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Examiners' Report January 2011

GCE History 6HI02 B

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Introduction

General comments

There were many good responses seen in this examination series, with many candidates achieving marks at Level 3 or above in all of the assessment objectives. Such candidates generally offered a considered analysis of the given source evidence, focused towards the demands of the questions, allied to strong contextual understanding and with effective deployment of well-selected own knowledge. Some of the issues raised in the summer report had been addressed. The purpose of these comments is to help to achieve further improvements in the levels of attainment.

1. There are three specific assessment objectives that are tested in this examination and it is important that candidates understand how these should be tackled in their responses to particular sections of the examination.

Question a requires the application of AO2a. This requires candidates to analyse, cross-reference and evaluate source material.

Question b requires the application of both AO1 (the selection and deployment of historical knowledge) and AO2b (the analysis and evaluation of how issues have been interpreted and represented, in relation to historical context).

An understanding of what each assessment objective tests would help candidates to focus their comments more securely. For example, candidates who spend considerable amounts of time exploring the provenance of sources in question b may very well be addressing AO2a which is not rewarded in this question.

2. Although there was a significant improvement in the understanding of the sources for question a, there remains a minority of candidates who would benefit from spending more time reading the sources to ensure that they understand both the content and the provenance fully. Many candidates have understood the requirement to cross reference, although they do not universally understand exactly how to do it. For some candidates it amounts to little more than merely asserting similarity or difference or matching up quotes from the sources.

3. In question b, many responses were characterised by a strong understanding of the sources and the issues that they related to. Examiners were impressed by the extent of own knowledge that a number of candidates brought to their arguments so that well argued responses were seen. It is important that candidates remember to integrate the sources and their knowledge and not to treat them discretely. There were however a number of scripts which demonstrated no knowledge beyond what was offered in the sources. Where this material was well used, it was possible to achieve top level 2 in AO1, but in many cases it was linked to limited understanding of the sources.

4. In both a and b questions, candidate should be encouraged not to approach their answers on a source by source basis. Where candidates take this approach in question a, they are unlikely to have engaged in substantial cross referencing throughout their answer. Where this approach is taken in part b, candidates may have addressed the key issues within the approach, but it is unlikely to be the most effective approach in enabling them to fully engage in an argumentative and analytical response, and thus is unlikely to achieve the top level.

Question 1 (a)

Candidates were able to demonstrate generally good cross referencing skills in their responses to this question. Most candidates were able to identify that source 2 offered some support for violence and most recognised that it also contradicted Grey when it talked about the control of the main crowd. Fewer candidates were able to recognise the subtle point about radicals wishing to give the impression of violence. Most candidates also saw that source 3 could be used for both support in the comment about violence potentially bursting forth, and challenge in the description of London being calmer than expected. Many candidates made reference to the sources' attributes. A number of candidates commented about the potential problem of Grey's letter being of less value owing to his aim of persuading the king to support reform although relatively few commented on the dating of the sources. Only the very best responses reached conclusions by explicitly taking the sources as a set and considering the weight that could be attached to them.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1

Question 2

(a) Lord Grey in Source 1 is writing to the King, William IV urging him that parliamentary reform is necessary to avoid revolution. The Source is written in 1830, a time before the violence connected with the rejection of the reform bills, but still extra parliamentary pressure is rising. The revolution in Europe are a close memory & so the Birmingham political union has been formed. Sources 2 & 3 are taken from 1831 & 1832, both in times of extreme parliamentary pressure therefore they are likely to be supporting the belief Lord Grey advocates that parliamentary reform is needed to avoid a revolution. Source 2 is written by a radical Francis Place, he had set up the National Reform League as was advocating

parliamentary uprising & is therefore more likely to believe it is occurring. Source 3 is written ^{on the other hand} by a well informed political observer, this is likely to be more balanced in respect to whether a revolt is about to occur. The Source set is from a wide range of people which shows different areas of societies views however it is hard to

((a) continued)

asses the typicality of the Sources.

