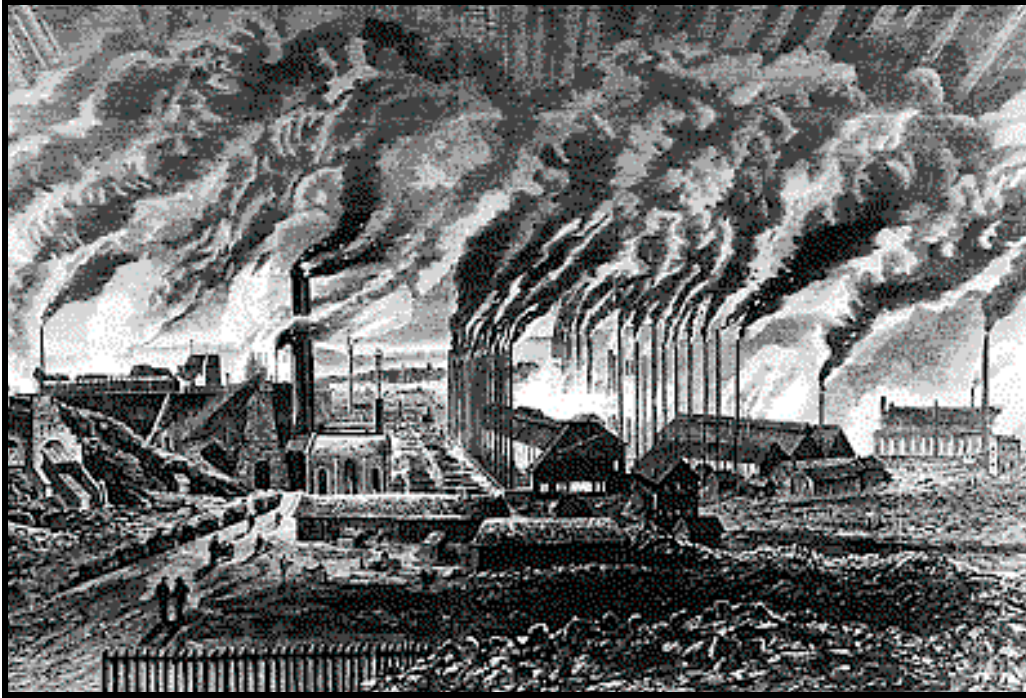


NATIONAL HISTORY HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS

SCHOOL Baldragon Academy



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

CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 – NATIONAL 4

Q.	LO
1	2.2
2	2.1
3a	1.1
3b	1.2

HEALTH

4/1

- Q.1** Explain why epidemic disease was a serious problem in British cities during the nineteenth century?

3

SOURCE A describes how doctors in the nineteenth century thought cholera was spread.

SOURCE A

Some doctors thought the disease was spread through contact with the body or clothes of a person who had the disease; others thought the bad air from the filthy streets caused it. Other theories were that the smells coming from the bodies of an infected person could spread cholera and there were even doctors who thought that drunkenness caused the disease.

- Q.2** How important was the lack of medical knowledge as a reason for the large number of deaths from cholera? You may use **SOURCE A** and should also use your own knowledge.

3

SOURCE B was written by an Edinburgh doctor in 1887.

SOURCE B

The recent improvement in the health of the population can be attributed to a number of factors. The construction of sewage systems and the provision of clean water supplies have greatly reduced the outbreaks of disease. People now keep their houses and streets cleaner than before. The availability of cheap soap has encouraged better personal hygiene. Cheap food imports provide a more varied diet than ever before and this has led to a reduction in the number of badly fed children.

- Q.2** Look at **SOURCE B**. You should:

- State the origin of the source. This means that you should identify who made the source and when the source was made.
- Explain in your own words what the source tells us about why the health of the people of Edinburgh improved in the late nineteenth century

4

CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 – NATIONAL 4

Q.	LO
1	1.3
2a	1.1
2b	1.2
3	2.1

HOUSING

4/2

SOURCE A is from a government report on housing in Edinburgh in 1868.

