



GCE A LEVEL

1100U30-1



S18-1100U30-1

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

WEDNESDAY, 13 JUNE 2018 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

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

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

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

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.

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

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

Answer question 1 and either question 2 or 3.

QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)

Study the following sources and answer the question that follows:

Source A

The plot thickens. Chartist meetings increase and are so violent, and weapons so abundant, that I know not what to think. The Duke of Portland tells me that a general rising is intended. Poor people! They will suffer. They have set all England against them, the physical force fools! We have the physical force, not they. They talk of their hundreds of thousands of men. Who is to move them when I am dancing round them with cavalry, and pelting them with cannon shot? What would their hundreds of thousands of men do with my hundred rockets wriggling their fiery tails among them, roaring, scorching, tearing, smashing all that they came near? And when in desperation and despair they broke ranks to fly, how would they bear five regiments of cavalry careering through them? Poor men! How little they know of physical force! Seizing these men could do no good; it would not stop Chartism if they were all hanged; and if they offered no violence, why starve their wretched families and worry them with a long imprisonment?

[Extract from the diaries of General Napier, an army commander, commenting upon the Chartist movement in the north of England (1839)]

Source B

At least eight thousand men, mostly miners employed in the neighbourhood, were engaged in the attack upon the town of Newport and many of them were armed. The ultimate aim of the leaders was to raise the standard of rebellion throughout Wales, in hopes of being able to hold the royal forces at bay until the people of England, assured by their successes, should rise for the same objectives. According to the evidence now before the world, Mr Frost, the late member of the Convention, led the rioters, and he, with others, has been committed for high treason. On entering Newport, the people marched straight to the Westgate Hotel, where the magistrates, with about forty soldiers were assembled, being fully apprised of the intended outbreak. The Riot Act was read, and the soldiers fired down upon the people who had first broken and fired into the windows. The people in a few minutes found their position untenable, retreated to the outside of the town and ultimately returned home, without attempting anything more. It is fortunate that the people did not think of setting fire to the buildings adjoining the Westgate Hotel, which would have compelled the soldiers to quit their stronghold and surrender themselves prisoners, but it is far better for the sacred cause of liberty that this foolish rising was so ill-conducted as to be checked at the outset.

[William Lovett, a prominent moral force Chartist leader, writing in *The Charter*, a moderate Chartist newspaper (7 November 1839)]

Source C

The existing state of representation is not only extremely limited and unjust, but unequally divided, and gives undue influence to the landed and monied interests to the utter ruin of the small-trading and labouring classes. Bribery, intimidation, corruption, perjury and riot prevail at all parliamentary elections. We likewise perceive, with feelings of indignation, the determination of your honourable House to continue the Poor Law Bill in operation, regardless of its unchristian character, and the cruel and murderous effects produced upon the wages of working men, and the lives of the subjects of this realm. Great disparity exists between the wages of the producing millions, and the salaries of those whose comparative usefulness ought to be questioned, where riches and luxury prevail amongst the rulers, and poverty and starvation amongst the ruled. An unconstitutional police force is distributed all over the country, at enormous cost, to prevent the due exercise of the people's rights. Your petitioners are of the opinion that the Poor Law Bastilles and the police stations have originated from the desire of the irresponsible few to oppress and starve the many. We demand that Parliament remedies the many gross and manifest evils of which your petitioners complain by immediately passing into law the 'The People's Charter'.

[Extract from the Chartist petition submitted to Parliament (3 May 1842)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the Chartist movement in the period 1839-1842. [30]

Answer either question 2 or question 3

Either,

2. To what extent were the social reforms implemented between 1833 and 1848 mainly influenced by humanitarian concerns? [30]

Or,

3. How far do you agree that Sir Robert Peel was a successful leader of the Tory party in the period 1834-1846? [30]

END OF PAPER