

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2

Option B: British Political History in the 19th Century

Tuesday 22 January 2013 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper Reference

6HI02/B

You must have:

Sources Insert (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 question part (a) and part (b) of the topic for which you have been prepared. There is a choice of questions in part (b).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- 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
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*

Advice

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

Turn over ►

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1/1/1



PEARSON

6HI02/B – British Political History in the 19th Century

Choose EITHER B1 (Question 1) OR B2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

B1 – Britain, 1830–85: Representation and Reform

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b). There is a choice of questions in part (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) on page 9.

Question 1

Answer part (a) and then answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii).

(a) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3.

How far do the sources suggest that the Chartist rising at Newport in 1839 posed a significant threat to the authorities?

Explain your answer, using the evidence of Sources 1, 2 and 3.

(20)

EITHER

***(b) (i) Use Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that the 1832 Reform Act preserved, rather than weakened, the power of the landowning classes?

Explain your answer, using Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.

(40)

OR

***(b) (ii) Use Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that the improved organisation of the political parties in the years 1867–85 was mainly due to the 1867 Reform Act?

Explain your answer, using Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.

(40)

(Total for Question 1 = 60 marks)



6HI02/B – British Political History in the 19th Century

Choose EITHER B1 (Question 1) OR B2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

B2 – Poverty, Public Health and the Growth of Government in Britain, 1830–75

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b). There is a choice of questions in part (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) on page 9.

Question 2

Answer part (a) and then answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii).

(a) **Study Sources 10, 11 and 12.**

How far do the sources suggest that the New Poor Law benefited the poor?

Explain your answer, using the evidence of Sources 10, 11 and 12.

(20)

EITHER

*(b) (i) **Use Sources 13, 14 and 15 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that it was fear of cholera that drove public health reform in the period 1830–48?

Explain your answer, using Sources 13, 14 and 15 and your own knowledge.

(40)

OR

*(b) (ii) **Use Sources 16, 17 and 18 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that the intervention of central government was the main reason for improvements in public health in the years 1848–75?

Explain your answer, using Sources 16, 17 and 18 and your own knowledge.

(40)

(Total for Question 2 = 60 marks)



(b) continued

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Sources Insert

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Do not return the insert with the question paper.

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Choose EITHER B1 (Question 1) OR B2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

B1 – Britain, 1830–85: Representation and Reform

Sources for use with Question 1 (a)

SOURCE 1

(From the *Ipswich Journal*, 9 November 1839, reporting on the Chartist rising at Newport in South Wales)

1 From our reporter in Newport, Monday 4 November

11am: The Chartists have almost entire possession of the town. Seven or eight thousand have marched in from the hills and attacked the Westgate Inn. I have heard 30 or 40 shots fired, and learn that several of the Chartists, as well as soldiers,
5 are killed.

1pm: I was mistaken in saying that any soldiers are killed. There is one wounded, but not dangerously. I fear that tonight the Chartists will come reinforced.

SOURCE 2

(From the evidence given by Edward Patten, a carpenter, at the trial of John Frost, a leader of the Newport Rising, 6 January 1840. Patten claimed that he was not a Chartist.)

I saw a group of people that morning. They had sticks and arms and some guns but I did not see many with guns. The whole of this body was between 200 and 300 at
10 the time I saw it at the Westgate. They came quietly and peaceably. When I heard firing I took to my heels. I could not say where the firing began; it is likely enough to have started from inside the Westgate Inn.

SOURCE 3

(From Barnabas Brough, *A Night With the Chartists*, published 1847. Brough was a local brewer who got caught up in events when the Chartists marched on Newport in 1839.)

At day-break we were led through hosts of drenched, tired, and many apparently frightened men, who lined the road for a considerable distance. This party was
15 waiting for the other divisions to join them, and consisted of several thousands of men, nearly all armed, some with pikes, guns, muskets, pistols, clubs, crow-bars; and, in fact, any and everything that they could lay their hands on. It was folly; it was frenzy; it was sheer insanity; downright madness!

Sources for use with Question 1 (b) (i)

SOURCE 4

(From R. Pearce and R. Stone, *Government and Reform: Britain 1815–1918*, published 1994)

The 1832 Reform Act undoubtedly increased the prestige and power of the House
20 of Commons relative to the Lords, especially now that it was more representative of
the people. The reforms also hurt the aristocracy in other ways since, by eliminating
rotten boroughs, it reduced their influence in the House of Commons.

