



GCE AS/A level

473/03

HISTORY – HI3

UNIT 3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 3

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

P.M. MONDAY, 2 June 2008

1½ hours

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 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.

‘One very prominent fault of our working men is their readiness to allow themselves to be made the fools of cunning and designing men. Several instances of this have occurred in the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan within the last thirty-five years. About the year 1833, a cunning Welshman named Twist, who pretended to be a most sincere friend of the working classes, visited Merthyr and other places on the hills, where he persuaded thousands of the people to form themselves into a kind of Workingmen’s Union for the professed purposes of defending their rights against the tyranny of the masters, and raising the price of labour by refusing to instruct any workmen from the agricultural districts in mining operations. He gained his object by securing to himself large sums of money from his fools, but his plausible scheme led to nothing better than the horrid nocturnal doings of the Scotch Cattle, and a series of ruinous strikes which brought hundreds of families to the brink of starvation. The Chartist movement of the year 1839 originated in a similar manner. A number of mob orators came down from England, who, by their thundering declamation against the oppression and injustice of the aristocracy, and fair promises of a perfect earthly paradise to the working classes as soon as the points of the charter would become the law of the land, soon gathered around their standard, hundreds of confident expectations of the best things on earth. But, in the course of a few months, all their high expectations ended in a disgraceful riot, poverty, imprisonment and death.’

[From Thomas Rees, a non-conformist clergyman and ex-miner, writing in his book, *Miscellaneous Papers on Subjects relating to Wales* (1867)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the term ‘Scotch Cattle’ (line 10). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the causes of popular protest? [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. Rural Protest 1830-48.

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

‘Early in the morning a large party assembled, and strengthened their numbers by forcing work people of every description to join them, both from this and the adjoining parishes, and at 3 o’clock they went in an immense body to the Church, where they insisted on being met by Mr. Simpson and the land owners. They went in a large body for Mr. Hurst (who holds the great tithes), and as he endeavoured to excuse himself they seized a chariot from the King’s Head yard and dragged it up to his house, but luckily he had just set off, supported by his two sons. All these gentlemen were stationed at the altar to receive the demands of this lawless multitude, who I suppose occupied every place within the walls, and by their shouts and threatening language showing their total disregard for the sanctity of the place. I am ashamed to say the farmers encouraged the labouring classes who required to be paid 2s.6d. per day, while the farmers called for a reduction of their rents and the tithes one half. Mr. Simpson in a very proper manner gave an account of the revenues of his living, and after showing that he did not clear more than £400 per year, promised to meet the gentlemen and farmers, and to make such a reduction as they could reasonably expect. Mr. Hurst held out so long that it was feared blood would be shed. The doors were shut till the demands were granted; no lights were allowed, the iron railing that surrounds the monuments torn up, and the sacred boundary between the chancel and altar overleaped before he would yield; at last the three points were gained and happily without any personal injury. The Church is much damaged. Money was afterwards demanded at different houses for refreshment and, if not obtained with ease, the windows were broken.’

[A lady living in Hampshire, writing about the Swing riots,
in a letter to a relative (November 1830)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the word ‘tithes’ (line 4). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the supporters of Captain Swing? [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.

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

Source A

‘Thousands of our fellow creatures and fellow subjects, both male and female, the miserable inhabitants of a Yorkshire town, are at this very moment existing in a state of slavery, more horrid than are the victims of that hellish system called colonial slavery!’

[From Richard Oastler, a Tory social reformer, writing in the *Leeds Mercury*, a newspaper sympathetic to the radical cause (October 1830)]

Source B

‘When one remembers under what conditions the working people live, when one thinks how crowded their dwellings are, how every nook and corner swarms with human beings, how sick and well sleep in the same room, even in the same bed, the only wonder is that a contagious disease like this fever does not spread yet farther, especially when one reflects how little medical assistance the sick have at their command.’

[From Friedrich Engels, a radical and socialist, writing in *The Condition of the Working Class in England* (1845)]

Source C

‘The chief nurseries of disease are confined to the back streets, and consist of both streets and houses being in a filthy and unhealthy state, the yards being small and having privies in them, from which a disagreeable and unhealthy smell is emitted, and from which contagious diseases have frequently arisen. To several of the houses, especially those in Glan-yr-Afon, no privies are attached. There is a general deficiency of drains in the town; those which there are, being constructed on a principle which renders them of no use.’

[From Thomas Clark, a public health inspector, writing in an official document, *Report to the General Board of Health on the Borough of Bangor* (1849)]

Source D

‘We are aware that, in the discharge of our duties we have unavoidably interfered with powerful interests, which have the immediate means of making themselves heard by members of government and by Parliament. We have been under the necessity of stating facts with relation to the inefficiency of former measures, and their effect in aggravating existing evil.’

[From an official report by the Central Board of Health presented to Parliament in 1854]

Source E



[A contemporary illustration entitled “A Court for King Cholera”, printed in the satirical magazine *Punch* (1849)]

- (a) Compare Sources B and C. How do Sources B and C show differing views about disease? [8]
- (b) Study Sources A and D. How reliable are Sources A and D as evidence to an historian studying social reform? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of the campaign for social reform? (You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.) [24]

4. Parliamentary Reform and Change.

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

Source A

‘Wellington had never read or heard of any measure which could in any degree satisfy his mind that the state of the representation could be improved, or be rendered more satisfactory to the country at large. He would go further and say that the legislature and the system of representation possessed the full and entire confidence of the country as far as he was concerned. As long as he held any station in the government of the country, he should always feel it his duty to resist such measures of reform when proposed by others.’

[From the Duke of Wellington, the Prime Minister, speaking in Parliament and recorded in *Hansard*, the official record of Parliamentary proceedings (2nd November 1830)]

Source B

‘That honourable House of Commons, in its present state, is evidently too far removed in habits, wealth and station, from the wants and interests of the lower and middle classes of the people, to have any close identity of feeling with them. The great aristocratic interests of all kinds are well represented there. But the interests of Industry and of Trade have scarcely any representatives at all!’

[From the Birmingham Political Union, a group seeking political reform, published in its *Declaration* (manifesto) (1830)]

Source C

‘These Unions have received great encouragement from the rejection of the Reform Bill; and many persons, not otherwise disposed to do so, have been encouraged to join them for the purpose of promoting that measure. It is also undeniable that the middle classes, who have up to now shown so much support for the government, are driven by an intense and almost unanimous feeling in favour of the measure of reform.’

[From Earl Grey, the Prime Minister, writing in a private letter to a Parliamentary colleague (8 November 1831)]

Source D

‘It is now nearly six years since the Reform Bill became a part of the laws of our country. To carry that measure the co-operation of the millions was sought and cheerfully and honestly given. Alas, their hopes were excited by promises which have not been kept, and their expectations of freedom have been bitterly disappointed in seeing the men, whom they had assisted to power, spurning their petition with contempt, and binding them down by still more slavish enactments.’

[From a public address in 1838 by William Lovett, a Chartist leader, as quoted in his memoirs, *Life and Struggles* (1876)]

Source E

[A contemporary print of the Chartist meeting at Kennington Common, 1848]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B show differing views of the electoral system? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying the Whig government, 1830-1832? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of Parliamentary reform and change?
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.) [24]