



# **Examiners' Report**

## **June 2024**

**GCE History 9HI0 34**

## Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications come from Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at [www.edexcel.com](http://www.edexcel.com) or [www.btec.co.uk](http://www.btec.co.uk).

Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at [www.edexcel.com/contactus](http://www.edexcel.com/contactus).



## Giving you insight to inform next steps

ResultsPlus is Pearson's free online service giving instant and detailed analysis of your students' exam results.

- See students' scores for every exam question.
- Understand how your students' performance compares with class and national averages.
- Identify potential topics, skills and types of question where students may need to develop their learning further.

For more information on ResultsPlus, or to log in, visit [www.edexcel.com/resultsplus](http://www.edexcel.com/resultsplus). Your exams officer will be able to set up your ResultsPlus account in minutes via Edexcel Online.

## Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: [www.pearson.com/uk](http://www.pearson.com/uk).

June 2024

Publications Code 9HI0\_34\_2406\_ER

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2024

## Introduction

It was pleasing to see that candidates were able to engage effectively across the ability range in this series of exams with A Level paper 9HI034 that deals with Industrialisation and Social Change in Britain, 1759-1928, forging a new society (9HI034.1) and Poverty, Public Health and the State in Britain, c1780-1939 (9HI034.2). The paper is divided into three sections. Section A contains a compulsory question that is based on two enquiries linked to one source. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting five second-order concepts – cause, consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference, and significance. Section C comprises a choice of essays that relate to aspects of the process of change over a period of at least 100 years (AO1).

Most candidates appeared to organise their time effectively and there was little evidence of candidates being unable to attempt all three sections of the paper within the time allocated, although a very small number did not complete their response to Section C. There continues to be an increase this year in the number of scripts that were seen that posed problems for examiners with a lack of legibility of handwriting, some of which were almost entirely indecipherable. Examiners are only able to give credit for what they can read. There was some evidence this summer of a number of candidates abbreviating words that should not be abbreviated in formal written English, eg the use of gov instead of government, or BSP for Broad Street Pump. This is not a development that is welcomed.

In Section A, the strongest answers demonstrated an ability to draw out and develop reasoned inferences from the source for both enquiries and to evaluate the source thoroughly in relation to the demands of the two enquiries on the basis of both contextual knowledge and the nature, origin and purpose of the source. Some candidates continue to use their contextual knowledge to describe events, sometimes with only tangential links to what is in the source, in great detail, rather than using it to illuminate and to discuss the sources. This sometimes resulted in candidates not dealing with the source adequately. In other cases, candidates might offer up no contextual knowledge to support their arguments and analysis. It is disappointing to note that a number of candidates did not explicitly address the focus of at least one of the enquiries or that candidates overlooked some element of the question. Some responses were seen where candidates dismissed one of the enquiries as having no material available for it. This will never be the case – both enquiries always have some relevant material, even though it is not necessarily always balanced.

In Section B, examiners were impressed by the number of responses that clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second-order concept that was being targeted by the question and shaped their responses appropriately to meet the demands of the question. It continues to be the case that a number of responses were seen that had a tendency to only deal with one side of an argument; some of these were very impressive in dealing with that one side, showing the links between the issues that were raised, but it is essential that candidates acknowledge the existence of a counter argument, where appropriate. Candidates need to be aware of the chronological parameters of questions and to ensure that they write across the chronology. Equally, the evidence that is presented should come from within the timeframe of the chronology of the question.

Section C requires candidates to answer a breadth question. This has important implications for the higher levels in bullet point 2 of the mark scheme. To access bullet point 2 at level 5 candidates are expected to have responded 'fully' to the demands of the question. The requirements of questions will vary and key developments relating to the question may be more specific to the entire chronological range in some questions and options than in others. However, it was judged not possible for candidates to have 'fully met' the demands of any section C question unless at least 75% of the chronological range of the question was addressed. To access bullet point 2 at level 4 candidates need to meet most of the demands of the question. It was unlikely that most of the demands of the question would be met if the answer had a restricted range that covered less than 60% of its chronology. There seemed to be greater use made of the practice of 'bookending' the chronology this summer with little between those 'bookends'. This approach is unlikely to meet the demands of the higher levels in bullet point 2. It would appear that in this section of the paper in particular, there are some candidates who are not reading the question with sufficient care and who are using their own preferred question focus rather than the one that has been set on the paper. This clearly has an impact on achievement.

There seemed to be significantly more scripts where candidates had handwriting which was difficult to read. Centres might consider giving candidates exercises where they have to read each or other people's handwriting, so they can understand the challenge this poses for understanding what some of them have written if they don't attempt to write clearly. This is particularly important as scripts are scanned and some definition can be lost as a result. Candidates need to apply basics such as paragraphing in order to produce a coherent response.

The candidates' performance on individual questions is considered in the next section.

## Question 1

For the Section A responses, overall knowledge of the content was good. At the top end candidates were able to make reasoned inferences and to analyse them. However, some candidates instead described the content of the source or simply quoted without inferencing. The majority of candidates analysed provenance well and, in many cases, used this to help them weigh the value of the source. However, in some cases candidates forgot to analyse or make reference to the provenance. A small number of candidates attempted to analyse the sources without making reference to any own knowledge.

Candidates were generally able to use source one to make comments on the two enquires but not necessarily equally. They were often able to note that it was a testimony and given under oath so there would be pressure to tell the truth. The question elicited some well-balanced responses from the candidates looking equally at both treatment of child apprentices and their living conditions. Stronger candidates appreciated the issues with the provenance of the source – that although Sefton was under oath and appeared to be giving a largely positive account, the fact that he had run away from the mill may belie other issues and he may not be a reliable witness. Some candidates did question Sefton’s testimony in terms of him claiming, ‘I have no reason to complain to my master’ despite that fact he had asked for leave and it wasn’t granted. Some candidates mentioned that, despite Greg’s reputation as a model employer, which parts of the testimony support, he was still motivated by profit and that often apprentices would not see their family once they had become an apprentice.

The source can be used to reveal the living conditions of the ~~workforce~~ at apprentices at Quarmy Bank Mill, but is more valuable for revealing the treatment of child apprentices as ~~it details~~ <sup>the living conditions</sup> comes under the branch of how apprentices were treated ~~mill working, schooling, food and money~~. The provenance is also valuable as it's from Joseph Sefton, who was actually an apprentice at Quarmy Bank Mill so has experienced their apprentice scheme for himself.

The ~~source~~ <sup>testimony</sup> is valuable for revealing the living conditions at ~~at~~ Quarmy Bank Mill: "we lodged in the house near the mill", suggesting that the housing for the apprentices was built very conveniently next to the mill for the apprentices. This was the case, as Creg used some of his wife Hannah's dowry to build the apprentice house in ~~1794~~. 1791. Therefore, the source has value as it shows that Creg intentionally built this housing for his apprentices, showing his philanthropy as he felt it was his duty to help the less fortunate. Additionally, the testimony ~~is~~ shows how boys and girls lived

separately: "the boys ~~stay~~ slept on one side of the house and the girls the other", suggesting that the apprentice system was well thought out and Greg had his apprentices' best interests in mind. This can be evidenced by Greg insisting the pauper children pass a medical exam before becoming an apprentice, showing how he cares about their physical wellbeing, therefore having their ~~best~~ interests in mind; thus giving value to the testimony as Greg can be seen to be philanthropic.

