

476/16

**HISTORY - HI6**

**UNIT 6 (Synoptic Assessment)**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 4**

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

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 4**  
**CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN WALES, c. 1900 - 1914**

*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. Industrial conflict in Wales, c. 1900-1914.**

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

Source A

‘Riotous scenes in South Wales are abundant. In mid-Rhondda and at Aberaman the police and the mob were in fierce conflict for many hours. Charge after charge was made by the police against the infuriated crowd. In mid-Rhondda alone over a hundred casualties are reported, injured strikers being conveyed in batches to local surgeries for treatment. In other areas unruly police beat and battered the workers, leaving them on highways, bloody and injured. These are the most serious conflicts witnessed within living memory in the coalfield.’

[From the *South Wales Daily News*, a left wing newspaper that supported strikers and workers in South Wales (November 1910)]

Source B

‘There were serious disturbances and bitter strikes in this period. The strikes often spilled over into a more general attack on property and property owners who had no direct connection with the disputes. Social revolt and industrial militancy went hand in hand to such an extent that some feared, and others hoped for, revolutionary upsurge that would confront the state itself in a General Strike for all workers.’

[David Smith, an academic historian, specialising in the industrial history of Wales, writing in an essay called *From Riots to Revolt: Tonypany and the Miners Next Step* in a collection of writings on Wales in this period (1988)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting industrial conflict in Wales, 1900-1914?

[80]

## 2. The changing face of urban Wales, c. 1900 - 1914.

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

### Source A

‘The historical forces that had been at work for a very long time led to a concentration and a centralisation of vibrant economic life in large industrial units and in large urban sprawls. This led to a depopulation trend in rural societies. However the new urban Wales of the early twentieth century was to prove vastly different and more prosperous than the Wales that had existed for centuries before.’

[J. Saville, a statistician and a writer on population movements, in his general history book, *Rural Depopulation in England and Wales 1851-1951* (1957)]

### Source B

‘How can an unemployed man raise a family on 20 shillings a week? The law provides 4 shillings a week to buy food for a child who receives charity. To a mother with 4 children, 4 shillings for each child is laughable. The whole family would need at least 12 shillings per week for food and with rents at 6 shillings how can they possibly survive with 1 or 2 shillings a week to pay for coal, gas, insurance, clothes and cleaning?’

[Maud Pember Reeves, a social reform campaigner and feminist who studied working class lives in British towns, in her contemporary account, *Round about a pound a week* (1913)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting the changing face of urban Wales, 1900-1914? [80]