SOURCE A

The building is a tenement of four storeys high and is entered by a common close. It has 59 rooms and 56 families live there. All of the rooms are small and narrow. The building is damp, unhealthy and there are many rats. There are no water supplies, no toilets and no sinks in the houses. There is nowhere to keep a toilet bucket and nowhere to store food. Many families have no bed and have to sleep on straw.

SOURCE B is by a modern historian.

SOURCE B

In most Scottish cities the poor were forced to live in tenement slums. Most families lived in a single overcrowded room and slept on the floor. There was often no water supply or toilets and the small rooms were damp and dark. Living like this was very unhealthy. Diseases such as cholera and typhus killed many people especially children. Doctors at the time reported that almost 30% of children born in houses of one room died before they were five years old.

Q.1 Compare the views about housing conditions in **SOURCES A** and **B**. Describe in detail their similarities and/or differences. You can also briefly compare the overall attitude of the sources.

4

SOURCE C is from the records of Bradford City Council, 1858.

SOURCE C

Private landlords own most of the dwellings inhabited by the poor. They do not care about the welfare of the tenants. For a miserable cellar, no more than 10 feet by 12 feet, and without any amenity other than four damp, bare walls an honest workman may be obliged to part with fully one half of the weekly income of his family. Many families are forced to take in lodgers in order that they may pay their weekly bills.

Q.2 Look at **SOURCE C**. You should:

- State the origin of the source. This means that you should identify who made the source and when the source was made.
- Explain in your own words what the source tells us about housing problems of the poor in Bradford in the nineteenth century.

4

Q.3 Describe the improvements to housing in British cities by 1900?

4

CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 – NATIONAL 4

Q.	LO
1a	1.1
1b	1.2
3	1.3
4	2.2

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

4/3

SOURCE A is from the Old Statistical account 1795 Vol.2. It is about the cotton mills in Paisley.

SOURCE A

Many of the children begin to work as young as five years old and spend most of their lives in the mill which must injure their health. They work twelve hours each day at the spindles. As they work cotton dust and small threads fill the air that they breathe. This is the reason why they look so pale and sick.

Q.1 Look at **SOURCE A**. You should:

- State the origin of the source. This means that you should identify who made the source and when the source was made.
- Explain in your own words what the source tells us about child workers in cotton mills.

4

SOURCE B is from the Old Statistical Account; Vol.2 It is about a cotton mill in Aberdeen in 1791.

SOURCE B

Working in a cotton mill is thought to be unhealthy, but there is no evidence here. Out of a large number of workers employed by the mill only two have died since it was opened four years ago. The factory and machinery is kept as clean as possible and care is taken to see that fresh air is allowed to circulate. The work does not seem too hard even for the children who show no ill effects from their labours.

Q.2 Compare the evidence about child workers in textile mills in **SOURCE A** and **SOURCE B**. Describe in detail their similarities and/or differences. You can also briefly compare the overall attitude of the sources.

4

Q.3 Explain how new technology affected the textile industry during the period 1750-1850?

4

CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 – NATIONAL 4

Q.	LO
1	2.2
2a	1.1
b	1.2
3	2.1

COAL

4/4

Q.1 Explain why the demand for coal increased during the nineteenth century?

3

SOURCE A is a record of fatal accidents in coalmines. (Taken from the Mines Inspectors Reports 1840-1880)

SOURCE A

Deaths in Coal Mines in Great Britain		
Deaths from	1844	1880
Explosion of gas	82	96
Falls in Mines	96	397
Falls of equipment down Shafts	4	52
Falls of People down Shaft	65	64
Gunpowder Blasting	4	8
Suffocation	8	8
Drowning	24	12
Killed by Wagons	24	58
TOTAL DEATHS	307	695
Number of people employed in Mining	150,000	840,000

Q.2 Look at **SOURCE A**. You should:

- a) State the origin of the source. This means that you should identify who made the source and when the source was made.
- b) Explain in your own words what the source tells us about the dangers of working in mines in the nineteenth century?

4

SOURCE B is about changing technology in mines in the nineteenth century.

SOURCE B

The old horse-gins were gradually replaced by steam powered winding engines. The first iron cage was used in 1834. Tubs of coal could be carried in it and miners could use it to journey up and down the main shaft. In the 1840s wire ropes were introduced which made it possible to raise heavier tubs of coal from deeper mines.