The provenance of ~~the~~ is also useful as it's ~~attests~~ from an apprentice who worked at Quarry Bank Mill, therefore he ~~should~~ has first hand experience of the conditions at the apprentice house as he lived there, therefore he ~~could~~ would know the ~~details of the~~ living conditions more so than others, such as Andrew Ure who wrote of the Quarry Bank Mill apprentice system, as he was in the house for a prolonged period of time.

The testimony ~~can~~ ~~attest~~ is more valuable for revealing the treatment of child apprentices at Quarry Bank Mill: "attend school once a week... and all of us together on

Sundays" / <sup>Suggesting that the apprentices were well-educated.</sup> This has value as Creg did provide education for his apprentices. This was particularly influenced by Hannah Creg, who believed that education was the way to end poverty, thus giving weight to the source as the apprentices were educated in order to give them higher employability if they ~~left~~ leave the mill at 18 ~~or~~ and more ~~of~~ life skills. Moreover, the apprentice was "employed... to replace the bobbins", suggesting that he ~~had to maintain the machines~~ ~~had~~ ~~did~~ physical labour. This has weight as although Creg invested in Arkwright's water frame, costing him £3000, they still had to be maintained by human labour. In this case, children as they were smaller and more nimble. Therefore, the ~~source~~ testimony has weight because Quarry Bank Mill did still require a workforce to operate despite its investment in machinery. Additionally, the apprentice mentions how he has "no reason to complain to... Mr Creg", suggesting that the apprentices were treated well as he had no complaints. This holds weight because 70% of child apprentices chose to remain at Quarry Bank Mill once they reached 18, suggesting that

Greg was a good employer, thus giving weight to the source as the ~~the~~ apprentices liked Greg as an working at the mill.

The provenance is also holds value for revealing the ~~living~~ <sup>treatment</sup> conditions of the child apprentices as Setton is under oath, therefore the tone is factual and should be truthful. Therefore, we have less reason to question the ~~reliable~~ validity of this source. Moreover, Setton speaks positively of Greg even though he deserted, ~~so~~ thus furthering the idea that Greg's ~~employment~~ treatment of the ~~the~~ apprentices was good as his desertion wasn't associated with his treatment as an apprentice.

The testimony <sup>is useful for</sup> ~~can be used to~~ ~~is~~ revealing the living conditions of the ~~the~~ apprentices at Quarry Bank Mill as it mentions the layout of the apprentice house built by Greg with some of Flannan's dowry. However, it's more valuable for revealing the treatment of child apprentices at Quarry Bank Mill as the living conditions are a

way in which the apprentices were treated. Moreover, the provenance adds value to the investigation into ~~the~~ treatment of apprentices as Setton is under oath, thus the tone of the source is factual and should be ~~trustful~~. Therefore, we can see that the apprentices were treated well with education, no complaints, and on-site accommodation built specifically for them, based on Creeg's ~~moral duty to help those less fortunate~~. philanthropy.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

A well structured response which makes valid inferences regarding both enquiries before debating their value with detailed contextual knowledge, which is also used to support evaluation, not only by enlarging on the provenance, but also by making sustained attempts to confirm or question the author's viewpoint (especially given that this is an investigation and Setton was under oath). This is a level 5 response.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Look at the detail of the provenance of the source to see what might give weight to the source – eg in this case, among other points, the intended audience. Challenge or confirm the veracity of the source by using contextual 'own knowledge' to discuss weight.

## Question 2

For the Section A responses, overall knowledge of the content was good. At the top end candidates were able to make reasoned inferences and to analyse them by placing them in the content in which they were written. However, some candidates instead described the content of the source or simply quoted without inferencing. The majority of candidates analysed provenance well and, in many cases, used this to help them weigh the value of the source. However, in some cases candidates forgot to analyse or make reference to the provenance. A small number of candidates attempted to analyse the sources without making reference to any own knowledge.

There were many responses that engaged clearly with both enquiries but some candidates analysed the source rather generally (without specific reference to the given enquiries). The former saw candidates evaluate the source in sophisticated ways (for example noting that as a report produced by the Commission, the source may seek to portray administration in a positive light). Some candidates offered more superficial evaluation that relied on pointing out omission, and as such did not gain credit – ie 'the source is less valuable because it does not contain information about...' Some added extraneous contextual material post 1846, eg discussion of the Andover scandal.

Most candidates were able to identify some points from the source related to the way the Poor Law Amendment Act was administered and the nature of opposition. Quite often candidates argued it revealed more about the nature of opposition than the administration. A few candidates argued it had no value related to the administration and so did not progress their response related to this part of the enquiry. Others were able to identify that the source said that 'The Guardians took over the administration of relief' and related this to contextual knowledge such as the aim to remove outdoor relief and why this was not popular in areas such as Todmorden where they may have cyclical employment and indoor relief was not suitable and how this related to the opposition. There were some candidates who gave strong responses to the first two bullet points but made no attempt to cover the third on evaluation of source material.

With a minority of candidates using both sources, centres should ensure candidates have practise with exam papers and fully understand that the paper covers two options and which of the sources applies to their option.

The Poor Law Amendment Act introduced in 1834, changed the nature of the original Elizabethan poor law ~~to~~ made in 1601, due to ~~it~~ its struggle to cope with a changing and industrializing Britain and the rise of the ~~poor~~ cost of poor relief. Yet with ~~the~~ the new Act came an upheaval of opposition from the North and South of England. In this way, source 2 reveals explicitly the violent and intense nature of opposition to the Act and thus the source comes valuable to a great extent for revealing the nature of opposition to the Act. Tied with such intense opposition, source 2 shows the struggles of administration of the Act, yet with the <sup>poor law</sup> Commission's favour for it to be administered due to the previous failings of the Poor Law also makes source 2 valuable to a greater extent, ~~from~~ implicitly revealing the Commission's reasons for it to be implemented. However, the nature of opposition ~~to~~ the Act is <sup>revealed</sup> more valuable in source 2.

Firstly, the source is useful to a great extent for revealing the way the Poor Law Amendment Act was administered, due to its ~~opposition~~ of a great ~~opposition~~ in its implementation where 'the guardians took over the administration of the relief and demanded the funds necessary'. The Poor Law Amendment Act, highlighted and changed new ideals that the Elizabethan poor law was composed of one of which being that such overseers of the poor, responsible for locally ~~provisioning~~ ~~over the poor~~ administering the poor law rates in a parish, were now replaced by guardians who were to administer ~~the~~ poor law relief locally instead. Therefore, ~~the~~ source 2's depiction of the struggles ~~of~~ the administration of the Act had to namely guardians who were 'accompanied by an attack upon the building where guardians usually met', highlights how the <sup>that</sup> ~~administration~~ of the new poor law was struggling to be administered locally due to the ~~terrible~~ opposition. Furthermore, it also highlights why 'the overseers of Tockmordem adopted a course of passive resistance', namely as ~~they were to be replaced~~ their administration was to be replaced with the

local administration of the  
"board of guardians). However, although the administrators  
who were subject to magistrates, ~~highlighting~~ Therefore  
this also highlights the new poor law's change in  
administration where no longer were they administered  
so locally by overseers who were typically landowners of the  
in the parish, but rather a more collective body, a board of  
guardians, administered the new poor law where parishes were  
combined into poor law unions, ~~highlighting the~~ and  
in this way source 2 reveals the previous failure of the old  
poor law's administration that with rapid industrialization  
and mobilisation regular parishes were overwhelmed, highlighting  
the necessity for a more grouped administration of the  
poor relief that could cope better with a mobile population.  
However, although the poor law amendment Act sees  
in source 2 highlights a slow administrative start  
due to opposition, ~~it~~ it also suggests the fervour of  
the poor law commission to force ~~administrative~~ towns to  
follow the administration of the new poor law where  
'the military have been Acted in Todmorden'. The  
guardians have been able to carry on the administration  
of relief in all districts of the Union'. Source 2, being a  
report from the poor law commissioners themselves, who  
were responsible for the administration of the new poor  
law, thus adopt a very more positive tone to the  
success of local administration, despite opposition,