Source 1 agrees with Source 2 that failure to respond to extra parliamentary pressure would lead to revolution. Source 1 says how there is a 'universal feeling reform is necessary' this is backed up in Source 2 by the violence talked about in the first line. Source 1 also says that failure for the gov to act would 'deprive them of all authority' this again is supported in Source 2 by the 'violence... beyond our control.' Furthermore Grey believes in Source 1 that the atmosphere would create a revolution which is certainly confirmed by the violence in Source 2 and the threat of 'continued violence if the GLA' was further obstructed. However Source 2 partially disagrees

with Source 1. Source 2 says they 'intend the 'create an impression' of popular uprising implying that the whole country are not fully supportive of pop uprising which is suggested by Grey in Source 1 when he says they could 'face a revolution.' Additionally Source 2 says how the 'main procession was peaceful' which disagree with Source 1 when it says the 'government would be

((a) continued)

deprived of all authority and unable to deal with pop outrage.' Therefore Source 2 partially agrees with Source 1 that failure to respond would lead to pop uprising.

Source 3 partially agrees with Source 1 over the issue of popular uprising. It says that there is 'expectation' of popular uprising which agrees with Grey that 'public opinion is strong'. Furthermore it says how 'London is fearfully quiet', which implies that there is an expectation of popular uprising which partially agrees with Source 1 that they could 'face a revolution.' However Source 3 says how

it is 'quieter than expected' which does not support the view in Scene 1 that ~~the~~ the government 'will not be able to cope with popular outrage.'

Finally Scene 3 agrees with Scene 1 that popular outrage will hurt both, however Scene 3 goes further and says that this will occur once the Duke succeeds:

Therefore Scene 3 partially agrees with Scene 1 that popular outrage will

((a) continued)

occur if parliamentary reform is not given.

Scene 3 agrees ~~that~~ explicitly with Scene 2. They agree over the expectation that people feel over the difficulties -

Scene 2 talks of a violent protest against this. Furthermore Scene 3 agrees with the view shown in Scene 2 that violent uprising is almost unavoidable 'if the Duke succeeds.' Furthermore they agree that

the popular uprising is not shown to the extent Grey portrays in Scene 1 and his fear of 'a revolution.' Scene 2 says how they need to create an 'impression' of

popular uprising indicating that it is

not already there. Furthermore Source 3 shows that the popular uprising has not yet occurred however it is expected & London is peacefully quiet.

Therefore Source 2 and 3 partially agree with the view of Grey in Source 1. They agree that a popular uprising will occur if parliamentary reform is not given however they disagree over the extent of the violence, with Grey declaring it a 'revolution' however Sources 2 and

((a) continued)

3 believe it is not this intense. Finally it is hard to assess whether this was the typical of the time as all sources are taken from a period of specific extra parliamentary intensity after the rejection of a bill or the threat of rejection. However the views are taken from a cross section of society and all agree that pressure is rising. Therefore it can be reasonably concluded that this was the universal view.



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Examiner Comments

In this response, the candidate clearly understands the focus of the question, has engaged in cross referencing throughout and shows an awareness of the significance of the provenance. This is a strong level 3 response.

Question 1 (b) (i)

This was by far the more popular of the two questions. The sources were generally comprehended, with most candidates identifying support for violence in Source 4's reference to physical force and Source 5's comment on there having been violence. Better responses developed the point about this losing support from the middle class and giving the government an excuse to be repressive and dismissive; this was often supported with comments on the rejection of the Charter and the use of force. The best responses were able to cross reference this with the information in source 5 about violent radicals being enemies and source 6's comment on the government's swift action at Kennington Common. This was supported in better responses by reference to the special constables and the development of the railways. Most candidates were able to use source 6 to reference other reasons for Chartist failure, such as the development of separate middle class and working class organisations. These were often developed to explain about the government passing social legislation which increasingly reduced working class fervour for Chartism. Most candidates also picked up on the point in source 6 about divisions in the leadership and were able to extend this on the basis of their own knowledge. The extent of own knowledge was widely variable. The best responses were very well informed and used this knowledge to extend the points raised in the sources; some candidates made use of virtually no own knowledge. Candidates should ensure that they read the question carefully - this was not a question on did Chartism fail.

Answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) of your chosen question.