Q.3 Describe some of the improvements in mining between 1830 and 1900. You may use **SOURCE B** and should also use your own knowledge.

4

CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 – NATIONAL 4

Q.	LO
1	2.2
2	2.1
3a	1.1
3b	1.2

CANALS

4/5

SOURCE A is about the importance canals in Britain in the late eighteenth century.

SOURCE A

The roads were unsuitable for heavy loads. By 1750 about 1000 miles of river had been widened and deepened to make them navigable but they did not always go to the right places. The first modern canal in Britain, the Bridgewater Canal, was built in 1761 by James Brindley to deliver the Duke of Bridgewater's coal from his mines in Worsley to the growing industrial city of Manchester. It was later extended to Liverpool to carry cotton.

Q.1 Explain why canals were important to the development of industry in Britain after 1760? You may use **SOURCE A** and should also use your own knowledge.

4

Q.2 Describe the work of the navvys who built the canals in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

3

SOURCE B is from a report by Falkirk Town Council in 1838.

SOURCE B

The opening of the Union Canal brought great prosperity to the village of Camelon. Barges carrying coal, iron ore, grain, cotton and other goods provided employment for many of the inhabitants of the village. The canal trade has been greatly reduced with the opening of the railway from Glasgow to Edinburgh and many are unemployed as a result. The inn by the canal lock is now closed because there is no longer any passing trade.

Q.3 Look at **SOURCE B**. You should:

- State the origin of the source. This means that you should identify who made the source and when the source was made.
- Explain in your own words what the source tells us about the decline of the canal system.

4

CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 – NATIONAL 4

Q.	LO
1	2.2
2	2.1
3	1.1/2
—	—

RAILWAYS

4/6

SOURCE A is from a newspaper report in 1845 about a public meeting to discuss the route of a new railway line in Lincolnshire

SOURCE A

Mr. Little said many people will be smothered in tunnels and those who escape suffocation will be burned in the carriages. The speed of the carriage will damage the heart and the slightest of accidents will break the necks of the passengers. A farmer objected to it because his cattle may be killed in passing under an archway. A gentleman objected because no public benefit could compensate for destroying the beauties of his estate.

Q.1 Explain why some people were opposed to the new railways in the nineteenth century. You may use **SOURCE A** and should also use your own knowledge.

4

Q.2 Describe some of the benefits of the development of the railway system in Britain.

4

Q3. Organise the opinions in the information to show the arguments **FOR** and the arguments **AGAINST** railways.

4

INFORMATION

With the introduction of cheap workmen's fares, better paid workmen can live in a suburb and travel to work by train.

The noise and smoke from the locomotives will frighten animals and the sparks will set crops on fire.

Farmers will be able to sell their produce to wider markets and fresh fish will be brought from the coast to the towns.

Travel at such high speeds though tunnels will cause heart attacks and suffocation of the passengers.

Factories will no longer need to be located near coalfields as coal will be carried cheaply by rail.

Railways will give the lower classes too much freedom to travel and this will increase crime and disorder.

CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 – NATIONAL 4

Q.	LO
1	2.2
2a	2.1
2b	1.1
3	2.1

RADICAL UNREST

4/7

Q.1 Explain why 'radicals' wanted to change the Parliamentary system in Britain?

3

SOURCE A is an account of the Peterloo massacre by the radical leader Samuel Bamford in 1820.

SOURCE A

The Manchester Yeomanry, who may have been the worse for drink, were ordered by the Magistrates to arrest Henry Hunt. They charged into the crowd, aiming not only at the flags on the wagon that held Hunt and other speakers, but attacked the banners carried by the various groups of radical supporters. Sabres swinging, regardless of the women and children caught beneath their horses' hooves, they rode through the crowd killing fifteen people and wounding many hundreds more.

Q.2 Look at **SOURCE A**. You should:

- State the origin of the source. This means that you should identify who made the source and when the source was made.
- Explain in your own words what the source tells us about the Peterloo Massacre?

4

SOURCE B is about government repression of radicals after 1815.

