

473/03

HISTORY – HI3

UNIT 3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 3

**REFORM AND PROTEST IN
WALES AND ENGLAND, c. 1830-1848**

A.M. THURSDAY, 12 January 2006

(1 hour 30 minutes)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **one** question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

The time you spend on a question should be in proportion to the marks available.

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.

You are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

UNIT 3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 3

REFORM AND PROTEST IN WALES AND ENGLAND, c. 1830-1848

Answer **one** question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **one** question.

1. Parliamentary Reform and Change.

Study the source below carefully, and answer the questions based upon it.

“I remained at Molesey in Surrey, and was surprised at finding that a body of workmen from Manchester (who had marched up, it seems, to intimidate the King and the new government, but were stopped and ordered back in consequence of the restoration of the Whigs) had quartered themselves in this and the neighbouring villages, and were, like sturdy beggars, insisting on getting
5 food and money. Two of them came to my gate and made some noise, and I could hardly get rid of them. Each carried a small piece of cotton yarn, which they pretended to sell; but when I showed them the absurdity of such a pretence they confessed that they had come up in huge numbers to see that the Reform Bill was passed which was to put down machinery, and enable the poor man to earn a livelihood. They wore a kind of workman’s uniform - a flannel jacket trimmed with narrow
10 blue ribbon. One was an Englishman, and civil; the other an Irishman, and very much inclined to riot and rob. But his companion listened to reason, and when he heard that there was a lady dangerously ill in the house, he half forced away his troublesome comrade. I have no doubt that they were part of a body of workmen which have been brought up from Birmingham and Manchester to help the Whigs.”

[From the diary of John Croker, a Tory Member of Parliament, written on May 18 1832]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase “the Reform Bill” (line 8). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about popular support for reform? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of Parliamentary reform and change? [20]
(*You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.*)

2. Rural Protest 1830-1848.

Study the source below carefully, and answer the questions based upon it.

- “It appeared generally, that the chief grounds of complaint were the mismanagement of the funds applicable to turnpike roads, the frequency and the amount of the payments of tolls, and, in some cases, the conduct of toll collectors, and the illegal demands made by them. Other issues were the increase in the amount payable for tithes under the Tithe Commutation Act; the operation of the
- 5 Poor Law Amendment Act, principally on account of the high salaries of the officers, the administration of justice by the local magistrates and especially the amount of the fees paid to their clerks, and the progressive increase of the county rate. All persons acquainted with the condition of the country concurred in stating that a succession of wet and unproductive harvests had very much reduced the capital of the farmers. They had been forced, during successive years, to buy the
- 10 bread consumed in their families; and the money they obtained by the sale of stock, and the other produce of their farms, scarcely enabled them to make good the various payments to which they were liable. Concurrently with these difficulties, the price of sheep and cattle, and butter had fallen much below the average of preceding years, though, at the same time, all rates, tithes, and taxes had increased, the rent of land still remaining generally undiminished.”

[From the Report of the Government Commission of Inquiry into South Wales, following the Rebecca Riots (1844)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase “Poor Law Amendment Act” (line 5). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about government attitudes towards the followers of Rebecca? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of rural protest 1830-1848? [20]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)

SECTION B

Answer one question.

3. Urban Protest, 1830-1848.

Study the sources below carefully, and answer the questions based upon them.

Source A

“The distress is grievously increased and the peace of the county greatly endangered by the practice of masters paying their workmen in goods instead of money, which has been the cause of all disturbances of the public peace, which have occasionally for many years convulsed the mining districts around Merthyr.”

[From a report in a local newspaper, *The Monmouthshire Merlin* (3 April 1830)]

Source B

“On Thursday week, the men employed in the iron works of Mr. Crawshay received notice that their wages were about to be lowered. Being of the opinion, and as it turned out, justly, that there was no immediate necessity of this reduction, they turned out to a man, and were joined by a number of persons, who in all densely populated places are ever ready for mischief.”

