Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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

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

Source for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From Samuel Finney, *An Historical Survey of the Parish of Wilmslow*, written 1785. Quarry Bank Mill was situated very close to Wilmslow and Finney was a local resident.

Some years ago, Yorkshire woollen manufacturers moved into the Parish of Wilmslow, and introduced the spinning of woollen jersey. In the years following, the spinning wheel was in use in almost every cottage and house, including those of the farmers. There are still a great number of women and children employed in this form of manufacture but it is now in decline.

The success in finding hands to work the spinning jennies encouraged Mr Greg, a rich cotton manufacturer of Manchester, to erect a large building, called Quarry Bank Mill. This Mill was sited upon the River Bollin, below the junction of that River with the Handforth Water. The Mill's large water wheel is used to power the brushing and disentangling of cotton wool, and to spin it into twist for thread. About three thousand spindles are turned by this wheel; it is capable of turning many thousands more. Each week, the Mill produces one thousand pounds weight of cotton twist. About one hundred pounds weight of this is spun from the finest Brazil cotton which, when spun into thread, is worth from twenty to twenty-five shillings a pound. From this cotton they make the finest muslins, perhaps equal to the best that come from India.

There are now employed at this Mill about one hundred and fifty men, women and children, of whom the children make the majority. Most of the men are overlookers and skilled craftsmen such as joiners, smiths, turners and mechanics. They earn from ten to twelve shillings a week. The women get about five shillings, and the children, from eight years of age (for they don't take them in before), earn from one shilling and sixpence to three shillings a week. As there is plenty of water, the wheel is continually going, and the work never stops, night or day. Of course, the people who are employed in it work for shifts of twelve hours, and if any of them are so industrious as to work over-hours, they are paid for it.

The cotton yarn spun by the spinning jennies is used in weaving and is spun into calicoes for printed gowns, etc. There are about one hundred and fifty employed in this form of manufacture, in and about Wilmslow.

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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From the petition of a local resident, Jeremiah Dunn, to the Poor Law Commissioners in London, 5 July 1847.

To the Honourable Poor Law Commissioners,

The Humble petition of Jeremiah Dunn of 10 Little Pearl Street, Christchurch, Spitalfields, London.

To show humbly,

That your Petitioner is a married man with a wife and six small children. Is an Irishman by birth but has resided in Spitalfields the last 2 years and in England 24 years. That he has paid £14 per annum rent prior to the last 2 years. That he is by trade a weaver but, through the depression of the silk trade, he is reduced to the greatest distress and has been compelled to apply to the Whitechapel Union for poor relief. That your Petitioner cannot obtain any employment and he is still refused any assistance from the Parish he legally claims. He and his family are rapidly sinking from starvation.

Your Petitioner (with his family) was admitted to the Union Workhouse and kept there 3 weeks. He was turned out without any money in the world to assist him. He was compelled to apply again, was admitted and kept in one week, and turned out. Thereafter, starvation compelled him to apply to the Magistrate for support. The Magistrate then sent a note to the Relieving Officer requesting him to admit your petitioner to the Union Workhouse. But the Relieving Officer said no, he would let the Magistrate see that the Guardians had more authority and power than the Magistrate. The Relieving Officer would not admit him. Your Petitioner declares that he and his family would have died if it had not been for the kindness of the Magistrate, who provided alternative relief from the Poor Box*.

Your Petitioner can, if required, produce a character reference from his last employers that will confirm his industry, honesty, and sobriety. Your Petitioner trusts that you will be pleased to take this case into your gracious consideration and order him relief from the Poor Law that your Petitioner thinks has a duty to assist him.

Your Petitioner,

Jeremiah Dunn

*Poor Box – a box used for the collection of money for the poor

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: https://archive.org/stream/cheshirelancashi12manc/cheshirelancashi12manc_djvu.txt

Source 2 from: Poverty and Poor Law Reform in Nineteenth-Century Britain, 1834-1914 By David Englander
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