



GCE A LEVEL

1100U30-1



S19-1100U30-1

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, 5 JUNE 2019 – 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

I propose a Resolution, by which this House will acknowledge as a key principle of Government, that the education of the people is a matter of national concern; that, as such, it ought to be the object of the most immediate and continued attention on the part of the Legislature. One of the first, and one of the most important, results from a proper education of the people would be a thorough understanding on their part of the circumstances on which their happiness depended, and of the powers by which those circumstances were controlled. They would learn what a government could and could not do to relieve their distresses – they would learn what depended on themselves, what on others – what evils resulted from evil authority, what from popular ignorance and popular vice. We will have no more ignorant discontents – no wild and futile schemes of Reform; we will not have a stack-burning peasantry nor a sturdy pauper population nor a monopoly-seeking manufacturing class. Neither will there be immoral landlords wishing to maintain a dangerous corn monopoly. We will have a people industrious, honest, tolerant and happy. Of all the knowledge that can be conferred on a people, this is the most essential.

[John Roebuck, a radical Whig MP, in a speech to the House of Commons in support of the first government grant to education (July 1833)]

Source B

The strong dislike of the 1833 Factory Act, which existed among a large number of the most respectable cotton-mill owners, has greatly subsided. From what I have seen, and from the opinions I have heard expressed both by them and their work-people, there is evidently an increased conviction in the minds of both that an effective interference of the Legislature for the protection of the children employed in factories is necessary, and that it is just in principle; although there is still an impression with many that the restrictions have been carried further than the case required. The hostility to the Act, which I have drawn attention to, and which has in many instances considerably hindered its operation, was evidently created by indignant feelings in the minds of many of the most extensive and respectable cotton-mill owners, arising from the great injustice with which they have been treated in the various discussions and publications to which the factory question has given rise. However that there were some whose conduct had been such as to merit the condemnation was unfortunately too clearly proved by the evidence laid before Parliament. That there are still many who appear to be indifferent to the health or moral state of the children they employ, and to view them in no other light than as tools let out to hire, is clearly proved by the prosecutions that have taken place in my district in the last half-year, and by the little effort taken by some cotton-mill owners to meet the humane objects of the Act by a small sacrifice of trouble and expense.

[Leonard Horner, a factory inspector, writing in his report to a Parliamentary select committee investigating the operation of the Factory Laws (1837)]

Source C

Having just been re-elected as Member of Parliament for Frome in the recent general election I am pleased to be called a Reformer – one wishing to see the progress of improvement and to see the country advance in all that was good and generous and enlightened. When the leading acts of the governments of Lord Grey and Viscount Melbourne are considered, these governments had not been idle. In reforming the municipal corporations they had to contend with the opposition of corrupt influence. In the amendment of the Poor Laws the government had to encounter the great opposition of large bodies of the poor who had been supported in idleness at the expense of the hard working and industrious. A reform government alone had the courage to grapple with the evil and to place the Poor Laws on that footing which would promote the comfort of the industrious classes. As for the reform of Parliament, there may be parts of the Reform Act that are still open for discussion, but I would say the less frequently such a measure as the Reform Act is discussed the better – at this time I am not for making a further change in the great institutions of this country.

[Lord John Russell, a leading Whig minister and an architect of the 1832 Reform Bill, in a speech at his celebratory banquet after the general election (1837)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the Whig governments in the period from 1833 to 1837. [30]

Answer either question 2 or question 3**Either,**

2. To what extent was popular protest in the period from 1832 to 1848 mainly motivated by the desire for parliamentary reform? [30]

Or,

3. How far do you agree that the repeal of the Corn Laws was the most significant development affecting the fortunes of the Conservative Party in the period from 1834 to 1848? [30]

END OF PAPER