

6.8 19th-Century Social Reform

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 11 marks**

KEY WORDS reform movements 改革运动 • class identity 阶级认同

Objective

Build the skills to explain **reform movements** 改革运动 of the nineteenth century.

You must be able to:

- state what political movements and social organisations responded to
- explain the relationship between ideas, organisations and legislation
- name the institutions that carried reform
- state what the objective’s causal phrase requires

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ What they responded to

Political movements and social organisations responded to problems of industrialisation — the collective response among the three kinds the unit’s third thread names.

■ Idea to law

An idea acquires members, funds and a newspaper, becomes an organisation, presses a demand, and the demand appears as legislation. Each step is required, and naming the chain is the analysis.

■ The institutions

Mutual aid societies and trade unions among the working classes; philanthropic, political and social associations among the middle classes — the same bodies 6.4 named as building class identity.

■ The causal phrase

The objective says these movements **resulted from** intellectual developments, which places 6.7’s ideas upstream. An answer listing organisations without connecting them to an argument omits the link the CED asked for.

2 Practice

2.1 State what these movements responded to. [2]

2.2 State the four steps from an idea to a law. [2]

2.3 The objective says the movements “resulted from” intellectual developments.

(a) State what this places upstream. [1]

(b) State what an answer must therefore include. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The institutions carrying working-class reform were [1]

- **A** philanthropic boards
- **B** mutual aid societies and trade unions
- **C** royal academies
- **D** guilds of nobles

3.2 Listing organisations without connecting them to an argument [1]

- **A** answers the objective fully
- **B** omits the causal link the objective asked for
- **C** is preferred
- **D** is a concession

3.3 A claim circulates for a decade before any law changes.

(a) State what was missing. [1]

(b) Explain what supplied it. [2]

Solutions

2.1 the problems of industrialisation, as the collective response among the unit's three kinds.

2.2 an idea; an organisation with members and funds; a demand; legislation.

2.3 (a) 6.7's ideas. (b) the connection between each organisation and the argument it was carrying.

3.1 B. those were the working-class bodies.

3.2 B. the causal link is what the objective requires.

3.3 (a) an organisation to carry it. (b) members, funds and a means of publication, which convert an argument into a demand a government must answer.