

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Wednesday 12 June 2019

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper Reference **9HI0/36**

History

Advanced

Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

You must have:

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- You must answer **three** questions on the option for which you have been prepared.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **one** question from Section A, **one** question from Section B and **one** question from Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Choose EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2 on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer on page 3.

Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the nature of support for the 1915 Glasgow rent strike and the reasons why the strike continued throughout 1915.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2 Assess the value of the source for revealing the impact of the Famine on Ireland and the Irish attitude to the role of Britain in dealing with it.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928

EITHER

- 3 'The nature of support for Chartism changed dramatically in the years c1838-50'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that Josephine Butler was responsible for the success of the campaign to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts in 1886?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

EITHER

- 5 'The living and working conditions experienced by urban workers in Ireland, in the years 1907-14, were substantially the same as those experienced by urban workers in industrialised Ulster in the years 1825-55.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

- 6 How accurate is it to say that Irish tenant farmers experienced no genuine improvement in their position in the years 1870-81?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

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SECTION C

Answer ONE question in Section C on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928

EITHER

- 7 'The passing of the 1884 Representation of the People Act brought about the most significant change in the composition of the electorate in the years c1828-1928.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How accurate is it to say that the influence of the crown on elections and in parliament declined steadily in the years c1780-1911?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

EITHER

- 9 How accurate is it to say that rebellions by Irish nationalists never posed a significant challenge to the control of Ireland by British governments in the years 1798-1916?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)

OR

- 10 'The passage of the 1914 Home Rule bill was the most important turning point in the development of British government policy towards Ireland in the years 1801-1922.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 7** **Question 8**
Question 9 **Question 10**

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TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 12 June 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference **9HI0/36**

History

Advanced

Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

**Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain,
c1780–1928**

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

Sources Booklet

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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928

Source for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From Andrew McBride, *The Rent Fight Past and Present*, a pamphlet published in 1921 by the Glasgow Labour Party Housing Association. McBride was a Glasgow councillor for the Independent Labour Party and was involved in the founding of the Labour Party Housing Committee in Glasgow in 1913.

With the declaration of war on the 3rd August 1914, the landlords, who all claimed that they were great patriots, found that houses were becoming scarce due to the absence of building in previous years. They therefore thought that the time was right to increase rents. In January 1915, all the landlords decided to implement the increases at the same time. Our committee sent resolutions to the government denouncing the actions of the landlords, but found that no attention was paid to such protests. 5

In March 1915 at a meeting in Partick*, tenants were advised to refuse to pay the rent increases. This policy failed for a time to attract tenants sufficiently courageous to put it into operation. Then in April at a meeting in South Govan* it was decided to fight the landlords. Hundreds of eviction notices were served by the courts on the tenants. In response, houses were fortified and women guarded the approaches. When attempts were made to evict tenants, the court officers had to retreat. The example of the women was followed in other parts of the city. 10 15

Our committee organised demonstrations with banners demanding that the government take action. The Secretary for Scotland invited our leaders to discuss the matter. They told him that the people desired that the rents should not be increased above the pre-war level and that the tenants who were away fighting for their country should be protected. 20

Less than a week later, the government sent down a committee to Glasgow to make enquiries. Although we gave strong evidence of the increases, the committee reported against us. Rents were still soaring and events were rapidly approaching a crisis. With the summoning of a number of munitions workers to attend court, the most dramatic incident of the struggle happened. At breakfast time, men employed in war work along the Clyde stopped working and marched in their thousands with the men summoned to court. This was an unprecedented occurrence. 25

As a result of this daring innovation, the cases in the Rent Eviction trials were dismissed and the rent strikers won a fight which justified the wisdom of the Glasgow Labour Party Housing Committee. A few days after this the government introduced an Act to limit rent increases. 30

*Partick and South Govan - districts of Glasgow

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From John Mitchel, *The Last Conquest of Ireland (Perhaps)*, published 1860. Mitchel was an Irish nationalist who was in Ireland at the time of the Famine. He was convicted of treason in 1848, but escaped to the USA where he wrote a series of newspaper articles in the 1850s which were published together in this book.

- The Famine of 1848 was as fully destructive as any of the previous famines. The poor houses were all filled to overflowing and the demoralised people were either lying down to die or crowding into the emigrant ships. The whole code of the poor laws was a failure for their professed purpose of relieving the Famine. They were a complete success for their real purpose – that of uprooting the people from the land and casting them forth to perish. 5
- Yet Ireland, we are told, is 'improving' and 'prosperous'. It cannot be denied that many of the people have been slain or driven to seek safety by flight. As a result of this the survivors begin to live better for the moment. There is a smaller supply of labour, with the same demand for it and therefore wages are higher. There are more cattle and grain for export to England because there are fewer mouths to be fed. 10
- Everyone must see that the prosperity of Ireland, even such wretched prosperity as it is, has no guarantee or security. The British government can crush it again with greater ease than ever because the small farmers are destroyed, the middle classes are extensively corrupted and the poor never make revolutions. 15
- In the Census of 1851, after five seasons of artificial famine, there were about two and a half million people fewer. What became of them? After estimating emigration, about a million and a half are unaccounted for. That million and a half were slain by the English government. They died of hunger in the midst of abundance which their own hands had created. It is quite irrelevant to distinguish those who perish in the agonies of famine itself from those who died of typhus fever, which in Ireland is always caused by famine. 20
- Further, I have called it an artificial famine. That is to say, it was a famine which desolated a rich and fertile island. The English claim it was entirely due to the blight of the potatoes. But potatoes failed in like manner all over Europe and there was no famine, except in Ireland. The British account of the matter, then, is a fraud and a blasphemy. The Almighty, indeed, sent the potato blight, but the English created the Famine. 25 30



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