



GCE A LEVEL

1100U30-1



S23-1100U30-1

FRIDAY, 9 JUNE 2023 – 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

0	1
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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 popular protest during the period from 1839 to 1848.

[30]

Source A The Hansard report of a speech by Thomas Attwood, MP for Birmingham, to the House of Commons (14 June 1839). Hansard is the official record of the proceedings of the House of Commons.

The Chartist petition originated in the town of Birmingham ... and it was now presented to the House with 1,280,000 signatures, the result of not less than 500 public meetings, which had been held in support of the principles contained in this petition. At each of those meetings there had been one universal anxious cry of distress, which Attwood claimed had been long disregarded by the House yet had existed for years ... He hoped the House would listen to what he said, and would afford due attention to a petition so universally signed, and that the House would not say because the petitioners were merely humble working men that their opinions should be disregarded and that their grievances should not be considered and redressed ... He never, in the whole course of his life, recommended any means or proposed any doctrine except peace, law, order, loyalty, and union, and always in good faith ... He washed his hands of any appeal to physical force. He criticised all such notions – he rejected all talk of arms, wishing for no arms but the will of the people, legally, fairly, and constitutionally expressed ... He was confident they would ultimately secure the attentive consideration of the House ... This produced loud laughter at the gigantic dimensions of the petition.

Source B Thomas Campbell Foster, a journalist writing in *The Times* newspaper about a meeting of Rebecca supporters at Penlan, Carmarthenshire (7 August 1843)

I learned that the meeting was to take place in the barn at a solitary farm at nine o'clock ... My Welsh guide and I made our way about a mile along some lanes and then struck into a path across the fields and in a short time arrived at the place of the meeting ... To this centre the farmers from the surrounding farmhouses kept coming by different pathways ... In the barn was one small round table with one small candle burning upon it, throwing a feeble light on the figures of about seventy men, all seated, whilst others that I could not see were in every corner ... Most of those present were evidently respectable farmers ... The Chairman wished to make known a circumstance which might not be known to all – that the government had sent down Commissioners to look at the way in which the trustees (of the Turnpike Trusts) managed their accounts ... A farmer said [of the Commissioners] “It is one of the best things that ever came into this country – to see persons well off in the world come and try to take away the grievances of the poor, because when we elect members of Parliament they do just as they please and so we have no voice.”

Source C Lord John Russell, the Prime Minister, writing in a letter to Queen Victoria, who had been temporarily moved by the government to the Isle of Wight, reporting on the Chartist meeting on Kennington Common (10 April 1848)

I have the honour to state that the Kennington Common meeting [of the Chartists] has proved a complete failure. About 12,000 or 15,000 Chartists met in good order. Feargus O'Connor, upon coming to Kennington Common, was ordered by the Metropolitan Police Commissioner to come and speak to him. O'Connor immediately did so and, looking pale and frightened, was told that no procession would be allowed to pass the bridges [into central London]. He expressed the utmost thanks and shook the Commissioner by the hand. O'Connor then addressed the crowd, advising them to disperse, and after rebuking them for their folly he went off in a cab to see the Home Secretary to whom he gave assurances that the crowd would disperse quietly ... Another three cabs took the Chartist petition to Parliament. The mob was in good humour and any mischief that now takes place will be the act of wicked individuals. It is to be hoped that [the government's] preparations will deter them. The accounts from the country are good. Scotland is quiet. At Manchester, however, the Chartists are armed and have bad designs [intentions] ...

I trust your Majesty is profiting from the sea air.

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3

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 How successful were the Whig reforms in dealing with social problems during the period from 1833 to 1841? [30]

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 "Sir Robert Peel did more harm than good to the Tory Party in his attempts to modernise it." Discuss. [30]

END OF PAPER