

473/03

HISTORY – HI3

UNIT 3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 3

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

P.M. FRIDAY, 12 January 2007

(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.

‘If the labourers of England were in that state in which I, from my soul, wish to see them, if employment were always plentiful, wages always high, food always cheap, if a large family were considered not as a hindrance, but as a blessing, the principal objections to Universal Suffrage would, I think, be removed. But, unhappily, the lower orders in England, as in all old countries, are occasionally in a state of great distress which makes even wise men irritable, unreasonable and eager for immediate relief, heedless of remote consequences. It blunts their judgement, it inflames their passions, it makes them prone to believe those who flatter them, and to distrust those who serve them. I oppose Universal Suffrage because I think that it would produce a destructive revolution. I support reform, because I am sure that it is our best security against a revolution. All history is full of revolutions, produced by causes similar to those which are operating in England. A portion of the community which had been of no account, expands and becomes strong. It demands a place in the system, suited, not to its former weakness but to its present power. If this is refused, then comes the struggle between the young energy of one class, and the ancient privileges of another. Such is the struggle which the middle classes in England are maintaining against an ancient aristocracy.’

[From a speech by Thomas Macaulay, a Whig member of Parliament and a notable historian,
in the House of Commons (2 March 1831)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase “Universal Suffrage” (line 3). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the arguments concerning Parliamentary 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.

‘A letter to the public generally, and to our neighbours in particular:

We, John Hughes, David Jones and John Hugh, now lying in Cardiff gaol, convicted of the attack on Pontarddulais turnpike gate, and the police station there to protect it – being now sentenced to transportation beg, and earnestly call on others to take warning by our fate, and to stop in their mad
5 course, before they fall into our condemnation.

We are guilty, and doomed to suffer, while hundreds have escaped. Let them and everyone take care not to be deluded again to attack public or private property, and resist the power of the law, for it will overtake them with vengeance, and bring them down to destruction.

We are only in prison now but in a week or two we must go in the prime of life from our dear
10 homes to live and labour with the worst of villains – looked upon as thieves.

Friends – neighbours – all – but especially young men – keep from night meetings. Fear to do wrong and dread the terrors of the judge. Think of what we must and you may suffer before you dare to do as we have done.

If you will be peaceable and live again like honest men by the blessing of God you may expect to
15 prosper: and we poor outcast wretches may have to thank you for the mercy of the Crown – for on no other terms than your conduct will any pity be shown to us or others who may fall into our almost hopeless situation.’

[From a public notice, signed by John Hughes, David Jones and John Hugh,
issued from Cardiff gaol (1st November 1843)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase “transportation” (line 4). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the supporters 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. The Campaign for Social Reform, 1830-1848.

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

Source A

‘We were obliged to look sharp to do the work that was to be done; we could not have done it at all times without strapping. Sometimes they strapped us without occasion; that was from the overlooker being in an ill humour because we had not done what he told us. The last four years I have had very bad health; I attribute it to not being strong enough to bear the work that was put upon me when I was young. I now feel myself unfit for any laborious exertion of any kind whatever.’

[From a witness making a statement to the Royal Commission on Children’s Employment (1833)]

Source B

‘We believe that abuses in the factories have been grossly exaggerated. That they have existed is certain: but these have been rare instances; and, speaking generally, factory workpeople, including non-adults, are as healthy and contented as any class of the community obliged to earn their bread in the sweat of their brow. Besides taking children out of harm’s way, they have imbued them with regular, orderly and industrious habits.’

[From J.R. McCulloch, an economist, writing in a contemporary journal,
The Edinburgh Review (1835)]

