacerbated the problem of poverty, 1920-1930 1920-1939. Evidenced by the fact unemployment in South Wales was 28.5% in 1936 whilst in London it was 5.6%, highlighting how the ^{1920s} government policy ~~was~~ for the declining industry caused a north south divide over poverty.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is a Level 5 response as the candidate considers the time frame of the question (ie both the 1920s and 1930s). The candidate also links clearly back to the question at the end of each paragraph, which ensures that this response is analytical and evaluative throughout.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Aim to clearly link back to the question at the end of each paragraph so that you are assessing the significance of the factors throughout your response.

Question 7

The majority of candidates were able to give a number of different examples of employers such as Titus Salt, Robert Owen and Cadbury who provided better working conditions and looked to the welfare of their workers and the children. Stronger candidates were also able to point out that these were localised and not all employers followed their examples so national improvements had to come from the government with legislation such as the Factory Act (1833) having importance. Strong candidates also considered the role played by unions campaigning for improvements and the success of the match girls strike in 1888, as an example. Candidates did not generally comment on the effect of the First World War for women and changes during this time and many weaker answers focused only on the mid nineteenth century. Overall candidates had a clear focus on how actions or factors led to improvements in working conditions. The weaker answers tended to state that the action or factor led to an improvement but failed to explain how or did so only briefly.

→ Plan:

employers

- Thomas Salk ☒
- Robert Owen ☒
- George Cadbury ☒

- legislation - 1802 ^{NOT} HAHOM ☒
- mechanization
- also responsible for decline in beginning
- trade unions ~~was~~
- WWI

essay:

Between 1759 and 1928 working conditions transformed for a variety of reasons including the ~~work~~ efforts of employers, increasing legislation and trade unions, however some factors had considerably wider impacts than others. This essay will evaluate the extent to which the efforts of employers led to improvements in working conditions.

One employer who can be seen to have caused drastic improvements to working conditions is Robert Owen. Owen, when he took over his mill in New Lanark, made several ~~the~~ pioneering changes to working conditions; the maximum

that anyone could work for as twelve hours with an hour and a half lunch break, corporal punishment was abandoned in favour of a 'silent monitor' system, and night work was abolished. Although by today's standards these conditions are more than basic, in early 19th century Britain where some worked 18 hour days, they were pioneering. The limit to Owen's influence however, is the number of people it affected; whilst it improved the conditions of a couple of hundred mill workers and maybe influenced a minority of other mills, most working conditions continued to be dire, as evidenced by the need for legislation throughout the century.

Another employer who could be considered to have considerably improved the lives of his workers was Titus Salt. As a Bradford factory owner, Salt was concerned with the high levels of pollution and low life expectancy (19 in the working classes) of the city. To remedy this he built a model village ^{in 1851} of 850 houses outside the city, with parks, bath houses, and gardens for each house. As well as improving his workers' living

conditions, Salt took precautions to lower both noise and pollution levels for those working in the factory. Salt's influence can be seen in Bournville, another model village built 50 years later. This is significant as it indicates that Salt's pioneering actions had a more widespread impact than just those who worked in his factory. The limitations of Salt, however, lie in the fact that although he significantly improved his workers' living conditions, the improvement in their working conditions was marginal at best.

A factor aside from employers which had a growing influence on working conditions throughout this period is the that of legislation. The first significant piece of legislation ~~came in 18~~ was the 1802 Health and Morals of Apprentices Act; this required apprentices to be provided with two suits of clothing and ~~be given~~ to attend church twice a month. Whilst this provided some basic rights, its remit was extremely limited; it only applied to apprentices in the cotton and woollen industry, and it wasn't enforced. This indicates that ~~at the~~ in the early 19th century, legislative

provisions were arguably far inferior to the provisions of some employers, such as Robert Owen.