The 'military' source 21a ~~is~~ being a report on highlights its great value in displaying the factual and first hand account of the new poor law's implementation, albeit with a more positive tone toward the guardians and a negative tone to any opposition. The 'military' source 2 explicitly mentions, where opposition to the new poor law was widespread throughout England, especially in the industrial north and the town of Todmorden where being one of the last towns ~~to~~ that the new poor law was successfully implemented, highlights the inevitability for the Poor Law commissioners for the new poor law to be successfully administered in all areas despite great opposition. This can be seen due to the struggle of the old poor law with the rising cost of relief ~~as~~ from an increasingly mobile population and higher levels of pauperism, where the new poor law attempted to lower these costs by focusing on an administration of indoor relief over outdoor that also provides an eligibility test for the removal of the destitute to receive relief. Therefore source 2 highlights its value to a great extent, by inferring suggest that the ~~ad~~ administration of the new poor law that favours indoor relief was essential to the ~~the~~ ~~work~~ of the poor law commissioners.

for reducing the cost of relief administered by the Poor laws. Therefore source 2 comes as valuable to a great extent in revealing the way the new poor law was administered, through Poor Law unions and its guardians ~~was~~ moving away from local administration of the parishes, yet also infers the necessity for its ~~administration~~ and implementation by the Poor Law Commissioners as to solve the problems of administration from the old poor law.

Source 2 also comes as valuable to a great extent in revealing the nature of opposition the new poor law that is mentioned explicitly throughout source 2 that highlights how 'Mr Fielden did this at once by throwing ~~all~~ out of work all his workers... workers burst out'. Source 2, is a report that heavily focuses in the town of Fode Todmorden, which is valuable to a great extent for revealing the highest ~~of~~ violence in opposition to the new poor law for historians. John Fielden, a mill owner in Todmorden, ~~was~~ a middle class individual, had ~~also~~ closed his mill ~~to~~ to stop the implementation of the new poor law, but ~~not~~ believing it to be a harsh

law due to its ~~the~~ upholding the idea of workhouses in the poor law unions as a form of indoor relief which ~~was~~ many middle class opposition opposed to as it went against the traditional paternalism of the previous old poor law. Therefore source 2, not only <sup>is valuable in showing</sup> highlights the extent of violence from ~~both~~ to the workhouses to indoor relief in the new poor law but also opposition ~~to~~ that middle class people also had to it, therefore ~~highlights~~ inferring how widespread the opposition to the new poor law was <sup>coming</sup> in both middle and working classes. Although Fildes also held more religious beliefs ~~that~~ ~~against~~ in opposition to the new poor law that it was a cruel law on humanity due to its introduction of workhouses, reaching an atypical viewpoint against the prevailing orthodoxy ~~whose~~ ~~opponents~~ who believed it was the fault of the poor for their poverty, ~~source 2~~ the nature of opposition is typical as ~~many~~ the new poor law faced much evident opposition in the Industrial North. Therefore source 2 is also valuable in revealing the typical response, and widespread nature of opposition to the new poor law.

In conclusion, both the ~~ad~~ way the new poor law was administered and the nature of opposition are revealed to a great useful and valuable extent for the historian where source 2 mentions explicitly and repeatedly the typical violent nature of opposition that was widespread which can be useful ~~for~~ for the historian in showing how ~~on~~ the new poor law was vastly disliked. However source 2 comes as more valuable for revealing the way the poor law was administered as with the context of the ~~one~~ highlights ~~the~~ the reasons for the poor law administration's necessity despite such opposition to it.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a level 5 response to this question. The response interrogates the source in relation to both enquiries in a sustained way throughout the answer. It distinguishes between the claims being made and information. The contextual knowledge is used to illuminate what can be gained from the content and displays a secure understanding. The quality of the analysis has been made clear throughout the response.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Make sure that your contextual knowledge is used to support or challenge the points made in the source, and are integrated into your response rather than being put in a separate paragraph.

### Question 3

Overall candidates had very good knowledge of this topic and could confidently explain the importance of Wedgwood's experimental work. They were also able to support their explanations with good knowledge. Candidates tended to weigh Wedgwood's experimental work with factors such as the construction of canals, Queen Charlotte's patronage and Wedgwood's business acumen. Candidates were able to effectively agree with the premise of the question by considering a number of other factors and then suggest one such as Wedgwood's marketing as an elite brand to royalty as the greatest factor impacting the development of his business.

Between 1759 and 1787, Josiah Wedgwood's career within the pottery had been largely significant given his ~~marketing~~ assurance of quality and innovative techniques. These are <sup>ultimately</sup> a number of factors that led to Wedgwood's success in terms of the development of his overall business including experimental works, marketing strategies, as well as Wedgwood's maintenance of his workforce. In order to assess which held the most significance in Wedgwood's development, this essay will measure the significance of each contributor based on how profound or superficial each impact held. Overall, it will be argued that it had been Wedgwood's effective marketing as opposed to experimental ~~works~~ works that held the most significance.

To an ~~extent~~ extent, Wedgwood's innovations amongst experimental works had led to developments on his business. This is evident given understandings of the importance of innovation while working with Thomas Whieldon in The Fenton Low Works where the business had begun to lose ground to competition, it had been here that Wedgwood had acknowledged its significance. His initial development of green glaze in 1759 had presented a rich dark green colour and, the later development of yellow glaze in 1760 had been referred to as 'Experiment

100' which presented Wedgwood's assurance of the quality of his products and ensured great determination of this which had ultimately led to the expansion of his market into 'pineapple ware' creating greater potential for profit. However, the experimentation and subsequent invention of creamware had ultimately remained most significant. Wedgwood had used twice firing and had conducted 400 experiments to create consistent creamware in contrast to prior uneven pieces ~~the~~ and ensured that broken pieces ~~had~~ could be replaced with ease. Though presenting his determined attitude further, creamware's ultimate significance lied in the establishment of Wedgwood's market and had set the standards as products for the elite which had led to subsequent successes. Though by 1774, 100 patterns had been selling creamware, the quality and design of Wedgwood's product had retained an overwhelming competitive advantage. It is clear that ~~experimental~~ works had a profound impact on the wider successes of Wedgwood's business, however, this remains superficial in terms of the development given that success had ultimately relied on effective marketing strategies that Wedgwood had retained to advertise his products.

To a large extent, Wedgwood's effective marketing strategies had been significant in the development of the overall business. This had been evident in Wedgwood's strategy in gifting Queen Charlotte a teaset in 1762 ~~as~~ as

was a distinguished gentleman, this had been significant ~~to~~ as she had maintained the epitome of the fashionable class within the 18th century. This method had led to the Queen subsequently purchasing a tea set in 1765 which had led to Wedgwood's establishment as the 'Royal Potter' by 1766, he had then publicised creamware as 'queensware', this held international appeal given that this had led to the Russian, Catherine the Great to purchase an entire gift set in 1770. It is clear that in marketing, Wedgwood had maintained a significant advantage over competitors which had ensured his successes as he had been able to hold out against competitive pricing and maintain his brand as a 'premium', increasing his appeal to the upper classes which had ultimately ensured his success given ~~that~~ that he had presented his works at London saloons to attract elite clientele<sup>and</sup>. Effective use of marketing strategies had retained a profound impact of the development of Wedgwood's business overall since it had allowed his experimental works to be publicised and had ensured wider success<sup>and</sup> ~~as opposed~~ <sup>to</sup> becoming distinguished internationally.

