

473/03

**HISTORY – HI3**

**UNIT 3**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 3**

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

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 7 June 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 the 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. Urban Protest, 1830-1848.

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

‘Nothing could exceed the patience of the Magistrates, Officers, and Men; indeed had the rioters been kept at a distance by the force of the bayonets, the lamentable and dreadful consequences which occurred might not have taken place; but the workmen of Merthyr have for some time  
5 exhibited a very dangerous attitude.

The causes which led to these tumultuous proceedings, from every account we have received, and from every person we have conversed with, originated from a recent reduction in the men’s wages at Merthyr, arising from the depressed state of the Iron Trade, and from the oppressive nature of the Truck Shops in the surrounding districts. The dead have been buried in the most quiet  
10 and silent way by their friends, and the wounded scarcely applied for assistance until pain and inflammation compelled them - a sure proof that their consciences convicted them of guilt and lawless crime. A great many of their arms have been restored, and it is expected that in the course of the week the whole will be given up, as the holders are only anxious to get rid of them without danger to themselves.’

[From a report in *The Cambrian*, a regional newspaper (11 June 1831)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘Truck Shops’ (line 8). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about Merthyr after the rising? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of urban protest, 1830-1848? [20]  
(*You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.*)

## 2. The Campaign for Social Reform, 1830-1848.

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

‘We prefer to take our chance of cholera and the rest than be bullied into health. There is nothing a man so hates as being cleaned against his will, or having his floors swept, his walls whitewashed, his pet dungheaps cleared away, or his thatch forced to give way to slate, all at the command of a sort of sanitary dictator. It is a positive fact that many have died of a good washing. All this shows  
 5 the extreme tenderness with which the work of purification should advance. Not so thought Mr. Chadwick. New mops wash clean, thought he, and he set to work, everywhere washing and splashing, and twirling and rinsing, and sponging and sopping, and soaping and mopping, till mankind began to fear a deluge of soap and water. It was a perpetual Saturday night, and Master  
 10 John Bull was scrubbed, and rubbed, and small-tooth-combed, till the tears came into his eyes, and his teeth chattered, and his fists clenched themselves with worry and pain. The truth is, Mr. Chadwick has very great powers, but it is not so easy to say what they can be applied to. Perhaps a retiring pension, with nothing to do, will be a less exceptionable mode of rewarding this gentleman, than what is called an active sphere.’

15 [An editorial in *The Times* newspaper, commenting on the work of the General Board of Health (July 1854)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘Mr. Chadwick has very great powers’ (line 11). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the opponents of public health reform? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of the campaign for social reform, 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. Parliamentary reform and change, 1830-1848.

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

#### Source A

‘We don’t now live in the days of barons – we live in the days of Leeds, of Bradford, of Halifax, of Huddersfield. I am for extending the rights of voting in the great towns of England. I am for extending the rights of voting to that class of people who have no right now in any town of England – householders – and I am for shortening the duration of Parliament.’

[Lord Brougham, a leading Whig politician, in an election speech in Leeds (27 July 1830)]

#### Source B

‘The whole of Bristol was on the verge of destruction; the mansion-house, custom-house, excise-office, and bishop’s palace were plundered and set on fire; the toll gates pulled down, the prisons burst open with sledge hammers, and their inmates set at liberty. During the whole of the Sunday the mob were the unresisted masters of the city.’

[From an account of the Bristol riots in 1831 written by Archibald Prentice, a social reformer and journalist, in *Historical Sketches and Personal Recollections* (1851)]

#### Source C

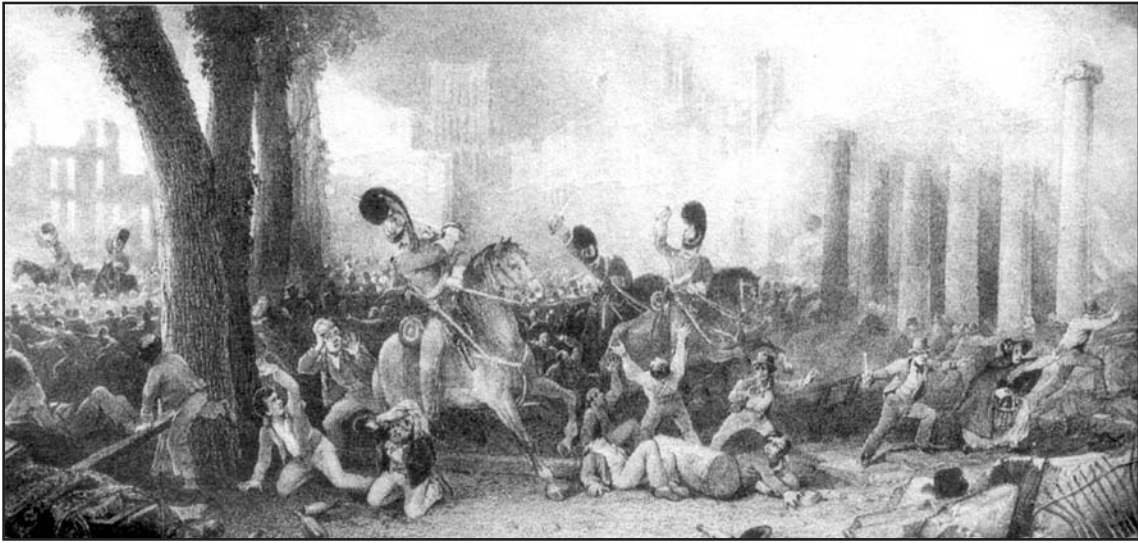
‘But a new democratic influence has been introduced into elections, the copy-holders and free-holders and lease-holders residing in towns which do not themselves return members to Parliament. The mischief of the reform is that whereas democracy prevailed heretofore only in some places, it now prevails everywhere. There is no place exempt from it.’

