

NATIONAL HISTORY HOMEWORK ANSWER FILES

SCHOOL



1. HEALTH
2. HOUSING
3. THE COTTON INDUSTRY
4. COAL
5. CANALS
6. RAILWAYS
7. RADICALS
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ANSWER FILE:CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 NATIONAL 5

HEALTH

5/1

ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)

Damp, filthy slums with no water supplies or sewers bred germs and disease.
Long hours of work and a lack of water made it very difficult for people to clean and wash.
Water often was often contaminated by seepage from open sewers leading to cholera epidemics.
Flies flew from dunghills to contaminate unprotected food - fleas thrived on unwashed bodies.
Shopkeepers often sold contaminated food.
Smallpox continued to be a killer disease in areas where vaccination rates were low.
Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus were all caused by filthy living conditions and a lack of hygiene.
Overcrowding meant disease spread quickly - no way of separating sick from healthy.
Lack of medical knowledge meant no one knew how to avoid or prevent diseases.
Tuberculosis (TB) was very common – bacteria infected lungs damaged by dampness and pollution.
Workplaces such as hot, damp cotton factories helped disease to spread.
Childhood diseases such as measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever spread quickly in the overcrowded slums.
Poor diet weakened people's ability to resist disease.

ANSWER 2

WHO – It is from an official parliamentary report - good evidence based on thorough investigation. (1)

WHEN - It is a primary source from 1842 when bad housing conditions were a serious problem. (1)

WHY – Provide accurate information for Members of Parliament. (1)

WHAT - The source contains good detail about lack of sanitation and health problems. - stairs that are sometimes as filthy as the streets./ difficult to keep clean because water has to be carried up from the street./ When the dung heap was being emptied from the pigsty/ her daughter and a niece caught a fever from the fumes. Both died. (1)

WEAKNESS– The source is limited and does not mention:-

Flies contaminated food. (1)/ Shopkeepers sold contaminated food. (1)

Smallpox continued to be a killer disease in areas where vaccination rates were low. (1)

Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus were all caused by filthy living conditions and a lack of hygiene. (1)

Overcrowding meant disease spread quickly - no way of separating sick from healthy. (1)

Lack of medical knowledge meant no one knew how to treat or prevent diseases. (1)

Tuberculosis (TB) was very common – bacteria infected lungs damaged by dampness and pollution. (1)

Workplaces such as hot, damp cotton factories helped disease to spread. (1)

Childhood diseases such as measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever spread quickly in the overcrowded slums. (1)

Poor diet weakened people's ability to resist disease. (1)

ANSWER 3 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

Cleaner water supplies reduced outbreaks of diseases such as cholera. (1)

Improved sanitation (drains and sewers) led to cleaner streets and houses and less germs and disease. The worst of the slums were demolished, housing improved and overcrowding was reduced. (1)

Cleaner air and street cleaning led to improvements in health. (1)

Medical Officers and Inspectors of Nuisances had powers to deal with dangers to public health. (1)

The 1875 Public Health Act gave local councils control of public health in their areas. (1)

Medical knowledge improved and there was a better understanding of the causes of disease. (1)

Antiseptics were developed by Joseph Lister which cut deaths from infections. (1)

Training for doctors improved. (1)

Better maternity care and midwifery meant fewer babies and mothers died from infections. (1)

There were more hospitals built and many were charities which gave the poor free treatment. (1)

Cheaper soap improved personal hygiene and people washed themselves and their clothes more often. (1)

Food supplies were more varied as a result of farming improvements and foods from other countries. (1)

Cheaper, fresher food as a result of railway, steamships and refrigeration led to a healthier diet. (1)

Killer epidemics e.g. smallpox, cholera and typhus were reduced by vaccination, clean water and sewers. (1)

Wages increased which meant people had a better standard of living and more money for food. (1)

Cheap cotton clothing was washable and hard wearing meant people could dress warmly and comfortably. (1)

ANSWER FILE:CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 NATIONAL 5

HOUSING

5/2

ANSWER 1

WHO – A is by the owner of tenements in Glasgow - would have good knowledge of housing conditions. (1)

WHEN - It is a primary source from 1842 when slum housing was a serious problem. (1)

