

**Certificate in Co-operative Studies**

**History and Development of the Co-operative Movement**

**Higher Assessment - Teacher's Notes**

**Learning Outcome 2: Analyse the context in which the early co-operatives developed.**

**Performance Criteria 2.1:**

**Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of social and economic factors which contributed to the formation of the early co-operatives.**

**Performance Criteria 2.2:**

**Analyse why and how these factors contributed to the formation of the early co-operatives.**

**Assessment strategy:**

Students are required to analyse the context in which the early co-operatives developed by describing the social and economic factors which contributed to the formation of the early co-operatives. They will also have to analyse **how** and **why** these factors contributed to the formation of the early co-operatives.

In order to achieve this learning outcome, students will be required to give an extended response answer and a limited response answer to two questions.

Students should be given no more than one hour to complete the assessment.

Students must achieve half marks for each question in order to achieve the learning outcome. Should they fail to achieve this, they should be given two re-sit opportunities.

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**Higher Assessment - Student Guide**

**Learning Outcome 2: Analyse the context in which the early co-operatives developed.**

**Performance Criteria 2.1:**

**Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the social and economic factors which contributed to the formation of the early co-operatives.**

**Performance Criteria 2.2:**

**Analyse why and how these factors contributed to the formation of the early co-operatives.**

**Assessment strategy:**

You are required to analyse the context in which the early co-operatives developed by describing the social and economic factors which contributed to the formation of the early co-operatives. You will also have to analyse **how** and **why** these factors contributed to the formation of the early co-operatives.

In order to achieve this learning outcome, you will be required to give an extended response answer and a limited response answer to two questions.

You have no more than one hour to complete the assessment.

You must achieve half marks for each question in order to achieve the learning outcome. Should you fail to achieve this, you will be given two re-sit opportunities.

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**Higher Assessment**

**Learning Outcome 2**

Answer the following questions:

- 1. Describe the social and economic factors which contributed to the formation of the early co-operatives. 10 marks**

(You are required to give an extended response answer of several paragraphs. You should also consider the structure of your answer and include an introduction and a conclusion)

- 2. Analyse how and why the factors you have described in question 1 contributed to the formation of the early co-operatives. 5 marks**

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**Higher Assessment - Marking Scheme**

**Learning Outcome 2: Analyse the context in which the early co-operatives developed.**

1. Students should give an extended response answer of several paragraphs on the subject of the social and economic factors which contributed to the formation of the early co-operatives by giving details such as:
  - How the historical development of the co-operative model of enterprise is linked to the social and economic factors prevalent at the time.
  - Zeuli and Cropp argued that co-operatives were created 'in times and places of economic stress and social upheaval'.
  - The period between 1750 and 1850, a period in the UK that witnessed one of the most powerful economic and social movements in history, the Industrial Revolution.
  - Before the Industrial Revolution the majority of the British population lived in rural areas.
  - Weavers, blacksmiths and farmers provided for themselves and their families and each worked and lived on common land.
  - Enclosure of fields and revolutionary technologies, such as the steam engine, were incorporated into production processes and fewer people were needed for each job.
  - Many people were put out of work and had to move from the countryside to towns and cities to find work.
  - Production was transferred from individual producers to large factories, operated by workers but owned by capitalists.

- In a relatively short period of time, the vast majority of the population in Britain became employees of one sort of another, either of larger farmers or wealthy factory owners.
- A two-tier system of capitalists and workers was established.
- By the 1800s, the Industrial Revolution brought about population and demographic change, with the vast majority of citizens moving to cities, where they experienced inhumane living conditions (no sewerage, paved streets, lighting, or health services).
- The majority of the population were living in squalid conditions.
- The 'truck' system grew as a result of employers wanting to exploit their workers.
- Private shop owners, who were usually also the factory owners, held a monopoly in most factory towns and exploited villagers by providing poor quality goods at high prices.
- Factory owners also paid their workers in tokens that could only be redeemed at the shop.
- This practice resulted in many villagers becoming indebted to the factory and shop owners (who were usually one and the same); it also affected the health of the villagers, reinforcing the squalid living conditions of the time.
- It was in response to the economic and social upheaval of this period that the first seeds of co-operation began to flourish.
- ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINTS.

Students can also be awarded a maximum of 3 marks for the STRUCTURE of their answer. This should include: an introduction, descriptive/ explanatory paragraphs and a conclusion.

In order to achieve performance criteria 2.1 students must achieve a minimum of 5 marks out of 10.

2. Students should give a limited response answer that analyses **why** and **how** the factors identified in question 1 contributed to the formation of early co-operatives by identifying factors such as:

- In 1844 the first modern co-operative business was established.
- It was set up because weavers faced miserable working conditions and low wages, and they needed to be able to access good food and household goods at a lower price.
- Every customer of the shop became a member and so benefitted from fair prices and good quality food.
- They were also treated with honesty, openness and respect and had a share in the profits that their custom contributed to.
- It was in response to the social, political and economic changes of the time that the idea and realisation of a co-operative began to take shape.
- Almost all co-operatives created during the Industrial Revolution were established out of the villagers' need to improve their living and working conditions.
- Workers would club together to buy and sell produce at a fair price for the benefit of all other workers.
- Example of Fenwick Weavers.
- ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINTS.

In order to achieve performance criteria 2.2 students must achieve a minimum of 3 marks out of 5.