* (b) i) Do you agree with the view that in the years 1838-48, attempts to enact the Charter failed because the Chartists' Political Campaigns were undermined by Chartist violence? (4, 5+6)

~~There~~ Many Historians divide up the Chartist movement into two camps, the Physical force and the moral force. The acts of violence used by Chartists

from the 'Physical force side' arguably undermined the Chartist movement & led to a failure to enact the Six points of the Charter. Sources 4 and 5 support the view, and argue that it gave the government an excuse to oppose it. Source 4 speaks of how the act of violence would undermine the movement, that the immediate consequence was the loss of respectable support, and a gift to the government of perfect justification for repressive action. Source 5 supports this view point by explaining how 'this strike for the Charter would bring ruin, if those who claimed to be its supporters broke the law'. This indeed became the case with the Newport Rising ~~of 1839~~ leading up to the first petition of 1839. Many Chartists engaged in acts of violence with members of the Special Constabulary and the army, whom represented the government. However, Source 4 carries significantly more weight than Source 5, as it is written with

((b) continued) hindsight about the events. Source 5 on the other hand is a source written at the time of the events, recalling a speech used to persuade an audience.

It can also be argued that the violence incorporated into the Chartist movement caused it to lose support, notably from the middle classes, which caused it to fail to enact its Six points. Sources 4 and 6 support this claim. Source 4 speaks of how an immediate

Consequence of violence would be the 'Loss of respectable Support'. This view is mirrored in Source 6, & the Source states how 'its appeal was being undermined'. This was indeed the case amongst the Middle Classes whom decided to leave the movement all together to join other organisations such as the anti-Corn Law League which sought to get the Corn Laws repealed, which Peel did do in 1846. Many of the middle classes possessed money and political power which was necessary to exert efficient support on Parliament. Both Sources offer a balanced view and account of the events and thus carry equal weight.

It may also be argued that the use of violence ensured that the working class did not gain the vote which is partly what the movement was about. Sources 4 and 5 can justify this argument. Source 5 speaks of how 'this strike for the Charter would bring ruin, if... Supporters broke the law'. The view is shared in ~~the~~ where source 4 explains how violence would be 'a

((b) continued) gift to the government of perfect justification for repressive action. The argument here is that violence would prove that the working class were not worthy of having the vote, indeed the government feared enfranchisement more than the prospect of a revolution. This view is justified by the overall failure of the Chartists alone to implement the 6 points to achieve success. Many

of the 6 points were eventually implemented, including enfranchisement of the working class party by the 1867 Reform Act where boroughs had working class enfranchisement. In fact, representation in the counties increased by 134% in 1867 and by 40% in the counties even though there was still no working class vote in the counties by 1867. Source 4 however carries significantly more weight than Source 5, due to it being written with hindsight. 4, useful as it is, is written to persuade an audience. It is also possible that Thomas Cooper was a moderate Chartist, who opposed the use of violence, although this claim cannot be fully justified.

On the other hand, it can also be argued that it was not violence which undermined the movement, but other factors such as the relief of the economic depression. Source 6 supports this view by stating how the economic crisis of 1847-48 gave it a 'final taste of life'. Prior to this, the economy was stable, and people had money and jobs. ~~The~~ A Social

((b) continued) tension chart will reveal how people will only seek for reform and change if they are in need. This can be justified by the decline of handloom weavers in the North. Their loss of jobs due to machinery replacing them to maximise profits is justification of how people will support a cause when they are in need.

Finally, it may be argued that it was in fact the divisions amongst the political leaders of the movement which caused the Chartist movement to fail. Source 6 again offers this alternative view point that indeed its appeal (the Chartist movement) was being undermined by personal and political differences among the leaders. This view is not shared by either Source 4 or 5, Source 4 talks more of the effects of violence, as does 5. But the point about the differences between Daniel O'Connor's physical force and William Lovett's moral force wings of the Chartist movement determining it is a valid one. Lovett's disagreements over physical tactics led him to found the National Association which looked to campaign for reform independently. Indeed O'Connor can be said to be ~~battling~~ battling with himself at times over which methods to use, in particular at Kennington Common in 1840, O'Connor was seen to back down from using physical force to implement the Charter.

((b) continued) There are however some gaps in the evidence, in particular, there is no mention of how further reforms by the government affected support for the movement such as the 1835 Municipal Corporations Act, or the Factory Act and 1833 abolition of Slavery. There is also no mention in the Sources of how extensively ~~the~~ 5 points of the Charter were implemented, all but annual general elections.

In Conclusion, indeed it can be seen that violence did undermine the movement and caused it to fail. Acts of violence such as the New Port Rising and riots such as that in the Birmingham Bull ring proved to the government that the Chartist movement did not deserve to have its points implemented. However, I believe that a collection of other factors were just as, if not more significant such as the growth of Trade Unions, the strength of the government and the divisions amongst the leaders. The views in ~~4~~ 4 and 5 argue that violence was the most important factor. Source 4 carries more weight than 5, as it looks to offer a balanced view such as that in Source 6.