WHY – Provide evidence for MPs - Source is biased - very one sided and blames the tenants for bad housing conditions. (1)

WHAT – Good detail - The working classes have no thought for cleanliness/ closes and alleys are covered in the most indescribable filth/ the careless disposal of household waste/ No attempt is made to clean or maintain the living quarters/ a waste materials are allowed to accumulate for days, or even weeks, before the inhabitants remove them.. (1)

WEAKNESS– The source is limited and does not mention:-

Lack of water supplies and sewers/. Built tenements as cheaply as possible. Dampness and overcrowding/ No planning regulations or building controls / large numbers of people flooding into cities / lack of medical knowledge on importance of cleanliness / people worked long hours - too tired to clean / low wages and high rents - unable to afford to look after house / no incentive to look after property / landlords would not spend money on repairs and maintenance / tenants could do nothing about sanitation / city council action needed. (1)

ANSWER 2 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

Landlords did not care about their tenants but just wanted to make a profit. (1)

They did not care about the state of their properties and did not maintain the buildings. (1)

Most families could only afford to rent a small single room. (1)

The buildings were often very damp. (1)

Rents were high and could take up half of the family income. (1)

Some families had to take in lodgers to pay the rent. (1)

Many people moving to towns - builders and landowners saw chance of quick profits. (1)

Tenements were the cheapest way of providing large number of houses in a small area. (1)

In some towns back to back housing was common. (1)

Buildings were badly built of cheap materials - there were no building regulations. (1)

Buildings were very close together - narrow alleys and streets led to poor light and ventilation. (1)

Houses often only had one small window. (1)

Whole families had only one room for as many as 12 people to live in - overcrowding was a serious problem. (1)

Houses had no water supply, toilets or sewers – waste was thrown into backcourts or streets. (1)

Houses were damp, dark and dirty - some people lived in cellars below street level. (1)

Some people kept animals in their houses. (1)

Unhealthy trades were close to housing and the soot from factory chimneys often filled the houses. (1)

Houses were often filthy because people did not have a water supply. (1)

ANSWER 3 (1 mark for each developed point)

New laws such as 1855 Removal of Nuisances Act gave councils power to clear slums.

The 1875 Public Health Act meant many houses had water supplies and sewers put in.

By 1900 many of the worst slums had been cleared

Most tenements buildings had water/gas/shared toilets.

New building methods and regulations improved the construction of houses by 1900s.

Abolition of the window tax led to better light and ventilation in houses.

People had smaller families which helped reduce overcrowding.

Fewer families lived in one room houses.

Improved wages and cheaper food left people with more money to furnish their houses.

Some cities started a ticket system which regulated the number of people who could live in a building.

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

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 were given powers to force landlords to maintain their properties

ANSWER FILE:CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 NATIONAL 5

COTTON

5/3

ANSWER 1

WHO – It is by a minister, who would have been well informed about the people of his parish. (1)

WHEN - It is a primary source from 1791 when weavers were highly paid. (1)

WHY – Provide information about the parish for the Old Statistical Account. (1)

WHAT - Good detail on weavers' hours of work and wages. Weavers could work when they chose - control over their hours and times of work. It also states they only needed to work 4 days a week to earn enough money - £2 a week. The weavers worked in their own cottages, which were very comfortable and attractive. (1)

WEAKNESS– The source is limited and does not mention:-

Spinning inventions increased the demand for weavers before 1800. (1)

Many weavers had books and were self educated. (1)

When the new power looms were introduced after 1800 weavers could not compete. (1)

Most weavers suffered wage reductions and unemployment. (1)

Some weavers (Luddites) began to attack factories and smash the new machines. (1)

Many weavers lived in great poverty and had to look for other work. (1)

Domestic handloom weaving came to an end by the 1850s. (1)

ANSWER 2 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

Mills were usually large buildings three or four storeys high. (1)

Mill workers had a very long working day, of 12 hours and sometimes as much as 18 hours six days a week. (1)

They only had 2 short breaks for meals during the working day. (1)

Conditions were very cramped and hot which was bad for the health of the workers. (1)

There were many accidents due to tiredness. (1)

