

476/15

**HISTORY - HI6**

**UNIT 6 (Synoptic Assessment)**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 3**

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

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 20 June 2007

50 minutes (of a 1 hour 40 minutes examination)

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

In addition to this examination paper you will need an 8 page answer book.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer **one** question.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

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

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.

**Candidates are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in their answers.**

**UNIT 6****IN-DEPTH STUDY 3****REFORM AND PROTEST IN WALES AND ENGLAND, c. 1830 - 1848**

*Answer one question.*

*Candidates are reminded that their answers should demonstrate a synoptic approach to the question and should draw together, where appropriate, the political, social, economic, religious and cultural aspects of the topic.*

**1. Parliamentary protest movements, c. 1830 - 1848.**

*Study the two sources below and answer the question which follows.*

**Source A**

“In the autumn of 1831 and in the days of May in 1832, Britain was within an ace of revolution.”

[E. P. Thompson, an academic Marxist historian, writing in a major work of social history,  
*The Making of the English Working Class* (1963)]

**Source B**

“The question of Universal Suffrage is a knife and fork question after all – if any man asks what he means by Universal Suffrage, he would answer a good coat, a comfortable house, a good dinner, no more work than necessary to keep him in health and as much wages for that work to keep him in plenty.”

[Reverend J.R. Stephens, a popular Chartist leader and Methodist minister, in a speech at Kersal Moor,  
near Manchester (24<sup>th</sup> September 1838)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting Parliamentary protest movements in this period? [80]

**2. Social change, c. 1830-1848.**

*Study the two sources below and answer the question which follows.*

**Source A**

“We have an increasing population, suffering due to the fluctuations of trade and low wages in the midst of a rich society, under little or no restraint from religious principle. They have among them intelligent heads and daring minds who may be perilously stirred in times of distress by seditious journalists and orators.”

[Robert Southey, a Tory writer and famous poet, in a lengthy magazine article,  
*Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society* (1829)]

**Source B**

“Edward Chadwick believed in the benefits of concerted state action and was convinced of the need for a national public health policy. To that end, he brought together all the research carried out by the Poor Law Commission on urban living conditions and the state of pauperism into one single volume. His hope, through judicial editing and a bit of spin, was to shame the political establishment into action.”

[Tristram Hunt, an academic historian and Labour Party researcher, writing in a social history,  
*Building Jerusalem: The Rise and Fall of the Victorian City* (2004)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting social change, 1830-1848?  
[80]