To an extent, Wedgwood's maintenance of the wider workforce had too, held significance in the overall development of his business. This had been evident given Wedgwood's need to retain a highly skilled workforce as had been portrayed in hiring Greatbatch. This enabled Wedgwood to

attain a greater sense of reputability given further assurance of the quality of his product. The establishment of Etruria Works and Workers Village in 1769 had cost £10,000 to develop yet it held greater efficiency in terms of overall production given the division of labour into wheelware and creamware to ensure greater productivity and the rise of the apprentice system most notably presented by John Flaxman here. Apprentices could attain greater skill and reduce waste of product and hold complete assurance of quality of goods. It is clear that Wedgwood had held the quality of his product in high regard which had ultimately ensured succession since it had established his reputation. Though it must be noted that the ~~poor~~ skilled workforce in Staffordshire had often lacked discipline, Wedgwood's discouragement of traditions such as Kint Monday which may have hindered quality, as well as his ability to negotiate with workers when confronted by a large crowd in 1776, had presented his efficiency as a business owner which ~~was~~ ultimately contributed to his overall success. Wedgwood had retained 287 workers by 1787 whose skills had ultimately gained a competitive advantage given the concentration of the potteries in Staffordshire ~~at that time~~, however, the impact of the workforce on the wider development of Wedgwood's business had remained superficial given that without the use of marketing to effectively demonstrate the significance that this quality had held, the workforce itself would have remained largely insignificant.

to wider developments.

To conclude, throughout Wedgwood's career, progression of his business had been brought about as result of effective marketing strategies that had allowed for his reputation to be established which had ensured his success. Though Wedgwood's experimental design had been significant in attaining a wider competitive advantage, it had ultimately been the effective use of marketing strategies under Wedgwood that had advertised this to the wider elite which had then endorsed the product and consolidated his reputation overall.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response tackles the question by considering three factors that meant Wedgwood was able to achieve success. For each of the factors, the candidate engages in a clear analysis of the extent to which it proves and/or disproves the contention in the question. The quality of this analysis and focus in the conclusion means that this enters level 5.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Think about the order of your factors when planning your essay – it is usually best to start with any identified in the question before moving on to alternatives. This will ensure that your essay is analytical and well organised, answering the specific question asked.

## Question 4

There were insufficient responses to provide feedback.

## Question 5

Although this question was sometimes well answered, many responses lacked focus and where they were focused could have contained more specific contextual knowledge. In particular, the date range should be considered carefully by candidates. Most answered in a way that would have been more appropriate/relevant to the period of the New Poor Law (after 1834) rather than 1780-1832, where indoor relief was usually only experienced by a minority (elderly, infirm, orphans and *not under the terms of less eligibility* as set out in 1834). As such much of the knowledge used (eg about the Andover Scandal of 1845) was much less relevant. Candidates often focused heavily on outdoor relief systems (eg Speenhamland, Labour Rate) which was appropriate if clearly linked to the question (ie as a counterpoint to the qualities of indoor relief) but this was sometimes not the case. Stronger candidates were able to write about indoor relief and mention the Sturges-Bouren Acts, the Gilbert Act and the conditions in workhouses and regional differences. At the top end candidates had good knowledge of indoor relief systems and were able to weigh the strengths and weaknesses of this form of relief. A large number of candidates tried to weigh indoor relief against outdoor relief and spent a considerable amount of time analysing outdoor relief, losing the focus on the question. A very small number of candidates were not sure what indoor relief was and struggled to move beyond description.

The development of provision of indoor relief systems the provision of indoor relief systems had little significant impact <sup>or</sup> help onto the lives of the paupers in the years 1780-1832 due to the fact that indoor relief (characterised by relief given in a workhouse or poorhouse rather than outdoor relief which was funds or food given to them outside the workhouse) <sup>were</sup> corrupt in those years and as a result of the factors such as the principle of less eligibility as enforced in the workhouses, treatment of paupers in indoor relief systems such as workhouses and the impact of settlement laws on these indoor relief systems.

A significant factor contributing to why indoor relief systems

provided little help for the paupers was ~~the~~ the principle of <sup>less</sup> eligibility. This policy that was implemented by the government in the Poor Law at the time <sup>and</sup> stated that relief such be avoided for the 'impotent' and idle poor and instead should be reserved for the deserving poor such as the elderly and sick. This impacted the help that indoor relief systems had as in pursuit of this principle they made workhouses (a form of indoor relief) living standards even worse arguing that then only the deserving poor who only were the only poor in their eyes that needed relief, would claim it. In fact however, this as a result impacted the effectiveness of indoor relief systems in the years 1790-1832 as the living standards in indoor relief systems were so bad they made paupers even more vulnerable therefore this can be argued as a significant factor into highlighting how indoor

relief systems provided little help for paupers as despite how some may argue that indoor relief systems protected paupers as in workhouses they were given food and work in reality they were faced with further dangers.

~~FACT~~ In addition to this, the treatment of paupers in indoor relief systems (such as workhouses) can be further used as evidence of how they provided little help for paupers in the years 1780-1832. This can be highlighted through exploring the dangers and treatment the paupers faced such as abuse from the overseers in the poor in the workhouses in which it was <sup>found</sup> reported that many paupers faced sexual, emotional and physical abuse in the workhouses as well as ~~other~~ rights often breaking out. <sup>Furthermore, in addition,</sup> ~~were~~ the poor diet and working conditions they faced. This highlights how the indoor relief systems provided little help and increased put

paupers in danger at the hands of the overseers of the poor. The mistreatment of the paupers in indoor relief systems can be linked to the effects of the principle of less eligibility onto the treatment of paupers in the workhouses as well as the corrupt ineffective poor law at the time.

Furthermore, another factor in ~~influencing~~ influencing how indoor relief systems provided very little help to paupers was due to the settlement laws which continued to affect paupers negatively and impact it. Had if they were able to get indoor relief. The settlement laws were laws which stated that a pauper could not claim <sup>indoor</sup> relief unless they were at their place of birth, marriage or apprenticeship. This law was outlined in the 1601 Elizabethan poor law and meant that many paupers could not claim relief unless they moved back to their

places of birth which would have been  
huge ~~inconveniences~~ traumatic and a  
huge inconvenience if they had moved  
far away from their place of  
birth leading to the indoor relief  
systems providing little help for  
them and due to the governments  
reluctance to give out relief  
outdoor relief they would have struggled  
to gain any support or help as a  
result.

In conclusion, it is clear that the  
statement that 'The provision of  
indoor relief systems provided  
very little help to paupers in the  
years 1790-1832' was in fact the  
case due to the corruption of  
indoor relief systems in which  
most of the time provided no help  
more harm than help due to  
mistreatment and poor conditions.



This is a level 5 response. There is sustained question focus and analysis of the material throughout. In its analysis, this response weaves effectively between the different explanations for the impact of indoor relief (or lack thereof) and shows the relative importance of each.



Consider how you are going to measure the impact or influence of each factor – use this to evaluate and to ensure that you are analytical throughout, not just in the final conclusion.