Later on in the time period however, legislation arguably became more robust and challenged individuals ^{as} ~~for~~ the most significant contribution to improved working conditions. Some examples of legislation include the 1844 Factory Act, which included the first health and safety requirements, the 1842 Mines Act which banned those under 10 from working underground, and the 1867 Agricultural Gangs Act, which attempted to ~~reinforce~~ ~~the~~ ~~1844~~ Factory Act, which ~~was~~ enforced the 10 hour day. Not only did all of ~~these~~ these Acts contribute to the improvement of workers' rights, but they also revealed the limited impact of employers. For example ~~mine~~ ~~on~~ mine owners strongly disliked the Mines Act as it restricted their access to cheap labour. This shows that legislative reform, while slow, was superior to employers as a form of improving conditions as it improved conditions for everybody, ~~the~~ whereas only a select few employers attempted to

improve their workers' lives.

A later factor which arguably considerably improved working conditions for women was World War One, which as it allowed them to bargain for equal pay. Due to the sheer number of men fighting, ~~women~~ opportunities for women opened up, for example 700,000 worked in munitions. This indicates that the war allowed women better choice of work although the main employer of women was still service. It also led to a Commission into equal pay in 1919, hence indicating the impact it had on attitudes towards women's work.

Overall, although individuals were perhaps responsible for improving working conditions in the early 19th century, as the century progressed legislation outdid it as the main factor for improving working conditions. The main reason for this is the widespread impact it had, compared to employers. Whilst some employers chose to improve working conditions, others

vehemently objected to legislation & improving workers' rights, hence indicating that it was by no means the main cause of improvements to working conditions as the era progressed and legislation improved.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response achieves Level 5 as the candidate largely compares the alternative factors back to the stated factor at the end of each paragraph rather than discussing them in isolation, although towards the end of the answer these links could be more explicit. The candidate also covers the date range of the question which is key for a Section C response.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

A plan is always a good idea as it ensures that your answer is focused and in this section, can help you check that you have covered the whole of the date range.

Question 8

The question was tackled by a small number of candidates. They generally were able to explain the significance of the Triple Alliance, with the combination of the miner, railwaymen and transport workers. They mentioned events such as Black Friday (1921), which was cited as an example of a major set-back for the alliance, but June 1925 (Red Friday) brought a success with subsidies for the miners. Candidates were generally able to point to other factors such as new model unions, the impact of global events and the depression as limiting the success and significance of the Triple Alliance. Weaker candidates left out the stated factor and simply discussed alternative events or organisations.

It can be agreed to a lesser extent that the Triple Alliance (1919) was the most significant development in worker's unions through the years 1759 - 1928. Whilst the Triple Alliance set out for good intentions, it became an ultimate failure, and to state it was the most significant development given the time period is a far cry. Trade Unions on a whole failed, and even those successful were of much more significance than that of the Triple Alliance, as the other unions accomplished success within their respective fields, Match girls to state.

~~Trade~~ Worker's unions were officially banned in 1799 and 1800 as part of the combination act. This meant that it would be a criminal offence to form a worker's union. In 1830's, a group of low skilled workers attempted to raise their wages as they felt they were being treated unfairly. The Tolpuddle Martyrs went against their boss to demand better pay. The outcome, they were sent to Australia and replaced by other workers. Workers unions, from 1759 - 1830, had no

development, instead saw it being banned and failing, meaning there was no significant development, rather a significant downfall in workers unions up to 1830's.

After numerous factory acts, the one in 1847, although not directly stating, allowed workers unions to be formed, provided it can be managed with the respective union workers. Also, only specialised workers could form an union, as the low skilled workers would just easily be replaced. In 1851 the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (or ASE) formed, where a group of engineers and highly skilled workers campaigned for better wages and conditions. Because of their skill being ~~very~~ professional and not easily attainable, employers would be forced to suit their demands as unlike low-skilled workers, they can't be replaced easily. Despite the ASE being a successful ~~trade union~~ workers union for the members within its society, as well as the first official workers union to be effective and demand change, it still isn't a huge development for all workers unions as despite the ASE working, it was only a small minority of workers union in Britain actually achieving success. However, 1851 ASE still provided a more significant development than the Triple Alliance for workers union, as the ASE was the first, official effective workers union, whilst the

Triple Alliance did fail.

