

NATIONAL HISTORY HOMEWORK ANSWER FILES

SCHOOL



1. HEALTH
2. HOUSING
3. THE COTTON INDUSTRY
4. COAL
5. CANALS
6. RAILWAYS
7. RADICALS
8. 1832 REFORM ACT
9. CHARTISTS
10. 1867 REFORM ACT

ANSWER 1

Damp, filthy slums bred germs and disease. (1)
Poor water supplies and no sewers caused more filth and disease. (1)
Disease spread quickly because of over crowding (1)
Open sewers led to contamination of water supplies. (1)
Contaminated water caused disease such as cholera. (1)
Children had least resistance and were worst affected. (1)
Causes of epidemic disease were not understood – no prevention/no cures. (1)
Outbreaks of cholera, typhus, typhoid and tuberculosis killed thousand of people every year. (1)
Epidemics of measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever spread quickly in the slums and killed many children. (1)

ANSWER 2 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

Doctors could not agree on what caused cholera – bad air / contact /smells / drunkenness. (1)
Doctors could not effectively treat patients because they did not understand the cause of the disease. (1)
Doctors did not know cholera was caused by contaminated water supplies. (1)
Doctors could give people the wrong advice and make things worse. (1)
Until the cause of cholera was discovered people would not avoid dirty water. (1)
Nothing would be done to improve water supplies until the cause of disease was understood. (1)
Children had no resistance to the disease and died in large numbers. (1)

ANSWER 3

- a) By an Edinburgh doctor in 1887 (1)
- b) It tells us new sewers and clean water supplies led to fewer outbreaks of disease. (1)
It tells us streets and houses were cleaner. (1)
It tells us cheap soap led to improvements in personal hygiene. (1)
It tells us a better diet led to improvements in health especially of children. (1)

ANSWER FILE: CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 – NATIONAL 4

HOUSING

4/2

ANSWER 1

The sources agree that housing conditions were very bad and many people lived in slums. (1)

SOURCE A- The building is four storeys high

SOURCE B - the poor were forced to live in tenement slums. (1)

SOURCE A - the rooms are small and narrow

SOURCE B - the small rooms were damp and dark. (1)

SOURCE A - There are no water supplies, no toilets and no sinks

SOURCE B - There was often no water supply or toilets. (1)

SOURCE A - Many families have no bed

SOURCE B – slept on the floor. (1)

ANSWER 2

- a) From a report by Bradford City Council in 1858. (1)
- b) It tells us landlords did not care about their tenants. (1)
 - It tells us some poor people had to live in small cellars. (1)
 - It tells us the cellars had no amenities (water and drains) and were damp. (1)
 - It tells us the rents were high and could cost half of a workman's wages. (1)
 - It tells us some families had to take in lodgers to have enough money to live on. (1)

ANSWER 3

Many houses had water supplies and sewers put in. (1)

By 1900 many of the worst slums had been demolished. (1)

Most tenement buildings had water/gas/shared toilets. (1)

New building methods and regulations improved houses by 1900s. (1).

Houses had more windows which gave better light and ventilation. (1)

Fewer families lived in one room houses.

Some cities regulated the number of people who could live in a building which reduced overcrowding. (1).

Streets, closes and alleys were paved and lit with gas lights. (1)

Streets were cleaned and the dumping of waste became an offence for which you could be heavily fined.

Water supplies and cheaper soap meant houses could be kept cleaner.

Local councils forced landlords to maintain and repair their properties. (1)

ANSWER FILE: CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 – NATIONAL 4

COTTON INDUSTRY

4/3

ANSWER 1

- a) From the old Statistical Account of 1795 – written by a minister. (1)

- c) It tells us children start work as young as five years old. (1)
It tells us they spend most of their lives in the mill which is bad for their health. (1)
It tells us they had to work twelve hours a day. (1)
It tells us they breathed in dust and small cotton fibers all day. (1)
It tells us the children look pale and sick because of this. (1)

ANSWER 2

The sources disagree about the effects of factory work on children's health. (1)

SOURCE A – Many of the children have spent most of their lives at the mill which must injure their health.

