



**General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced**

473/04

**HISTORY – HI3
UNIT 3
IN-DEPTH STUDY 4
CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN
WALES, c. 1900-1914**

P.M. FRIDAY, 11 January 2008
(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. Political change in Wales 1900-1914.

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

- ‘In 1900 James Keir Hardie was returned from Merthyr as its second member to become the first Labour MP in Wales. By 1906 there was a handful of labourist Lib-Labs in the House and a slow but steady growth in local government. This hardly affected the Liberals. In reality most of these new MPs lived by Liberal tolerance and most of them were themselves Liberal in outlook - the
- 5 Liberal grip on Parliament was totally unshaken. But underneath there was the rumbling of things to come. The light was going out on Liberal Wales as their political beliefs began more to look like the obsessions of a minority. The growth of Trade Unionism in response to the combines and amalgamations turned what had been the least unionized district in Britain into the most. A strong, informed and ambitious militancy began to course through the colliery areas in particular. After the
- 10 Tonypany riots of 1910 a group of Welsh Marxists published the *Miners Next Step*, a clear outlook that was light years away from the Disestablishment question so central to liberal thinkers.’

[Gwyn A Williams, a Marxist historian specializing in the history of Wales, writing in his general history book, *When was Wales?* (1985)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the word “Disestablishment” (line 11). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about politics in Wales at this time? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of political change 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. Educational, religious and cultural conflict.

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

- 5 ‘A Cwmavon minister who had been allowed to preach for several Sundays approached a group of young men between the ages of 16 and 23. “Am I to preach tonight” he asked, and received the reply “It depends what the Spirit tells us”. The minister, being older, was practically regarded as alien. The same unsympathetic attitude was assumed by Evan Roberts towards older Christians. In his presence young men made fun of the restraining influence of the old and actually prayed for their conversion and in some instances even for their removal by death. This side of the Revival was not noticed in press reports. The hatred these young men were encouraged to cultivate towards the aged may be classed as one of the saddest features of the Revival of 1904-1905.’

[J.V. Morgan, an historian, writing in *The Welsh Religious Revival 1904-1905 - A criticism* (1909)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase “the Revival of 1904-1905” (line 8). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about religion in Wales? [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.)

SECTION B

Answer one question.

3. Economic and social change in urban and rural Wales, 1900-1914.

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

Source A

‘The problem in Merthyr Tydfil has always been that there is a lack of adequate housing for the ever-increasing industrial population. The rents charged for the hovels that pass as so-called housing is far too high which leaves families with barely enough money to buy food and clothing.’

[From the *South Wales Daily News*, a regional Welsh newspaper (1906)]

Source B

‘It is true that houses in the area are in need of attention, but a closer inspection of the general conditions leaves one with the clear view that the housing issue isn’t a problem, it is rather the unhygienic practices of the people themselves. On the whole I found the housing situation to be good and rents affordable and reasonable.’

[Dr F. H. Smith, writing in his official report on the medical conditions of the people of the Rhondda Valleys (1913)]

Source C

‘The crowds of people who throng to the soup kitchens on Friday and Tuesday show how acute must be the misery which exists in Carmarthen. There must be a tremendous amount of real misery in the town or there would not be such keen competition for such a handout.’

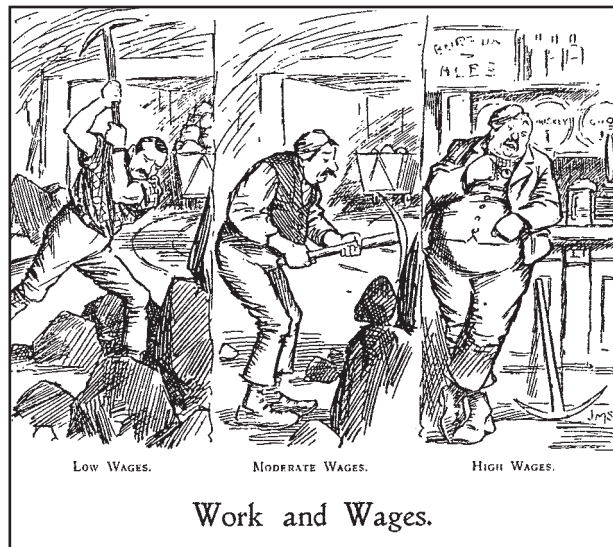
[From the *Carmarthenshire Weekly Reporter*, a local Carmarthenshire paper (27th January 1911)]

Source D

‘South Wales was a satisfied country at the beginning of the century, content with itself, happy with the new wealth that was enriching its community life as well as its pockets. In all this the people lived relatively happily with their new-found cultural diversity and economic vibrancy.’

