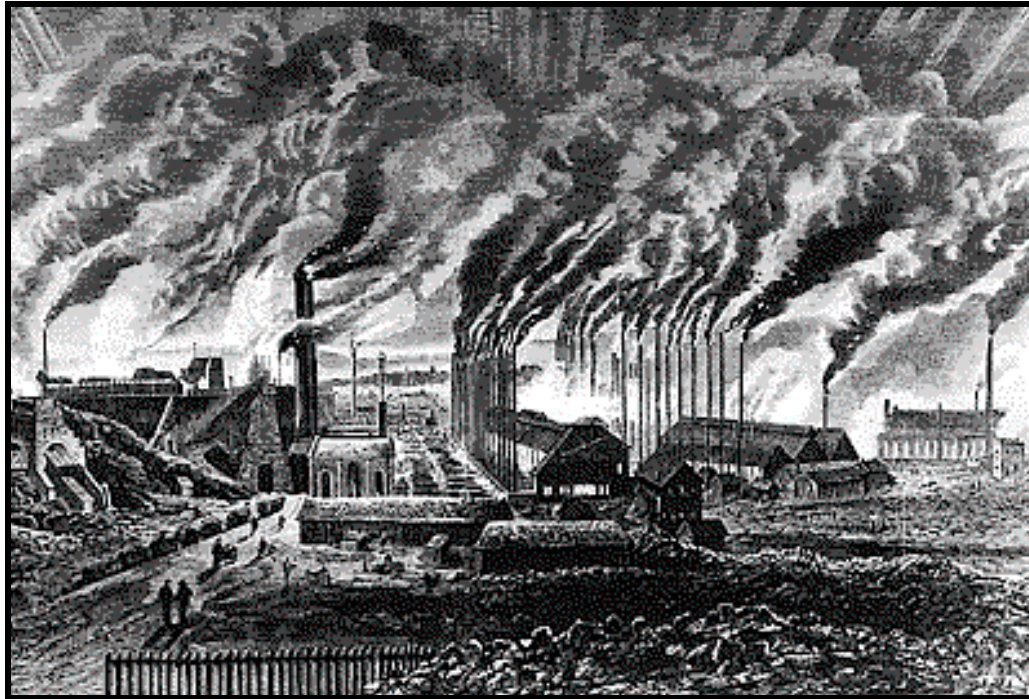


NATIONAL HISTORY HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS

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 5

Q.1	LO
1	2.2
2	1.1/2.1
3	1.2

HEALTH

5/1

- Q.1** Explain the reasons why disease was so common in British cities during the period 1760-1900.

6

SOURCE A is from “The Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Working Population”, published by Parliament in 1842.

SOURCE A

Another problem in parts of Edinburgh is the great size of the tenements, with stairs that are sometimes as filthy as the streets. These are difficult to keep clean because water has to be carried up from the street. In a house at the Cannongate, occupied by families of the lower classes, a respectable widow lived in a room above a pigsty. When the dung heap was being emptied from the pigsty, her daughter and a niece caught a fever from the fumes. Both died.

- Q.2** Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE A** for investigating the causes of disease in British cities 1750-1900.

5

(You may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out.)

In **SOURCE B** a historian describes the importance of Public Health Acts in the later nineteenth century.

SOURCE B

Better public health was seen as a matter of improving the environment by providing clean water, decent lavatories and drains, and clearing slums. As a result of cleaner air and the removal of dirt the general health of the nation improved and the ravages of epidemics decreased. Since 1871 the country had been divided into sanitary districts controlled by sanitary authorities, each of which had to have a Medical Officer and an Inspector of Nuisances. These authorities administered the 1875 Public Health act under the Local Government Boards - an arrangement that continued until 1919.

- Q.3** How fully does **SOURCE B** explain the improvements in the health of the British population after 1870 (Use **SOURCE B** and recall)

6

CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 - NATIONAL 5

Q.1	LO
1	1.1/1.2
2	1.2
3	2.3

HOUSING

5/2

SOURCE A is part of the evidence of a landlord who owned tenements in Glasgow, Parliamentary Papers 1842.