Most mills were hot, damp and badly ventilated - Dust and fibres filled the air. (1)

The workers suffered lung and stomach problems caused by breathing and swallowing cotton dust and fibres. (1)

No sanitation - toilet was a bucket on the factory floor - possible source of germs. (1)

Disease spread easily in the hot, damp crowded conditions (1)

Constant noise of the machines could cause hearing loss. (1)

Accidents and deaths due to unguarded machines were common. (1)

Children forced to crawl in and out of moving machines. (1)

Children were often deformed due to long hours bent over machines. (1)

Discipline was strict and children were often severely beaten. (1)

ANSWER 3 (1 mark for each developed point)

Cotton replaced linen and wool as the main cloth - cheaper and easier to make.

Domestic system was slow and inefficient - basic handlooms and spinning wheels.

New technology improved production and output.

Domestic production at home was replaced by factory system.

Machines using waterpower and later steam power replaced human labour.

Flying Shuttle allowed wider length of cloth to be woven in much less time.

Spinning Jenny - could spin up to sixteen threads at a time

Water Frame - powered by waterwheels and a belt drive it could spin eighty threads at a time.

The water frame led to the start of the factory system of production.

Mule –cross between the Spinning Jenny and the Water Frame and could spin 400 threads using water or steam power

Power Loom steam powered loom which could produce cloth 20 times faster than a handloom weaver.

Jacquard loom allowed complex patterns and designs to be woven.

New chemical dyes were introduced.

Increased production led to better quality cloth, more jobs, and increased profits.

ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)

Mines were dark and damp with primitive equipment - accidents were common.
 Carrying heavy loads to the surface done by women - often falls and accidents.
 Ladders and ropes often in dangerous condition. Often broke.
 Children worked as trappers in the dark and could be injured by passing carts.
 Mine owners would not spend money on safety - no inspectors until after 1842.
 Women and children worked long hours - tiredness caused accidents.
 New technology and new laws led to some improvements but new machinery was often dangerous.
 Constant danger from gas – firedamp = explosions and fires: chokedamp = suffocation.
 Flooding was also a danger if an underground stream burst into the tunnels miners could drown.
 Roof falls were common as there were often no pit props to support the roof.
 Cramped, wet working conditions could lead to muscle strains, bone deformities and arthritis.
 Breathing coal dust and a lack of fresh air could cause lung problems – black spit.
 Machinery was often dangerous and could injure miners – it also created more dust.
 Throughout 19th century number of accidents and deaths in mines was high.

ANSWER 2 (Source – Own Knowledge)

Steam powered fans circulated fresh air in the mines. (1)
 The Davy lamp provided light without causing fires and explosions. (1)
 Wire ropes and iron cages allowed coal and miners to get up and down the mineshaft safely. (1)
 Steam winding engines could raise heavy loads quickly and safely. (1)
 New laws led to improved safety in the mines. (1)
New technology made mines safer - less interruptions to production. (1)
Steam engines were used to pump out water - less problems of flooding. (1)
Improved ventilation/extractor fans enabled miners to work at deeper levels. (1)
Canaries were taken below to warn of gas. (1)
Ponies and later conveyor belts became main way of transporting coal underground. (1)
Mining engineering improved and improved knowledge led to efficiency. (1)
1842 Mines Act - stopped women, girls and boys under 10 from working underground/ 1 inspector appointed. (1)
1855 Act - safety rules had to be drawn up for each mine. (1)
1860 Act - boys under the age of 12 were not allowed underground unless they could read and write. (1)
1862 Act - single shaft mines were became illegal. (1)
1872 Act - mine managers had to have a certificate/ mine workers could appoint a safety manager. (1)

ANSWER 3

SOURCE A and **SOURCE B** disagree about improved safety and the effects of new technology in the mines. (1)

The sources disagree about how safe the mines were by 1900. (1)

SOURCE A – In the second half of the nineteenth century safety in the mines improved

SOURCE B – By 1900 the dangers of roof falls and cage accidents were still present. (1)

The sources disagree about the dangers of fire and explosions. (1)

SOURCE A – The Davy safety lamp reduced the risks of underground explosions

SOURCE B – there were the dangers of being ...scorched to death by the ignition of firedamp. (1)

The sources disagree about ventilation in the mines. (1)

SOURCE A – Steam powered fans were introduced to circulate air.