## Question 6

Generally, responses were secure in their basic understanding of the liberal reforms though quality of evaluation differed significantly. Most candidates were able to give some examples of the reforms and to assess their impact. They considered for example the introduction of Old Age Pensions for over 70s but also the criteria which limited who should receive it as well as considering that life expectancy was low for large sections of the population. Stronger candidates also considered Labour Exchanges, Trade Boards and the National Insurance Act and a number of candidates considered reforms related to education and the Children's Charter as the beginnings of foundation for child welfare. At the top end candidates were able to weigh ways in which these reforms had a significant impact against ways in which they did not. Some candidates successfully arranged their paragraphs by criteria rather than factors which ensured they effectively covered bullet point three and responded to the expectation of the question well. Sometimes responses were one-sided relating to reforms and not always evaluated. A number of candidates tried to weigh the reforms of the Liberal governments against other factors such as the Boer War, improvements in technology and the understanding of science and the influence of individuals, losing the question focus. There was also some confusion between 'how' (success of Liberal reforms) and 'why' (reasons for the reforms).

The question states if the Liberal governments welfare reforms had a 'significant' impact, suggesting it was a vital turning point in transforming social welfare. It is undeniable that the Liberal reforms, such as the Labour Exchanges Act and the Trade Board's Acts, which were newly crafted and designed to boost employment, changed the prevailing orthodoxy that poverty was solely the fault of the moral conditions of the poor. Indeed, it changed how government thought, to the extent where they now believed they were responsible for the provision of welfare. However, despite ~~the~~ a considerable change from the Laissez-Faire perspective, the many Acts created still contained undertones of the Poor Law of 1834, and the idea of 'undeserving' still remained. The reforms contained many loopholes, that perhaps made them less 'significant'.

~~The~~ One of the reforms introduced, was the Old Age Pension's Act of 1906. and seemed like

a great departure from the 1834 Poor Law, ~~at~~  
~~the~~ In fact, at first when ~~it~~ implemented,  
it seemed to remove the threat and stigma of  
workhouses for the elderly, as well as the fear  
of impoverished old age. This is signified by  
how the elderly named their pensions, as  
'Lloyd George's', showing how it provided them with  
a sense of safety and security. Indeed, through  
the satirical magazine 'Punch', it portrayed the  
elderly as ecstatic once they received their  
pensions, ~~as~~ as it stopped them from living  
their last years in the shadow of the workhouse  
under strict and harsh treatment, ~~especially~~  
~~after the~~ Hawker, whilst it all seemed like a  
great transformation and <sup>that it had a</sup> very important impact  
on the old, the Act was limited in its  
accessibility and exclusive to only some sectors  
of society. For example, it was banned from  
those who continually failed to find work,  
been in ~~and out of~~ prison in the last 10 years  
or claimed relief in the last 2 years. Therefore,  
it was still intentionally designed to categorise  
the poor, preventing its access to the 'underlying',  
showing it was greatly limited. ~~The~~ This is  
highlighted by the views of influential people,  
at the time, like Christian Norman Pearson,

stating, 'the poor are made of inferior material... they can't be improved'. This parallels still with the Liberal Government reforms, as they did not give the act to those who had legally received relief in the last 2 years, showing how that sector of the 'poor' couldn't be improved' and that they'd be wasting money if they did. This shows how the reforms were perhaps not significant, but it was superficial and its superficiality concealed through the creation of such supposedly generous acts. This is reinforced by the fact that pensions were given at 70, although the life expectancy at the time was 50, showing how very little of the elderly even received such age, highlighting how it was ultimately pointless. Also, most of the elderly by the age of 70, if they reached it, ~~was~~ were too frail and vulnerable to look after themselves, even if they had an independent source of income - signifying ~~the~~ how the reforms were very contradictory, and not important in the slightest.

However, this said - it has to be stated that those who were able to receive the relief and in good health to do so, acquired many benefits, shown by how 650 000 received pensions, making reliance on charities drop by 80 000.

Despite this, ~~the~~ the proportion of elderly that could ~~also~~ see the benefits of this act was

minimal, due to its exclusive approach.

Furthermore, another reform created by the Liberal government was the Labour Exchanges Act. This greatly changed the prevailing ideology that workers did not work, due to their own issues, but raised the idea that trade depressions increased unemployment, especially in a capitalist economy. As a result, the act sought to increase employment, and did so by placing 450,000 in jobs, and building 450 labour exchanges by 1911. This ~~was~~ had a significant impact on the provision of welfare, as not only did it transform ~~the~~ and take the blame off workers, but gave many jobs meaning they could support their families. Also, to reinforce this, the Liberal government created the Sweated Trade Board's Act, which provided specific sweated trades, like matchbox making - giving many without professional education a chance to improve their lives, by utilising specific skills. This, again, appeared to have a dramatic impact on provision of welfare, yet unemployment was still high and meant ~~for~~ the aim of the above acts weren't fulfilled to its maximum capacity.

reducing

In addition to this, the Liberal government created the National Insurance Act of 1911. This was not new and was a part of Friendly societies for the previous two centuries. However, Lloyd George went above and beyond these private schemes, making it compulsory for both men and women under £160 per year, to join. They had to pay 4d per week, in return receiving 26 weeks of sick pay. This was impressive, as it provided a great security and safety net, when breadwinners were in times of difficulty preventing them from falling into the Poverty Cycle that Rowntree had suggested. It also provided free medical treatment which had a dramatic impact on welfare, as the healthcare of individuals thus improved. However, the the Act had its loopholes, as it was only provided to the contributors, meaning no allowance was given to families. More importantly, those who were the poorest of poor ~~and~~ were the most affected, as the payment was a flat rate, thus directly cut ~~workers~~ wages. It threw many into more poverty, ~~often~~ as it was not definite they would fall ill. It led to the newspaper Clarion stating that: 'You are deliberately reducing the

already insufficient welfare of the poor, suggesting the reforms had a very opposite impact to the way they had been proposed. This highlights they were perhaps not significant, yet merely superficial.

Furthermore, the Liberal Government also took more responsibility of children, e.g. the Children (Provision Meals) Act 1906, provided free school meals, as it was reported that children were insufficiently fed, and thus could not be effective workers or soldiers. With the already damaging results of the Boer war, where 26.5% were unable to be soldiers and 29% requiring heavy training, this act had a significant impact on improving welfare of children now and for the future, to create a 'land fit for heroes'. The Act provided 10 million meals<sup>de!</sup>. Also, the Children Young Person's Act 1909, prevented the neglect of children from parents and stated they were 'protected persons' by the state. It ~~is~~ stopped children from suffering the failures of their parents, showing how the future was hoping to be improved.

<sup>de!</sup> However, this act was not legally enforced, showing it was not deemed as important,

resulting in only half of British schools ~~take~~ providing school meals.

In conclusion, whilst the ~~act~~ reforms from the Liberal government helped improve welfare, e.g. by providing safety nets and attempting the poor from falling into the poverty cycle, it was by no means universal. It excluded many from taking the benefits of the act, so therefore instead of having a 'significant' impact on provision of welfare, it provided a change from laissez-faire attitudes and a foundation for further reforms. It was still in its infancy, so had many years to develop and improve, to have a more profound impact.



This is a strong level 5 response. It maintains an analytical focus throughout and supports that focus with precise and specific knowledge of the Liberal government's welfare reforms. There is clear evaluation of the word 'significance' to enhance the response.