SOURCE 5

(From Geoffrey Finlayson, *England in the 1830s*, published 1969)

The 1832 Act reinforced the landed interest in the counties. It created three
new county franchises, which involved the possession of land and provided the
25 opportunity for landlord influence. The social composition of Parliament was not
greatly altered by the Reform Act. It is true that there were lawyers, merchants and
manufacturers in parliament after 1832; but there had always been a sprinkling of
members from the professions. By far the largest group in the House of Commons
after 1832 was drawn from the landowning classes.

SOURCE 6

(From the petition set out by the London Working Men's Association, 28 February 1837)

30 Your petitioners find that 331 MPs are returned by 151,492 registered electors and
that 15 MPs are returned by under 200 electors.

They also find that your Honourable House, which is said to be exclusively the
people's or the Commons' House, contains 205 persons who are immediately or
remotely related to the Peers of the Realm. You do not represent the numbers
35 or the interests of the millions; you have interests for the most part directly opposed
to the true interests of the great body of the people.

Sources for use with Question 1 (b) (ii)

SOURCE 7

(From Paul Adelman, *Gladstone, Disraeli and Later Victorian Politics*, published 1970)

Before 1867 party organisation was primitive, makeshift and erratic, springing only into life when a general election was pending. The Second Reform Act of 1867 had a decisive effect on the development of party organisation. Both parties now
40 had to win the votes of a much wider – mainly working class – electorate. New and efficient machinery was created to cope with the problems of a mass electorate, and active party membership began to become a reality.

SOURCE 8

(From M. Pearce and G. Stewart, *British Political History, 1867–1990*, published 1992)

Birmingham led the way in evolving a new democratic and highly effective method of political organisation. From the start it enjoyed a popular basis in contrast to
45 most older Liberal associations. In 1865 the Birmingham Liberal Association had been founded. Its overall democratic nature combined with a centralised leadership proved highly effective in winning elections. There was no doubt that the model that Joseph Chamberlain had helped to create was remarkably successful.

SOURCE 9

(From J. A. Gorst, 'Conservative Disorganisation', published in *The Fortnightly Review*, 1882. Gorst had been the Conservative Party's main agent, but resigned in 1877.)

The result of the General Election of 1880 proves that the Conservative Party must
50 change. If it is to continue to exist as a power in this country, it must organise itself as a popular party. The days are past when an exclusive class, however great its ability, wealth and energy, can command a majority in the electorate. Unfortunately for Conservatism, its leaders belong solely to one class. They half fear and half despise the common people, whom they regard as dangerous allies to be persuaded rather
55 than as comrades fighting for a common cause.

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Choose EITHER B1 (Question 1) OR B2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

B2 – Poverty, Public Health and the Growth of Government in Britain, 1830–75

Sources for use with Question 2 (a)

SOURCE 10

(From a letter written by Frederick Irby, Chairman of the Depwade Poor Law Union, Norfolk, to the Poor Law Commissioners, January 1837)

- 1 Although this Union has not yet been incorporated for a year, great benefit has already resulted from the operation of the new poor law, not only to the rate-payers of this Union, but also to the poor themselves. The aged and infirm are in most instances receiving a greater amount of relief than was formerly allowed to them.
- 5 The Board regards with satisfaction the great moral improvement affecting the conduct and habits of the working classes and the change from idleness and waste.

SOURCE 11

(From a speech by G. H. Ramsay, Chairman of the Gateshead Poor Law Union, reported in the *Gateshead Observer*, 27 March 1838)

- When the Act came first into operation, I was opposed to it, but practical experience has convinced me of the great benefits. I thought by acting as a Guardian, if the Law was harsh and unjust, I might help to soften its rigours and benefit the poor.
- 10 Gentlemen, my humble opinion now is that the really destitute are better fed, better clothed and better lodged than they were under the old system.

SOURCE 12

(From Richard Oastler, *The Fleet Papers*, published 1841. Oastler, a radical campaigner, was commenting on what he had been told by William Dodd, a factory worker.)