Source C

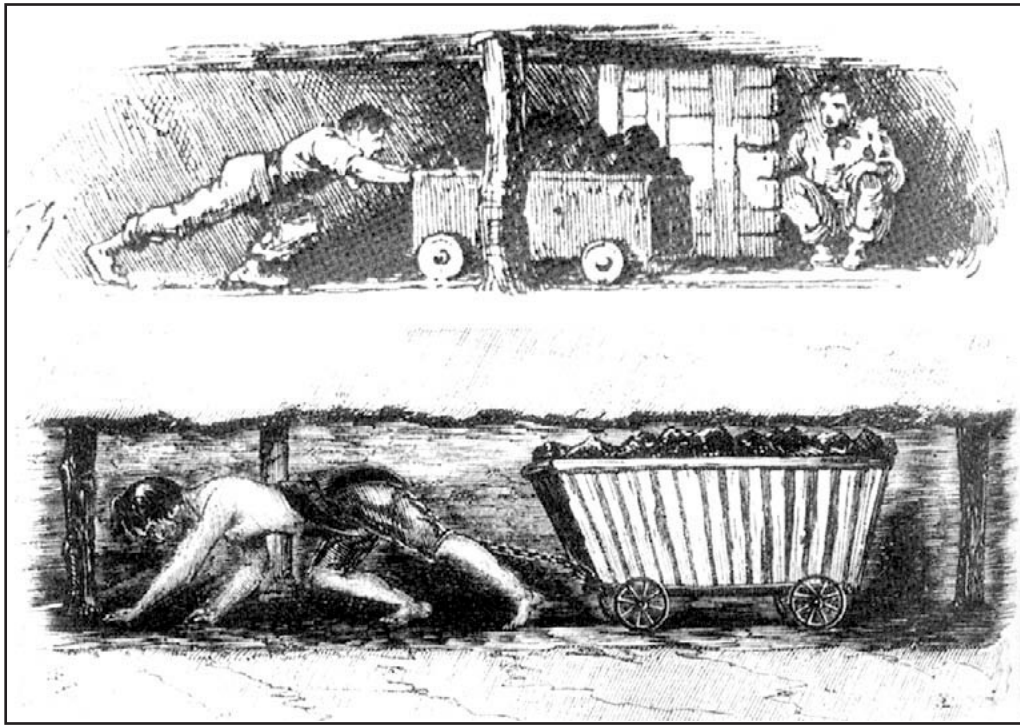
‘Annoyed by the innumerable petitions presented to Parliament, Lord Althorp told the millowners that an Act of some sort must be passed to satisfy the demands of the people, and to put down the agitation. After a good deal of intriguing, the millowners and the Government put together a Bill and we are informed that it was supported by the millowners, because they knew it to be unworkable.’

[From Richard Oastler, a Tory MP and leader of the Factory Reform Movement outside Parliament, writing in a contemporary pamphlet, *The Rejected Letter* (1836)]

Source D

‘The substitution of female for male labour, which has increased to so great an extent of late years, has the worst consequences for the social condition of the working-classes, by the women being withdrawn from domestic duties; and diminished comforts at home have the most corrupting influence upon the men.’

[From Leonard Horner, a leading factory inspector, writing in an official Factory Inspector’s Report (1843)]

Source E

[Drawings prepared for the Parliamentary Commission's Report on the Employment of Children in Mines (1842)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B show contrasting views about conditions in the factories? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying the Factory Reform Movement? [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]

4. Urban Protest.

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

Source A

‘We regret to learn that a serious riot broke out at Merthyr Tydfil yesterday. A letter we have just seen says, “After the Riot Act had been read last night, the populace gutted two or three houses – broke all the windows at Mr. Coffin’s house, which they entered, and burnt his furniture in the street. The magistrates sent messages to the Lord Lieutenant of the County, to the Commanding Officer of the troops stationed at Brecon, and to the Staff of the Glamorgan Militia at Cardiff.”’

[From *The Cambrian*, a newspaper sympathetic to the employers (4th June 1831)]

Source B

‘I could not conceive where the people came from. It was an exciting sight to see the processions arriving on the moor from different places, with their flags flying and the music of the bands swelling in the air, overtopped by a loud cheer which ran along the different lines. On ascending the hustings a still more exciting sight awaited us. The *Times* estimated the meeting at about 300,000. All that could be seen was one dense mass of faces beaming with earnestness.’