[From K.O. Morgan, an historian specialising in Welsh history, writing in his general history book, *Wales 1880-1980* (1980)]

Source E



[A cartoon published in the *Western Mail* (March 1902)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do sources A and B give differing views about the housing problems in South Wales? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying social conditions in Wales? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of economic and social change in rural and 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. Industrial conflict in urban Wales 1900-1914.

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

Source A

‘When I reached Tonypandy the rioting had been going on all through the night. I saw in action the vicious alliance of the Government and the coal owners, backed by the police and armed troops, beating and shooting miners who asked for no more than a wage over starvation level.’

[From Arthur Horner, Communist president of the South Wales Miners Federation, recalling the Tonypandy riots of 1910 in his book, *Incorrigible Rebel* (1960)]

Source B

‘The troops were only kept in reserve, and unarmed London police made all contact with the rioters. The only bloodshed in the whole affair was a bloody nose or two. That was Tonypandy. That is the shooting-down by troops that Wales will never forget. It is a completely untrue story grown to legend.’

[From Josephine Tey, a popular novelist, writing in a historical detective novel, *The Daughters of Time* (1951)]

Source C

‘The Llanelli rioters wrought in their frenzy more havoc to life and limb, shed more blood, produced more serious injury among themselves, than all the 50,000 soldiers who have been employed on strike duty all over the country during the last few days.’

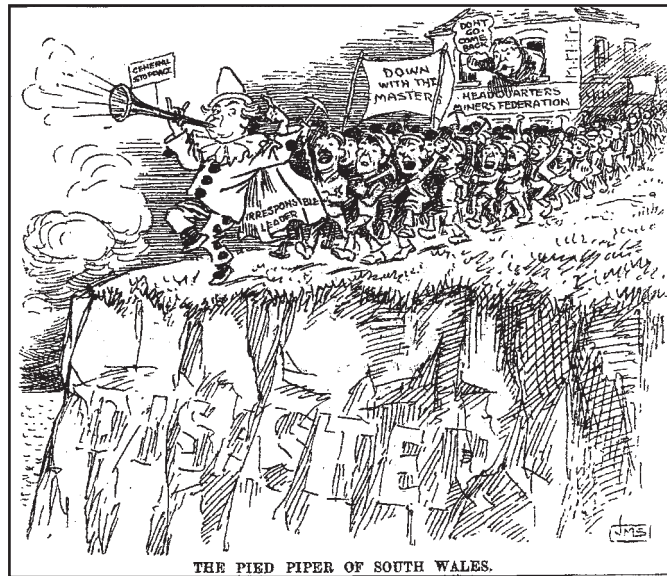
[Winston Churchill, Home Secretary, in a speech in the House of Commons (1911)]

Source D

‘There are women in Llanelli who bear a striking resemblance to the old crones of the French Revolution. If the Germans occupied Llanelli in the course of a war, then the town would not suffer as much at their hands, as it has done at the hands of the Llanelli people.’

[From an editorial in the *Carmarthenshire Weekly Reporter*, a local newspaper well known for its critical views of the people of Llanelli, commenting on the aftermath of the Llanelli riots (1911)]

Source E



[From a cartoon published in the *Western Mail* in September 1910, commenting on the irresponsibility of trade union leaders. The word 'Disaster' is written across the cliff]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do sources A and B give differing views about the Tonypandy riots? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying the Llanelli Riots of 1911? [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.)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The extract from *When was Wales* is published with the kind permission of the estate of Gwyn A. Williams.