

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

History B (Schools History Project)

Unit 3: Schools History Project Source Enquiry

Option 3D: The work of the historian

Wednesday 19 June 2013 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper Reference

5HB03/3D

You must have:

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 53.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

P41801A

©2013 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1



PEARSON

Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)
(Total for Question 5 = 19 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS



BLANK PAGE



Edexcel GCSE

History B (Schools History Project)

Unit 3: Schools History Project Source Enquiry

Option 3D: The work of the historian

Wednesday 19 June 2013 – Afternoon

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

5HB03/3D

Do not return this Sources Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

P41801A

©2013 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1



PEARSON

Background information

The Greg family set up Quarry Bank Mill, a textile factory, in Cheshire in 1783–84. Many of their workforce were child apprentices. These children were often orphans or came from very poor families. They would be expected to work and live in the mill. Today the mill is a museum which preserves the mill's buildings and records. The museum's education department works with schools to provide reconstructions of the living and working conditions at Quarry Bank Mill in the early nineteenth century.

A photograph of the Apprentice House at Quarry Bank Mill in 2007. This is where the child apprentices lived.



In this paper you will investigate the living conditions of child apprentices at Quarry Bank Mill and show your understanding of the way historians work when they try to reconstruct the past.

Source A: From the evidence given by Robert Greg to a Government enquiry into factory conditions in 1831–32. Greg was the owner of Quarry Bank Mill. He is talking about conditions for child apprentices at his mill.

Question: Do the adult workers ever ill-treat the child apprentices?

Robert Greg: They do not because the supervisor deals with them if they do. Adults have been suspended from work for a week or two for beating the apprentices.

Question: Are the children in your mill taught in night school or Sunday school?

Robert Greg: They are taught in both. They attend about three nights in night school from half past seven to a little after nine.

Question: Are the lads not too tired to pay attention to learning at night school?

Robert Greg: I do not think so, it is not compulsory, it is up to them if they want to attend.

Question: Are there any facilities to allow workers to wash themselves or to change their clothing, on entering or leaving the factory?

Robert Greg: There are if they want to use them.

Source B: From *The Philosophy of Manufacturers* by Andrew Ure, published in 1835. Ure had visited Quarry Bank Mill.

At Quarry Bank in Cheshire is a factory belonging to the great firm of Greg and Son of Manchester.

A short distance from the factory stands a handsome house two storeys high, built to accommodate the apprentices. Here 60 young children are well fed, clothed, educated and housed, under kind supervision. Their attitude and behaviour in the mill, and at church on Sunday, are a credit to their good and intelligent employers. The apprentices have milk-porridge for breakfast, potatoes and bacon for dinner, and fresh meat on Sundays. They have bacon every day!