- William said "I have been told that my best way will be to go to my parish and get into the workhouse." William feels that he has done his duty to society, and has sacrificed much for the benefit of his employers. He has not been idle, dissolute and
- 15 disorderly; it breaks his heart to think that the dreaded Bastille must be his home. Can a system long remain which thus tramples upon the deserving poor?

Sources for use with Question 2 (b) (i)

SOURCE 13

(From R. J. Morris, *Cholera 1832: the Social Response to an Epidemic*, published 1976)

The arrival of the cholera epidemics, especially that of 1832, created a crisis atmosphere in the country quite unlike that produced by any other threat apart from foreign invasion. It had killed fifty million people worldwide in fourteen years, and threatened economic and social chaos as well as pain and death. Cholera was a shock disease. It demanded and got attention from everyone, from all shades and all forms of opinion.

SOURCE 14

(From Derek Fraser, *The Evolution of the British Welfare State*, published 1973)

Though cholera was a frightening intrusion and struck down thousands, it was a relatively minor cause of death, and once it had gone the public mind once more sank into apathy on the public health issue. What was needed was some clear and convincing demonstration of the connection between dirt and disease. It was the medical profession that identified the problem and generated interest in it, but someone or something was needed to concentrate the evidence so as to shatter public complacency.

SOURCE 15

(From a report to the Members of the Leeds Board of Health by Robert Baker, District Surgeon, 3 January 1833)

On 26th May the first case of pure cholera occurred in Blue Bell Fold, a small, dirty cul-de-sac containing about twenty houses inhabited by poor families. If the Board will refer to the map which accompanies this report, they will at once see how exceedingly the disease has prevailed in those parts of the town where there is often an entire lack of sewerage, drainage and paving. As defective drainage is by no means confined to Leeds, I hope that some very speedy efforts will be made to obtain a national, or at the least a local, Act of Parliament.

Sources for use with Question 2 (b) (ii)

SOURCE 16

(From Rosemary Rees, *Poverty and Public Health 1815–1948*, published 2001)

Despite all its failings, the 1848 Public Health Act does demonstrate that the government was prepared to do something. It was prepared to provide a solution for towns and cities trying to fight their way through the tangle of private and local
40 legislation to achieve some sort of standard of public health. In 1866, for the first time, compulsion was a significant element of an Act of Parliament dealing with public health. No longer did the state direct and advise local authorities: it could now compel them to act. In this sense, the state was, from this point on, directing public health reform.

SOURCE 17

(From S. G. Checkland, *The Rise of Industrial Society in England 1815–1885*, published 1964)

45 John Simon* had to struggle with a situation with which Parliament was not really prepared to deal; in the absence of considered policy and without effective powers, Simon's task was heartbreaking. An assortment of miscellaneous Acts was passed affecting common lodging houses, powers to deal with epidemics, burials and various aspects of sanitation. By 1869 the confusion of authorities was conspicuous.

*John Simon was the senior government medical advisor in the 1860s.

SOURCE 18

(From the reminiscences of R. W. Dale, a Birmingham clergyman, published 1895. Here he is recalling events during the late 1860s.)

50 A few Birmingham men made the discovery that perhaps a strong and able Town Council might do almost as much to improve the conditions of life in the town as Parliament itself. The ward meetings spoke of sweeping away streets in which it was not possible to live a healthy and decent life; that good water should be continuously supplied at the lowest possible prices.

Acknowledgements

Source 1 from the *Ipswich Journal*, 9 November 1839, from the newspaper collection at the British Library; Source 4 © R. Pearce and R. Stone, *Government and Reform: Britain 1815–1918*, Hodder and Stoughton, published 1994; Source 5 from Geoffrey Finlayson, *England in the 1830s*, published 1969 by Edward Arnold; Source 7 © Gladstone, *Disraeli and Later Victorian Politics*, by Paul Adelman, Longman 1970; Source 8 © *British Political History, 1867–1990*, by M Pearce and G Stewart, Routledge 1992; Source 13 © R. J. Morris, *Cholera 1832: the Social Response to an Epidemic*, Croom Helm 1976; Source 14 © Derek Fraser, *The Evolution of the British Welfare State*, Macmillan Press 1973; Source 16 © Rosemary Rees, *Poverty and Public Health 1815–1948*, Heinemann 2001; Source 17 © S. G. Checkland, *The Rise of Industrial Society in England 1815–1885*, Longman 1964.

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