Evidently, the inspiration for the Triple Alliance and other low skilled workers came from the highly successful Match girls strike in 1888. The Match girls were a group of female workers protesting against the Bryant and May factory in 1888, for the harsh rules against them, as well as, to put a ban ~~on~~ on the use of phosphorus, a chemical substance which caused phossy jaw, a type of jaw cancer to the female workers. They protested outside Bryant and May factory and was met with large support from the public. Annie Besant also wrote an article, depicting the Bryant and May factory in a vile and degrading way, as well as praising the Match girls' solidarity. Due to the negative press the Bryant and May factory was receiving from the strike, the factory were forced to implement the changes the Match girls campaigned for. The harsh rules (such as being fined for talking) were abolished, and phosphorus was no longer used to a dangerous extent. Therefore, the resilience and the success of the Match girls strike in 1888 was arguably the most significant development in worker's unions, as not only was it the first unofficial low skilled workers union to succeed, but it paved the way and inspired other low skilled workers

to form a ~~trade union~~ workers union (like the Triple Alliance). Whether or not these low skilled workers unions were successful or not after the Matchgirls strike, the Matchgirls strike in 1888 was ultimately the most significant development in workers unions, as it paved the way for the majority of workers in Britain (which were low skilled) to form a workers union.

1914
Leading up to ~~1914~~, the formation of the Triple Alliance, the legacy left from the Matchgirls ~~to~~ heavily impacted the years 1889-1910. Many low skilled workers set out to protest for better pay and against the harsh rules their employers set out. In fact, the matchgirls legacy was so influential that by ~~1910~~ 1910, 10 million working days were lost to strike action. The formation of the Triple Alliance saw most of the low skilled workers unite, ranging from railway, transport, construction, miners, all their respective workers uniting to form a Triple Alliance. Although its motives were set out to benefit each other, the lack of communication as well as WWI led to negative outcomes. WWI saw many of these workers within the alliance conscripted and forced to work in these times, and it also meant that strike action wasn't allowed, although one might say they wouldn't strike in time of war anyway. However, after 1919, the Triple

Alliance still failed as a union. Lack of communication led to upset within the Alliance, as well as the respective workforces not supporting each other during their strikes. An infamous case of this is seen in 1921 where the railway workers went on strike and the transport workers failed to support them. It also led to many of their protests being violent, and involved in brutal confrontations with the police. The lack of communication and planning within the ~~atric~~ Alliance ultimately led to its collapse, and therefore not achieving as much as it hoped to initially.

Therefore, despite the Triple Alliance having positive goals and a notion, its lack of communication and planning meant that the Alliance would not achieve what it originally set out to accomplish, but also mean that it failed to be a significant development in workers union even during its own time period of 1914-28, let alone 1759-1928.

In conclusion, it can be agreed to very little extent that the Triple Alliance was the most significant development in workers unions in the years 1759-1928. Up until 1851, no official workers union existed, until the Amalgamated Society of Engineers was launched. Although a development, it was only for high skilled workers, therefore not significant. Only until 1888 where the

matchgirls strike was the first low skilled workers union to succeed as there significant development. Its significance is seen up to 1914, where many low skilled workers would protest for their demands to be met, trying to achieve what the Matchgirls did in 1888. From 1914, the Triple Alliance failed to repeat the results the Matchgirls did, and instead proved to be an utter failure in terms of a significant workers unions, not showing or having any credible significant development not only for its time frame, but a complete far cry from the time frame of 1759 - 1928. In all, very little can be agreed about the Triple Alliance's significance in workers unions.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is a top Level 4 response as although the candidate has lots of detailed evidence, and the response is well focused, the candidate does tend to explain rather than analyse the various turning points. The candidate does well to weigh up these turning points in a focused conclusion.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Make sure you explain why each turning point is or isn't significant rather than simply explaining what happened.