SOURCE B – There were the dangers of being suffocated by foul air. (1)

The sources disagree about the safety of cages. (1)

SOURCE A – Wire ropes and iron cages became more widely used

SOURCE B – The dangers of cage accidents were still present. (1)

The sources disagree about the safety of winding engines. (1)

SOURCE A – more collieries used steam engines for their winding gear

SOURCE B – The winding gear might give way. (1)

ANSWER 1 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

Coal was the main commodity carried by the canals. (1)

Canals reduced the cost of transporting coal. (1)

Iron was also carried on the canals. (1)

Canals also carried manure and lime from cities to farming areas. (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)

Farmers could send grain and other produce to market by canal. (1)

Canals created large numbers of jobs for navvies, barge builders, lock keepers and maintenance workers. (1)

Canals led to cheaper coal in towns. (1)

Cheaper fresh food became available in towns due to canals. (1)

Canals carried exports to and imports from ports. (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

The sources agree about the goods carried by canals and how they reduced transport costs (1).

The sources agree about the transport of coal. (1)

SOURCE A - Coal is the chief article carried upon the Canal

SOURCE B - The opening of the canal heralded an increase in coal mining. (1)

The Sources agree about the transport of iron. (1)

SOURCE A - There has latterly been some iron, from the iron works

SOURCE B - Traffic was further increased by the construction of ironworks. (1)

The sources agree that canals reduced the cost of transport. (1)

SOURCE A - The transportation cost has been reduced.

SOURCE B - The lower costs of canal haulage. (1)

ANSWER 3

(1 mark for each developed point)

The development and growth of railways provided a faster more efficient form of transport.

Railways did not cost as much to build as canals.

Canals could not go to as many parts of the country as railways.

Many canal users switched to using railways which were faster and cheaper.

Trains could move larger heavier loads than canal barges.

Passengers and goods could be carried much more quickly by train than by canal.

Canal companies reduced costs to compete with railways and began to lose money.

Canals were expensive to build and maintain.

Canals were affected by weather such as drought, flood, frost and freezing over.

There were too many canals in some parts of the country and they did not make a profit.

A cross country journey often involved the use of different canals.

The narrowness of canals prevented the use of bigger barges.

It was not possible to use faster steam boats as they could damage the banks of the canal.

ANSWER 1 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

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)
Some doctors believed it would be harmful to health to travel at speeds of 30mph. (1)
Farmers complained it would frighten animals or sparks would set crops on fire. (1)
Some landowners complained railways would ruin the countryside. (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

The sources disagree about the speed and the effects of the railway on the environment and the economy. (1)

The sources disagree about the speed of the railways. (1)

SOURCE A – As a cheap and fast means of transport

SOURCE B – The locomotive was laughed at and its speed denied. (1)

The sources disagree about the effects on plants. (1)

SOURCE A – vegetation would die where ever the locomotive passed

SOURCE B – Farming produce of various kinds will be brought from greater distances. (1)

The sources disagree about the effects on landowners. (1)

SOURCE A – the railroad offers important advantages in wide markets for mineral and agricultural produce

SOURCE B – Farming produce of various kinds will be brought from greater distances. (1)

The sources disagree about the effects on land values. (1)

SOURCE A – land close to a railway line will become as valuable as land near the coast

SOURCE B – Property near a station would lose its value. (1)

ANSWER 3 (1 mark for each developed point)

Improved steam locomotives allowed trains to travel faster – up to 100mph by 1900.
 A standard railway gauge allowed trains from different companies to use any track.
 Iron rails were replaced by steel rails which could tolerate higher speeds and heavier loads.
 New signalling systems made railways safer.
 Improved design and streamlining of locomotives improved speeds
 More efficient and bigger boilers increased the power of locomotives.
 Some sections of line had four tracks and junctions to allow train to pass
 Carriages were given heating/sleeping cars/restaurant cars/lavatories
 New materials and designs for railway bridges: brick/iron/concrete
 Safety was improved by continuous braking systems which stopped the wheels on all carriages.
 All trains had a dead man's handle which stopped the train if the driver let it go.
 New steam mechanical diggers and drills made railway construction more efficient.

