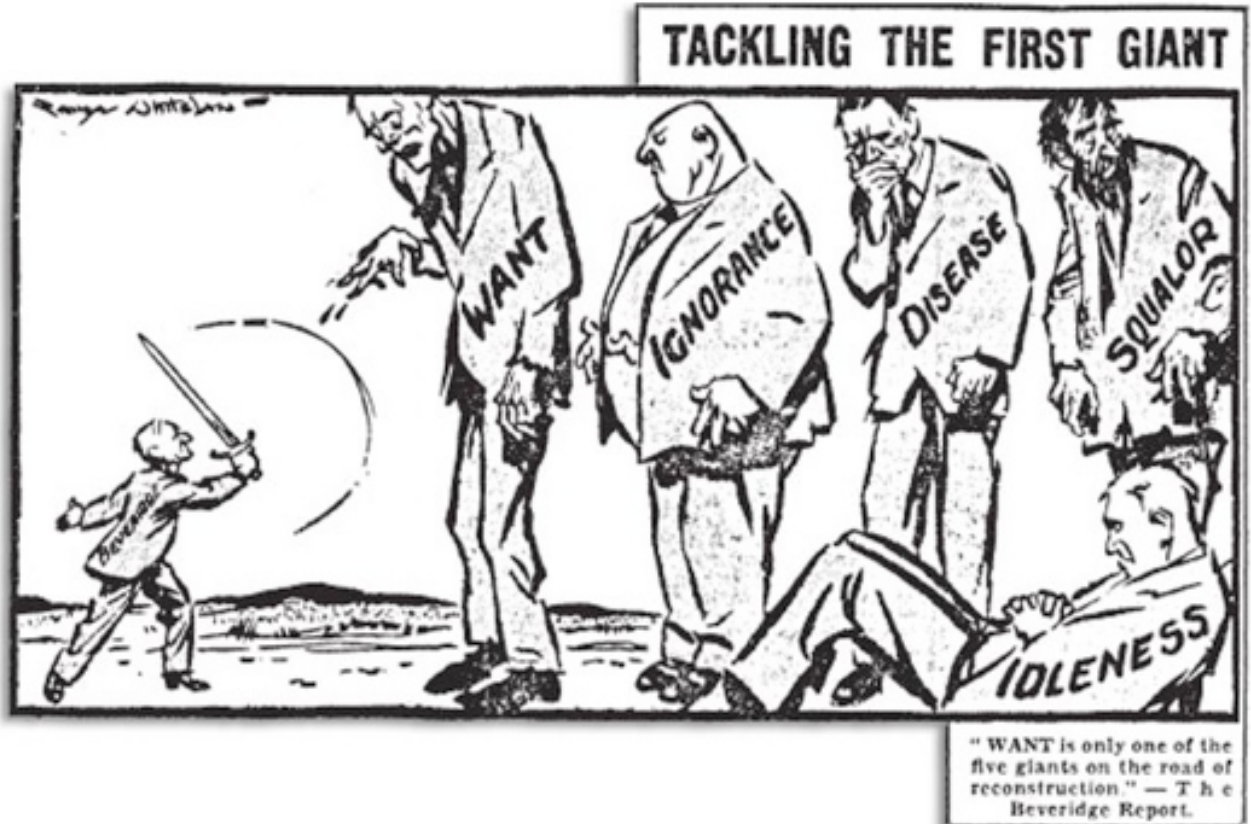


NATIONAL HISTORY HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS

SCHOOL Baldragon Academy



1. THE PROBLEM OF POVERTY
2. POOR RELIEF AND SELF HELP
3. ATTITUDES TO POVERTY
4. THE LIBERAL REFORMS
5. WARTIME BRITAIN
6. THE BEVERIDGE REPORT
7. THE WELFARE STATE
8. THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE
9. HOUSING
10. EDUCATION

Q.1	LO
1	1.2
2	2.1
3	2.2

THE PROBLEM OF POVERTY

5/1

In **SOURCE A**, an historian writes about the problem of poverty in the early part of the twentieth century.

SOURCE A

There was no unemployment benefit, no pensions for the old or state payments for those who were sick or injured. People were expected to save for 'hard times' and for old age. For many, this was impossible because wage levels were so low they could not live a reasonable life even when they were in work. Many people were put out of work if trade was not doing well and in jobs such as building bad weather could cause unemployment. Millions lived in fear of the workhouse.

Q.1 How fully does **SOURCE A** describe the problem of poverty in Britain at the start of the Twentieth Century?
(Use **SOURCE A** and recall)

5

SOURCE B is by Maureen O'Rourke from Liverpool describes life when her father was out of work in the 1890s.

SOURCE B

Every day father would leave at six in the morning to walk around the city looking for work even in the pouring rain. He would often return after six in the evening soaked through, tired, and hungry. There was no fire for him to warm himself because we had no money for coal.