Question 9

Candidates were generally able to provide examples of the advances in technology such as flushing toilets, and the development of sewage systems such as Joseph Bazalgette's. Some candidates argued that technology had caused problems and the factory system had brought large people together causing overcrowding and providing the conditions for disease to spread. Stronger candidates pointed out that technology would have had limited use until there was an understanding of how diseases spread and the establishment of germ theory by Pasteur. This and the work of people such as Snow aided progress in public health. Their ideas, although initially resisted, helped to put pressure on establishing Public Health Acts, which then tackled the issue on a national scale. Substantiating the overall judgement seems to be an issue many candidates faced, eg explaining WHY the factor was important in improving public health not just stating that it did. The most successful answers were able to explain how the factor (eg improvements in technology) actually improved public health, eg by giving evidence of death rates decreasing or epidemics becoming less frequent and taking less lives. There was a good breadth of evidence used by candidates overall although some answers focused the majority of evidence only in the mid nineteenth century.

It is clear that there is more than just one impact on improvements in public health in the years 1750-1850. Whilst, the most significant impact on improvements of public health was the role of individuals such as Edward Jenner, Edwin Chadwick and Joseph Bazalgette. ~~That it~~ ~~seems that~~ There were many individuals whose work impacted improvements of PH; however, for the purpose of this essay I am going to discuss the role of these three individuals because they ^{each} played a very significant role in impacting improvements of Public Health and demonstrate the far-reaching and wide-scale impact that the role of individuals had on improvements of public health. However, other impacts must also be considered such as the role of war with both the Napoleonic and Boer War providing an impetus for public health improvements. Also, the advancements

of technology (such as the microscope which led to Louis Pasteur disproving the Miasma Theory with his germ theory which depicted the improvements of public health. Therefore, I agree only to a limited extent that advances in technology had the most significant impact on improvements in public health in 1780 - 1939. But instead would argue that the most significant impact was the role of individuals in improving public health.

The most significant impact on improvements in public health in years 1780 - 1939 is the role of individuals. Edward Jenner discovered a vaccination to smallpox and published his findings in late 18th century. The work of Jenner was so significant because before his vaccination smallpox killed c.10% of the population and 1/3 of children but in 1980 the World Health Organisation declared the disease eradicated due to Jenner's vaccine. This is important because it underpins the impact that his work has had on the prevention of smallpox.

killing so many people. Edwin Chadwick was so important because his 1842 report on the sanitary conditions of the labouring population provided the first connection between dirt and disease and thus public health and the poor law. The results of his 1842 report led to the 1844 Royal Commission report which found the same conclusion as Chadwick's report. The culmination of Chadwick's 1842 report and the 1844 Royal Commission report reflecting the same findings led to the passing of the 1848 Public Health Act. This is so critical as an improvement in public health because it marked a watershed moment where for the first time central government moved away from its laissez-faire attitude to public health and take responsibility for the public health of the population. Furthermore, Joseph Bazalgette designed and was the head engineer of the sewerage system in London. Following the 1858 Great Stink, Bazalgette built 2000 km of sewer system in London. This was so significant because it was an impressive, efficient

and effective system that is still used in 2019 with c. 9 million Londoners. The building of the sewerage system was so significant because it radically stopped cholera (due to it being waterborne disease) and demonstrate the government taking action to improve public health. The role of individuals, such as Edwin Chadwick, Verner and Bazalgette, were so significant in improving improvements in public health because they were so effective, far-reaching and widespread in their impact. This is shown by fact that Verner's work prevented what would have been a major epidemic; Chadwick's work led to central government taking responsibility for public health and Bazalgette's work improved the sanitation and spread of disease. Therefore, the role of individuals is the most significant impact in improvements of public health.

The second most significant impact on improvements in public health was the

role of wars. Whilst the Napoleonic War which ended in 1815 highlighted the economic imperative to change the public health provisions in order to reduce cost of it. This is illustrated by cost of poor relief increasing from c£2 million in 1785 to c£6.5 million in 1815. Therefore the Napoleonic war highlighted the economic imperative to improve poor law on public health, which contributed to Poor Law Amendment Act 1834. Furthermore, the second Boer war at the turn of the 20th century illustrated the poor health of the nation. This is because it was a non-conscript war but 26.5% of volunteers were rejected in Leeds, Sheffield and York for being unfit. This led to a generally held concern that the population was ~~a~~ could not defend the nation. This resulted in the 1903 Interdepartmental Committee on physical deterioration which found that the population was in poor health due to neglect, poverty and poor public health provisions. It made 53 recommendations for public health reform. The need to have a fit and

healthy army to defend the empire provided a greater impetus for reform than any other argument and subsequently led to local government reform. Therefore the role of war throughout period provided impetus for public health improvements, however, and so was significant. But not as significant as role of individuals, who provided a much more far reaching and deliberate impact because they had a large scope of impact.

