

473/04

**HISTORY – HI3**

**UNIT 3**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 4**

**CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN WALES, c. 1900-1914**

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 or 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 4

## CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN WALES, c. 1900-1914

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

## SECTION A

Answer **one** question.

**1. Educational, religious and cultural conflict in Wales c.1900-1914.**

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

“For some days a young man named Evan Roberts has been causing great surprise by his extraordinary orations at Moriah Chapel, that place of worship uniquely being besieged by dense crowds of people unable to obtain admission. Such excitement has prevailed that the road in which the Chapel is situated has been lined with people from end to end.

5 Roberts, who speaks in Welsh, opens his talk by saying he does not know what he is going to say, but that when he is in contact with the Holy Spirit, the Holy Spirit will speak, and he will be simply the mouthpiece of His wisdom. As soon as he begins, his words have a most stirring effect upon his listeners, many of whom have disbelieved Christianity for years, again returning to the fold of their younger days. Surely there is a religious revival in the area.

10 There is nothing theatrical about his preaching. He does not seek to terrify his hearers, and eternal torment finds no place in his thinking. He reasons with the people and shows them by persuasion a most excellent way. Our fathers had their religion, and too often it made them gloomy.”

[From a Welsh national newspaper, *The Western Mail*, (November 12<sup>th</sup> 1904)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘religious revival’ (line 9). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about religion in Wales in this period? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of educational, religious and cultural conflict in Wales, 1900-1914? [20]  
*(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)*

## 2. Economic and social change in rural and urban Wales.

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

“There are few questions in Wales today more important than the housing question, seeing the way things are going on. Taking a walk last Saturday in a certain street, I came across a group of people discussing the raid the landlord had made on them that day. They had a week’s notice to quit and it was understood that the rent was to be raised and that it was with a vengeance. The houses that I refer to are owned by a well known local landlord. The houses were a few months ago 11 shillings a month, they rose after to 13 shillings, but now to 16 shillings. They have one room down and two up. Other small houses have also risen from 11 shillings to 16 shillings because the landlord has been forced by the inspector to do some repairs that were badly needed, the places being a nuisance and injurious to health. Tenants are afraid to ask for improvements, for the rent goes up when it is done or the tenant is turned out.”

[From the *Merthyr Express*, a local newspaper, well-known for its criticism of the social conditions of the poor (19<sup>th</sup> May 1900)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the word “tenants” (line 9). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the power of the landlords in Wales at this time? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of economic and social change in rural and urban Wales, 1900-1914? [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. Industrial conflict in urban Wales, 1900-1914.**

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

Source A

“The old policy of identity of interest between employers and workers should be abolished and a policy of open hostility installed. Our objective is to build up an organisation to take over the mining industry from the coal-owners and carry it on in the interest of the workers.”

[From *The Miners Next Step*, a radical pamphlet popular amongst workers (1912)]

Source B

“It was a rare thing for the coal-owners to use their wealth generously. Their way of life was different to that of their workers. It seems that the coal owners were very harsh employers, and miners were treated like a product rather than as human beings.”

[From David Egan, an academic historian, in his general history book, *Coal Society* (1987)]

Source C

“What a vindictive speech Lord Penrhyn delivered the other day. The strike must have cost him over £120,000 already. He took his son to the quarry so as to warn the strikers that they would gain nothing by killing him. It is one of the most desperate strikes on record.”

[From David Lloyd George, Liberal MP for Caernarfon and strike sympathiser, in a private letter to his wife (March 1902)]

Source D

“We have suffered injustice and oppression since the present Lord Penrhyn has come to own the quarry, and all his dealings with us, his workers, have been tyrannical. He has by his actions endeavoured to create ill-feeling in the quarry between Unionist and Non-Unionist workmen.”

[A statement by the Penrhyn Strikers Relief Committee, in an appeal for aid to the people of Wales (February 1901)]

Source E

[A photograph of policemen protecting property during the Tonypany riots (1910)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B show differing views about the causes of industrial conflict? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying the Penrhyn Lock-out? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of industrial conflict in urban Wales 1900-1914? [24]  
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources).