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Examiner Comments

This candidate clearly understands the question focus and presents an argument which integrates both the sources and own knowledge to produce a clearly argued response. Level 4 in both AO1 and AO2a

Question 1 (b) (ii)

This was not a popular question and tended to be either very well done or poorly done. Most candidates were able to use the point in source 7 about Tamworth and in source 9 about Disraeli to show that political power had shifted to the political parties. The weaker responses often misinterpreted source 8, failing to see that it said little had really changed. The best responses were able to recognise that change occurred but that it took a long time to take effect, as suggested by source 9. Weaker responses offered very little in the way of supporting evidence, with a few unable to make any comments on political parties. The best responses made reference to the impact of 1832 on the organisation, structure and methods of political parties, such as the Carlton Club, the Lichfield House Compact and developed the point in source 4 about the Tamworth Manifesto and the Tory party. This was balanced by evidence of limited change in the power of the aristocracy, with mention of the continuation of small boroughs, limited contesting of elections and minimal changes in the background of MPs.

Answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) of your chosen question.

*(b) (ii)

1834 - Peel couldn't get majority

Pocket boroughs left

Many MPs from aristocracy

Defeat of Lords in 1832

Reaching out to electors by parties - Carlton Club
- Reform Club

Step in Right Direction

b(ii) I don't agree ^{completely} with the view that the 1832 reform act replaced the rule of the Crown ^{and the} Lords with that of the Parties and the electors. There certainly was more democracy in England after 1832 and the electors had more of a role to play in Government but overall I feel that with many pocket boroughs left in England and the huge influence of the Crown and the Aristocracy that ~~the~~ even after 1832 the Crown and the Lords had ^{a lot of} control of the government.

There is a case that the people and parties had increased influence ~~in~~ after 1832. A prime example would be the king being unable to get Peel as prime minister in 1834. The king forced Melbourne out of power and attempted to appoint Peel however despite the king's endeavours he couldn't get a majority. Source 7 is ^{a view on} ~~part of~~ Peel's Tamworth manifesto

((b) continued) from the 1834 election and in it ^{he writes} ~~he~~ talks of the reform act making the choice of government dependent on the electors and not the Crown. This supports the ~~argument~~ ^{fact} that the king couldn't get Peel elected in 1834. Source 7 says the government was the choice of the people ^{and} not the king and the election of 1834 seems to prove this with Peel, the king's choice, not getting a majority. The defeat of the lords in 1832 is also significant. The lords despite their best efforts to block reform were unable to do so and so had to ~~so~~ accept the reform act. This is also an example of how the lords was losing some of its influence. Source 9 is a more modern-day view on reform and it says 'By 1859 both lords and monarchy had accepted a limited constitutional role'. This supports the argument that the lords were less influential than before 1832. Although source 9 doesn't talk of this happening until 1859, this hints that after 1832 the lords and crown did still have influence which can be shown in the 1834 election as although

He did ~~to~~ not get a majority. Peel's conservatives, aided by the King, picked up near 100 seats which would suggest that the Crown ~~to~~ still had significant influence in the political system.

Another example of the ~~of~~ influence handed to the people by the 1832 act is party organisation. After 1832 parties became more formal organisations rather than ~~the~~ loose bands of MPs. They also started setting up local associations

((b) continued) to reach out to voters who ~~the~~ now had to be registered. The Conservatives set up the Carlton Club with Bentham ~~as~~ ^{Party} Secretary. This is showing that actually talking to ~~and~~ and appealing to the electorate was now important and was an example that the parties considered the people to be more important after 1832. Source 7 shows this with the Tamworth manifesto which was the first form of party literature to influence votes. Although source 8 seems to think that the concept of 'Party Programme' and a mandate from the electors had little significance on MPs. It also talks of little loyalty to their leaders as shown by the dismissal of Peel after the ~~retraction~~ repeal of the Corn laws.