The least significant impact on improvements was the advancement of technologies in improving public health. The creation of the microscope led to Louis Pasteur proving his germ theory. This was significant because it disproved the germs were there that had long shaped public health. This led to improvements such as Nuisance Removal Act. But did not have significant impact on public health as a whole because it did not

impact public health legislation and therefore is least significant.

Overall, I agree only to a limited extent that advancement in technology had the most significant impact on improving public health. This is because previous germ theory had limited impact on public health legislation. However, most significant impact was not of individuals, such as Chadwick, Bazalgette and Ferriar because their work had an indelible impact on every aspect of public health because it impacted the mind, provisions, legislation and nature of public health improvements. Whilst war of men, such as Boer and Napoleonic wars, provided an impetus for improving public health legislation and so more significant than advancement in technology. It was as significant as work of individuals because they only

unpacked legislation and punishment,
whereas role of individuals had
a much wider scope of
impact on improvement of public
health, such as laws, conditions and
nature of public health.



This is a detailed and well evidenced response, however the candidate would benefit from a sharper focus on the stated factor rather than focusing on alternative factors. This is a Level 4 response as the issue of technological developments is only considered towards the end of the response and the candidate does not compare alternative factors back to the stated factor sufficiently.



Make sure your response is focused around the stated factor in the question, rather than whichever factor you think is the most important.

Question 10

Most candidates were able to give examples of local initiatives such as Joseph Bazalgette's development of the sewage system in London. However, they generally pointed out this was initiated as a result of the Great Stink in 1858. Other candidates pointed to local initiatives such as in Manchester and the work of Marie Stopes in providing public advice and the first clinic in London for women. Stronger candidates were able to argue that these local initiatives were providing examples and influencing later national developments. Many candidates generally argued that central government intervention was needed to establish national provision. A very successful structure to ensure focused and sustained analytical comparison was to consider different areas of public health provision, eg water / vaccinations and compare the work of local initiatives and government within each factor. Many candidates explained how initiatives or government action improved public health rather than how it improved public health **provision**. There is a difference between the two and not all candidates understood this or understood this fully.

To a certain extent it can be argued that local initiatives were more responsible for improvements in public health in the years 1780-1939. Compared to the work of Central government. I will be judging this based on the effect of local initiatives and whether change came from local initiatives and ~~larger~~ lastly which of the two lead to more improvements in public health provision.

Local initiatives can be argued to have ^{been} ~~had~~ the most important reason for improvements in the provision of public health as they helped to improve knowledge on key public health matters. The work of Doctor James Kay and Edwin Chadwick were essential as they pressured the government to act by making links between dirt and disease - (therefore moving away from Miasma theory). Chadwick's investigation showed that out of 50 towns, 42 had no running water and 32 no drainage. This can be argued to have lead to the Royal commission of 1844 and therefore the government's first public health Act of 1848 as it made clear where diseases were

Spread and how they could be combated. By moving away from older theories, such as miasma, Knowledge on public health improved which lead to new provision. This was down to local initiatives, Such as Chadwick who published his findings through his own money ^{and encouraged the government to act}. In addition, the idea of improved knowledge is also backed up by local initiatives. Such as John Snow's broadstreet pump. This was highly responsible for improving the provision of public health, because it lead to more awareness of how diseases were spread and what people could do to reduce the risk of catching diseases, such as Cholera. John Snow's findings were also backed up by an investigation of 500,000, therefore it can be argued that local initiatives pushed key investigations which gave the government more knowledge and made them more aware of what changes they needed to make. ~~Lastly~~ ^{Thirdly}, the work of Marie Stopes was also extremely important in improving public health provision. Her book "Married love" which sold over 2000 in 2 weeks, played a key role in educating society on birth control. This improved public health as with population size decreasing, conditions became more sanitary. ~~Her~~ Initiatives such as that of Marie Stopes, who opened clinics to further educate society were essential in improving public health provision as by 1920, population size was nearing 30 million, therefore something needed