Q.2 Describe the difficulties unemployed people faced at this time?
(Use **SOURCE B** and recall)

5

Q.3 Explain the reasons why there was widespread poverty in Britain at the start of the twentieth century?

6

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

POOR RELIEF AND SELF HELP

5/2

In **SOURCE A** a historian writes about the problem of poverty in the early part of the twentieth century.

SOURCE A

The government did nothing for those without work, for the old, or for those who were sick or injured. People were expected to save for 'hard times' and for old age. For many, this was impossible because wage levels were so low they could not live a reasonable life even when they were in work. Employers would not tolerate government interference to increase wages.

Q.1 How fully does **SOURCE A** explain the reasons why governments in Britain did nothing to tackle the causes of poverty before 1906.
(Use **SOURCE A** and recall)

5

Q.2 Explain why poor people hated the workhouse system of poor relief.

5

SOURCE B is by the historian E.P Thompson – 'The Making of the English Working Class' published 1965.

SOURCE B

The working class had a tradition of collective self-help. Trade unions had long provided sick pay and unemployment benefits to their members. By the end of the nineteenth century, many workers were members of Friendly Societies and Cooperative Societies,

Q.3 Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE B** as evidence of self-help among the working class.

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.1	LO
1	1.1/2.1
2	2.1
3	2.2

CHANGING ATTITUDES TO POVERTY

5/3

SOURCE A is an extract from an article in 'The Lady' a women's magazine of 1904. It is a response to William Booth's report on poverty in London.

SOURCE A

It is sentimental nonsense. Do we want thousands of pounds spent on criminals, the unwashed - the very scum and dregs of society? If the depraved and weak are helped to live longer, they may pass on their bodily and mental diseases to the next generation and stunt the growth of the nation for years to come.

Q.1 Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE A** as evidence of attitudes to the poor at this time.

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 part of a letter to the Times newspaper in January 1904.

SOURCE B

Sober and hardworking people are generally prosperous and drunken careless people are generally in a state of poverty. If our taxes are used to support idleness, this will encourage bad habits and destroy the will to work among large sections of the lower classes.

Q.2 Describe the arguments used by people who opposed government help for the poor? (Use **SOURCE B** and

5

Q.3 Explain the reasons why the Liberal Government of 1906-1914 introduced reforms to reduce poverty?

6

Q.1	LO
1	1.2
2	2.1
3	1.3

LIBERAL REFORMS 1906-1914

5/4

SOURCE A is by Herbert Smith who was a member of the Liberal Government 1906-1914.

SOURCE A

Under the Children’s Charter of 1908 we introduced laws to prevent the cruelty and neglect from which many children suffered. We set up a completely new system of Juvenile Courts for dealing with delinquent children, and ended the practice of sending children to adult prisons.

Q.1 How fully does **SOURCE A** explain how the Liberal Government of 1906-14 tried to improve life for children in Britain?
(Use **SOURCE A** and recall)

5

Q.2 Describe the reforms to help unemployed people in Britain introduced by the Liberal Government of 1906-14.

5

The historian Stephen Merron wrote **SOURCE B** in 1969.

SOURCE B

The Liberal social reforms were in no sense a welfare state. They provided a small pension for those over 70 and helped to insure some workers against sickness and unemployment. Those not included still needed a safety net, which meant that it was necessary to keep the poor law and the workhouse.

The historian Maurice Kirby wrote **SOURCE C** in 1983.

SOURCE C

The reforms of the Liberal government 1906-1914 were impressive, the greatest ever passed by one government up to that time. They developed a new plan of action to meet the most urgent social needs of the working classes and did so by breaking away from the workhouse system.

Q.3 Compare the opinions in **SOURCE B** and **SOURCE C** about the achievements of the Liberal Government of 1906-14.
(*Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.*)

4

Q.1	LO
1	2.3
2	2.2
3	1.2

WARTIME BRITAIN 1939-1945

5/5

Q.1 To what extent did welfare services in Britain improve during World War II?

8

In **SOURCE A** an historian describes some of the effects of World War II

SOURCE A

The Second World War brought people together in a way that had never happened before. Everyone had to work in some way for victory. Everyone had to put up with the dangers and losses of air raids and the inconvenience of food shortages and rationing. Many people came to believe that this sharing for the good of the country should be continued after the war to make Britain a better country for all its citizens.

Q.2 Explain the reasons why there was great public support for government action to tackle Britain's social problems after 1945?
(Use **SOURCE A** and recall)

5

SOURCE B is from a school history book.

SOURCE B

Between the wars, the National Insurance scheme covered 22 million workers, but not their families. Wives and children were excluded. A visit to the doctor at a cost of 3 shillings and 6 pence was expense working class families could not afford.

Q.3 How fully does **SOURCE B** explain the need for an improved National Insurance Scheme after 1945?
(Use **SOURCE B** and your own knowledge)

5

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

THE BEVERIDGE REPORT

5/6

Q.1 Describe the main social problems facing Britain identified by the Beveridge Report?

5

SOURCE A Is from a school history book.