SOURCE B – Working at a cotton mill is thought to be unhealthy, but there is no evidence of such here. (1)

SOURCE A – They work many hours a day at the spindles.

SOURCE B – The work is not too hard even for the children. (1)

SOURCE A – small threads and dust fills the air that they breathe.

SOURCE B – care is taken to see that fresh air is allowed to circulate. (1)

SOURCE A – they look so pale and sick.

SOURCE B – show no ill effects from their labours. (1)

ANSWER 3

Machines using water and later steam power replaced human labour using hand looms and spinning wheels. (1)

Domestic production at home was replaced by the factory system. (1)

Workers had to move from villages to towns to be near the factories. (1)

Examples of machinery - Flying Shuttle/Jenny/Water Frame/Mule/Power loom. (1)

Increased production, more jobs, increased profits. (1)

Effects on workers – e.g., weavers became unemployed due to power looms / had to accept factory discipline (1)

Factory work was bad for the health of workers and there were many accidents. (1)

The working conditions for children in factories were bad - examples. (1)

ANSWER FILE: CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 – NATIONAL 4

COAL

4/4

ANSWER 1

Increased use of steam engines in industry meant more coal was needed. (1)
Increased use of iron meant more coal needed for smelting the ore. (1)
More people were using coal in their homes for heating and cooking. (1)
Population increase in towns led to higher demand for coal. (1)
Railways needed coal for fuel. (1)
Steamships needed coal for fuel
Improved transport made it easier and cheaper to move coal all over the country. (1)
Britain exported more coal to other countries. (1)
New technology meant coal could be produced more cheaply. (1)

ANSWER 2

- c) From Mines Inspectors Reports for the years 1844 and 1880. (1)
- d) It tells us there were many deaths in coal mines due to accidents. (1)
It tells us the causes of death – falls, explosions, suffocation, drowning etc. (1)
It tells us the number of deaths more than doubled by 1880. (1)
It tells us the number of miners increased by about six times so the percentage of deaths was less. (1)

ANSWER 3 (Source – Own Knowledge)

Steam power replaced horses. (1)
Iron cages to carry miners and coal were introduced. (1)
Wire ropes meant heavier loads could be lifted up the shaft of deeper mines. (1)
Government laws and regulations - Women and children banned. /
Safety inspectors appointed to carry out regular inspections. (1)
New technology - safety lamps / exhaust fans / pumps etc. (1)
Electricity introduced in 1890s century. (1)
Coal cutting machines / conveyor belts (1)

ANSWER 1 (Source – Own Knowledge)

Industry needed to move heavy loads of coal and iron and roads were not suitable. (1)
Rivers could be used but they were not always in the right places. (1)
Canals were the only way to carry large, heavy loads of coal. (1)
Canals could also carry cotton from ports such as Liverpool to the Factories in Manchester. (1)
Canals reduced the cost of transporting coal and other heavy loads. (1)
Canals led to cheaper coal in towns. (1)
Heavy bulky goods could be carried on canals more quickly and with fewer horses needed. (1)
Fragile goods such as pottery and glass could be safely carried by canal. (1)
Passengers were carried on some canals. (1)
Canals were not affected a badly as roads in bad weather conditions. (1)
Canals could be quicker than road travel for some journeys. (1)
Journey times on canals were more reliable than by road. (1)

ANSWER 2

Navvies dug out earth and stones to make channels for the canals. (1)
They used only basic tools and equipment – picks, spades and wheelbarrows. (1)
The work could be dangerous navies could be seriously injured or even killed. (1)
When the canal was dug navvies would line the channel with clay to make it watertight. (1)
In the final stage of the work was to build the canal walls and towpath using large stone blocks. (1)
Navvies worked in gangs and were paid by the amount of earth they moved. (1)
They worked in all weathers – rain frost or snow. (1)
Navvies could earn high wages compared to other labourers at the time. (1)
Navvies lived in tents or temporary huts near the canal and would move on as the canal was built. (1)
Navvies had a reputation for drunkenness and often caused riots and disorder. (1)