SOURCE A

The working classes have no thought for cleanliness. In many properties in Glasgow the buildings have been much reduced in value by the abuse they have suffered at the hands of the occupants. The closes and alleys are covered in the most indescribable filth due to the careless disposal of household waste. No attempt is made to clean or maintain the living quarters and waste materials are allowed to accumulate for days, or even weeks, before the inhabitants remove them.

Q.1 Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE A** as evidence about the causes of poor housing conditions in British cities during the nineteenth century.

5

(You may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out.)

SOURCE B is a description of housing conditions in the east end of London, written in 1890 by William Booth.

SOURCE B

Private landlords who care nothing for the welfare of the inhabitants or the condition of the buildings own most of the tenements. Their only concern is to profit from their slum properties. For a miserable room, no more than 10 feet by 12 feet, and without any amenity other than four damp, bare walls an honest worker 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 How fully does **SOURCE B** describe housing problems in British cities during the nineteenth century?
(Use **SOURCE B** and recall)

6

Q.3 To what extent did housing conditions in British cities improve during the period 1850 -1900?

8

Q.1	LO
1	1.1/2.1
2	1.3
3	2.3

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

5/3

SOURCE A is from the Old Statistical Account, Paisley 1791.

SOURCE A

The weavers of this parish work when they choose, usually for four days in the week only and a skilled man may earn forty shillings (£2) for his work. The tidy rows of weaver's cottages with their small vegetable gardens and glass windows bear witness to the contentment and industriousness of those engaged in the trade.

Q.1 Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE A** as evidence about the lives of handloom weavers during the period 1780 to 1850.

5

(You may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out.)

SOURCE B is from the New Statistical Account, Lochwinnoch 1845.

SOURCE B

The mill has five floors with 360 windows and 60 skylights. The people working in the weaving shed work 12 hours for five days in the week and nine hours on a Saturday. They have one hour and forty minutes for both dinner and breakfast. The cramped conditions and high temperature of the mills must weaken the body and ultimately harm the health of the workers.

Q.2 How fully does **SOURCE B** describe working conditions in textile mills during the nineteenth century? (Use **SOURCE B** and recall)

6

Q.3 To what extent did the conditions in factories in Britain improve during the period 1760 to 1900?

8

CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 - NATIONAL 5

Q.1	LO
1	2.1
2	2.2
3	2.3

COAL

5/4

Q.1 Describe the dangers faced by those who worked in mines during the nineteenth century.

5

SOURCE A is from a history textbook and is about improvements in mines in the nineteenth century.

SOURCE A

In the second half of the nineteenth century safety in the mines improved. Steam powered fans were introduced to circulate air in mines. The Davy Safety Lamp greatly reduced the risk of underground explosions. Wire ropes and iron cages became more widely used in all pits. More and more collieries used steam engines for their winding gear. Aspects of safety were also improved by Acts of Parliament.

Q.2 Explain the reasons why working in coal mines became safer in the second half of the nineteenth century. (Use **SOURCE A** and recall)

6

Source B is from a history textbook and is about working conditions in mines in 1900.

Source B

By 1900 the dangers of roof falls and cage accidents were still present, though rarer, and fewer lives were lost than in the past. Miners were in constant danger of a violent death or of injury. The winding gear might give way and there were the dangers of being suffocated by foul air or of being scorched to death by the ignition of fire damp (methane). In 1865 in Scotland 12,034,638 tons of coal was raised and 77 lives lost.

Q.3 Compare the opinions in **SOURCE A** and **SOURCE B** about improvements coal mines in the nineteenth century. (*Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.*)

4

Q.1	LO
1	2.1
2	1.3
3	2.2

CANALS

5/5

SOURCE A is an account of the Monklands Canal written in 1796 by James Clelland who was a director of the company which owned the canal.