SOURCE A

The Beveridge Report appeared in 1942. It proposed that everyone would be covered by a National Insurance scheme and a National Health Service. A new system of universal benefits would ensure no-one would want for food, health care or a roof over their head simply because they were poor or had lost their job.

Q.2 How fully does **SOURCE A** describe the welfare state proposed by the Beveridge Report? (Use **SOURCE A** and recall)

5

SOURCE B is part of an article from December 1942 in the American publication 'Time Magazine'.

SOURCE B

News of the war has been pushed from the pages of British newspapers. Now the big story is a document that looks to a better Britain after the war. The Beveridge Report published last week is the biggest domestic event for the British people in many years. In the middle of this terrible war it has given millions hope for the future.

Q.3 Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE B** as evidence of the importance of the Beveridge Report.

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.1	LO
1	2.3
2	1.1/2.1
3	1.3

WELFARE REFORM 1945-1951

5/7

Q.1 To what extent did the welfare reforms of the 1945-51 Labour Government help to reduce poverty in Britain?

8

SOURCE A is from the “Daily Mail “, 5th July 1948.

SOURCE A

New Britain is a State providing care and free services for their birth, for their early years, their schooling, sickness, unemployment, widowhood and retirement. Finally it looks after its citizens six months before they are born, helps meet the cost of their burial. All this and free doctors, dentists and medicine, for only 4s.11d {almost 25p} out of your weekly pay packet.

Q.2 Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE A** as evidence about the welfare reforms of the 1945-51 Labour Government.

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 by a Conservative MP. It was written in 1953.

SOURCE B

The Welfare State is not free – it has to be paid for by the taxpayer. If we are quite honest about it, this Welfare State does not provide much more than the basic necessities of life for a large number of people on this crowded island. Is it worth the tremendous cost to the national economy?

Q.3 Compare the attitudes to the Welfare state in **SOURCE A** and **SOURCE B**. *(Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.)*

4

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

THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

5/8

Q.1 Explain the reasons why an improved health care system was needed in Britain after 1945?

5

SOURCE A gives some of the terms of the National Health Act of 1948, which established the National Health Service in Britain

SOURCE A

There were free medical services for all. This included doctors, dentists, opticians, medicines and hospital treatment. All hospitals were nationalized. Local councils were to be responsible for ambulance services, maternity care and child welfare.

Q.2 Describe how the National Health Service improved the health of people in Britain after 1948? (Use **SOURCE A** and recall)

6

SOURCE B is by Dr William Ferguson of Paisley. He remembers the setting up of the National Health Service in 1948.

SOURCE B

I could have worked in the surgery twenty-four hours a day seven days a week. It was the same for dentists and opticians. Many patients were women and children who had put off visiting a doctor to avoid the bills. People seemed to think that they had better get in quick before it all came to an end.

Q.3 Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE B** as evidence of improvements in health care in Britain in after 1948.

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.1	LO
1	1.2
2	2.1
3	1.1/2.1

HOUSING 1945-1951

5/9

A historian wrote **SOURCE A** in 1968.

SOURCE A

At the end of the war the most serious problem facing the government was the housing shortage. Even before the war there had not been enough houses and this situation was made worse by the destruction of over 700,000 houses during air raids. In many towns people still lived in overcrowded slums.

Q.1 How fully does **SOURCE A** describe housing problems in Britain after 1945? (Use **SOURCE A** and recall)

5

Q.2 Describe the actions of the 1945-51 Labour Government to deal with Britain's housing problems?

5

SOURCE B is from a speech in 1946 by A. Bevan a Minister in the 1945-51 Labour Government.

SOURCE B

New Towns will provide good modern housing. As well as having a town centre, each neighborhood will have shops, schools and a community hall. There will be safe areas for pedestrians and plenty of space for children to play.

Q.3 Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE C** as evidence of housing improvements in Britain after 1945.

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.1	LO
1	2.1
2	2.2
3	1.1/2.1

THE 1944 EDUCATION ACT

5/10

Q.1 Describe the changes made to the education system in Britain after 1945?

6

An historian wrote **SOURCE A** in 1985.

SOURCE A

The plan that the three different types of school would be equal was never a reality. Few technical schools were built. Most children were sent to a secondary modern school or a grammar school. Only the grammar schools had the experience, resources and staff needed to prepare their pupils for public examinations.

Q.2 Explain the reasons why some people believed the education system set up in 1945 was unfair to many children?
(Use **SOURCE A** and recall)

5

SOURCE B is by Mrs Emily Roy of Bolton. She describes how children in her street were affected by the school system in 1950.

SOURCE B

In our street there were a dozen children who had been friends since they were five. All the parents hoped their child would get to grammar school. After the 11+ exams, only my son Eric and three or four other boys and girls went to the schools everyone wanted. The rest who had failed went to the other schools. This upset many parents and children.

Q.3 Evaluate the usefulness of **SOURCE B** as evidence of attitudes towards the school system after 1945.

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.)