Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 13 June 2023

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

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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.

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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.

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.

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.

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.

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