[The Duke of Wellington, writing to John Croker, a civil servant (March 1833)]

#### Source D

‘It was the fond expectation of the friends of the people that a remedy for the greater part, if not for the whole, of their grievances would be found in the Reform Act of 1832. They have been bitterly and basely deceived. The Reform Act has brought about the transfer of power from one controlling group to another, and left the people helpless as before.’

[From the Chartist Petition (1838)]

Source E

[A contemporary painting of the Bristol riots (1831)]

- (a) Compare Sources C and D. How do Sources C and D show differing views of the effects of Parliamentary reform? [8]
- (b) Study Sources A and B. How reliable are Sources A and B as evidence to an historian studying the events leading up to the passage of the Reform Act? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of Parliamentary reform and change 1830-1848?  
*(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)* [24]

#### 4. Rural Protest, 1830-1848.

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

##### Source A

‘The state of the country is dreadful; every post brings fresh accounts of conflagrations, destruction of machinery, association of labourers, and compulsory rise of wages. Distress is certainly not the cause of these commotions. In Hampshire the disturbances have been dreadful. There was an assemblage of 1,000 or 1,500 men, who after destroying threshing-machines and other agricultural implements were met by Bingham Baring, the local MP, who attempted to address them, when a fellow knocked him down with an iron bar and nearly killed him.’

[From a political diary kept by a prominent civil servant, Charles Greville (1830)]

##### Source B

‘These criminal actions have darkened and disgraced the neighbourhood since the dawn of the year. It is hoped that the authorities will devise some means to put down the lawless mob. Examples must be made of those who have trampled on the rights of property. The Royal Commission has kept alive the spirit of dissatisfaction which it was supposed to quench.’

[From a report in *The Carmarthen Journal*, a local newspaper hostile towards popular protest (1843)]

##### Source C

‘The whole aspect of the Welsh disturbances must give the opinion that they would never have reached their height had the government acted with ordinary tact and judgement. Inquiry and fairness in the first instant would probably have put an end to the matter.’

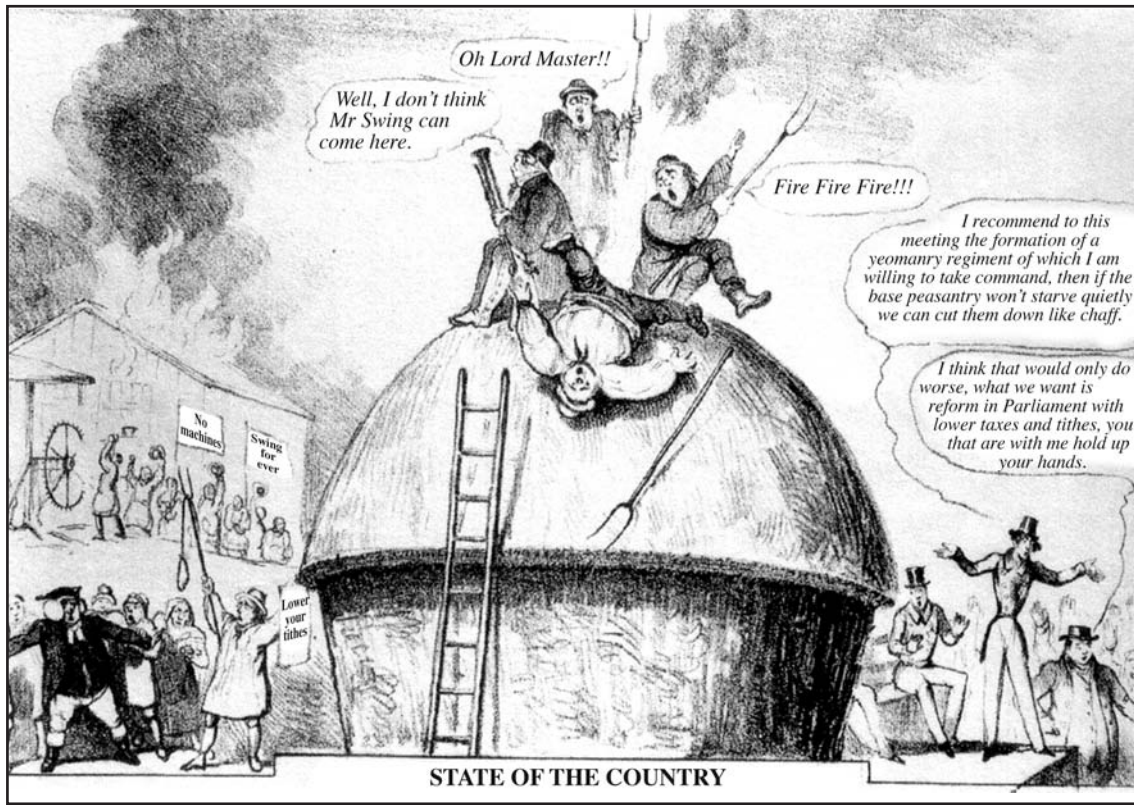
[From a local radical newspaper, *The Welshman* (15 September 1843)]

##### Source D

‘There is a custom in this part of the country called carrying *Ceffyl prens*. The mode of getting rid of such a grievance by nocturnal violence is perfectly familiar to their minds. As to getting evidence against them, that is hopeless.’

[From a letter to the Home Secretary from West Wales landowner, E.C. Lloyd Hall (June 1843)]

## Source E



[From a contemporary cartoon of the Swing riots (1830)]

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