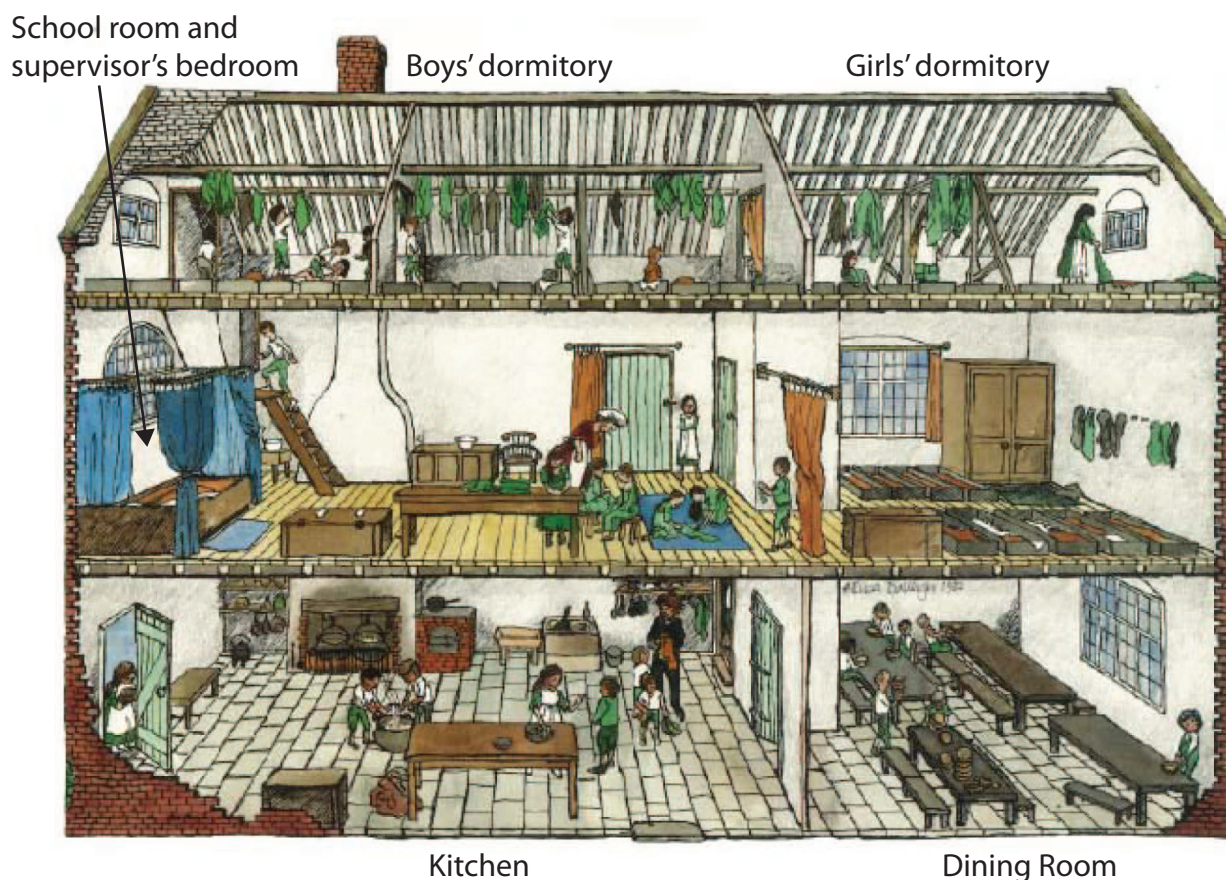
Source C: From an account given by Thomas Priestly in 1806. He was a child apprentice who worked at Quarry Bank Mill.

We slept in long rooms, the girls on one side of the house and the boys on the other. There were a good many beds in each room and we had clean sheets more than once a month. Our blankets and our rugs were perfectly clean. The rooms were whitewashed once a year and were aired every day. We had clean shirts every Sunday, and new clothes when we wanted them.

Source D: From *What Became of the Quarry Bank Mill Apprentices?* by Keith Robinson. Robinson produced this booklet for the Quarry Bank Mill museum in 1996.

One apprentice who ran away from Quarry Bank Mill was Esther Price in 1836. According to one source she went home to Liverpool to see her sick father. However, we know she returned to Quarry Bank Mill because of Robert Greg's records. Greg locked her up in the Apprentice House in a small room which had its windows boarded up. Other girls who ran away might have had their hair cut off. Generally there was a fine that recaptured runaways had to pay. In earlier years they even faced imprisonment.

Source E: A modern artist's impression of the inside of the Apprentice House at Quarry Bank Mill. The drawing shows what it may have looked like in the early nineteenth century.



Source F: Part of the evidence given by George and Elizabeth Shawcross to a Government enquiry into factory conditions in 1833. George and Elizabeth Shawcross were in charge of the Apprentice House at Quarry Bank Mill.

Question: How many children were there when you were first put in charge?

Answer: 73 when we first came and now 67.

Question: How long do the children work in the factory?

Answer: 12 hours, from six in the morning to seven at night. They have half an hour for breakfast and half an hour for dinner. They always go out of the factory for their meals.

Question: When are the apprentices taken on?

Answer: Generally from 9 years old to 18 years of age. Their apprenticeship never lasts after the age of 18. They all live and eat in our house and we take good care of them.

Source G is on page 6.

Source G: A recent photograph of primary school pupils taking part in a day's reconstruction of life at Quarry Bank Mill. The Apprentice House is in the background. These day visits are designed by the museum education department to show pupils what life was like for child apprentices in the early nineteenth century.



BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Edexcel, a product of Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.