For the very highest marks ensure that you are engaging with any qualifying words in the question, in this case 'significant', to ensure that your evaluation is sustained and thorough.

## Question 7

This question elicited some detailed responses from candidates who appreciated the balance between legislation and other factors. Sound appreciation of legislative change was evident as most candidates were able to consider some examples of legislation such as the Factory Acts 1802 and 1833 or the Mines Act 1842 and how they changed children's lives. The Education Acts such as 1870 Forster Act were argued by some as the most important as they applied to all children although drawbacks from its effectiveness were not always identified. This was well balanced with other factors, with individuals being cited, most often eg Dickens, Barnardo, Barrie and Owen in either exposing or aiding change were also mentioned.

## CRITERIA

### 1) Legislation:

1802 Health and Morals

1833 Factory Act

1870 Elementary Education Act

1902 Balfour Education Act

1908 Children's Act

1918 Fisher Act

- Impacted greatest number of children over longest period of time

### 2) Individuals' action

Lord Ashley - 1842 Mines Act, 1844 Ragged Schools Union and funded

1867 Barnardo

• Robert Rastler Sunday school

• John Pounds Ragged School

• Tich salt

• George Cadbury

### 3) Shifting ideas of childhood

1843 Oliver Twist

1837 Christmas Carol

1863 Kensington Water Babies

1911 Peter Pan

1848 Family picture

I agree with the judgement that legislation was most responsible for changing children's lives in the years 1802 to 1928 to a significant

extent. In order for a factor to be judged most responsible for changing children's lives it must have impacted the greatest number of children over the longest period of time. While other factors, such as the role of individuals' actions or shifting ideas of childhood were certainly somewhat responsible for changing children's lives, no factor impacted as many children over such a long period as legislation.

Legislation had a significant responsibility for changing children's lives from 1802 to 1928. Legislative change began on a relatively small scale with the 1802 Health and Morals of Apprentices Act that banned apprentices under 9, banned night working for apprentices, limited them to 12 hour days and mandated regular education and church attendance. Although apprentices were only a minority of working children, this Act affirmed the possibility of change to children's lives through legal change. This was built on with the 1833 Factory Act that impacted all child workers in cotton, banning workers under 9 with requirement of age certification, limiting the hours of those under 18 and introducing 4 inspectors to enforce this. Though again this legislation only impacted a minority of children, <sup>with only 4 inspectors for 9,000 factories,</sup> its impact on changing children's lives was significant as it offered a model for legislative change and was relatively advanced in its impact. ~~The prioritisation of children's lives above factory profits was central to this legislation and others was~~ extended with the 1867 Factory Act Extension Act, now protecting all child workers in factories, a significant number. The prioritisation

of children's lives above factory profits began to be cemented with the 1870 Elementary Education Act that made the provision of school places for every child under 13 compulsory, leading to 4000 schools being opened by 1880, impacting huge numbers of children and indicating a shift in attitudes towards children's lives away from ~~the~~ balancing child safety and wellbeing with profits. By 1918 with the Fisher Act, school attendance was mandatory for under 13s and central government funded 60% of the cost of schools, impacting every child's life across the country, an enormous scale of change that legislation was responsible for.

However, there were other factors that also were responsible for changing children's lives. Individuals such as Lord Ashley were not only key proponents of legislative change such as in the 1842 Mines Act or 1833 Factory Act but also founded the 1844 Ragged Schools Union, with ~~650~~<sup>650</sup> Ragged schools by 1870. Though this impacted a smaller number of children than legislation, it played a significant role by increasing pressure on governments to take on the role of supporting children, illustrating that this support was deeply necessary. The Sunday School Movement, started by Robert Raikes in the 1780s, played a similar role in making the unmet needs of children clear to the government. By 1831 1.25 million children were attending Sunday schools, 16% of the British population of children, a hugely significant number of children's lives to be changing. Others, such as Titus Salt, who founded the model village Saltaire in 1850.

improved working conditions for families with <sup>650</sup> improved houses, Rodda Smolle Bams, and health and safety, also opening a school in Saltaire. Although this directly impacted <sup>the</sup> a relatively small number of workers who lived in Saltaire, it also made Tins Salt responsible for providing an alternative model of work that hugely benefitted children and families.

The impact of shifting ideas of childhood on changing children's lives was also significant. At the beginning of the period, Rousseau and ideas of childhood innocence dominated texts that philosophised on childhood, but in reality these ideas seemed only to apply to the wealthiest children who weren't forced to work, a tiny minority. However, with the advent of the printing press and the growing impact of literature, writers such as Charles Dickens could have more and more impact on changing children's lives. His 1837 *Oliver Twist* condemned gangmaster style abuse 30 years before the law would attempt to tackle it, and his 1843 'A Christmas Carol' presented the suffering of children hugely sympathetically with characters such as Tiny Tim. Although the immediate impact on the lives of children was limited, these texts can be credited to shifting ideas around children's lives that ultimately led to change both in legislation and in people's minds. A similar role was played by the royal family, who posed as a family around the Christmas tree for a print distributed in 1848, and by Peter Pan, the 1911 work that cast childhood as a never-ending time of

innocence and magic. Though these did not have a seismic direct impact on all British children, they did have a role as changing ideas around childhood of some, including lawmakers and individuals who then took their own actions.

In evaluation, the numbers of children impacted suggest that legislation was the factor most responsible for changing children's lives between 1802 and 1928. Other factors such as the actions of individuals and shifts within ideas of childhood were certainly also responsible for change, but this change was largely indirect in its impact on a wider group of children, impacting only a minority of children directly. Indeed, the most significant way in which these factors were responsible for changing children's lives in this period was through putting the government under pressure to enact legislation and revealing the unmet needs of children, suggesting legislation was what was needed to create meaningful change on a mass scale. By 1928, every child in Britain. Although legislation began the period with a more limited impact, by 1928 every child in Britain was impacted by the changes in their lives<sup>it</sup> had brought about, suggesting it was indeed the most responsible for changing children's lives in the years 1802 to 1928.



This response has ranged widely across the issues that are relevant to answering this question, demonstrating an awareness that it is relevant to consider legislation, individuals, and changing notions of childhood. It was more than sufficient to be in level 5.



To reach the highest levels there must be chronological coverage across the period established by the question and you should attempt to develop this fully.

## Question 8

Those candidates who answered this were able to give examples of legislation such as the 1878 Factory Act and reformers like Robert Owen and Titus Salt and the influence of Lord Ashley. The evidence that challenged this for example, such as the matchgirl strike, was sometimes provided. Responses didn't always go to the end of the time frame. Stronger candidates were able to balance their argument by seeing how legislation worked for and against adults and how individuals made a difference to the lives of some workers.

## Question 9

The majority of candidates had very good, detailed knowledge about what led to improvements in public health. At the top end, candidates were confidently analysing improvements in water supply against other factors such as the impact of individuals and government acts. Popular topics analysed were the works of John Snow including the difficulty in his findings being accepted, limiting the speed of the improvement. Chadwick, Jenner and Pasteur's work was also analysed, along with Bazalgette's sewage system and the various public health acts. A few candidates covered at least 75% of the range, largely doing this through analysing the work of Marie Stopes or vaccinations. A small number of candidates struggled with what constituted water supply and focused on the other factors instead. A small number of candidates also merely described the stories of John Snow and Edward Jenner. Better responses acknowledged the interplay between all factors, eg government intervention in water supply, and individual achievement in improving water supply. Here the question was largely well answered, with candidates looking at a number of factors over the whole time period (Jenner to 1936 Public Health Act being a common spread) with a good balance of water supply and other factors taken into account.

improvements in water supply most sig impact on public health.

