



GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
HISTORY C (BRITISH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC)
 Paper 2 (Public Health and Housing)

1936/02

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Tuesday 15 June 2010
Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



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.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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**.
- This document consists of **10** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

FOLD OUT THIS PAGE

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.

In answering the questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

Answer ALL the questions.

1 Study Source A.

What can you learn from this source about living conditions in the nineteenth century? Use details from the source to explain your answer. **[6]**

2 Study Sources A and B.

Why do you think these sources give different impressions about living conditions in the nineteenth century? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

3 Study Source C.

What is the message of this cartoon? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[7]**

4 Study Source D.

Are you surprised by what this source shows? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

5 Study Sources E and F.

How useful are these sources to an historian studying living conditions towards the end of the nineteenth century? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

6 Study **all the sources, A to G.**

‘The poor living conditions of the working classes had not improved by 1900.’

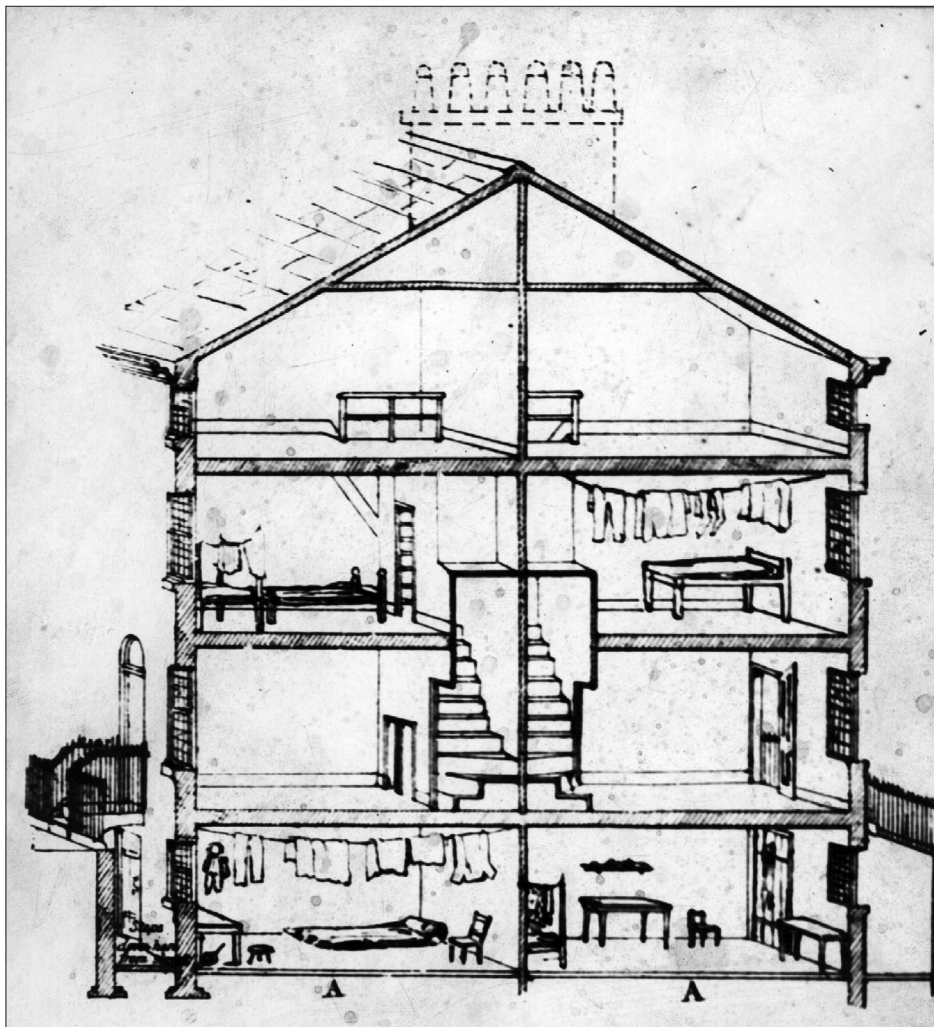
How far do you agree with this statement? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. Remember to identify the sources you use. **[12]**

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.
Each room would house one family.*

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.