#### 4. Political change in Wales 1900-1914.

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

##### Source A

“The Royal tour in Wales has come to an end and it has been an overwhelming success - a medium whereby the Welsh people have demonstrated their loyalty to the throne and to their Prince. The nation as a whole is grateful to their Majesties for the opportunity - it was a crowning time, an inspiration to the whole nation.”

[From the *Western Mail*, an establishment newspaper, in an article entitled *Our King and Queen at Aberystwyth* (July 1911)]

##### Source B

“In the coal mining areas, where the people are left alone by aristocracy and pomp, the people are not so welcoming to royalty. There is an unwillingness to accept things as they are and socialism is growing. While the North worships the King and Prince, the South dwells on much more important issues.”

[From a radical Welsh language magazine, *Llais Llafur* (July 1911)]

##### Source C

“The labour movement in Wales menaced the traditional ascendancy of middle-class Liberalism with increasing intensity after 1900. This was the only real challenge to the Liberal ascendancy in this period, and it was without doubt a desperately serious one.”

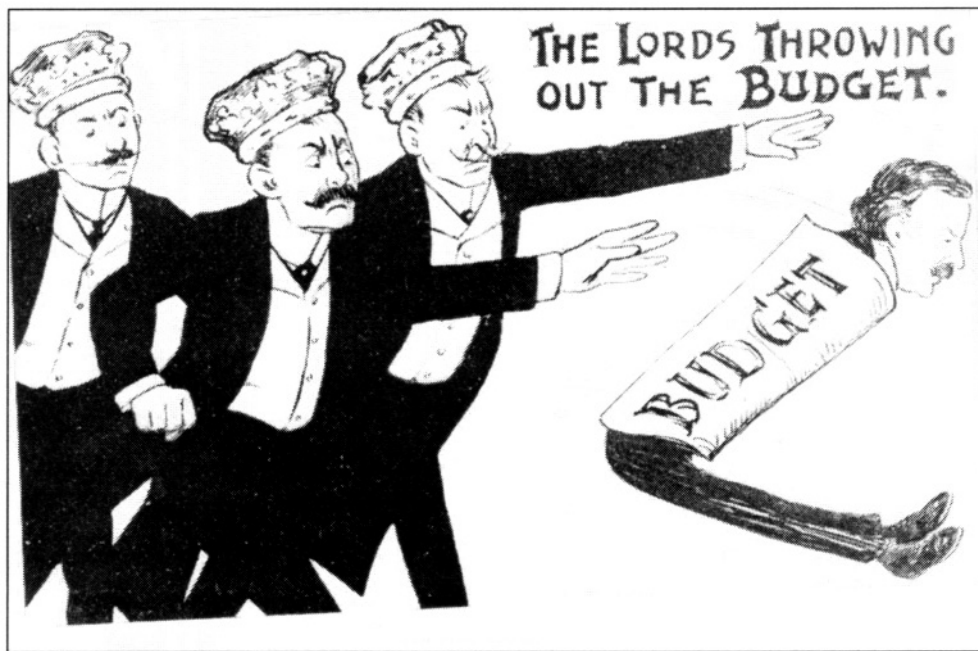
[K.O. Morgan, an academic historian and specialist in Welsh political history, writing in *Wales 1880-1980* (1981)]

##### Source D

“In the general elections of 1910 the strength of the Liberal Party in Wales remained largely unchallenged. During this period of our ascendancy, our main concern, at both national and local levels, was that of social and religious equality. For the most part, we remain noticeably silent on industrial and economic issues.”

[Morgan Winstay, a Liberal party spokesman in North Wales, in a private letter to the Prime Minister, (1913)]

## Source E



[A British postcard showing the Lords throwing out the famous Lloyd George budget (1909)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B show differing views about attitudes to the Royal family in Wales? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying the Liberal Party in Wales? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources for an understanding of political change in Wales 1900-1914? [24]  
*(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.)*