



GCE A LEVEL

1100U40-1



FRIDAY, 10 JUNE 2022 – MORNING

HISTORY – A2 unit 4

DEPTH STUDY 4

Politics and society in Wales and England

c.1900–1939

**Part 2: Economic and social challenges in Wales
and England c.1918–1939**

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 answer, 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 the impact of social and industrial changes in Wales and England during the period from 1926 to 1936. [30]

Source A Stanley Baldwin, the British prime minister, in a live BBC radio broadcast to the nation (May 1926)

Can there be a more direct attack upon the community than that a body not elected by the voters of the country – without consulting even trade unionists, and in order to impose conditions never yet defined – should disrupt the life of the nation and try to starve it into submission?

I wish to make it as clear as I can that the government is not fighting to lower the standard of living of any class of worker.

Our desire is in fact to maintain the standard of living of every worker and I am ready to press the employers to make every sacrifice to this end, consistent with keeping industry in its proper working order...

I am a man of peace. I am longing and working and praying for peace. But I will not surrender the safety and security of the British constitution.

You have placed me in power by the largest majority afforded to any party for many years.

Have I done anything to forfeit that confidence? Cannot you trust me to ensure a square deal and secure justice between man and man?

Source B Kenneth Maher, recording in his diary his experiences as an unemployed South Wales miner (1932)

You are only left with the bare essentials. I bet today in some upper class homes there are thousands of pounds of valuable goods stolen from the homes of the poor and the destitute. We have very little to feed ourselves and the five kids. We were left with four chairs, a table and a couple of beds after the men arrived to take the best of our furniture last week. I hate them with their smart clothes and that smirk on their faces as they twirl their sticks of chalk. I watched as one of them walked over to two large brass lions standing either side of the hearth, telling me they had to go. It didn't matter to them that they belonged to my wife's grandmother long since passed. The poor aren't allowed sentiment. We hadn't got much before they got cracking with the chalk and we had a lot less when they'd finished.

Source C A newspaper report of a march of the unemployed, from *The Times* (October 1936)

Two hundred men were chosen for their fitness out of a number of volunteers. To a very real extent they carried the hopes of the whole community with them, and their endeavour in undertaking such a move was both impressive and moving. Prayers were said in every church and every chapel in the community prior to the morning and a brass band played the favourite songs of the people as well-wishers gathered. The march was intended to last a month and clashes were expected, but the marchers were generally well received along the route to London. The Special Branch, who kept the march under close scrutiny remarked that the demonstrators were warmly welcomed by the inhabitants of the places through which they passed and there were no incidents calling for police action.

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3

Either,

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 “The rise of the Labour Party was the most significant political development during the period from 1918 to 1931.” Discuss. [30]

Or,

0	3
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 “The abdication crisis was the most significant challenge faced by the National Governments during the period from 1931 to 1939.” Discuss. [30]

END OF PAPER