There were many faults with 1832 that would suggest the Lords had ~~increasing~~ still had significant influence in the Commons. The 70 pocket boroughs ^{that} were left allowed Lords who owned them to select their M.P.s thus giving them influence in the Commons. Also with M.P.s in 1832 having to own property to qualify and having to be rich to support themselves, as M.P.s were unpaid, many M.P.s were from ~~the~~ ^{the} Aristocracy or had links to the Aristocracy meaning that the Lords and the crown still had influence over them and as a result the Commons. After 1867 parties appealing to the electorate and having to win elections was commonplace but between 1832 and 67 the system hadn't changed that much as source 8, a fairly modern viewpoint, says. It

((b) continued) talks of how between the reform acts ~~the~~ ~~various~~ party programmes and mandates from the electorates were not important. However this is contradicted by source 9 talking of the power of the electorate before 1867. He stresses the importance of the electors and talks of 1868 which was before 1867 came into effect. He talks of Disraeli stepping down after failing to win an election rather than hanging on until defeated in Parliament which therefore shows he took it that the people had not elected ~~for~~ him and he therefore should down. This view is a sign of how interpretations have changed with source 8 in 1966 and source 9 in 1985 showing contrasting views of how important 1832 was.

Source 7 which was ~~or~~ published only 3 years after the act seems to completely think that reform put the power into the hands of the people whereas sources 8 ~~and 9~~ think it stayed pretty much the same with only the ~~existing~~ aristocratic fractions in Parliament competing with each other. Source 9, later than both source 7 and 8 then ~~says~~ stresses the importance of 1832 and how it limited the role of the Lords and the Monarch. Source 8 minimised the role of the parties after 1832 by talking of aristocratic fractions rather than parties and we know this to be true to an extent. Before 1832 parties weren't very clear cut with group bonds of M.P.s being used to make a government. Eg: Wellington in 1830 having the ultras, the Canningtonites and the liberal Tories all in his government. Source 9

((b) continued) ~~the~~ ^{also} has a point after 1832 as although party organisation now began both in constituencies and in the Commons the overall effect was little and it took 1867 for the NUCCA and the NLF to be established which is a better sign that the ~~part~~ parties now thought the electorate was the main force in elections.

Overall I don't feel that 1832 was the act that passed the power to the people and to the parties. I do think that it was a step in the right direction and that provisionally it had an effect. Overall the Lords and the Crown's influence was still present up to 1884 in some cases. In the terms of the question all sources agree that the power and influence of the Monarchy and Lords were eventually curtailed and passed to the parties and the electorate but after 1832 the ~~the~~ amount of pocket boroughs still around and the money they had to invest in MPs and elections meant that their influence was still rife. Sources 7 and 9 seem to think that this power changeover happened before 1867 whereas Source 8 feels that 1867 was the act that gave power to the electorate. But overall while 1832 had an impact it still left a lot of work to do in terms of the people and the parties being more important than the Lords and the Monarchy.

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Examiner Comments

This candidate demonstrates a secure grasp on a range of relevant details that relate to this question. These are used in conjunction with the sources to construct a clear line of argument. AO1 receives level 4. AO2a receives level 3 as the sources sometimes appear not to be fully integrated and developed.

Question 2 (a)

Some candidates failed to explicitly cross reference the sources. They often simply took each in turn and addressed if it indicated change. The best candidates recognised that sources 10 and 12 reflected similar views on the poor and therefore very little had changed. Most could see that source 11 was evidence of a changed attitude. The very best commented on how whilst change was coming, it was slow and limited. Comments on provenance were often simplistic, although better responses recognised the significance of the Smiles' book being a bestseller. It is not appropriate for candidates to treat the sources as if they were friends; not only did a number of candidates talk about David and Samuel (no surnames) but one even referred to David as 'Dave.'

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1

Question 2

(a) Source 10 is an extract from the book 'Principles of Political Economy and Taxation' published in 1817. David Ricardo had various ideas about the Poor Law Amendment Act 1834.

He believed that the poor could help themselves, and talked as if he owned them. He wanted to help the poor help themselves, by 'impressing on them the value of independence', even though this was an extract from a book which probably tried to persuade the readers to take on such action.

David also wrote that they should not look for help but rather stand up on their own feet and 'Not look for to charity' the men

undermines the Poor Law Amendment Act 1834 by ~~writing~~ saying that no 'amendment' to the act will not work or suffice (unless its ultimate objective is their abolition)

((a) continued) Source 11 is an extract from 'Punch magazine' this source could be valuable or not because it isn't ~~as~~ formal as a newspaper -

~~His~~ Henry Mayhew's attitude to the poor at the beginning of the extract ~~shows~~ ^{suggests} that he was not aware of the 'horrors' of the poor that lay only a few 'yards' away. He even said that he 'had no idea of that there was such horrific and complicated misery'. But he then asks the question 'How should we' suggesting that they shouldn't care. He then suggests that the 'upper classes' should have no contact with the poor and 'let alone consider' helping them. This source shows the horrible attitude towards the poor from the upper classes.