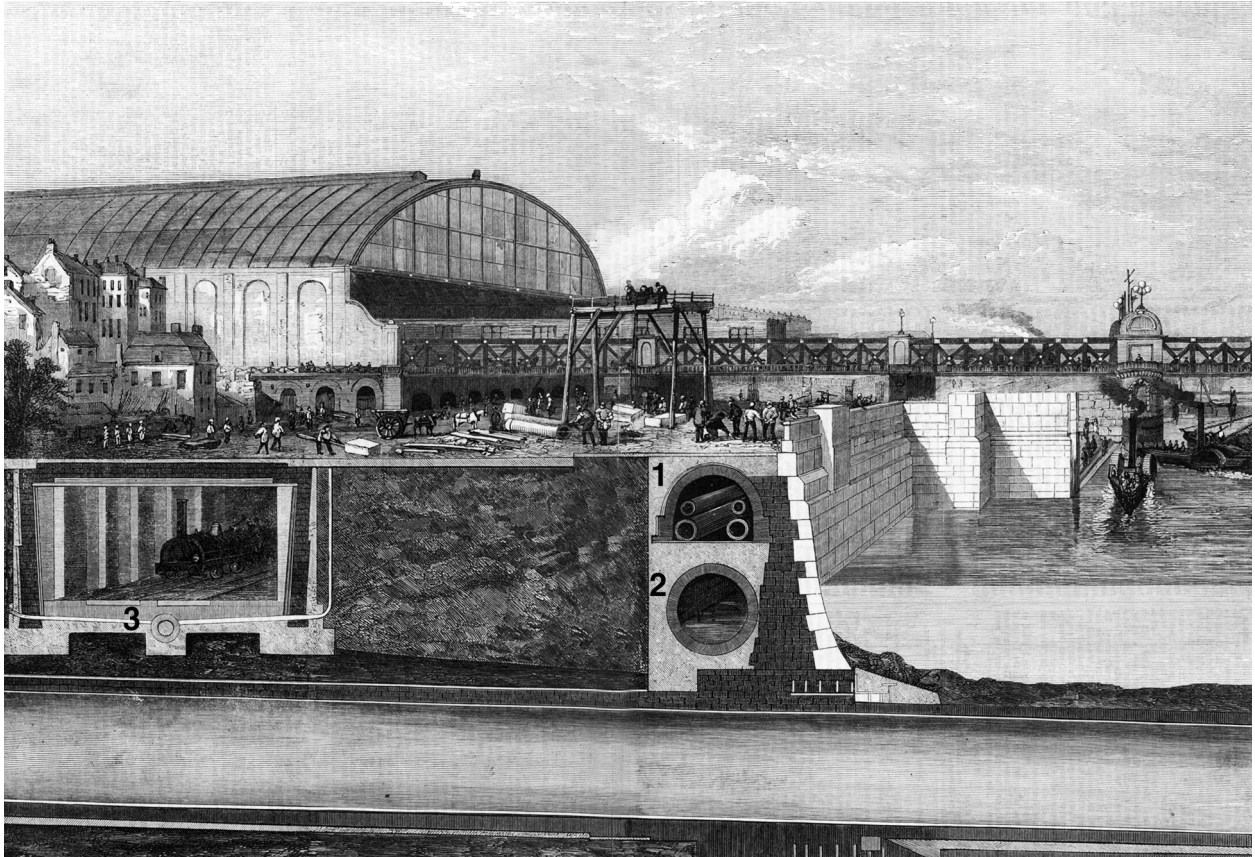
A description of Saltaire from a newspaper published in 1853.

SOURCE C



*A cartoon from a magazine published in 1849.
On the shovel held by the woman are dead animals found in the barrel of drinking water.*

SOURCE D



An illustration showing 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 (1), the sewer (2) and the underground railway (3).

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.*

TURN OVER FOR SOURCE G

SOURCE G



A photograph of housing in Liverpool in 1906.

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