[From Robert Lowery, a Chartist leader, recalling a Chartist meeting in 1838 in his autobiography, published in 1856]

Source C

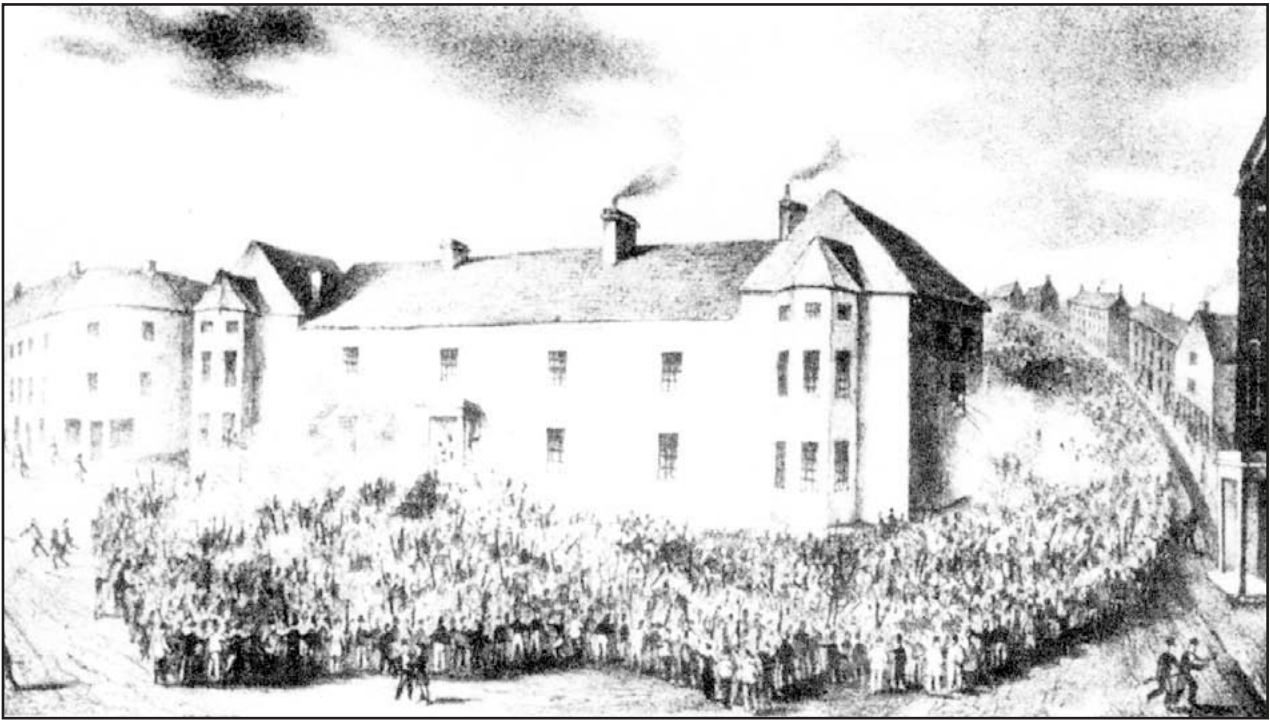
‘In 1838 the London Working Men’s Association, under the leadership of William Lovett, drew up the People’s Charter. It had six points all concerned with the constitution of the House of Commons. They may look innocent enough, but if they were granted they would undermine the whole English Constitution, including the position of the Queen and the House of Lords.’

[From Friedrich Engels, a radical early communist, writing in *The Condition of the Working Classes in England* (1845)]

Source D

‘April 9, 1848. All London is making preparation to encounter a Chartist row tomorrow. April 13, 1848. Monday passed off with surprising quiet, and it was considered a most satisfactory demonstration on the part of the Government, and the peaceable and loyal part of the community. The Chartist movement was contemptible. At about twelve o’clock crowds came streaming along Whitehall, going northward, and it was announced that all was over. The intended tragedy was rapidly changed into a ludicrous farce.’

[From Charles Greville, a civil servant sympathetic to the Government, writing in his memoirs, published in 1852]

Source E

[From a contemporary print of the Chartist attack on the Westgate Hotel, Newport 1839, artist unknown]

- (a) Compare Sources B and D. How do Sources B and D show contrasting views of Chartist demonstrations? [8]
- (b) Study Sources A and C. How reliable are Sources A and C as evidence to an historian studying working class movements 1830-1848? [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]