Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

| Candidate surname | Other names |
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Centre Number | Candidate Number

# Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

## Tuesday 11 June 2024

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

**Paper reference** **9HI0/36**

# History

**Advanced**

**PAPER 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth**

**Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928**

**Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923**

**You must have:**
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

## Instructions

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

## Information

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

## Advice

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

*Turn over* ▶

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## SECTION A

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

**You must start your answer on the next page.**

**Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928**

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

**1** Assess the value of the source for revealing the reasons for working class demands for reform in the years 1816–17 and the significance of the Hampden Clubs.

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

**(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)**

**Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923**

**Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

**2** Assess the value of the source for revealing the causes of poor living standards in Dublin in the years 1907–13 and possible solutions for the problems.

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

**(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)**

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

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

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## SECTION B

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

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

**Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928**

**EITHER**

**3** How accurate is it to say that poor leadership was the most significant reason for the failure of Chartism to achieve its aims by 1850?

**(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)**

**OR**

**4** How accurate is it to say that working class militancy, in the years 1915–19, posed a genuine threat to the government?

**(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)**

**Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923**

**EITHER**

**5** How accurate is it to say that the role of leading individuals was crucial to the success of industrialisation in Ulster in the years 1825–55?

**(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)**

**OR**

**6** 'The Land Acts of 1870 and 1881 made significant improvements to the position of tenant farmers in Ireland.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

**(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)**

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

Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☐ **Question 4** ☐

**Question 5** ☐ **Question 6** ☐

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## SECTION C

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

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

**Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928**

**EITHER**

**7** 'The Representation of the People Act of 1832 brought about the most significant change in parliamentary representation in the years c1815–1928.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

**(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)**

**OR**

**8** 'The introduction of the payment of MPs (1911) was the decisive turning point in changing the social makeup of the House of Commons in the years c1815–1928.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

**(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)**

**Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923**

**EITHER**

**9** 'The rebellion of 1798 posed a greater threat to the British government than the threat posed by any other rebellion by Irish nationalists in the years 1798–1916.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

**(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)**

**OR**

**10** 'The Act of Union (1801) was the most significant development in British government policies towards Ireland in the years 1782–1922.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

**(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)**

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

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

**Question 9** ☐ **Question 10** ☐

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

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# Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

## Tuesday 11 June 2024

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# History

**Advanced**

**PAPER 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth**

**Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928**

**Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923**

## 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 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928**

**Source for use with Question 1.**

**Source 1:** From Samuel Bamford, *Passages in the Life of a Radical,* published 1843. Bamford was arrested on suspicion of high treason in 1817 but was acquitted due to lack of evidence. Here he is discussing radical activity in the years 1816–17.

There was a series of disturbances that continued until the end of 1816. In Dorset, there were riots because of the high price of bread. In Lancashire, the unemployed destroyed machinery. In South Wales, the disturbances were caused by a reduction of wages.

At this time, the writings of William Cobbett became widely read in many of the manufacturing districts. He explained to his readers the true cause of their sufferings – misgovernment. He also directed them to the solution for their sufferings – parliamentary reform. The number of riots now declined.

Instead of riots and the destruction of property, Hampden Clubs were now established in many of our large towns. Cobbett's books were printed in a cheap form. The labourers read them and started to organise. The Sunday Schools* of the preceding thirty years had enabled many working men to read and write. They were able to make speeches for parliamentary reform in the village meetings. These men encouraged others in the labouring classes to attend the weekly readings and discussions of the Hampden Clubs.

A Hampden Club was established in 1816 in the small town of Middleton in Lancashire. Having been involved in its formation, and able to read, I was chosen as secretary. The club prospered and the number of members increased. The funds raised by contributions of a penny a week were more than sufficient for all expenses. We held our meetings on Monday and Saturday evenings every week.

Meetings of delegates from the surrounding districts were held. At one meeting in December 1816, it was decided to send out missionaries to other towns and villages, particularly to Yorkshire. I believe that they made an impression that awakened our cause in that county. In early 1817, a meeting of delegates from twenty-one local Hampden Clubs was held. Resolutions were passed supporting the right of every male who paid taxes to vote; that males of eighteen should be eligible to vote; that parliaments should be elected annually; that every twenty thousand inhabitants should send an MP to the House of Commons.

The views and wishes of the reformers in those days were moderate. It was not until we were infiltrated by spies and agitators, who distracted, misled and betrayed us, that the use of physical force was mentioned amongst us. After that our moral power declined.

*Sunday Schools – schools providing a basic education for working class children who worked the rest of the week

**Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923**

**Source for use with Question 2.**

**Source 2:** From Charles Cameron, *Reminiscences of Sir Charles Cameron,* published 1913. Cameron was the Chief Medical Officer of Health for Dublin. He was involved in promoting public health in Dublin in the years 1862–1918. Here he is discussing the conditions of the working class in Dublin.

I have long thought that the proportion of the population belonging to the poorest classes is greater in Dublin than it is in England and Scotland. There is much evidence demonstrating the poverty of a considerable proportion of the population of Dublin. For example, 33.9 per cent of families resided in single rooms in Dublin in 1911. In many English towns, not more than 10 per cent of families occupy one room. Families living in a single room have a much higher death rate than those who have two or more rooms. Unsanitary homes cause illness and consequent poverty, and poverty causes the death rate amongst the poor to rise.

The wages of unskilled labourers are rarely more than £1 per week; many earn less. Even when the labourer is a hard-working man, and only has a small family, he cannot enjoy much comfort. If he has a large family and uncertain employment, it is easy to imagine his dreadful condition. If he was provided with a two-room dwelling at a fixed rent, with some expense borne by the ratepayers, all classes would benefit in terms of general public health.

There is little manufacturing work in Dublin. There is also comparatively less work for females in Dublin than in most English towns. The disadvantage of lack of employment for women is the smaller average earnings of families, with consequent lower standards of diet, lodging and clothing.

Amongst the labouring population, the children do not have proper clothing. Thousands of children go with naked feet, even in winter. The lack of warm clothing in winter often lays the foundation of future poor health. The Police-Aided Society for Providing Clothes for Poor Children performs good work in Dublin and deserves more support than it receives from the general public.

The diet of labourers is generally very poor and insufficient. The constant items are bread and tea. Puddings, pies, and tarts are practically unknown. There are no ovens to bake them in, nor, as a rule, any knowledge of how they should be made. Cooking is taught in very few of the primary schools for girls. Much good would result if it were possible to provide a meal for the very poor children, who must now by law go to school. An organisation has recently been established to provide a daily meal for poor children.

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**Acknowledgements:**

**Source 1 from:** © Samuel Bamford

**Source 2 from:** © Tomás O'Riordan