SOURCE B

The Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool, was determined to resist calls for reform. Habeas Corpus was suspended allowing the arrest and imprisonment of radicals without trial. New libel laws made it a crime to criticize members of the government. Armed troops were used to break up radical meetings

Q.3 Describe some of the ways the government tried to prevent radical unrest after 1815? You may use **SOURCE B** and should also use your own knowledge.

4

Q.	LO
1a	1.1
1b	1.2
2	1.1/2
3	2.1

1832 REFORM ACT

4/8

SOURCE A describes some of the problems with the electoral system in Britain before 1832. It comes from letters written by the Reverend R. Southey in 1807.

SOURCE A

Some seats belong to landowners who tell their tenants who to vote for. A large part of a nearby borough was burnt down recently and the landowner would not allow the houses to be rebuilt because the borough could be sold with the right to send two MPs to parliament. The Government controls many boroughs and MPs in this way. In places where there are more voters it costs more to elect an MP, because votes are sold to the candidate who offers the highest bribe.

Q.1 Look at **SOURCE A**. You should:

- a) State the origin of the source. This means that you should identify who made the source and when the source was made.
- b) Explain in your own words what the source tells us about the corruption in the electoral system before 1832?

4

Q2 Organise the views in the information to show the arguments **FOR** and the arguments **AGAINST** Reform of Parliament.

4

INFORMATION

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?

All men may be called upon to fight for their country so all men should have a say in how the country is governed.

Old Sarum where only six people live elects two MPs. Manchester has sixty thousand people and sends no MPs to Parliament.

In this country many elections are no more than drunken riots where the electors openly sell their votes to the highest bidder.

Once given the vote the rabble would soon bring the country into ruin and threaten the private property of every gentleman in the land.

Q.3 Describe some of the changes made by the Great Reform Act of 1832.

3

CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 – NATIONAL 4

Q.	LO
1	2.1
2	2.2
3	2.2
—	—

THE CHARTISTS

4/9

Q.1 Describe the aims of the Chartist Movement during the 1830s and 1840s?

3

SOURCE A is about the Chartist movement.

SOURCE A

The People's Charter was published in May 1838 and aimed to make Britain more democratic. Many thousands of working people were active in the Chartist movement. The working class wanted the right to vote and the 1832 Reform Act deliberately excluded them. Property qualifications for voters and MPs remained.

Q.2 Explain why many people supported the Chartist movement? You may use **SOURCE A** and should also use your own knowledge.

4

SOURCE B is about the weaknesses of the Chartist movement.

SOURCE B

When the petition of 1848 was examined many of the signatures were obviously false and led to the Chartists being ridiculed. The movement was weakened because of divisions between moral force and physical force chartists. Many workers ignored chartist activities. Other organisations such as Trade Unions, the Ten Hour Movement and the Anti-Corn Law League attracted the support of many workers.

Q.3 Explain the reasons for the failure of Chartism. You may use **SOURCE B** and should also use your own knowledge.

4

CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 – NATIONAL 4

Q.	LO
1	2.2
2a	1.1
2b	1.2
3	2.1

1867 REFORM ACT

4/10

SOURCE A is about the demand for the reform of Parliament in the 1860s.

SOURCE A

In 1864 the National Reform Union was founded to promote electoral reform. In the same year the Reform League was set up. This was a more radical organization and argued for universal male suffrage and a secret ballot. It attracted many followers and was supported by trade unionists, socialists and former supporters of the Chartist movement.

Q.1 Explain why there was a growing demand for the Reform of Parliament in the 1860s? You may use **SOURCE A** and should also use your own knowledge.

4

SOURCE B is from a speech in 1867 by the Liberal MP, Robert Lowe who opposed giving the working class the right to vote

SOURCE B

The working classes you are so fond of are members of trades unions. Should you should give them the right to vote you will make those trades unions the most dangerous political force that could be imagined; because they are in the hands, not of individual members, but of the power hungry men who lead them. The first effect of this disaster will be an increase in corruption, intimidation and disorder.

Q.2 Look at **SOURCE B**. You should:

- State the origin of the source. This means that you should identify who made the source and when the source was made.
- Explain in your own words what the source tells us about opposition to electoral reform in the 1860s?

4

Q.3 Describe some of the ways the 1867 Reform Act make Britain a more democratic country? You may use **SOURCE B** and should also use your own knowledge.

3