# Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

# History

## Advanced

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

Wednesday 21 June 2017 – Morning
**Sources Booklet**

Paper Reference
**9HI0/34**

**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

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**Sources for use with Section A.**

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

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

**Source for use with Question 1.**

**Source 1:** From correspondence written by Isambard Kingdom Brunel to the deputy Secretary at the War Office, Mr Hawes, September 1855. Here he is writing about the prefabricated hospital to be built in the Crimea.

Sir,

The whole hospital will consist of a number of separate buildings, each sufficiently large to be constructed economically, but otherwise small and compact enough to be easily placed on ground with a slope. These separate buildings have been made all of the same size and shape.

Each building, except those designed for stores and general purposes, is made to contain in itself all that is absolutely essential for an independent hospital ward-room; so that, by the lengthening of the corridors, and the addition of any number of these buildings, the hospital may be extended to any degree. The ward-room is made wide enough and high enough to ensure a good space of air to each bed, even if these wards should be unduly crowded. Each building contains two ward-rooms, intended for twenty-six beds each.

By letters received from Turkey it appears that instructions have been given not to proceed with one of the two platforms which I had directed to be constructed for the landing of stores and particularly for the future landing of patients. A few words will explain the purpose of this second platform - indeed I can assure the War Office that no needless expense shall be incurred. The means of landing conveniently in all weathers was made by me one of the important conditions of a good site. The platform which would generally be in smooth water during the summer will very frequently be quite inaccessible during the winter.

I have also had reports that it is impossible to obtain sufficient means of transport by means of native carts and men for carrying the materials from the shore to the sites. Reports also state that the materials which are already crowding the shore will suffer. My suggestion is that we should send about 30 tons of light rails and a few trucks or trollies. The cost of these rails and the trucks and other small work would not exceed £500.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant

Isambard Kingdom Brunel

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

**Source for use with Question 2.**

**Source 2:** From a memorandum about the Jarrow March sent from the Ministry of Labour to the Home Office, 26 September 1936. The Ministry of Labour dealt with employment issues; the Home Office dealt with law and order.

From MINISTRY OF LABOUR, JARROW OFFICE

March of unemployed from Jarrow to London.

Commencing Monday 5.10.36

A March has been organised for the purpose of drawing the attention of the Government to the unemployment position in the town, and in the hope that, by this means, the position of Jarrow will obtain wide publicity and the sympathy of the general public resulting in the establishment of industry to provide work for unemployed men.

Most of these men were formerly employed in Palmer's Shipyard, which closed down in 1931. The steelworks, which at one time employed approximately 2,500, closed down in 1921.The blast furnaces, which employed 1,500 up to 1921, temporarily closed down. They afterwards re-opened in 1929, and finally closed down in May 1930. During the latter period approximately 400 men were employed.

The March has been organised by the Mayor and Council of Jarrow, and the principal person responsible for the organisation, is Councillor D. F. Riley, member of the Jarrow Borough Council. A separate office in the Town Hall has been opened to deal with the project. Thousands of letters appealing for financial support have been sent to various parts of the country and to most of the Local Authorities. At present, it is estimated that approximately 200 men will participate in the March.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P. for Jarrow, and several members of the Council, intend to accompany the men on their March.

According to the press, a special fund is being created by the organising officials of the Jarrow March to London to provide for the wives and children of members of the Jarrow Council during the March. Recently, the North-East Public Assistance Committee recommended to the County Public Assistance Committee that allowances should be paid to the dependants of men participating in the March.

On arrival in London arrangements have been made to hold a special meeting at the Farringdon Memorial Hall, London. The following persons are expected to address the meeting-:

Bishop of Jarrow

Sir John Jarvis, M.P.

The Lord Mayor of London

Lord Snell, Chairman of London County Council

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P.

Councillor R. I.Dodds, ex-Mayor of Jarrow.

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