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

Tuesday 19 June 2018 – Morning

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

9HI0/34

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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 Andrew Ure, *The Philosophy of Manufactures*, published 1835. Andrew Ure was one of the chief defenders of the factory system. He visited a number of factories when writing his book. Here he is describing his visit to Quarry Bank Mill.

Situated at Quarry Bank Mill is the oldest of the five establishments belonging to the great firm of Mr Greg and Sons, of Manchester, who work on one-hundredth part of all the cotton used in Great Britain. At a little distance from the factory, on a sunny slope, stands a handsome house, two stories high, built for the accommodation of the female apprentices. The female apprentices at the Quarry Bank Mill come partly from its own parish, partly from London, but mainly from the Liverpool poor-house.

The proprietors have engaged a man and a woman, who take care of the apprentices in every way; also a schoolmaster and a schoolmistress; and a medical practitioner. Mr Greg is in the habit of looking after the education of the boys, and Miss Greg supervises that of the girls, who are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing and other domestic skills. The health of these apprentices is unequalled by that of any other class of work-people in any occupation. The medical certificate laid before the Factory Commissioners proves that deaths are only one in 150, being no more than a third of the average in Lancashire. Their ages vary from 10 to 21 years. When the girls grow up they almost always marry some of the men belonging to the factory. They often continue to work, and receive better wages than workers at other mills.

Only one or two instances have occurred in the course of 40 years, since the system was begun by Mr Greg, of any of them receiving support from the parish. The apprentices have milk-porridge for breakfast, potatoes and bacon for dinner and butcher meat on Sundays. They have bacon every day. About 550 young people of this description have passed through the mill in the course of 40 years. Mr Greg Senior says that the general state of education among the apprentices is remarkably superior to those who work on the farms. The apprentices are a good deal more fatigued and less willing to go to school after a holiday, than after the business of an ordinary day. They all attend school with regularity.

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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a speech made by Ralph Etwall to Parliament, 5 March 1846. Etwall was MP for Andover. Here he is discussing the findings of the inspection of the Andover workhouse.

Parliament has delegated enormous and unprecedented powers to the Poor Law Commissioners; and the more trust in them, the greater is their responsibility. But this has not occurred in the case of the Poor Law Commissioners in carrying out the Poor Law and this is more especially lacking in the case of the Andover workhouse. The conclusion Mr Parker, an assistant Poor Law Commissioner, wrote in his pamphlet, was that the public were not satisfied with the investigation. The Poor Law Commissioners themselves acknowledged that the result of their inquiries was not well recorded. The activities at Andover are, in my opinion, most objectionable, and most inefficient.

I now come to the disgusting and degrading system of bone-crushing which exists in the Andover Union. Following a question from the MP Mr. Wakley, an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner was despatched to Andover, for the purpose of making an inquiry into the system of bone gnawing, which was pursued there. He stated, upon oath, that, accompanied by two other guardians and medical men, he questioned 10 paupers. All, with the exception of two, admitted that they were constantly in the habit of eating the marrow and gristle from the bones. The men said that it was a considerable time before they could make up their minds to do so, but after they had done it once, they preferred that labour to any other, because they could get bones to pick. It is somewhat surprising that the master of the Union workhouse should for a moment tolerate the horrible practice. But it is no less surprising that the guardians, whose duty it was to visit the workhouse, never interfered. The Inspection Committee once, in the heat of summer, did stop the bone-crushing, but they only stopped it because the smell was so offensive. For men to be engaged in this horrible occupation of bone-crushing is bad enough; but what would the House say to the employment of boys of 13 in the same disgusting work?

The Poor Law of 1834 has been recommended by the Commissioners as a measure likely to relieve the condition of the unfortunate people in workhouses. I trust that elsewhere this has been the result; but this is directly the reverse in Andover.

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