ANSWER 3

- a) From a report by Falkirk Town Council (1)
- b) It tells us the canal brought jobs and prosperity to Camelon. (1)
It tells us the canal carried coal, iron ore, grain and cotton. (1)
It tells us the canal lost a lot of business when the Glasgow to Edinburgh railway opened (1)
It tells us a lot of people lost their jobs and the inn had to close because there were no customers (1)

ANSWER FILE: CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 – NATIONAL 4

RAILWAYS

4/6

ANSWER 1 (Source – Own Knowledge)

- Some people believed the railways were dangerous – suffocation in tunnels/burning in carriages. (1)
- Some people believed the speed of trains would kill and injure people – damaged hearts/broken necks. (1)
- Farmers complained it would injure and kill their animals. (1)
- Some people complained that railways would spoil the beauty of the countryside. (1)
- Some religious people were against travel on a Sunday. (1)**
- Some people thought the railways would cause pollution. (1)**
- Coaching companies were opposed because they would lose business to the railways. (1)**
- Farmers complained it would frighten animals or sparks would set crops on fire. (1)**
- Some people worried that rail travel would give the 'lower classes' too much freedom. (1)**
- Canal owners were opposed because they would lose business to the railways. (1)**
- Turnpike road owners were opposed because they would lose business to the railways. (1)**
- Some landowners objected in the hope of getting more money from rail companies. (1)**

ANSWER 2

- Standard time was introduced for the whole country for railway timetables. (1)
- Postal services were better which made communication cheaper, easier and faster. (1)
- Improved news & communications led to national newspapers. (1)
- People could live further from work and travel by train. (1)
- Commuter towns developed because of the railways. (1)
- New holiday resorts / tourism. (1)
- Football league developed when rail travel speeded up journey times
- There were new jobs building the railways - construction employed thousands of navvies. (1)
- Thousands of people were needed to be drivers, porters, man stations etc. (1)
- There were more jobs in the coal and iron industries due to increased demand. (1)
- More jobs in engineering - building trains. (1)
- More jobs in postal services/tourism etc. (1)
- Improved transport helped economic growth and this led to more jobs. (1)

ANSWER 3

FOR	AGAINST
With the introduction of cheap workmen's fares, better paid workmen can live in a suburb and travel to work by train. Farmers will be able to sell their produce to wider markets and fresh fish will be brought from the coast to the towns Factories will no longer need to be located near coalfields as coal will be carried cheaply by rail.	The noise and smoke from the locomotives will frighten animals and the sparks will set crops on fire. Travel at such high speeds through tunnels will cause heart attacks and suffocation of the passengers. The noise and smoke from the locomotives will frighten animals and the sparks will set crops on fire.

ANSWER FILE: CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 – NATIONAL 4

RADICAL UNREST

4/7

ANSWER 1

Parliament was corrupt and controlled by landowners. (1)
Parliament did nothing for the working class and the middle class. (1)
Radicals wanted to end the power of landowners. (1)
Radicals believed it was wrong that only those with property should have the right to vote. (1)
Radicals wanted the vote to be given to all men over the age of 21 (1)
Radicals wanted a secret ballot so that voters could not be intimidated (1)
Radicals wanted an end to the bribery of voters by rich candidates. (1)
Radicals wanted all parts of the country to be fairly represented. (1)
They wanted an end to the property qualification for MPs so that ordinary workers could become Mps. (1)

ANSWER 2

- a) By the radical leader Samuel Bamford in 1820(1)
- c) It tells us the Yeomanry of Manchester was ordered to arrest Henry Hunt. (1)
It tells us they charged into the crowd. (1)
It tells us they not only went for Hunt but attacked radical groups who had banners. (1)
It tells us they drew their swords and trampled women and children. (1)
It tells us fifteen people were killed and hundreds were injured. (1)