1. water supply

→ ~~toilets~~ EVAC: 1858 great stink.

→ haza (geta). Chelsea & Camberwell.

2. Chadwick & gov → gov. willingness to intervene.

↳ covered the most areas

↳ greatest impact bc compulsory. → 1875 houses regulations

3. work of individuals

↳ Jenner & Stokes.

not followed.

BUT ended well.

Public Health improved greatly from 1780-1939. In assessing the factors that had the most significant impact on public health, it is essential to consider the various aspects of public health that it covered (eg did it affect housing, water etc) and whether that directly led to an improvement in standard of living and public health on its own.

Thus, overall, <sup>From</sup> ~~from~~ 1780-1939, there were

improvements in the water supply, ~~the~~ government intervention in public health (inspired by Chadwick),

and the work of individuals eg. Stokes and Jenner.  
The overall government intervention in public health (as shown in the Public Health Act of 1848, 1875 etc.) had the greatest impact on public health because not only did it impact the whole country, ~~and all type~~ it covered all aspects of public health, ~~as~~ other factors depended on gov. support to make an impact.

improvements in

Firstly, water supply had great impact on improvements in public health. In 1855, Bazalgette was appointed to the Metropolitan Board of Works where he designed a sewerage system for London and the Thames, creating an interconnecting system of tunnels with ~~steel~~ iron walls instead of wooden and 4 massive pumping stations to pump sewage away from the city. Even before Bazalgette, in ~~1842~~, ~~John~~ ~~Roe~~ 1802, Lambeth Water Company replaced their wooden pipes with steel ones and 1842 John Roe invented 'valves' that would stop the backflow of sewage. This all had a significant impact on public health in London and the rest of the country — ~~the~~ first, it greatly reduced cholera (directly (as cholera is caused by germs in the water), second, it decreased

other diseases/conditions eg TB because there was access to ~~the~~ clean water which was essential to the healing of these other diseases and thirdly, it provided a model for other parts of the country to improve public health there too. ~~However, the water impr~~ By 1936, ~~the~~ 80% families had access to clean water.

However, improvements in water supply can't ~~isn't~~ the most significant impact on public health because it depended on support from the government ~~laws~~ - if the gov. didn't ~~appoint Bazalgette~~ <sup>support</sup>, then nothing would've been done on the water supply. For instance had'n been involved in the water supply, Bazalgette would not have been able to do anything on his own. Bazalgette was appointed in 1856 but started work on the sewers in 1858 because he needed gov. approval. Hence, a pre-requisite for the improvement in water supply is to have the gov. involved, making influences of the gov. have the greatest impact on public health.

indeed, the gov. has been involved in many areas concerning public health. ~~It~~ Inspired by Chadwick's 1844 Report on the Sanitary

emulation of the labouring poor in Great Britain, the gov. passed the (1848) Public Health Act that created the General Board of Health to manage public health throughout the country. ~~which~~ They then extended it to the 1866 Sanitary Act, a compulsory act on public health that ~~act~~ expanded the definition of nuisance to include ~~water~~ overcrowding — ~~the~~ if the local gov did not take care of it remove the nuisance, then central gov. will do it ~~at~~ and charge the local gov. This showed the gov's willingness to intervene and also that it had greater impact than improvements in water supply — the sewage system was created in London, but whether it was followed in other places ~~is up to~~ depends on the local gov. In contrast, the 1866 act was compulsory, meaning that all local gov. should have followed it, giving it a greater impact. The gov. also increased its impact on public health because through the 1875 public health act, the most extensive act ~~re~~ detailing the regulation of houses, the need for a sewer to be 30 metres from a house and assigning local gov to manage conditions and health on highways. This all show that it had greater impact than improvements

in water supply as the gov. also regulated other aspects of public health eg. housing, which would have improved public health more wholistically. Thus, gov. intervention had the greatest impact on public health.

The work of individuals should not be diminished in improving public health either, eg. Jenner & Stoes. Jenner ~~was~~ ~~was~~ pioneered vaccination when he published his report <sup>an</sup> enquiry into the ~~the~~ cause and effects of various vaccines in 1798 and his discovery essentially eradicated small pox as a disease. He had a wide impact as this was throughout the whole country, and he also received a grant of 30,000 pounds to continue working on vaccines and save more lives from diseases. However, Jenner had less of an impact than gov. intervention did because he relied on the gov. the promotion of vaccines relied on the gov. — people were actually opposing vaccines for many reasons eg. religious and it was only with the compulsory vaccination acts of 1853 <sup>and</sup> 1871 when people were threatened with fines and imprisonment that vaccines began to have a larger impact on public health. For Stoes, she discussed family planning and

contraception in her 1919 book "Wise Parenthood" which sold more than 400,000 copies by 1924. She condensed this into a 16 page pamphlet, teaching the poor the importance of family sizes and hence improving public health by preventing overcrowding. She also opened many clinics in London and Cardiff among other cities, to help people with abortion. This was impactful as family planning was an area ~~not~~ previously unaddressed and the gov. refuses to talk abt it for fear of angering the religious citizens, hence Stopes was significant as the only person who touched upon this side of public health. However, gov. intervention in public health proves to be more important than impactful than Stopes because 1) It is difficult to quantify Stopes' actual impact and whether family size was actually limited because of her and 2) the gov. was involved in so many other projects that it ~~overshadows~~ overshadows Stopes' work.

Ultimately, gov. intervention in ~~the~~ public health through the various public Health Acts had the greatest impact on public health. These acts were compulsory, affecting a wide range

of cities, and also multifaceted in that it regulated housing, water, and other things. It had a direct correlation with the number of nuisances decreasing. In comparison, improvements in the water supply were the second most significant because it was able to drastically reduce cholera, but it depended on gov. support and authority to ~~fix the~~ allow Bazalgette to improve the water supply. One could say that Bazalgette was passive, waiting for the gov, while Chadwick was already pushing through many central gov reforms even if the gov did not originally give him authority to do so, as with his 1844 report, hence Chadwick and the gov reforms that he inspires are more impactful. Lastly, there is the work of individuals, which, although important, is less so than gov. intervention because these individuals often work in one area only (tax, family planning) and hence are overshadowed by the gov in terms of impacts or because they need gov support for their work to actually be implemented/have an impact. Hence, it is not accurate to say that water supply improvements had the most significant impact as it

should be central gov intervention



This response has a sustained analytical focus on the question throughout. It does not approach the question chronologically but draws on a range of examples from across the chronology to illustrate and support the analysis. This is a strong level 5 response (despite abbreviations).



Think about whether organising your response by factors would be more effective. In breadth questions this often enables more effective analysis, as long as you ensure that you have chronological range too.

## Question 10

Generally, most candidates could provide examples of central and local authorities' initiatives and either argue to support or challenge the premise. For example, candidates were able to relate the power of central government versus the inspiration of local initiatives providing impetus to central government. Some candidates interpreted the question to be central government versus individuals and did not necessarily locate the initiative to a locality. A very small number of candidates focused solely on either the central government or local initiatives. Some candidates did not balance their response between central and local initiatives, with the responses skewed towards central government. Better responses acknowledged the interplay between local initiatives influencing central governmental policies and were able to give a well-balanced response using various references to central government and various specific local initiatives. Candidates did tend to struggle to show at least a 75% of chronological range however.

