

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

1936/02

HISTORY C

(BRITISH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC)

Paper 2 (Public Health and Housing)

Source Booklet

TUESDAY 15 JUNE 2010: Afternoon

DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

8 page Answer Booklet

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- **Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.**
- **Use black ink.**
- **Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.**
- **Answer ALL the questions.**
- **Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the Answer Booklet.**

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- **The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.**
- **The total number of marks for this paper is 50.**

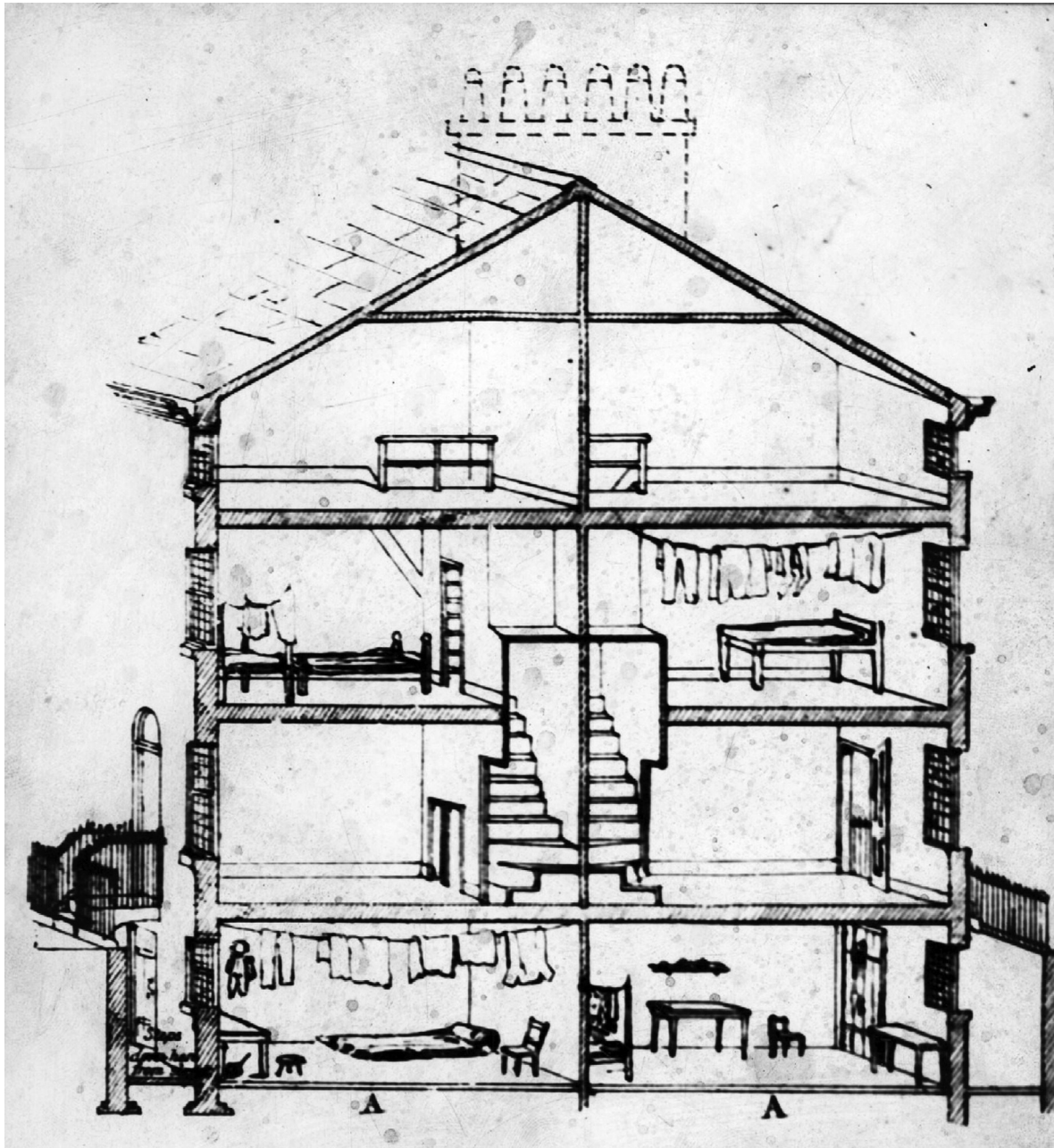
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How far had living conditions for the working classes improved by the end of the nineteenth century?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The population increased rapidly in the first half of the nineteenth century and to meet the demand houses were built in many towns. These developments were unplanned with houses being built quickly and cheaply. The houses often lacked basic amenities such as running water and sewage disposal. During the second half of the nineteenth century central government, local councils and individuals attempted to improve conditions. Were these efforts successful in improving living conditions for the working classes?

SOURCE A



A diagram of back-to-back housing in Manchester in the nineteenth century. The diagram shows a four storey building divided into eight rooms. Each room would house one family. Some of the rooms contain a bed and a table and chairs and have washing lines hung across them. Some of the rooms are empty.

SOURCE B

In the village, 700 houses are to be built. Those already built have every convenience that is required for the health, comfort and well-being of the inhabitants. They will not have to suffer from smoke polluted air or water which has impurities. All have running water. Each house has its own backyard and privy. The healthy dwellings are built along wide streets.