ANSWER 3 (Source – Own Knowledge)

Habeas Corpus was suspended and radicals could be arrested and put in prison without a trial. (1)
A new law (Seditious libel) made it a crime to criticize government ministers. (1)
The army was used to break up radical meetings by force if necessary. (1)
Laws were used to persecute Radicals -, Six Acts. (1)
Stamp Act – tax on newspapers to stop radicals publishing. (1)
Military drilling was illegal. (1)
Magistrates could search houses for weapons without a court order. (1)
Bail could be denied to suspected radicals. (1)
Meetings of more than 50 people were banned. (1)
Seditious libel – it became a crime to criticize members of the government. (1)
The government arrested radical leaders such as Cobbett, Hunt, and Thomas Muir in Scotland. (1)
Judges passed heavy sentences on radicals - many imprisoned or transported or hanged. (1)
Government spies and agent provocateurs joined Radical groups to stir up trouble. (1)
Blanketeers march was broken up by government troops. (1)
Cato Street Conspirators executed. (1)
Peterloo - troops attacked peaceful meeting killing and injuring men, women and children. (1)
Battle of Bonnymuir - troops used to attack so-called Radical army. (1)

ANSWER FILE: CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 – NATIONAL 4

1832 REFORM ACT

4/8

ANSWER 1

- a) By the Reverend R. Southey in 1807. (1)
- b) It tells us landowners could control the votes of their tenants. (1)
It tells us the government controlled many parliamentary seats and MPs. (1)
It tells us landowners could sell the right to become an MP. (1)
It tells us voters were bribed by candidates for election. (1)

ANSWER 2

FOR	AGAINST
All men may be called upon to fight for their country so all men should have a say in how the country is governed. In this country many elections are no more than drunken riots where the electors openly sell their votes to the highest bidder. Old Sarum where only six people live elects two MPs. Manchester has sixty thousand people and sends no MPs to Parliament.	The lower classes have no education and no understanding of politics. It would make as much sense to give my horse or my dog the vote. Our Parliamentary system allows men of talent and ability to serve their country. What benefit would it be to replace them with tradesmen and shopkeepers Once given the vote the rabble would soon bring the country into ruin and threaten the private property of every gentleman in the land.

ANSWER 3

Right to vote

Before 1832 – Counties 40 shilling freeholders / Burghs varied qualifications e.g. Scot & lot/ pawallopers. / Councillors. (1)

After 1832 – Counties 40 shilling freeholders / Burghs £10 leaseholders. (1)

Before 1832 - 1 out of every 12 men could vote after 1832 1 out of every 8 men could vote. (1)

After 1832 the middle class were given the vote but the working class was still excluded. (1)

Constituencies

Before 1832 - There were many Rotten and Pocket Burghs with few people which elected 2 MPs– large towns like Manchester had no MPs. (1)

After 1832 - The worst Rotten Burghs were abolished and larger towns were given 1 or 2 MPs. (1)

Scotland and Ireland were also given more MPs. (1)

Voting

Before 1832 - voting was done publicly by a show of hands – this led to bribery and intimidation of voters. (1)

After 1832 - voting was unchanged and bribery and intimidation of voters remained a problem. (1)

The property qualification for MPs remained the same. (1)

ANSWER 1

The Chartists wanted all men over the age of 21 to have the right to vote. (1)

They wanted a secret ballot. (1)

They wanted MPs to be paid a salary. (1)

They wanted all constituencies to be of an equal size. (1)

They wanted property qualifications for MPs to be abolished. (1)

They wanted annual Parliaments – MPs to be elected every year. (1)

ANSWER 2 (Source – Own Knowledge)

The working class wanted the right to vote and the 1832 Reform Act excluded them. (1)

The Chartists wanted to make Britain more democratic. (1)

Property qualifications for voters and MPs remained. (1)

People wanted Parliamentary seats to be fairly distributed many were still controlled by landowner. (1)

They wanted a secret ballot to end the corruption caused by open voting. (1)

There was a demand to give the vote to all males over 21 years of age. (1)

Only 1 out of every 8 men had the right to vote and no women could vote. (1)

The right to vote was still different in counties and burghs, (1)

Working class wanted improvements to working and living conditions. (1)

There were still 'pocket' burghs with few voters that were controlled by landowners. (1).