to change. ^{People were more educated, therefore knew what ~~provision~~ needed to do.} In addition, while government ~~provision~~ ^{provision improved} were partly responsible for improving public health ~~on the other~~ provision, ~~that~~ it can be argued that they did not go far enough. For example their public health Acts of 48 and 66 were highly permissive. Also, they only acted when conditions were really bad, for example they only really stepped in after death rates exceeded 300 per thousand. ~~Lastly~~ Lastly they insufficiently funded public health provisions. For example out of a budget of £30 million to spend on medical officers of health, they only spent £200,000. Therefore only 6% of MOH were full time. This halted improvements as less research and recommendations were made. and provision didn't improve as out of 400 towns only 25 had medical officers of health.

On the other hand, it can be argued that it was government rather than local initiatives who were responsible for improving the provision of public health between 1750-1939. A key example being in terms of the long term effects they had. For example, in 1858 they funded Joseph Bazalgette's Sewer system which can be argued to have been the biggest improvement of public health provision. This is because it cleaned the Thames and reduced risks of contamination. While local initiatives contributed to the knowledge needed to build the Sewer system, it couldn't have gone

ahead without government funding. Therefore Government were key in improving public health provision. In addition the Government made provision stricter through their public health Acts of 1866 and 1872.

For example in 1866 overcrowding was made a 'nuisance' and by 1872 ^{medical officers of health became compulsory: provision improved -} compulsory changes were being made ^{people had to follow and could not ignore (particularly upper class)} ~~which would not have been ignored by the upper class~~ therefore Government ~~they~~ were working with vested interests. Consequently provision of public health greatly improved. ^{as key public health provision and legislation to improve conditions, was being followed.}

In conclusion, while the government did play a key role in improving public health provision, I ^{believe} agree that it was local initiatives that were the most responsible for these changes. Local initiatives such as Chadwicks

report, provided the connection the government needed (between disease and dirt) and allowed them to act on it.

^{consequently} It was down to local initiatives that key Acts were passed to oversee public health as not only were the government pressured, but they had more knowledge on what needed to be done. Government were key in improving the provision of public health through funding and introducing key acts. ^{and introducing compulsion} But, ~~that~~ it can be argued they only did so out of pressure from local initiatives ~~and~~ or due to their own interests.

For example, Bazalgette's Sewer system was only funded after the great stink of 1858. Local initiatives

were more responsible for provisions in public health because they dealt with the most alarming public health issues, such as population growth, and also made the connections which were needed (by disproving older theories such as Miasma.) Through them, the government acted and as a result between 1780-1939, public health provision greatly improved. With more inspections and changes being made, due to greater knowledge on ~~how~~ ^{how} public health could be improved and why it needed to improve.



Here the candidate reaches Level 4 as they engage with a comparison between local initiatives and central government, rather than discussing the two separately. The candidate has a selection of examples to support their argument but would benefit from a broader date range to their evidence to meet the requirements of a breadth question.



Make sure that your response has examples from across the date range in the question to ensure that you have fully answered the question.

Paper Summary

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

Section A

- Candidates should ensure that they deal with both enquiries.
- Candidates should aim to draw out reasoned and developed inferences that go beyond comprehension of the sources.
- Candidates should move beyond stereotypical approaches to the nature, origin and purpose of the source. Comments about this should be specific to the provided sources rather than generic comments that might apply to any source.
- Contextual knowledge should be used to illuminate and discuss what is in the source, rather than provide an answer to the enquiry.

Sections B and C

- Candidates should not assume that every question will require a main factor/other factors approach.
- Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels.
- Candidates must be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, so that they can address questions with chronological precision.
- Candidates should aim to range across the breadth of the chronology in Section C questions. This entails not just the bookend dates but some range across the whole chronology within the parameters of the specification.

Grade Boundaries

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

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

