# 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 Arthur Young, *A Six Months' Tour through the North of England*, published 1770. Young was an English farmer and writer who travelled all over the country as a social and political observer. Here he is writing about the potteries in Staffordshire.

From Newcastle-under-Lyme I had the pleasure of viewing the Staffordshire potteries in the town of Burslem, and the neighbouring villages, which have of late achieved such amazing success. It dates its great demand from Mr Wedgwood (the principal manufacturer) introducing, about four years ago, the cream-coloured ware, and since then the increase has been very rapid. Large quantities are exported to Germany, Ireland, Holland, Russia, Spain, the East Indies and much to America. Some of the finest wares are exported to France. A shopkeeper from Paris was lately at Burslem and bought a large quantity.

The common clay of the nearby countryside is used for the ordinary wares; the finer wares are made of clay from Devonshire and Dorsetshire; but the flints from the Thames are all brought by sea either to Liverpool or Hull and then to here. The potteries are fixed in this spot as coal is abundant in the area.

The flints are burnt and ground in the mills and sold to the manufacturers in packs. The clay is prepared by breaking, washing and sifting and then is mixed with the flints in the necessary proportions. This is then laid in large quantities on kilns, to evaporate the moisture. This is challenging work, as it must not be too dry. Next, it is beaten with large wooden hammers. Then it is ready for throwing where it is moulded into the shapes in which it is to remain: this is the most difficult work in the whole manufacture. To do this, a boy turns a wheel, which turns a smaller wheel with such speed that it twirls round the lump of clay into any form he chooses to shape with his fingers.

In general, we owe the possession of this most flourishing manufacture to the inventive genius of Mr Wedgwood. He has not only originally introduced the present cream-coloured ware but has since been the inventor of every improvement. The other manufacturers are little better than mere imitators. This is not a fortunate circumstance, as it is unlucky to have the future of such an important manufacture depend upon one man's life. However, Wedgwood has lately entered into a partnership with a man of sense and spirit, who has the taste and skill to continue inventing new products. This will ensure that the future of the business will continue to be secure.

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

**Source for use with Question 2.**

**Source 2:** From Wal Hannington, *A Short History of the Unemployed*, published 1938. Hannington was the national organiser of the National Unemployed Workers' Movement, in the years 1921–39, and a member of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

The National Economy Act was given Royal Assent on 30 September 1931. This Act gave the Government the power to make the following Orders in Council. The first Order, taking effect from 5 October, raised the contributions to Unemployment Insurance to a uniform weekly rate for workers, employers and the State. Previously, workers had paid less than employers and the State. Under this first Order, benefits were also reduced by 10 per cent. The second Order, taking effect from 12 November, changed the regulations concerning benefit rights by limiting the allowance of statutory benefit to twenty-six weeks in one year, and imposing a Means Test upon all provisional claimants for benefit.

The immediate result of the operation of the second Order was that a total of 852,000 applicants immediately came under the new Means Test. The Means Test is a system by which every applicant for provisional benefit is subjected to a searching enquiry into the domestic circumstances of the family. It takes the form of answering printed questionnaires about family resources, undergoing personal investigation before committees and the visits of Means Test officers to the home. The Means Test meant an attack on the standard of the whole family. It robbed the family of the advantages of having contributed to their pension, any payments received from their trade union or friendly society and their savings. It meant that the wages of employed members of the family were used for the maintenance of their unemployed relatives. The workplaces of those employed were even visited by Means Test Officers to determine whether the correct information had been given concerning the amount of wages being earned. It caused bitterness and disagreement within the family.

The year 1932 ended with 2,840,000 registered unemployed and many hundreds of thousands unregistered. This was the highest total figure of unemployment ever reached in Great Britain. It had been a year of most bitter struggle, in which the Government had unmercifully used the forces of the State to suppress the basic demand of the unemployed for bread and work. In the course of fifteen months, from the beginning of the Means Test and benefit cuts, more than 400 members of the National Unemployed Workers' Movement alone had been arrested and imprisoned for the part they had played in the struggle against these changes.

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**Acknowledgements**

Source 1 from: https://archive.org/details/arthurnorth03youn/page/306

Source 2 from: http://fau.digital.flvc.org/islandora/object/fau%3A4852/datastream/OBJ/view/A_short_history_of_the_unemployed.pdf