RADICAL UNREST

5/7

ANSWER 1

WHO – It is by an eye witness (reporter) who was present at the meeting in St Peter's Fields, Manchester. (1)
WHY – The source is part of a newspaper report to inform the public about what happened (1)
WHAT - It contains useful details about the cavalry charge/ Hunt's arrest/ people trampled and cut down etc. (1)
WHEN - It is a primary source and was written the day after the Peterloo massacre. (1)
WEAKNESS - The source is limited and does not mention:-
The crowd was peaceful and there was a festival atmosphere. (1)
Many people were dressed in their Sunday best clothing. (1)
The Yeomanry were part time cavalry and had little training. (1)
Twenty two people were killed and hundreds were injured. (1)
Henry Hunt and other speakers were arrested and sent to prison. (1)

ANSWER 2

The sources agree about the actions of the yeomanry and the injuries and deaths they caused. (1)

The sources agree that the Yeomanry cavalry charged the crowd. (1)

SOURCE A – The Yeomanry cavalry of Manchester charged the populace

SOURCE B – The painting shows the cavalry charging through the crowd (1)

The sources agree that the soldiers cut people with their swords. (1)

SOURCE A – cut their way to the platform.

SOURCE B – The painting shows the cavalrymen slashing at people with their swords. (1)

The sources agree that people were trampled by the horses. (1)

SOURCE A – trampled down and cut down a number of the people

SOURCE B – The painting shows people under the hoofs of the cavalry horses. (1)

The sources agree the demonstrators had flags. (1)

SOURCE A – seized the flags of the Reformers

SOURCE B – the painting shows a flag with the word reform on it. (1)

The sources agree there were women and children in the crowd. (1)

SOURCE A – a large portion of the crowd were women accompanied by their children

SOURCE B – the painting shows women and children running from the cavalry (1)

ANSWER 3 (1 mark for each developed point)

Habeas Corpus was suspended and radicals could be arrested and put in prison without a trial.

A new law (Seditious libel) made it a crime to criticize government ministers.

The army was used to break up radical meetings by force if necessary.

The government exaggerated the threat of Radical violence.

Laws were used to persecute Radicals -, Six Acts.

Stamp Act – tax on newspapers to stop radicals publishing.

Military drilling was illegal.

Magistrates could search houses for weapons without a court order.

Bail could be denied to suspected radicals.

Meetings of more than 50 people were banned.

Seditious libel – it became a crime to criticize members of the government.

Stamp Duty on newspapers to prevent Radicals spreading their ideas.

The government arrested radical leaders such as Cobbett, Hunt, and Thomas Muir in Scotland.

Judges passed heavy sentences on radicals - many imprisoned or transported or hanged.

Government spies and agent provocateurs joined Radical groups to stir up trouble.

Government prepared to use force - army and local militia used to break up Radical meetings.

Blanketeers march was broken up by government troops.

Cato Street Conspirators executed.

Peterloo - troops attacked peaceful meeting killing and injuring men, women and children.

Battle of Bonnymuir - troops used to attack so-called Radical army.

ANSWER 1 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

People wanted Parliamentary seats to be fairly distributed. (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)
In the eighteenth century landowners controlled Parliament. (1)
Only those who owned property could become MPs. (1)
By the 1780s Radicals challenged the idea that landowners should have so much power. (1)
New ideas of democracy from America and France spread to Britain. (1)
Only 1 out of every 12 men had the right to vote and no women could vote. (1)
The right to vote was different in counties and burghs, (1)
In the counties forty shilling freeholders had the vote. (1)
In the burghs there were many different qualifications – town councilors/ potwallopers/ scot and lot etc. (1)
Scotland and Ireland did not have a fair share of MPs. (1)
Working class and middle class wanted the right to vote. (1)
Middle class wanted the interests of industry to be represented. (1)
Working class wanted improvements to working and living conditions. (1)
There were many 'rotten and pocket' burghs with few voters that were controlled by landowners. (1).
Large industrial towns like Manchester had no MPs. (1)
Scotland and Ireland did not have a fair share of MPs. (1)