((a) continued) Source 12 is a valuable source because it was from a best-seller book called 'Self help', published in 1854. The name of the book itself can give us a hint that it's about helping getting paupers to help themselves.

The opening sentence suggests that the poor need not seek 'help from others' but rather help themselves. That sentence can be linked back to source 10 in which David suggests the same thing.

Smile's ~~words~~ suggests that people should not even help the poor but 'make them comparatively helpless'. He also refers to others ~~words~~ by saying 'men' suggesting that there is no equality between them.

In conclusion I believe that each source has some points of good attitude towards the poor but mostly bad attitudes.



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Examiner Comments

This demonstrates a weak response to question a. The candidate goes through each source in turn and has not fully understood all of the sources. In places, this verges on level 1 work but it finally nudges into level 2 on the basis of its final page where it shows some understanding of the provenance of source 12 and makes a limited attempt to cross reference.

Question 2 (b) (i)

Candidates were fairly equally divided between the two questions, with slightly fewer answering this one. Some candidates struggled with the concept of 'sound principles' although most candidates were able to make some valid points in relation to the question focus based on their understanding of the sources. Thus, most were able to use source 13's comments on the lowering of costs and source 14's comments on deterring the undeserving poor to support source 15's views that the New Poor Law was seen as 'progressive and praiseworthy'. Most candidates were also able to discern the disagreement in source 15's comments on modern views which was often supported by reference to the workhouses and the Andover scandal. Candidates were able to explore the implications of 'less eligibility' and the harsh conditions such as separation of families on the basis of their own knowledge. The best responses explained the key problems such as cost, lack of centralisation, waste and corruption, demotivation of labourers and then assessed how each of these were addressed and if sound principles were applied. Some responses made effective references to the continuation of outdoor relief in the North and failure to build workhouses in many areas.

Answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) of your chosen question.

~~*(b) it can be said~~

(i) As source 14 suggests it can be said that the New Poor Law applied 'sound principles' to serious problems, on some occasions this may be the case.

The old Poor Law created many problems. For instance, the Speenhamland system encouraged irresponsible attitudes to family and marriage. Because the parish would provide money for paupers so they never fell so far into destitution that they starve, paupers would be care-less with how many children they had and how many big their families were as they knew the parish would provide them with more money the bigger the family so

they would never starve. The New Poor Law tried to tackle this by providing less outdoor relief and instead making able-bodied paupers work in workhouses to gain their relief. The situation of putting able-bodied poor into the workhouse also helped the problem of 'idle or vagrant' poor as in order to gain relief they would have to go into

((b) continued) the workhouse singling out those who desperately needed the relief and would go into the workhouse.

Another consequence of the Old Poor Law was that it lowered the morale of those who would work hard for their living. But, because of scrupulous employers who would pay them minimum wage for labour as they knew the parish would make up their wages, would still end up with the same amount of money as an idle pauper who may have worked little or none but the parish would give them money to meet the standard guideline. Hard workers were no better off than idle-poor. The New Poor Law brought about the idea of 'less eligibility and

that 'the pauper shall not be so eligible as the situation of the independent labourer of the lowest class' expressed in Source 14. This implies that the 'sound principles' of the New Poor Law encouraged the idea of 'less eligibility' and tackled this problem.

The cost of the old Poor Law was also a major problem that

((b) continued) the sound principles of The New Poor Law tackled. Source 13 shows that after the Poor Law Reform Act of 1834 the cost of poor relief decreased significantly. It had gone from '9s 2d' in 1833 the year before the amendment act to '6s 2d' several years after.

This valuable use of statistics shows how cost effective this new reform Act was so it tackled the problem of cost the old Poor Law brought about.

On the other hand Source 15 has a negative outlook on the New Poor Law suggesting that it did not apply sound principles and solutions. Although it agrees that contemporary Victorian Britain

thought the New Poor Law was ~~possibly~~ 'progressive and parsimonious' and ~~it suggests~~ ^{it suggests} ~~modern historians~~ ^{modern historians} disagree. It agrees that Source B the figures showing cost decrease and Source 14 that implies the New Poor Law offered 'sound principles' may have been correct at the time but ~~but~~ ^{but} Source 15 ~~modern historians~~ ^{modern historians} thought the Poor Law reform was a terrible, ghastly mistake

((b) continued) suggesting it didn't apply its principles for the better.

