



**GCE A LEVEL**

1100U30-1



S24-1100U30-1

**FRIDAY, 7 JUNE 2024 – AFTERNOON**

**HISTORY – A2 unit 4**

**DEPTH STUDY 3**

**Reform and protest in Wales and England c.1783–1848**

**Part 2: Protest and campaigns for social reform**

**c.1832–1848**

1 hour 45 minutes

### **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or Question 3**.

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided, following the instructions on the front of the answer booklet.

Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the booklet.

Write the question number in the two boxes in the left-hand margin at the start of each answer,

for example 

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Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.

### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

You are advised to spend 60 minutes on Question 1 and 45 minutes on either Question 2 or Question 3.

The sources used in this examination paper may have been amended, adapted or abridged from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

The sources may include words that are no longer in common use and are now regarded as derogatory terminology. Their inclusion reflects the time and place of the original version of these sources.

In your answers, you should use knowledge and understanding gained from your study of Unit 2 (AS) where appropriate.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or Question 3**.

**Question 1 (compulsory)**

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying Sir Robert Peel and the policies of the Conservative Party during the period from 1834 to 1846.

[30]

**Source A** Sir Robert Peel, in the Tamworth Manifesto, a letter to his constituents (December 1834)

I consider the Reform Bill a final and irrevocable settlement of a great constitutional question – a settlement which no friend to the peace and welfare of this country would attempt to disturb. If, by adopting the spirit of the Reform Bill, it means that we are to live in a perpetual whirlwind of agitation; that public men can only support themselves in public estimation by adopting every popular demand of the day, if this be the spirit of the Reform Bill, I will not undertake to adopt it. But if the spirit of the Reform Bill implies only a careful review of institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, undertaken in a friendly temper, combining, with the firm maintenance of established rights, the correction of proved abuses and the redress of real grievances, in that case, I can for myself and colleagues undertake to act in such a spirit and with such intentions. Our object will be the maintenance of peace, the support of public credit, the enforcement of strict economy, and the just and impartial consideration of what is due to all interests: agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial.

**Source B** Henry Gally Knight, a Conservative Member of Parliament, in a speech to the House of Commons (11 April 1842)

Sir, the right hon. Baronet [Sir Robert Peel] has not courted popularity; and, therefore, I honour him. He has not sought to legislate for class interests, but for all interests, he has sought nothing but the good of the whole community. If the money must be had, an income tax is the least objectionable means. It is not fair, whilst we are discussing the burdens which are to be imposed, entirely to keep out of sight the relief to the commercial world, to the manufacturing classes, which the right hon. Baronet holds out by his proposed changes in the tariff. This is a part of his plan as much as the income tax, and the two should be considered together. If you have recourse to an income tax, distinctions cannot be made. Where would be the justice of taxing a yeoman farmer whose little farm brings him in £200 a year, and not taxing the physician or the lawyer, who is making thousands a year, the country gentleman with a moderate fortune, or the merchant or the master-manufacturer, who is annually increasing his income?

... I would only urge the Gentlemen opposite to allow the measures to come into operation, for every day's delay aggravates the distress of the manufacturing classes, with whom they sympathise so deeply, and so properly. It is perfectly well known, that at this moment there is a complete stagnation of trade – a stagnation in the towns, a panic in the country.

**Source C** Charles Greville, a Whig Clerk of the Privy Council, in his diary  
(16 December 1845)

The contrast between Peel's position and reputation on coming into office four years ago, and at his moment of quitting it, are most remarkable and curious. And what has been his career before the world? Successful to the uttermost of general expectation, he restored peace and put the finances in good order. It would be difficult to point out any failure he suffered, and easy to show that no Minister ever had to boast of four more prosperous years, more replete with public advantage and improvement ...

At the end of all this triumph, popularity, prosperity, and power is a voluntary fall, a resignation of office in the midst of such a storm of rage, abuse, and hatred as no other Minister was ever exposed to. His political opponents are not disposed to give him credit for either wisdom or patriotism, while his followers heap reproaches upon him, in which they exhaust the whole vocabulary of abuse, and accuse him of every sort of falsehood, and treachery. And the cause of this mighty change? It is because he is wiser than his people, that he knows better than they do what are the true principles of national policy and national economy. Peel intended to propose immediate suspension and final abolition of the Corn Laws.

Answer **either Question 2 or Question 3.**

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“Social reforms were influenced mainly by the work of the Earl of Shaftesbury.”  
Discuss with reference to the period from 1833 to 1848. [30]

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“The Anti-Corn Law League was the most successful popular protest movement between 1832 and 1848.” Discuss. [30]

**END OF PAPER**

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