ANSWER 2

WHO – The writer was William Wilberforce who stood as a candidate for Parliament -eyewitness. (1)

WHEN - It is a primary source from 1807 when corruption in the electoral system was common. (1)

WHY - The source was written to explain how he bribed people to vote for him. (1)

WHAT - Good details of bribery - the vote of a resident elector was rewarded with a donation of two guineas/ the expenses of a freeman's journey from London averaged £10 a piece. (1)

WEAKNESS - The source is limited and does not mention:-

Open voting in public. (1)
Election took place over a 2 week period of time. (1)
Voters were intimidated by landowners and employers. (1)
Some voters openly sold their votes to the highest bidder. (1)
Elections often turned into drunken riots. (1)
Some candidates paid large sums of money to landowners who openly sold Parliamentary Seats. (1)

ANSWER 3 (1 mark for each developed point)**Franchise**

Before 1832 – Counties 40 shilling freeholders / Burghs varied qualifications e.g. Scot & lot/ powallopers. / 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)

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

Distribution of seats

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

The worst of the Rotten Burghs were abolished and larger towns were given 1 or 2 MPs. (1)

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

Voting procedure

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 FILE:CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 NATIONAL 5

THE CHARTISTS

5/9

ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)

The 1832 Reform Act disappointed many people because it did not do enough to make Britain more democratic. (1)
The working class wanted the right to vote and the 1832 Reform Act excluded them. (1)
Property qualifications for voters and MPs remained. (1)
People wanted Parliamentary seats to be fairly distributed many seats were still controlled by landowners. (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)
In the counties forty shilling freeholders had the vote. (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 2

The sources agree that physical force would not help the Chartists achieve their aims.

The sources agree that physical force was not popular. (1)

SOURCE A – The whole physical force idea is harmful to the movement

SOURCE B – They have set all England against them and their physical force

The sources agree that physical force would destroy Chartism. (1)

SOURCE A – the threat of armed uprising can only lead to the destruction of Chartism.

SOURCE B – Poor people. They will suffer. (1)

The sources agree that Chartists were not equipped to use physical force. (1)

SOURCE A – Muskets are not what we want

SOURCE B – We have the physical force, not they. (1)

The sources agree that a Chartist rebellion was seen as a serious threat by the government. (1)

SOURCE A – O'Connor wants to take everything by storm

SOURCE B – What would their 100,000 men do with my rockets wriggling their fiery tails among them? (1)

ANSWER 3 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

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)

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)

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)

The government was prepared to use force against the chartists when necessary. (1)

ANSWER FILE:CHANGING BRITAIN 1760-1900 NATIONAL 5

THE 1867 REFORM ACT

5/10

ANSWER 1 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

In the dominions where British workers emigrated they were given the right to vote – but not in Britain. (1)
Democracy in Canada, Australia etc had not led to bad government or a threat to life and property. (1)
Many people argued landowners still had too much power and were unwilling to share it. (1)
Many workers were better educated and seen as more responsible by the 1860s. (1)
The freeing of the slaves after the American Civil war revived interest in democracy. (1)
Many people still supported the ideas of the chartists. (1)
Trade Unions were a growing force and they supported votes for the working class. (1)
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)
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 (1 mark for each developed point)

WHO – The writer was an MP who would speak for some sections of public opinion. (1)

WHEN - It is a primary source from 1866 when Parliament was debating a Bill to extend the franchise. (1)

WHY - The speech was intended to persuade MPs to vote against extending the right to vote. (1)

WHAT - Good detail about how he believed giving the vote to the working class would -ruin the party or country.
He also says the lower orders are unthinking drunks who are not fit to vote. (1)

WEAKNESS - The source is limited and does not mention:-

Tories were opposed to reform because they thought working class would vote Liberals. (1)
Some Liberals opposed to reform because they thought working classes were irresponsible – (Adullamites). (1)
Prime Minister Gladstone supported votes for working class. (1)
Many people took the view that educated, responsible workers should have the right to vote. (1)
In many other countries working class people had the vote. (1)

ANSWER 3 (1 mark for each developed point)

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. (1)

Many agricultural labourers and miners who lived in their employer's accommodation were excluded from voting. (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)