In conclusion, in the Victorian time era it was believed the New Poor Law applied sound principles such as less-eligibility, self-help and responsible attitudes but modern historians differ in these views, however I believe that it did tackle many problems of the old Poor Law.



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Examiner Comments

This response does sufficient to achieve level 3 in both A01 and A02a, although it is stronger in A01 than in A02a. There is a secure and sustained question focus with some use made of the sources, although this is not always sustained through the answer.

Question 2 (b) (ii)

Candidates were fairly equally divided between the two questions, with slightly more answering this one. This was a relatively straightforward question although it was not always well done. Most candidates identified support for lack of knowledge in source 16 which could be countered or supported by reference to source 18 depending on the approach taken. Source 17 was used by most candidates to identify the existence of opposition to centralisation in general and Edwin Chadwick in particular. Better responses also identified opposition to centralisation in source 18. Source 18 was also used by many candidates to identify cost as a factor. The strongest responses demonstrated detailed own knowledge that was used to support the line of argument whilst the weakest responses were supported with vague references to miasmatic theory and cholera, and opposition to Chadwick. Some candidates did not fully take on board the chronological parameters of this question.

Answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) of your chosen question.

* (b) (ii) Source 16 is rather valuable because it was a report by the sanitary engineer to the Whitehaven Board of Health, Robert Rawlinson.

The deathrate in Whitehaven had risen to '49 per 1000' which made ~~to~~ Robert Rawlinson want to investigate ~~at~~ the state of things and inspect the 'poorer parts of the town' which was a good idea because the majority or if not all of those deaths were due to disease and unsanitary environments.

The people ~~then~~ he asked to accompany him declined on the basis that they had no idea of the state of things' which shows the lack of knowledge they had. But then ~~there is~~ Robert

says he had knowledge of every town he visited and of ^{how} ~~best~~ ^{every} besides 'medical gentlemen' did not know of the 'wretchedness and misery' because of unsanitary conditions. That shows that the Board of Health must

((b) continued) of had knowledge about the unsanitary conditions.

Source 17 is a very valuable source because it was from ~~the~~ 'The Times' newspaper, which had constantly challenged the Board of Health and Edwin Chadwick's ideas.

The first sentence ~~to~~ highlights it's behavior feature and tries to imply that it should never of cause due to the behavioral issues of inspectors. But this could be one sided because most of the readers would be upperclassmen ~~not~~ and ratepayers, and as a newspaper it would try to appeal to the readers. Ratepayers

didn't want the local Board of Health, because it would make ~~rates~~ rates paying more 'expensive'.

They then try to mock Edwin Chadwick by saying that his 'cashing and splashing' made him cry. The fact that Mr Chadwick set about improving public health

((b) continued) was hated cause of it.

Source 18 is an extract from a book called 'Revolution and the Rule of Law' which was published in 1984, long after the public health epidemic.

The first sentence suggests that instead of lack of knowledge it was the scale and cost that created problems for the improvement of public health. And also the fact of laissez faire was in action anymore meant that 'enforcement' was a problem for the liberty of some people.

But then ^{he} ~~it~~ comes on to say that due to this 'golden age of local self government' that knowledge of the problem began to grow as Scottish ~~trained~~ ^{trained} doctors were committed to change and large cities started to appoint medical officers and doctors, ~~or~~ one crucial part of the source shows that 'a fund of knowledge' was provided for

((b) continued) the government in the years to come:

I believe in the early years of public health, knowledge was a great obstacle, because people did not want their government interfering in their lives. As public health came about it was resisted by people because it would mean that rates would go up and also people were just so lazy and uneducated to even believe disease existed. People started to oppose Edwin Chadwick ~~and~~ and his ideas towards reform. And because people

were so disgusted by poor areas
no investigations took place which
meant no knowledge was there.

But the reform of public health did
come about due to the knowledge
found by doctors and medical officers.
And because the time of Laissez faire
was over everything was compulsory so
there was no opposition towards it.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

This response integrates sources and own knowledge quite effectively to engage in an analytical response. It is level 3/4 margins for both AO1 and AO2a

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