Throughout the years (1780 to 1939), Central Government, as well as local initiatives, enabled public health in Britain to ~~be seen~~ <sup>progress</sup> from ~~as~~ a personal matter, and then ~~transfer~~ into one that is already handled by the government (using a collectivist approach). The Central Government clearly enabled these improvements in public health, due to the powers given to local authorities through Public Health Acts; <sup>as well as</sup> ~~legislation~~ laws being made. Progress in combating smallpox however, all these initiatives were helped by the local councils in charge of creating power in their areas, as well as influential individuals such as Buzouge and Steves. Therefore, whilst Central Government provided the framework for public health improvements, it was <sup>largely</sup> local initiatives that achieved such improvements in Britain.

The government's introduction of public health acts enabled the country to transition from permissive

approaches to Public Health, to ones that were compulsory and enforceable, having a significant role in improvements in public health. The first Public Health Act 1848 (which excluded London and Scotland) was awarded the framework for public health and how the government and local authorities needed to manage cleaning areas to take power over drainage and sewerage. However, significant improvements began to occur once the Public Health Act of 1875 was passed, as it led to the <sup>creation of British</sup> public health authority, as well as one medical officer and one sanitary inspector. This change lasted 50 years until 1936 was passed in making public health a state-owned activity to provide these services, and (through the 1860 Sanitary Act) gave financial incentives to improve conditions in towns or cities or be fined. However, what has happened over the years in public health as approached by the government, some were unsuccessful as despite over 100 years asking for a public health authority, by 1853, only 192 had been applied, showing a lack of implementation of improvements. Furthermore, any local authorities have to cross the water companies (such as water supplies in 1819 to 1939, leading to 80% of the population being water supplied).

but had already created boards of health (such as Manchester in 1791) and employed medical officers of health (such as Duncan in 1847 in Liverpool). These local initiatives, therefore, had a greater impact, as they were largely in charge of making the improvements outlined by the Government were actually created, and improved public health which Government supported (unlike its significance).

However, vaccinations were also a key reason for Government success in improving public health, as it reduced the key disease within the years 1780 to 1939, smallpox. An outbreak of smallpox in 1837 to 1840 (killing 42,000), a Peninsular Vaccination Act was passed in 1840, leading to more improvements in public health, as it allowed vaccination free of charge, and therefore available to more of the population. Additionally, later legislation acts (such as the 1871 Vaccination Act imposing fines of £1 or imprisonment for not vaccinating children) followed after outbreaks of smallpox, and meant that deaths from smallpox began to decline, largely due to the compulsory nature of the acts and financial incentives. However, vaccination faced local backlash,

As Heinrich Anvaccination League (established in 1869) led a procession in 1885 and was joined by over 50 towns' representatives. This showed how - despite the curbing of central government attempts to improve public health still faced opposition, and Heinrich was able to get a Private Act of Parliament in order to make quarantine necessary. However, this still led to improvements in public health, as quarantines stops the spread of smallpox, curbing other contagious and deaths from the disease. However, despite local opposition, over 70% of children were vaccinated by 1899, and those who were not had had immunity due to the scene of central government leading vaccination programmes, proving its role in public health improvements.

However, local initiatives were still vital in leading to more public health improvements in areas where people who required it, thanks through individuals like Maria Stopes and Joseph Bazalgette. Bazalgette (Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1856) led improvements in designs of London's sewers, getting over 2,000 km of interconnecting sewers to be elevated into the sewer course of the river. This

not only led to improvements in the quality of water, but also led to diseases such as cholera, but was built first in distressed areas of East London, and leading to more improvements as it was copied in areas experiencing the worst public health. Another individual who largely improved public health was Marie Stopes, who released birth control pills <sup>for free for poor</sup> ~~or women~~, giving women advice on contraception and birth control in areas where smaller families ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup> married couples (first opening in 1921). Contraception being so many workers that more were being opened as late as 1939, proving the <sup>many women</sup> ~~state~~ she was able. Her commercial success (with 'Marrow' care) selling over 400,000 copies by 1924) also meant that the families were able to have less children, meaning more money to be spent on food, clothes and medicine, improving public health. Baccalgele was still created by central government, who announced plans to begin after the Great Strike of 1858, as Marie Stopes was challenged by other medical professionals on the role of birth control, leading to her first trial in 1927 and losing. Despite this, both individuals, despite only working on a local scale, both led to more public health improvements over time.

only long-term but ~~was~~ helped a large scale of people move ~~from~~ <sup>from</sup> rural to poor health.

In the meantime, the concern of local authorities, especially in <sup>public health issues</sup> ~~controlling~~ <sup>and child maintenance</sup> diseases such as tuberculosis led to more public health improvements, especially in the years of Liberal government in 1920s to 1930s. Tuberculosis was the single largest killer in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, resulting in a third of deaths in Britain. Therefore, sanatoriums began to be very common (as they came had been more successful) in order to gain access to fresh air and guarantee the injected. However, until central government encouraged some initiatives such as the pasteurisation of milk in 1922, and the emergence of subsidies of free school milk to children, local authorities were largely in charge of this. By 1930, ~~800~~ <sup>over 500</sup> sanatoriums were providing 80,000 patients with health care, and were all locally run. Many local authorities helped a great many people and therefore improved public health. The success of Liberal reforms (such as the 1906 and 1907 Education acts) was largely attributed to local health authorities, who set up medical clinics and raised funds for free school meals as well as free or subsidised milk. This near ~~was~~ by 1937,

3.2 million children either received free or heavily subsidised milk, ~~allowing~~ for displacing the scarce public health improvements provided by the government, but led by local authorities, recognising their significance (as cases of tuberculosis fell by from 1851 to 1911

Therefore, whilst central government led some public health improvements, such as vaccination and public health acts, local initiatives were responsible for more improvements. Not only did they lead to the success of the public health acts and policies given them by the government (such as allocating money for free school meals), ~~as~~ but also challenged central government claims that did not address improvements in local areas, such as housing. Thus, local initiatives were more significant and led to more improvements because they catered to the specific needs of the local community, such as London's poor facing poor sanitation and leading birth control, guided by Bessie Coleman and Marie Stopes respectively. Therefore, local initiatives, rather than central government, led to more public health improvements from 1780 to 1939.



This is a very thorough response with sustained focus on the specific question comparing local initiatives to central government. There is comprehensive coverage of the timeframe, and the candidate analyses the significance of each factor, weighing it against others. This is a well-structured response with clarity of expression throughout. The response is a secure level 5.



Sustained analysis is a vital feature of a Level 5 response. Let your introduction set out clearly the main line of argument, and let the conclusion make the overall judgement on that argument. The comparative significance of factors or issues can also be made clear at several points within the body of the essay. In this way, argument and judgement are sustained.

## Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

### Section A

- Candidates should read the question carefully, so that they ensure that they are dealing with both enquiries
- Candidates should aim to go beyond comprehension and summary of the sources by developing reasoned inferences that are fully discussed
- Candidates should read the caption and make full use of it when evaluating the source
- Candidates should make use of relevant contextual knowledge to support inferences and evaluation. It is not the quantity of contextual knowledge that is key, but the use to which it is put.

### Sections B and C

- Planning of essays will help candidates develop an analytical approach
- Candidates should read the question carefully to ensure that they are answering the question that has been set, both in terms of its focus and its chronological parameters
- Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this often undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels
- Candidates should aim to range across the breadth of the chronology in Section C questions.

## **Grade boundaries**

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/support-topics/results-certification/grade-boundaries.html>

