Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 11 June 2024

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 Joseph Sefton's testimony, given under oath in London, having deserted the service of Samuel Greg to whom he was an apprentice, 1806. Sefton was 16 years old at the time of the testimony.

We went to Styal as apprentices and were employed in the cotton mills of Samuel Greg. I was employed first to replace the bobbins. Later, I was used to oil the machinery every morning and I liked my employment very well. I was obliged to make overtime every night, but I did not like this, as I wanted to learn my book. We used to attend school once a week, 8 at a time, and all of us together on Sundays. I wanted to go more than twice a week, but the mill manager would not let me go as the machinery needed mending. I have no reason to complain to my master, Mr Greg, nor the manager who oversees the work.

There were 42 boy and more girl apprentices, and we lodged in the house near the mill under the care of Richard Sims and his wife. The boys slept on one side of the house and the girls the other. The girls all slept in one room, and the boys in three. Our rooms were very clean with floors frequently washed. We had clean shirts every Sunday and new clothes for church once in two years. Some did not have new jackets last summer, but they were making new ones when I came away. On Sundays, we went to church in the morning and school in the afternoon; afterwards we had time to play. We had boiled pork and potatoes for dinner on Sundays, and vegetables. We had only water to drink, although when we were ill, we were allowed tea.

I came away because I wished to see my mother. I had asked Mr Greg for one month's leave, and he refused me. So, I set off without his consent about six weeks ago, with my friend, Thomas Prentice. We walked all the way to London, and it took a week. I had one shilling when we set out; we slept in barns and did not spend much each day. The shilling I had was from my overtime. I was paid 2d* a week for the 9 hours I worked. The money that apprentices get for overtime is written in a book. They are only given a little of it, the rest is saved until they finish their time as an apprentice.

*2d – 2 pence. There were 12 pence in one shilling

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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From the *Fifth Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales*, published 1839. Here the *Report* discusses the implementation of the system introduced by the new Poor Law Amendment Act in Todmorden in 1838. Fielden's factory was located in Todmorden.

Immediately on the introduction of the new system, an attempt was made by the partners of one factory in Todmorden Union to prevent the peaceful operation of the system. Mr Fielden did this at once by throwing out of work all his workers and closing his factory. This attempt to intimidate the Guardians, by endangering the peace of the neighbourhood, was defeated by the magistrates. This, combined with the steady determination of the Guardians, meant that Mr Fielden reopened his factory on 16 July.

The Guardians took over the administration of the relief and demanded the sums necessary for this purpose from the overseers of the districts. The overseers of Todmorden adopted a course of passive resistance, and disobedience of the law, which they have continued up to now. The overseers of the other districts have supplied the necessary funds. The Guardians have, at once, taken over the administration of relief to the poor in those towns. But the poor of Todmorden have not been relieved by the Board of Guardians, as the necessary funds have not been supplied.

We regret to add that, besides the refusal to supply the necessary funds for the relief of the poor, there are a number of misguided persons in the Todmorden Union. They appear to have believed that the time had arrived to oppose the new system by force and that violent resistance to the new system was not only justifiable but might have a successful result.

On 16 November, two constables attended one of Mr Fielden's factories, from which a large number of workers burst out, and took part in a riot. The two constables were stripped of their clothes and otherwise brutally treated. They escaped with their lives with great difficulty, into a nearby district. In that district a further riot took place, which was accompanied by an attack upon the building where the Guardians usually met.

Since the military have been stationed in Todmorden, peace has been restored in the neighbourhood. The Guardians have been able to carry on the administration of relief in all districts of the Union, with the exception of the two districts where the necessary funds have still not been supplied.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *Transcript of the Examination of Joseph Sefton*, Manchester Central Reference Library, C5/1/8

Source 2 from: *Reports from Commissioners*, Volume 27, Part 2