

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**General Certificate of Secondary Education**

**HISTORY C (BRITISH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC)**

**1936/2**

**PAPER 2 (Public Health and Housing)**

Tuesday

**21 JUNE 2005**

Morning

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:

8-page answer booklet

**TIME** 1 hour 30 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the answer booklet.
- Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the answer booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what to do before starting your answer.
- Write the numbers of the questions you answer in the box on the front of the answer booklet.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part-question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.

---

**This question paper consists of 8 printed pages and 2 blank pages.**

**FOLD OUT THIS PAGE**

**Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.**

**In answering the questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

**1 Study Source A.**

What can you learn about living conditions in towns in the middle of the nineteenth century from this source? Use details from the source to explain your answer. [5]

**2 Study Sources A and B.**

Are you surprised that these two sources give different impressions about living conditions around the middle of the nineteenth century? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

**3 Study Source C.**

What message is this source trying to give? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**4 Study Sources D and E.**

Which of these sources is the more reliable in telling us about the importance of Joseph Chamberlain's work? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**5 Study Sources F and G.**

Which of these two sources is the more useful to an historian studying living conditions around 1900? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [10]

**6 Study all the sources.**

'By 1900, living conditions were better than in the 1850s.'

How far do you agree with this statement? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. Remember to identify the sources you use. [12]

**HOW FAR HAD LIVING CONDITIONS IMPROVED BY 1900?****Background Information**

During the nineteenth century, towns grew very quickly which resulted in poor quality housing and overcrowding for the working classes. Government action to improve conditions after 1850 included the 1875 Public Health Act and Artisans Dwellings Act of the same year. In addition, employers such as Titus Salt and George Cadbury provided good housing for their workers. Other individuals such as Joseph Chamberlain worked hard for improvement in the years up to 1900.

**SOURCE A**

*Houses with their privies on Jacob's Island, London, about 1850. Many of the people in these houses used the stream for their drinking water.*

**SOURCE B**

The houses have every convenience required for the health, comfort and well-being of the inhabitants. On no account is the air to be polluted by smoke, or the water affected by impurities. Healthy dwellings and gardens, in wide streets and squares with ample ground for recreation, baths and wash houses and a church are some of the characteristics of Saltaire.

*A description of Saltaire from a London newspaper, 1853.*

## SOURCE C



*A cartoon published in 1858.*

## SOURCE D

I think I have now almost completed my programme for Birmingham. The town has been parked, paved, gas and watered and improved, all as a result of three years' active work.

*Joseph Chamberlain speaking in 1876. He was Mayor of Birmingham, 1873–1876.*

## SOURCE E

Under the influence of Joseph Chamberlain, Birmingham council have been rebuilding our city centre by clearing slum housing. However, by now all that has been done is to clear 40 acres of slums and build a brand new Corporation Street. No new houses have yet been built to re-house those who have lost their homes. It does not seem as though Chamberlain has thought about the needs of those who have been evicted. Many of the slums remain untouched. How much is this work costing?

*A Birmingham ratepayer speaking in 1884.*

**SOURCE F**

*Houses built by George Cadbury for his workers at Bournville, 1895.*

**SOURCE G**

Few of the 200 families who lived there occupied more than one room. In little rooms, no more than eight feet square, would be found living father, mother and several children. Not a room would be free from vermin. The little yard at the back had just enough room for dustbin and closet and water tap serving six or seven families. The water would be drawn from water tanks which were also used for refuse and perhaps occasionally a dead cat.

*From a report by Charles Booth entitled 'Life and Labour of the People of London', published in 1902.  
Booth collected information to highlight the problem of poverty.*

SOURCE H

In 1909 the Housing...

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details: An extract about the 1909 Housing and Town Planning Act from a modern history textbook

...largely because of cost  
From a modern day school history textbook.







---

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (OCR) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.