Large industrial towns like Manchester still had only 1 MP. (1)

ANSWER 3 (Source – Own Knowledge)

Many of the signatures on Chartist petitions were false and led to them being ridiculed. (1)

The movement was weakened because of divisions between moral force and physical force chartists. (1)

Many workers were apathetic and ignored chartist activities. (1)

Other movements such as Trade Unions, the Ten Hour Movement and the Anti-Corn Law League attracted the support of many workers. (1)

Chartist support varied according to economic circumstances – high in bad times/ low in good times. (1)

The government refused to talk to the Chartists and rejected their petitions. (1)

Chartism was supported mostly by the working class which did not have the vote and could be ignored. (1)

Chartism was crushed by the government in 1848. (1)

The Chartist leader Fergus O'Connor was incompetent and most of his schemes failed. (1)

The 'plug plot' failed to attract support and made the chartists look foolish. (1)

The chartist land bank collapsed due to fraud and poor management. (1)

The Chartists had difficulty raising money and there was a lot of fraud. (1)

ANSWER FILE: CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 – NATIONAL 4

1867 REFORM ACT

4/10

Answer.1 (SOURCE - RECALL)

The middle class National Reform Union campaigned for votes for all men over 21. (1)
The working class Reform League also campaigned for reform of Parliament. (1)
Many people supported the idea of votes for all men over the age of 21 years. (1)
People wanted a secret ballot to end corruption. (1)
Trade Unions, socialists and people who had been Chartists wanted a democratic parliament. (1)
The freeing of the slaves after the American Civil war revived interest in democracy. (1)
In Canada, Australia, New Zealand all men had the vote. (1)
Many people argued landowners still had too much power and were unwilling to share it. (1)
Many workers were better educated and were seen as more responsible by MPs the 1860s. (1)
The system of elections was still corrupt because of open voting. (1)
General elections were only held every seven years which many people thought was too long (1)
Many Liberals supported votes for working class people – e.g. Gladstone.
Country areas still had too many MPs compared to industrial towns. (1)
The unelected House of Lords had too much power. (1)

Answer.2

- a) By a Liberal MP, Robert Lowe in 1867(1)
- b) It tells us he did not trust workers with the vote because they were in Trade Unions. (1)
It tells us he thought Trade Unions would become too powerful. (1)
It tells us he thought the leaders of Trade Unions were hungry for power. (1)
It tells us he thought giving the vote to workers would lead to ruin and disaster for the country. (1)

Answer.3

Franchise

Voting rights still depended on property qualifications.
Before 1867– Counties 40 shilling freeholders / Burghs £10 leaseholders. (1)
After 1867 – Counties 40 shilling freeholders + Owners or leaseholders of land of yearly value of £5 or more
Burghs - all adult male householders + lodgers paying £10 per year rent. (1)
Number of voters increased from 1.4 million to 2.4 million. (1)
The skilled working class in the burghs were given the vote and well off farmers in the countryside. (1)
Many agricultural labourers and miners who lived in their employer's accommodation were excluded. (1)

Distribution of seats

Before 1867 - There were still many pocket burghs; large towns still did not have enough MPs. (1)
After 1867 - 52 seats were redistributed from small towns to the growing industrial towns or counties. (1)
Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool and Manchester saw their representation increase from 2 MP's to 3 MP's. (1)
In 1868, Scotland was given 7 new MP's as some new constituencies were created. (1)
Counties whose population had increased were given 6 MPs instead of 4MPs. (1)

Voting procedure

Before 1867 - voting was done publicly by a show of hands – this led to bribery and intimidation of voters. (1)
After 1867 - voting was unchanged and bribery and intimidation of voters remained a problem. (1)
The property qualification for MPs remained the same. (1)