

# Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

## History

**Advanced**

**Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth**

**Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain,  
c1780–1928**

**Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923**

Sample assessment materials for first teaching  
September 2015

**Sources Booklet**

Paper Reference

**9HI0/36**

**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

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**Sources for use with Section A. Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.**

**Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928**

**Source for use with Question 1.**

**Source 1:** From Robert Gammage, *History of the Chartist Movement 1837–1854*, published 1854. This was the first published account of the Chartist movement. Gammage was a Chartist all his working life, becoming increasingly active as a Chartist lecturer as he travelled the Midlands and south of England looking for work. He was involved in many of the meetings he describes and on which he comments. Here he is writing about the Kennington Common meeting in April 1848.

Various bodies continued to arrive on the Common with music and banners.

Meanwhile, the Convention assembled at nine o'clock, where a letter from the Commissioner of Police was read out, stating that the contemplated procession to Parliament would on no account be allowed to take place. O'Connor delivered a precautionary speech; took the blame off the government for the preparations they had made, and placed it upon those who had talked of an armed demonstration. 5

The delegates started from the Convention Room at ten o'clock. The procession to the Common was headed by a carriage, decorated with various banners and drawn by four horses. This carriage conveyed the National Petition, followed by a second carriage containing the delegates, drawn by six horses. 10

When the carriage reached the Common, O'Connor was asked to go to the Horns' Tavern. Mr Mayne, Commissioner of Police, was awaiting him. It was believed that O'Connor had been arrested, but this was an idle rumour. Mayne informed him that the Government would not interfere with the meeting, but that the procession would not be allowed. He said that the Government had the means of preventing it and those means would be used and that O'Connor would be held responsible. O'Connor promised that the procession should be abandoned. He had led the people to believe that he would head the procession to Parliament and he had pledged himself to the police that it should be abandoned. 15

O'Connor then addressed the masses on the Common, commending them not to injure their cause by any act of folly. He pointed to the Petition, which he said contained the voices of five million seven hundred thousand of their countrymen, who would be looking for good conduct from them that day. He then told them that the Executive would accompany the Petition and urged them not to accompany it. 20

The meeting being at an end, the Petition was placed in three carriages. The Chartist delegation accompanied it to Parliament. The police guarded the bridges, and for upwards of an hour after the meeting, prevented any approach on the part of the people. Some endeavoured to cross the bridges, but the police used their staves, often with very little moderation. The masses, however, did not risk a collision with the police, and considering the tension previously existing, the day passed off in a singularly peaceful manner. 25 30

## Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

### Source for use with Question 2.

**Source 2:** From a speech made by Charles Stewart Parnell at Ennis, a town in County Clare, Ireland, on 19 September 1880, as reported in *The Times* newspaper on 20 September 1880.

Depend upon it that the measure of the Land Bill in the next session of parliament will be determined by your activity and energy this winter. It will be the measure of your determination not to pay unjust rents; it will be the measure of your determination to keep a firm grip on your homesteads; it will be the measure of your determination not to bid for farms from which others have been evicted, and to use the strong force of public opinion to deter any unjust men amongst yourselves, and there are many such, from bidding for such farms. If you refuse to pay unjust rents, if you refuse to take farms from which others have been evicted, the land question must be settled, and settled in a way that will be satisfying to you. It depends therefore, upon yourselves, and not upon any Commission or any Government. When you have made this question ripe for settlement, then, and not until then, will it be settled. 5

Now, what are you to do to a tenant who bids for a farm from which another tenant has been evicted? I think I heard someone say 'shoot him'. I wish to point out to you a very much better way, a more Christian and charitable way, which will give the lost sinner an opportunity of repenting. When a man takes a farm from which another has been evicted, you must shun him on the roadside when you meet him, you must shun him on the fair green and in the market place, and even in the place of worship, by leaving him alone, but putting him into a moral Coventry by isolating him from the rest of his country, as if he were the leper of old. You must show him your detestation of the crime he has committed. 15

You may depend upon it, if the population of a county in Ireland carry out this doctrine that there will be no man so full of greed, so lost of shame, as to dare the public opinion of all right-thinking men within the country, and to transgress your unwritten code of laws. 20

### Acknowledgements

Source 1 is from R G Gammage, *History of the Chartist Movement 1837-1854* © 2000 The Merlin Press; Source 2 is from The Tablet's correspondent, 'The Land Agitation, 25 September 1880'. By permission of The Tablet Publishing Company

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