SOURCE A

Coal is the chief article carried upon the Canal. The transportation cost has been reduced from 7 pence per ton to 2 pence per ton. There has latterly been some iron, from the iron works at Calder brought along it. The only return freight from Glasgow has been manure and lime, neither of them to great amount, but regularly increasing with the extension of agricultural improvement, in this part of the country.

Q.1 Describe the benefits of canals?
(Use **SOURCE A** and recall)

5

SOURCE B is from 'The Canals of Scotland' by J Lindsay published 1968

SOURCE B

The opening of the canal heralded an increase in coal mining in the area. Initial activity was on the Faskine and Palacecraig estates, which were on the eastern extension. The lower costs of canal haulage and greater competition saw the price of coal in Glasgow considerably reduced. Traffic was further increased by the construction of ironworks at Coatbridge around 1825. By the 1850s and 1860s, the canal was transporting over one million tons of coal and iron per year. A passenger service was operated from Sheepford to Townend, Glasgow,

Q.2 Compare the views in **SOURCE A** and **SOURCE B** about the benefits of canals.
(*Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.*)

4

Q.3 Explain the reasons why the use of canals in Britain declined after 1830?

5

Q.1	LO
1	2.2
2	1.3
3	2.1

RAILWAYS

5/6

SOURCE A is from "The Railway Story", published in 1992.

SOURCE A

There were those who objected to some of the changes which the railway brought in its wake, such as Sunday travel or the pollution of the town or countryside. Sections of the community saw the coming of the railways as a threat, the coach owners understandably.

Q.1 Explain the reasons why some people were opposed to the building of new railways. (Use **SOURCE A** and recall)

5

SOURCE B is from a newspaper report about the Liverpool and Manchester Railway which opened in 1830

SOURCE B

As a cheap and fast means of transport for travellers, the railway will become an important public service. Coals will be brought to market at a reduced price. Farming produce of various kinds will be brought from greater distances and at more reasonable rates. To the landowners in the area of the line, the railroad offers important advantages in wide markets for their mineral and agricultural produce. Moreover, land close to a railway line will become as valuable as land near the coast.

SOURCE C describes the reaction of landowners to the building of the Liverpool to Manchester railway, which opened in 1830.

SOURCE C

The locomotive was laughed at and its speed denied. It was claimed vegetation would die wherever the locomotive passed. The value of land would be lowered by it; the market gardener would be ruined by it. Steam would be useless during storm and frost. Property near a station would lose its value. It was a great and scandalous attack on private property.

Q.2 Compare the opinions in **SOURCE B** and **SOURCE C** about the Liverpool and Manchester Railway
(**Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.**)

4

CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 - NATIONAL 5

Q.3 Describe the improvements in railway technology in the nineteenth cent

5

Q.1	LO
1	1.1/2.1
2	1.3
3	2.1

RADICAL UNREST **5/7**

SOURCE A is a report by John Tyas about the Peterloo Massacre from the 'Times' newspaper 17 August 1819.

SOURCE A

In the middle of Mr Hunt's speech, the Yeomanry Cavalry of Manchester charged the populace sword in hand, cut their way to the platform, and made prisoners of Hunt and those who surrounded him - seized the flags of the Reformers - trampled down and cut down a number of the people, who fled on all sides in confusion and fear. A large portion of the crowd were women, many accompanied by their children.

5

Q.1 Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE A** as evidence about the Peterloo Massacre in 1819. *(You may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out.)*

SOURCE B is a painting of the Peterloo Massacre 1819.

SOURCE B



4

Q.2 Compare the evidence in **SOURCE A** and **SOURCE B** about the Peterloo Massacre. *(Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.)*

6

Q.3 Describe the methods used by the government to put down radical unrest after 1815?

Q.1	LO
1	1.3
2	1.1/2.1
3	2.3

THE 1832 REFORM ACT	5/8
----------------------------	------------

SOURCE A is about the demand for Parliamentary reform before 1830.

