

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname		Other names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	
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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 13 June 2023

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper reference **9HI0/34**

History

Advanced
PAPER 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth
Option 34.1: Industrialisation and social change in Britain, 1759–1928: forging a new society
Option 34.2: Poverty, public health and the state in Britain, c1780–1939

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 page 3.

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

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

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the development of the site at Longbridge and the production methods at Longbridge.

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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

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

- 2 Assess the value of the source for revealing the problems with the existing poor laws in 1798 and the proposals for reform.

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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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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

EITHER

- 3 'Problems caused by differences in gauge were the main reason why the narrower gauge won the "battle of the gauges".'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 To what extent was J K Starley responsible for the success of the safety bicycle?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 5 'Charity and self-help dealt effectively with the problems of poverty in the years 1847–80.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

- 6 How accurate is it to say that government dealt successfully with the impact of the Depression of the 1930s on the poor?

(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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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



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

EITHER

- 7 How far do you agree that the shift from water to steam power brought about the most significant changes in working patterns and working conditions in the years 1759–1928?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How far do you agree that the Mines Act (1842) was responsible for the most significant change in the working lives of children in the years 1802–1908?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 9 'The development of TB sanatoria was the most significant improvement in public health provision in the years c1780–1939.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)

OR

- 10 How far do you agree that advances in systems for drainage and water supply had the most significant impact on the health of the population in the years 1832–1939?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)

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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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Tuesday 13 June 2023

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper
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History

Advanced

PAPER 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

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

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Sources for use with Section A.

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

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

Source for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From *The Times* newspaper, October 1912. *The Times* was a national newspaper that had mainly a middle-class and upper-class readership.

Founded six years ago on a site at Northfield, eight miles from Birmingham, the Longbridge works of the Austin Motor Company now gives employment to some 1,800 workpeople. The founder of the business, Mr Herbert Austin, had constructed one of the first motor cars ever built in this country. During the first year, 50 people were employed and about a dozen cars produced. From this small beginning the progress has been such that the output has now risen to over 1,000 cars a year. Workshops now cover almost all of the last available space of the company's huge site. 5

As suitable tools cannot be purchased elsewhere, the Austin Company has built a factory to supply a machine workshop with its own specially designed tools. The main workshop is systematically laid out with a wide range of tools. Another feature of Austin car construction is revealed by a machine engaged solely on the work of cutting the series of six trays with which all wheels are secured. The company has also installed a series of automatic tools of various descriptions, which entirely shape a great number of the smaller parts of the car almost without supervision. Among them are several new tools designed by Mr Austin. 10 15

From the tool workshops all the work passes to the viewing rooms, where every part is critically examined before being accepted for storage and use. Similar care is given on the assembling and testing of the cars themselves. A detailed record is kept showing the progress of each chassis through the workshops until it has been finally tested and handed over to the finishing department. 20

The bodies for the cars are also built at Longbridge. Since timber requires to be carefully kept in dry, well-ventilated stores for several years before it is cut up for use, the company carries a large stock valued at £10,000. This is kept in a huge warehouse, and timber is stored for at least two years before use. Metal panels for the bodies are worked into shape; this work is done almost entirely by hand and calls for special skill. 25



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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From Thomas Malthus, *An Essay on the Principle of Population*, published 1798. Malthus was an economist who specialised in the study of human population.

The labouring poor always seem to live from hand to mouth. Even when they have an opportunity of saving money, they seldom do so, but any leftover is spent, generally speaking, in the alehouse.

Among the common people, the poor laws of England may be said to reduce both the power and the will to save. The poor consider parish assistance as a reason why they may spend all their wages and enjoy themselves while they can. This is evident from the number of families that, upon becoming unemployed, immediately claim support from the parish. A man is not discouraged from going to the alehouse because he knows that, on his death, or in sickness, he could leave his wife and family supported by parish help. However, he might yet hesitate to do so if he knew that, in either of these cases, his family would starve. An awareness of the difficulties of supporting a family and the fear of dependent poverty would limit population growth.

The poor laws of England were undoubtedly established for a kindly purpose, but they have not succeeded. One of the principal objections to the poor laws is that, in order for some poor to receive relief, the whole class of the common people of England is subjected to a set of annoying and tyrannical laws. The whole business of settlement laws is utterly contradictory to all ideas of freedom and movement.

I propose the total abolition of all the present parish laws. This would give liberty and freedom of action to the peasantry of England, which they can hardly be said to possess at present. Labourers would then be able to settle wherever there was a realistic prospect of employment and higher wages. Then being in better circumstances, and having no prospect of parish assistance, a man would be more inclined to join associations that provide support in the event of the sickness of himself or his family. Lastly, for cases of extreme distress, county workhouses might be established, supported by rates upon the whole country. These workhouses should not be considered as comfortable shelters, but as places where severe distress might find some relief.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/archive/article/1912-10-02/44/3.html#start%3D1912-10-01%26end%3D1912-10-31%26terms%3Daustin%20motor%26back%3D/tto/archive/find/austin+motor/w:1912-10-01%7E1912-10-31/1%26prev%3D/tto/archive/frame/goto/austin+motor/w:1912-10-01%7E1912-10-31/2%26next%3D/tto/archive/frame/goto/austin+motor/w:1912-10-01%7E1912-10-31/4>

Source 2 from: An Essay on the Principle of Population By Thomas Malthus