[From a report in a regional newspaper, *The Observer* (12 June 1831)]

Source C

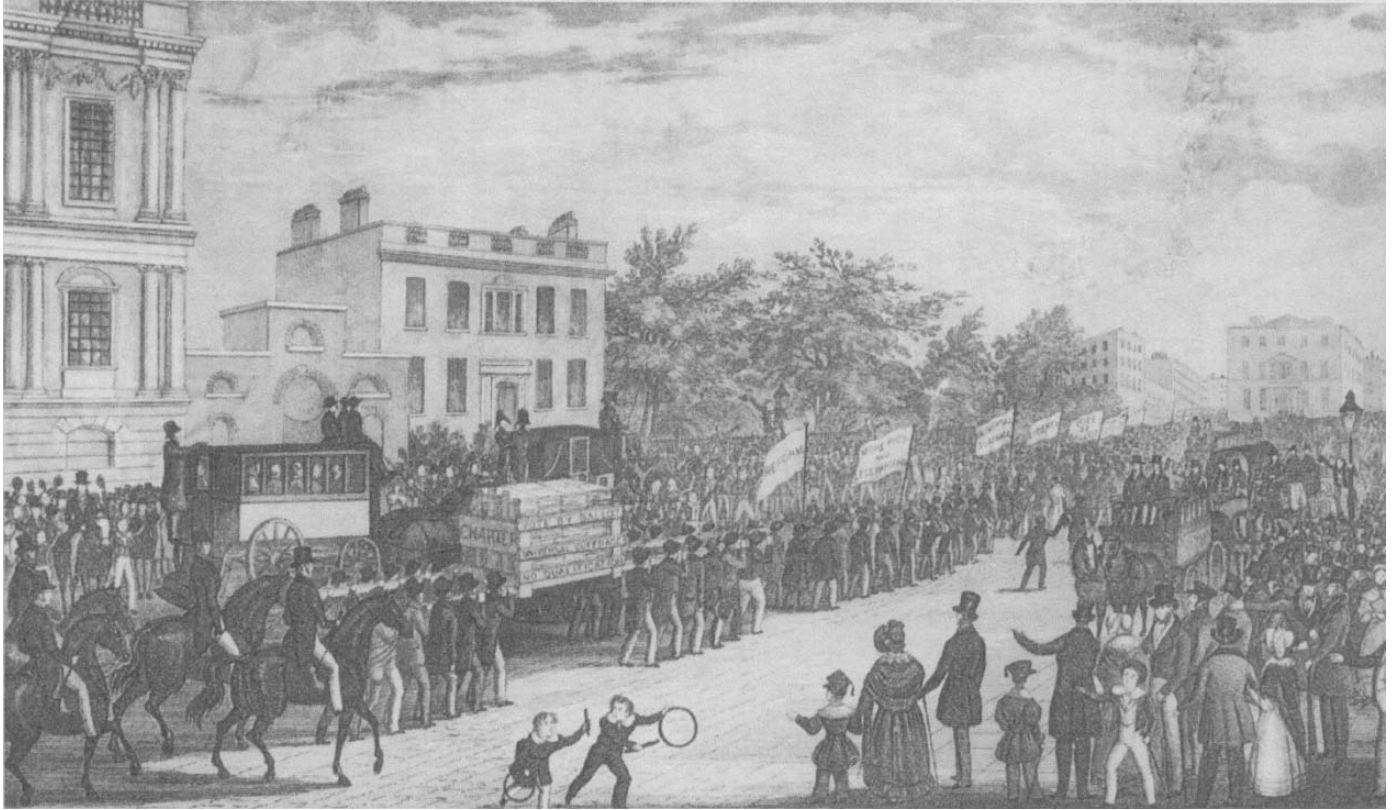
“My foreman called upon me this morning, and seemed rather alarmed at the proceedings of the Chartists. A very large majority of the workmen have joined them, and those who have not actually done so, have a strong fellow feeling for them. Without troops, property will be completely at their mercy, one hundred soldiers being the whole we are to have, and they are to be stationed at Newport.”

