

Case study: WORKING PEOPLE

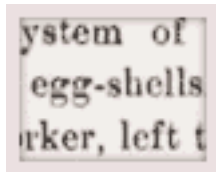
As well as helping children and old people, the Liberal government also passed measures to help working people who were ill or unemployed. The work of social reformers like Charles Booth, along with the work of the government's own officials, showed that the government needed to take action.

In 1909, the government set up a system of Labour Exchanges - a bit like modern job centres. In 1911 the government brought in National Insurance, which gave workers sick pay and unemployment pay.

These were radical measures for the time. In this case study you will examine some of the evidence which convinced the government that the measures were needed.

SOURCES:

Extract: 'The Ragged
Trousered Philanthropists'



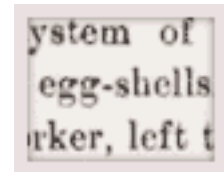
Scheme to help the
unemployed in London



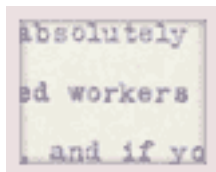
Labour proposals to help
unemployed, 1907



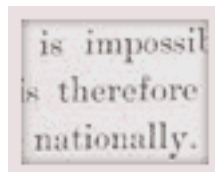
Confidential report on
underemployment, 1910



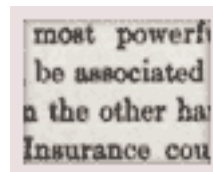
Speech at unemployed
workers meeting, 1908



Central Body Report for
Unemployed Workmen



National Insurance and
Labour Exchanges



Survey of the Problems of
Pauperism, 1910



HOW TO USE THE SOURCES IN THIS CASE STUDY :

You can use these case study sources in two ways:

THE BIG QUESTION

All of the sources in this case study have been chosen to help you decide why the Liberals brought in measures to help working people. If you are tackling the Big Question Part 1 you should:

- Study each source carefully – use the questions to help you get the most from the source.
- Look at the list of possible reasons in Part 1 of the Big Question.
- Decide which reasons are supported or contradicted by the source.

EXAM PRACTICE

If you want to get some practice on examination type questions, just go to or download the Practice Questions.

Don't forget – if there are words or phrases in the sources which you cannot understand, try the glossary!