



GCE A LEVEL

1100U30-1



S25-1100U30-1

FRIDAY, 6 JUNE 2025 – 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 government action on social reform in the period from 1833 to 1847.

[30]

Source A From the Royal Commission report inquiring into the administration and practical operation of the Poor Laws. The findings of the Commission appeared in thirteen volumes between 1833 and 1834.

The first and most essential of all conditions is a principle which we find universally admitted – that the pauper’s situation on the whole shall not be made so eligible as the situation of the independent labourer of the lower class. Throughout the evidence it is shown that when the condition of any pauper class is elevated above the condition of independent labourers, the condition of the independent class is depressed; their industry is impaired, their employment becomes unsteady, and its remuneration in wages is diminished. Every penny bestowed that tends to make the condition of the pauper more eligible than that of the independent labourer is a reward for indolence [idleness] and vice. We have found that as the poor rates are at present administered, they amount to a cost of several millions annually. ...

The chief measures which we recommend are that all relief whatever, other than in well-regulated workhouses, shall be declared unlawful and shall cease. ...

We recommend the appointment of a Central Board to control the administration of the Poor Laws ... [and that it] be empowered to cause any number of parishes to be incorporated and to provide new workhouses where necessary.

Source B Andrew Ure, a Scottish professor of science and an opponent of factory legislation, writing in his book *The Philosophy of Manufactures* (1835)

The blessings which science has bestowed on society have been too little dwelt upon, while, on the other hand, it has been accused of lending itself to the rich capitalists as an instrument for harassing the poor, and of extracting from the operative an accelerated rate of work. But in the factory, every part of the loom is adjusted, so that the driving force leaves the attendant nearly nothing to do, certainly no muscular fatigue to sustain, while it produces for him good, regular wages and a healthy workshop. ...

In my recent tour through the manufacturing districts, I have seen tens of thousands of the old, young, and middle-aged of both sexes, many of them too feeble to earn their daily bread by any of the former modes of industry, earning abundant food, clothing and domestic accommodation, without perspiring at a single pore, screened from the summer’s sun and the winter’s frost, in rooms more airy and salubrious [luxurious] than those of the metropolis in which our Parliament assembles. ...

I have visited many factories and I never saw a single instance of corporal punishment inflicted on a child, nor indeed did I ever see children in ill humour. It was delightful to observe the nimbleness with which they repaired the broken threads while the textile machinery is in use. ...

The factory system, instead of being detrimental to the comfort of the labouring population, is its safeguard.

Source C WA Guy, a professional engineer, writing in his article “The Sanitary Question”, published in the general interest journal *Fraser’s Magazine for Town and Country* (1847)

The utter failure of the system of local government for sanitary purposes is notorious to all who have taken any pains to inquire into the subject. Even if the parish system were perfect for all other purposes of administration, it will fail when applied to some of the chief measures of sanitary improvement. Drainage, especially, which is of vast importance to health, cannot be carried out by parishes. It presupposes an extensive area selected for that purpose, surveyed and laid out with a scientific skill and judgement which few parishes have in their command, and which popular election is extremely unlikely to ensure.

We look upon local self-government – at least for sanitary purposes, whether the governing body be a parish vestry or a town council – as a popular delusion, condemned by common sense and everyday experience. We would rather trust to the central government than to the local authorities. Government nomination would secure a better class of officers than parish election.

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

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“The Chartist movement was caused mainly by poor living conditions.” Discuss. [30]

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Evaluate Sir Robert Peel’s leadership of the Conservative Party in the period from 1834 to 1846. [30]

END OF PAPER

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