***A description of Saltaire from a newspaper
published in 1853.***

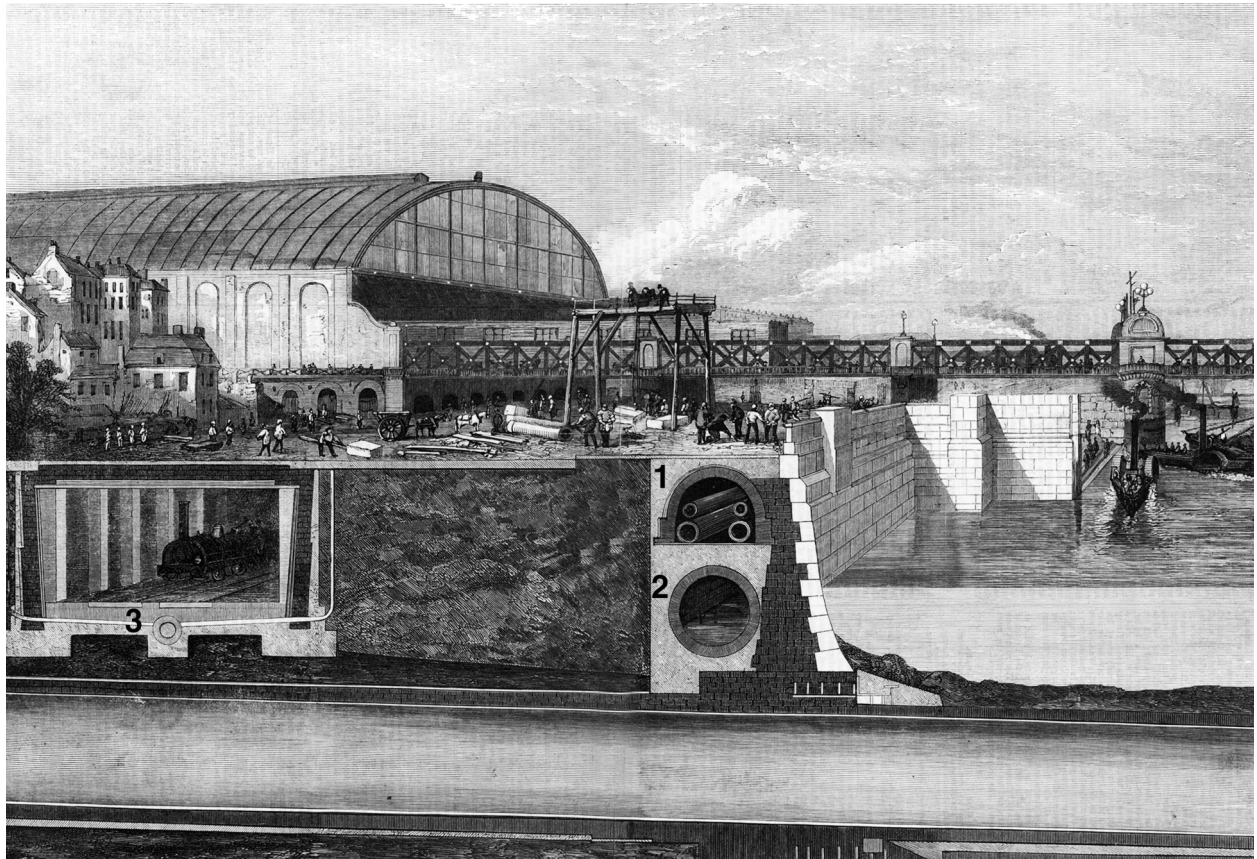
SOURCE C



A cartoon from a magazine published in 1849. The caption says, 'Water! Water! Everywhere; And not a drop to drink.'

In a crowded street, men are shown looking into a large barrel. They have fishing nets. A woman is using a shovel to carry away dead animals found in the barrel of drinking water. A child runs away from her in horror.

SOURCE D



An illustration shows a cross-section of the newly-built Embankment alongside the River Thames in London at the end of the 1860s. It shows the pipes for water and gas laid in a tunnel above a separate tunnel which is for the sewer. Another tunnel is alongside for the underground railway.

SOURCE E

To get into the houses you have to go through courts stinking with poisonous gases rising from the large amounts of sewage and refuse which cover the ground. Sunlight and fresh air never reach the court. You have to climb rotten staircases. You have to feel your way along dark and filthy passages that are swarming with vermin. Walls and ceilings are black with filth. Every room houses a family, often two.

Andrew Mearns writing in 1883. Mearns worked for a group of churches and he often visited houses of the poor. He recorded his findings in a book called 'The Bitter Cry of Outcast London'.

SOURCE F



A photograph, taken around 1900, of houses in Bournville, Birmingham. The houses were built by George Cadbury for his workers. The photograph shows a wide tree-lined road with a row of large houses on. The houses look detached or semi-detached and all have chimneys and small front gardens. There is a young girl standing on the road wearing a white dress and a hat.

SOURCE G



A photograph of housing in Liverpool in 1906. The photograph shows a woman standing in an alleyway using a pump to fill a container with water. There is a row of terraced houses either side of the alleyway. There is one pump for all the houses and a drain that runs along the middle of the alleyway. Each house has a small set of steps leading to the door.

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