



GCE AS/A level

1232/03

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 3

Reform and Protest in Wales and England, c. 1830-1848

P.M. THURSDAY, 22 May 2014

1 hour 20 minutes

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ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **either** question 1 **or** question 2.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

The time you spend on a question should be in proportion to the marks available.

The sources and quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

You are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

UNIT 2**IN-DEPTH STUDY 3****Reform and Protest in Wales and England, c. 1830-1848**

Answer either question 1 or question 2.

QUESTION 1

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

The dissatisfaction of the working classes with the results of the Reform Act of 1832 was the prime cause of the movement known as Chartism. The Chartist programme, which at the time caused much alarm, was anything but new. Unfortunately the physical wing of the movement became predominant and the House of Commons refused even to consider a huge petition signed by two million names.

[J.R. Green, a social historian, writing in his popular book, *A Short History of the English People* (1875)]

Source B

As to what O'Connor has been saying lately about physical force, I think nothing of it. There was talk in 1839 about arming the people but it did not happen. English people are becoming a peaceful people and to attempt physical force agitation at the present time would do no good.

[G.J. Harney, a leading Chartist, writing in a letter to Friedrich Engels, a socialist writer (30 March 1846)]

Source C

There was an armed insurrection at the iron town of Merthyr Tydfil. During the general election which followed the introduction of the first Reform Bill, thousands of working people in Merthyr, led by the ironstone miners and skilled puddlers of William Crawshay, moved for the first time into independent political action.

[Gwyn Williams, an academic Marxist historian specialising in Welsh history, writing in his specialist book, *The Merthyr Rising* (1978)]

Source D

There has been a great riot in Merthyr, Wales and the soldiers have killed 24 people. When two or three were killed at Manchester, it was called the Peterloo massacre and the newspapers wrote it up as the most outrageous and wicked proceedings ever heard of. But that was in different times; now this Welsh riot is scarcely mentioned.

[Mrs Arbuthnot, a Tory sympathiser and friend of the Duke of Wellington, writing an entry in her diary (17 June 1831)]

Source E

Thousands of little children, principally female, from seven to fourteen years of age are daily compelled to labour from six in the morning to seven in the evening with only thirty minutes allowed for eating and recreation. If I have succeeded in calling the attention of your readers to the horrid and abominable worsted mills near Bradford, I have done some good. Should not children working in them be protected by law?

[Richard Oastler, a Tory politician and factory reform campaigner, writing in an article published in *The Leeds Mercury* (1830)]

Source F

[A cartoon in the satirical magazine *Punch*, commenting on public health in London (1848)]

- (a) What does the author of Source E mean by the phrase 'Should not children in them be protected by law'? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) How important was physical force agitation in the Chartist movement? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that the Merthyr Rising of 1831 was a major threat to the authorities? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources D, E and F in understanding reform and protest in Wales and England, 1830-1848? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.

QUESTION 2

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

The ever memorable 10th April arrived and vast preparations were made by the government. Besides the regular troops quartered in London, others poured in from the rest of the country. The mounted police were armed with swords and pistols. All the public buildings were put in a state of defence. 70,000 persons were sworn in as special constables and military officers commanded them. At Stepney Green, Finsbury Square and Russell Square, thousands of Chartists met with bands and banners on their way to Kennington Common.

[R.Gammage, a Chartist leader, writing about the demonstration of 1848 in his *History of the Chartist Movement 1837-1854* (1894)]

Source B

I am sure it is very fortunate that the Chartist demonstration has occurred as it has shown the good spirit of our middle classes and almost the whole population of London as well as the activity and courage of the aristocracy. I think it is a positive advantage to bring the higher classes in contact with the lower classes to see them unite cordially.

[Lady Palmerston, the wife of the Foreign Secretary, writing in a letter to a friend (14 April 1848)]

Source C

Q Have the authorities of the town suggested the adoption of sanitary arrangements such as house drainage with sewerage and suburban drainage?

A Neither; and the greatest unwillingness exists in the Board of Commissioners to be drawn into expenses for sanitary purposes.

Q Have the authorities of the town made any exertion to obtain fresh water supply, house drainage and street cleaning?

A Never; and they are not likely to do so, until compelled by Parliament.

[Replies to an official enquiry into the City of Oxford's Boards of Improvement Commissioners, published in the *Oxford Herald* (29 July 1848)]

Source D

Writers who campaigned for social reform like Carlyle, Mrs Gaskell, Disraeli and Engels underestimated the significance of the changes in local government in the 1830s which gave Manchester, for example, its first borough council. Manchester gave a lead to the rest of the country with its local sanitary code. The social critics of the 1840s ignored the significance of this local legislation.

[Asa Briggs, a leading academic historian of nineteenth century Britain, writing in his book, *Victorian Cities* (1963)]

Source E

I tell you deliberately, if I have the misfortune to be reduced to poverty and if I am ever confined in one of those hellish Poor Law Bastilles and my wife be torn from me because I am poor, I will burn the whole pile to the ground. Furthermore I will not pay any tax imposed upon me under this Act.

[Richard Oastler, a Tory politician, writing in a pamphlet about the New Poor Law, *Eternal Damnation to the Fiend-begotten Coarser-food New Poor Law* (1837)]

Source F

[A cartoon making fun of the Chartists, in the satirical magazine *Punch*, entitled *A Physical Force Chartist Arming for the Fight* (1848)]

- (a) What does the author of Source E mean by the phrase 'hellish Poor Law Bastilles'? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) How significant was the demonstration of 1848 in the history of the Chartist movement? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that local authorities had to be compelled to take action on public health? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources A, E and F in understanding reform and protest in Wales and England, 1830-1848? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.

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