[From William Woods, manager of the British Iron Works, Abersychan, in a letter to the Home Secretary (27 April 1839)]

Source D

“William Taylor first spoke and said he was glad to find that the colliers’ union was going to strike. Partial strikes have no effect on the masters; it is of no use to strike unless the majority of the people are combined together. He had been thinking of distributing a quantity of pamphlets with the view of persuading the people not to become soldiers.”

[From a report to the Home Office by a government spy present at a Chartist meeting held on 12th November 1843]

Source E

[A contemporary print of the presentation of the Chartist Petition to Parliament in 1842]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B show differing views of the causes of the Merthyr Rising? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying the organisation of urban protest? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of urban protest 1830-1848?
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.) [24]

4. The Campaign for Social Reform, 1830-1848.

Study the sources below carefully, and answer the questions based upon them.

Source A

“The usual employment of the children in coal mines is perfectly consistent with their health. Making very good wages, they are enabled to have food and sufficient maintenance. Working at the night shift does not make much difference, the air and ventilation being the same at one period as at another. I do not think that changing the night into day in any way injures them.”

[Evidence presented to the Children's Employment Commission
by a Durham colliery manager (1842)]

Source B

“The regular hours of work for children and young persons are rarely less than eleven; more often they are twelve; in some districts they are thirteen; and in one district they are generally fourteen and upwards.

In the great majority of these mines night-work is a part of the ordinary system of labour, more or less regularly carried on according to the demand for coals, and one which the whole body of evidence shows to act most injuriously both on the physical and moral condition of the work-people, and more especially on that of the children and young persons.”

[From the Final Report of the Children’s Employment Commission (1842)]

Source C

“Respecting the condition, character and employment of the inhabitants of Rhosllannerchrugog, I obtained the following information. The children are employed in the mines and pits to open the doors for ventilating the pits, to drive the horses, which are employed below, and to drag small carts on their hands and knees. The average age at which children are employed is eight.”

[From the Reports of the Commissioners of Enquiry into the State of Education in Wales (1847)]

Source D

“I wish to call your attention to the state of the Bethel burial ground in the heart of Dowlais. It has been for many years neglected. I have seen coffins, bones and flesh exposed in the yard. Some of this was carted to the ‘tips’, and to the Morlais brook, and thus disposed of. I have seen pigs nuzzling amongst the graves. I have also seen dogs endeavouring to make their way into the coffins.”

[T.W. Rammell, the supervising inspector, in a Report to the General Board of Health
on the sewerage and drainage of Merthyr Tydfil (1850)]

Source E

CHOLERA AT MERTHYR-TYDFIL.		
RETURN OF CASES.		
Saturday, September 22, 1849.		
MERTHYR.	ATTACKED.	DEAD.
Total from commencement (May 25th), as per last Report, corrected by Registration Returns up to 10 A. M., Yesterday	1779	745
New Cases, up to 10 A. M., To-day	1	1
PENYDARRAN.		
Total from commencement (June 5th), up to 10 A. M., Yesterday	272	170
New Cases, up to 10 A. M., To-day	0	0
DOWLAIS.		
Total from commencement (June 10th), up to 10 A. M., Yesterday	1196	499
New Cases, up to 10 A. M., To-day	0	1
ABERDARE.		
Total from commencement (June 24th), up to 10 A. M., Yesterday	364	104
New Cases, up to 10 A. M., To-day	0	0
TOTAL	3612	1520
FRANK JAMES,		
<small>WHITE PRINTER, MERTHYR.</small>	<i>Clerk to the Guardians.</i>	

[From a public notice displayed in Merthyr Tydfil in 1849]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B show contrasting views of the need for reform of working conditions in the mines? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying the government's investigation of social reform in this period? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of the campaign for social reform 1830-1848?
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.) [24]