SOURCE A

Demand for reform had grown as the Industrial Revolution had grown, and in addition to the demand for the fairer distribution of Parliamentary Seats there were also calls for a change in the voting process. This was done by counting hands in an open vote, a process that made it easy for a landlord to see how his tenants voted. This led to widespread corruption. Most radicals wanted changes that would mean the vote for all men and a secret ballot, where voters could cast their vote anonymously.

Q.1 How fully does **SOURCE A** describe complaints about the electoral system before 1830? (Use **SOURCE A** and your own knowledge)

6

In **SOURCE B** William Wilberforce, describes his election at Hull in 1807.

SOURCE B

By long-established custom the single vote of a resident elector was rewarded with a donation of two guineas and the expenses of a freeman's journey from London averaged £10 a piece. The letter of the law was not broken, because the money was not paid until the last day on which election petitions could be presented.

Q.2 Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE B** as evidence about elections before 1830.

5

(You may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out.)

Q.3 To what extent did the changes made by the 1832 Reform Act make the electoral system in Britain more democratic?

8

Q.1	LO
1	2.2
2	1.3
3	2.2

THE CHARTIST MOVEMENT	5/9
------------------------------	------------

Q.1 Explain the reasons why many people were disappointed by 1832 Parliamentary Reform Act.

5

SOURCE A is by the chartist leader William Lovett who gives his opinion of the Physical Force Chartists.

SOURCE A

<p>The whole physical force idea is harmful to the movement. Muskets are not what we want, but education and schools for the working people. O'Connor wants to take everything by storm and to pass the Charter into law within a year. All this hurry and the threat of armed uprising can only lead to the destruction of Chartism.</p>

SOURCE B is from the diary of General Napier, a British Army General in charge of controlling the Chartists.

SOURCE B

<p>Poor people! They will suffer. They have set all England against them and their physical force – fools! We have the physical force, not they. What can they do when I surround them with cavalry and pelt them with cannonballs? What would their 100,000 men do with my 100 rockets wriggling their fiery tails among them, scorching and smashing all they came near?</p>
--

Q.2 Compare the opinions about the use of physical force by Chartists in **SOURCE A** and **SOURCE B**. *(Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.)*

5

SOURCE C is from 'The Chartists' by Peter Searby.

SOURCE C

<p>Chartism flourished in hard times, and faded during prosperity. Politicians saw the movement as dangerous and refused to negotiate with it or deal with its demands. Chartism produced no immediate reforms, but it did attract the attention of the working class, which was not allowed to vote. The government permanently crushed the movement in 1848. Historians see Chartism as both a continuation of the 18th century fight against corruption and as a new stage in demands for democracy by the industrial working class.</p>

Q.3 Explain the reasons why the Chartist movement failed to achieve its aims. (Use **SOURCE C** and recall)

6

Q.1	LO
1	1.3
2	1.1/2.1
3	2.3

THE 1867 REFORM ACT **5/10**

SOURCE A is part of a speech by leading reformer and Member of Parliament, John Bright, in 1865.

SOURCE A

An Englishman if he goes to Canada, Australia or South Africa, he can vote; it is only in his own country that he is denied this right. I say whether you go to South Africa, Australia or Canada you will find life and property are just as secure. The laws are just as merciful. And taxes are levied with great equality. To those who oppose us I say it is not democracy that is the threat to this country, but the desperate resistance of the landowning class that has power to the just claims and rights of the people.

Q.1 How fully does **SOURCE A** explain the arguments for electoral reform in the 1860s? (Use **SOURCE A** and recall)

5

SOURCE B is part of a speech in 1866 by Richard Lowe MP who was opposed to an extension of voting rights.

SOURCE B

The proposers of this Bill will not miss one of two things - if they fail they will ruin their party, and if they succeed, they will ruin their country. If you want ignorance, if you want drunkenness and intimidation, or if you want impulsive, unthinking, and violent people, where do you look for them in the constituencies? Do you go to the top or to the bottom of the social order?

Q.2 Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE B** as evidence of opposition to an extension of the franchise in 1867.

5

(You may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out.)

Q.3 To what extent did the 1867 Reform Act make Britain a more democratic society?

8