

FOLD OUT THIS PAGE

Study the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least 10 minutes doing this.

In answering the questions, you will need to use your knowledge of British Public Health 1800–1914 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.

Your answer to Question 5 should be largely based on your knowledge of British Public Health 1800–1914 but you must also use the sources.

Answer ALL the questions.

1 Study Source A.

What can you learn from this source about public health at this time? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

2 Study Sources B and C.

How similar are these two sources? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

3 Study Source D.

How useful is this source as evidence about public health in the second half of the 19th century? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**


4 Study Source E.

Why was this source published at that time? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

5 Study **all** the sources.

‘The reason little was done to improve public health in Britain until the early 20th century was because of the lack of understanding about the cause of disease.’

How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use your knowledge of British Public Health 1800–1914 and the sources to explain your answer. **[16]**

[] Spelling, punctuation and grammar **[3]**

A Study in British History: British Public Health 1800–1914**Why did it take so long to improve public health?****SOURCE A**

There is a great need for a Parliamentary Committee, to inquire into the disease called cholera and with power to call witnesses. It is to be hoped that this Committee will call for the removal of the Quarantine Laws which restrict the movement of shipping, harming the trade of this country. I believe that cholera is not contagious, and I reject the false ideas that are gripping this country about cholera. Considerable harm is being done to the commercial and manufacturing interests of this country by the enforcement of the Quarantine Laws. I object to the way in which the London Board of Health was set up. There are too many medical men on the Board, whereas it should have been made up of the most important noblemen and gentlemen of the country, as well as of medical men.

John Johnstone, an MP, speaking in the House of Commons in March 1832.

SOURCE B

After an examination of the evidence I conclude:

First, that the various forms of epidemic disease amongst the labouring classes are caused by damp and filth, overcrowded dwellings and by impurities in the air which are produced by decaying animal and vegetable substances. It is also caused by the impurities given out by the bodies of the people who live there. The annual loss of life from filth and bad ventilation is greater than the loss from death or wounds in any war.

Second, that the most important and practical measures are drainage, the removal of all refuse from the streets and the improvement of supplies of water. The expense of public drainage and supplies of water would save money by cutting the existing costs resulting from sickness and mortality.

*From 'Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population',
by Edwin Chadwick, published in 1842.*

SOURCE C

I found that nearly all the deaths had taken place within a short distance of the Broad Street water pump. There were only ten deaths in houses situated nearer to another pump. In five of these cases those who had died had always used the pump in Broad Street. There is a brewery in Broad Street. None of the brewer's men died. I called on Mr Huggins, the owner, and he informed me that there were about 70 workmen employed in the brewery. The men are allowed to drink beer, and Mr Huggins is quite certain that they do not drink water at all.

People of every age and occupation, rich and poor, were being supplied with water containing the sewage of London. Some of this sewage was from cholera patients who died just before the great outbreak of 1854.

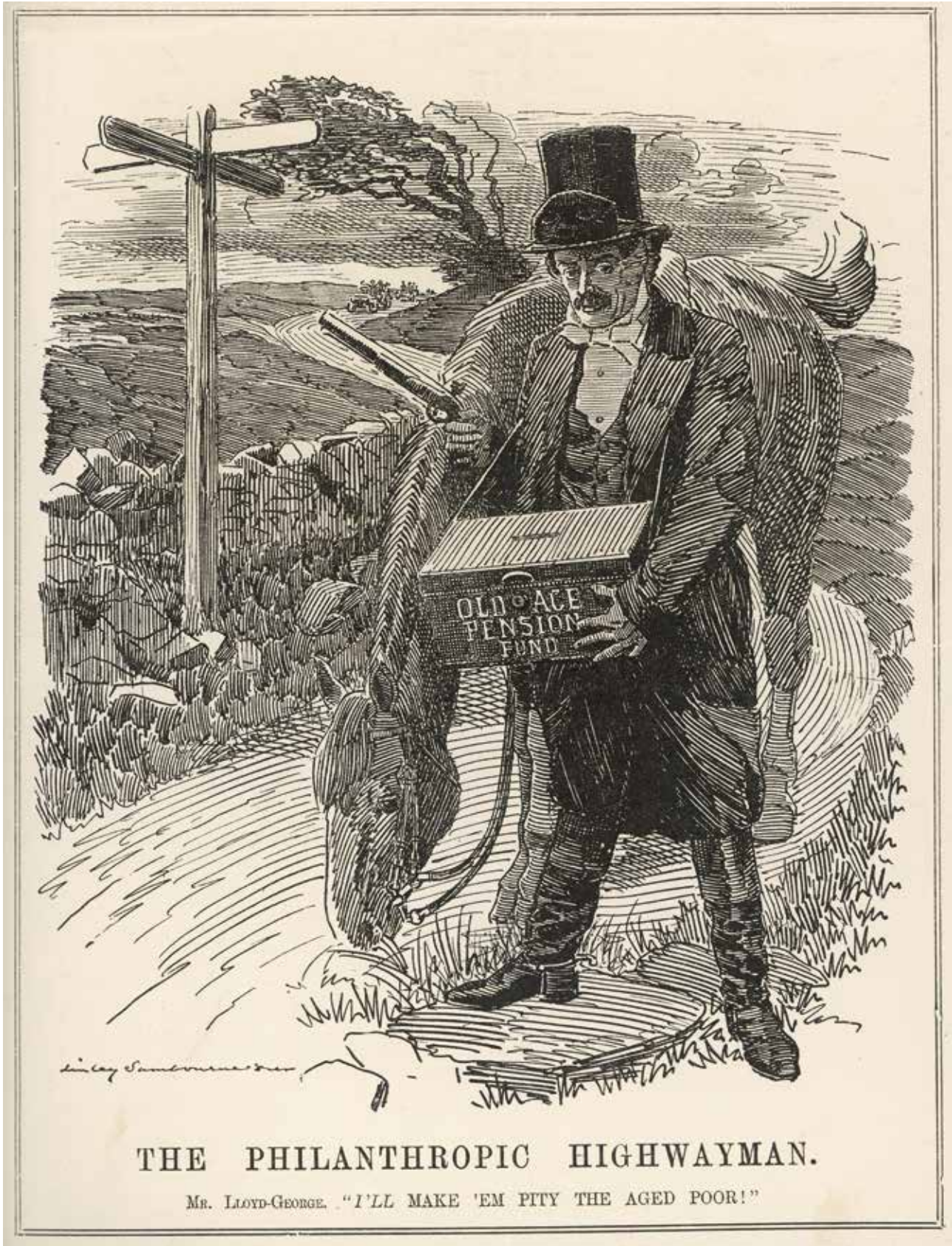
From 'On the Mode of Communication of Cholera' by John Snow, published in 1854.

SOURCE D

Overcrowding has increased greatly in recent years because of the new streets, the embankment, the law courts and all the general improvements throughout London. I have never known overcrowding on such a scale. Before these changes, the houses were already overcrowded, but now it is impossible for the people to live in them with any hope of health and decency. This is very hard on the poorest people. I visited the houses myself and was told by those who had previously had two rooms that they were being forced by their landlords to take one room and pay exactly the same rent as before, when they had two rooms. The effects of the one-room system are beyond all description. It always leads to the one-bed system. If you go into these single rooms you find one bed occupied by the whole family, in many of these cases consisting of father, mother and son, or of father and daughters, or of sisters and brothers. There is no ventilation.

From the evidence of Lord Shaftesbury to the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes, 1884–85.

SOURCE E



A cartoon from 'Punch' magazine published in 1908.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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