



A LEVEL HISTORY

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**

SPECIMEN PAPER

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

We want free trade in corn, because we think it just. We do not seek free trade in corn for the purpose of purchasing it at a cheaper money rate, we require it at the natural price of the world's market. Whether it becomes dearer with free trade - or whether it is cheaper, it matters not to us, provided the people have it at its natural price, and every source of supply is freely opened. We do not believe that free trade in corn will injure the farmer, we are convinced that it will benefit the tenant-farmer as much as any trader or manufacturer in the community.

Neither do we believe it will injure the farm labourer; we think it will enlarge the market for his labour. There will also be a general rise in wages from the increased demand for employment in the neighbouring towns, which will give young peasants an opportunity of choosing between the labour of the field and that of the towns.

We believe that free trade will increase the demand for labour of every kind, for the mechanical classes and those engaged in laborious bodily occupations, for clerks, shopmen and warehousemen. Finally we believe that Free Trade will not diminish but, on the contrary, increase the Queen's revenue.

[Richard Cobden, MP for Stockport and a leading campaigner for free trade, in a speech in the House of Commons (3 July 1844)]

Source B

It is to his own talent and firmness that Sir Robert will owe his success, which cannot fail. He said he had been determined not to go to a general election with the fetters the last election had imposed upon him, and he had meant at the end of the next Session to call the whole Conservative Party together and to declare this to them, that he would not meet another Parliament pledged to the maintenance of the Corn Laws, which could be maintained no longer, and that he would make a public declaration to this effect before another general election came on. This had been defeated by events coming too suddenly upon him, and he had no alternative but to deal with the Corn Laws before a national calamity would force it on. The League had made immense progress, and had enormous means at their disposal. If he had resigned in November, Lord Stanley and the Protectionists would have been prepared to form a Government, and a Revolution might have been the consequence of it. Now they felt that it was too late.

(carried over to next page)

Sir Robert has an immense scheme in view; he thinks he shall be able to remove the contest entirely from the dangerous ground upon which it has got - that of a war between the manufacturers, the hungry and the poor against the landed proprietors, the aristocracy, which can only end in the ruin of the latter; he will not bring forward a measure upon the Corn Laws, but a much more comprehensive one. He will deal with the whole commercial system of the country. He will adopt the principle of the League, that of removing all protection and abolishing all monopoly, but not in favour of one class and as a triumph over another, but to the benefit of the nation, farmers as well as manufacturers. He would begin with cotton, and take in all the necessaries of life and corn amongst them. The experiments he made in 1842 and 1845 with boldness but with caution had borne out the correctness of the principle: the wool duty was taken off, and wool sold higher than ever before; foreign cattle were let in, and the cattle of England stood better in the market than ever. He would not ask for compensation to the land, but wherever he could give it, and at the same time promote the social development, there he would do it, but on that ground.

[From a memorandum written by Prince Albert for Queen Victoria (25 December 1845)]

Source C

I firmly believe that the only trust of the country is in your Grace's consistency and firmness; and I confess I cannot see what right Sir R. Peel can have to drag your Grace through the mire of his own changes of opinion. He may say with truth and candour, that *his* opinions are changed, but can your Grace say so? Why should not he have the whole responsibility of his own conduct? What has your Grace to do with the affair? You were deceived in the first instance; you were taught to believe that the proposed measure arose out of the Irish famine. It is now admitted that that was a mere pretext and I and others know, what was concealed from your Grace, that there was a long conceived design of attacking the protection system.

I admit that he, having declared his opinions, and confirmed them by his resignation, cannot well go back; but why should your Grace and the majority of the old Cabinet follow him? Your Grace, I hope, will excuse this honest expostulation. I may be wrong, but you know I am sincere. Peel is my dear friend. I have left public life; I have no personal object in the advice I venture to give; but I am impelled by what I consider the imminent ruin of the country, and by my deep anxiety for your Grace's glory, and my sincere affection for your person.

[From a letter written by John Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty, to the Duke of Wellington (January 4 1846)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the repeal of the Corn Laws. [30]

ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 2 OR QUESTION 3

2. How far do you agree that the work of Sir Edwin Chadwick was the most significant influence on social reform in the period 1832-1848? [30]

3. 'Firm government action was mainly responsible for the failure of the Chartist movement.' Discuss. [30]