



**GCE AS/A level**

1232/03

**HISTORY – HY2**

**UNIT 2**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 3**

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

A.M. THURSDAY, 19 May 2011

1½ hours

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **one** question.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in 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 assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.**

## UNIT 2

## IN-DEPTH STUDY 3

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

*Answer one question.*

1. *Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.*

**Source A**

‘Respecting the condition, character and employment of the inhabitants of Rhosllannerchrugog and the adjoining districts of Minera, Broughton, and Brymbo, I obtained the following information. The children are employed in the mines at a very early age, some to carry food to their parents, and many work in the mines. The children are employed in the mines to open the doors for ventilation, to drive the horses, which are employed below, and to drag small carts on their hands and knees. The average age at which children are employed is eight years.’

[From the Reports of the Commissioners of Enquiry  
into the State of Education in Wales (1847)]

**Source B**

‘There was certainly great alarm in all quarters and uncertainty about the number of Chartists. All government offices were garrisoned, cannon were placed on bridges and the Duke of Wellington had made elaborate arrangements to protect London. It was thought the people from Kennington Common would force their way to Parliament. But the Chartists found their own numbers so very short of what they expected they gave up all hopes of revolution.’

[Lady Palmerston, the wife of the Foreign Secretary, writing in her diary (April 1848)]

**Source C**

‘I understand why these poor farm labourers rose against their hard masters, to burn ricks and smash machines. This came about because of years of extreme poverty and hardship. It was also customary to get rid of men after the harvest; at night they would skulk about the fields to rob a turnip or two to satisfy their hunger.’

[W.H. Rudson, recalling interviews with farm labourers who took part  
in riots in Surrey in 1830-1831, in his autobiography, *A Shepherd's Life*, published in 1910]

**Source D**

‘The Royal Navy made 50,000 measurements of naval recruits between 1800-1850. There was a substantial increase in heights. This suggests that there was a great improvement in the nutrition of the working classes in the first half of the nineteenth century. The standard of living of the working class had improved.’

[Roderick Floud, an economic historian, writing in an article published in the magazine, *History Today* (1983)]

**Source E**

[An illustration used in a government report of 1842 showing the type of work done by children in coal mines]

- (a) Study Source B. Use Source B **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the term “the Chartists”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and E. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the significance of children at work. [8]
- (c) Study Sources B and C. How reliable are these sources in explaining popular protest in this period? [16]
- (d) Study Sources C and D. How far does Source C support or contradict the interpretation of the standards of living of the working class given in Source D? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources in understanding reform and protest in Wales and England, 1830-1848? [32]

*(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge from the depth study as well as information derived from the sources and attributions.)*

2. Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

**Source A**

‘The filthy and miserable appearance of this part of London can hardly be imagined by those who have not witnessed it. Wretched houses with broken windows patched with rags and paper: every room let out to a different family, and in many instances to two, or even three. Filth everywhere – a gutter before the houses and a drain behind. Gin drinking is a great vice in England, but wretchedness and dirt are greater; and, until you improve the homes of the poor, gin-shops will increase in number and splendour.’

[Charles Dickens, a novelist and social commentator, writing an article on conditions in London, published in a weekly magazine, *Sketches by Boz* (1836)]

**Source B**

‘Mr. Currie confirmed that the water from the pump was generally bad. The covering had been removed, and they had found a mass of black filth, the refuse of the sewerage of the immediate neighbourhood having filtered through the soil by which the pump was surrounded. Very few of the inhabitants of the east side used the pump (having pipe-water in their houses). The consequence was that the number of cases on the east side were: cholera, 7; diarrhoea, 8: total, 15, out of which 6 had died. On the west side (where the pump was largely used) 19 cases of cholera had occurred, 22 of diarrhoea: total 41, out of which 19 had died.’

[From a record of the meeting of the Salford Board of Guardians (13 October 1849)]

**Source C**

‘There can be little doubt that O’Connor’s mind was more or less affected from the beginning, and that he had inherited tendencies to insanity. He was insanely jealous and egotistical, and no-one succeeded in working with him for long. The failure of Chartism can be traced very largely to him.’

[Graham Wallas, a biographer of the Chartist leaders, writing in *The Dictionary of National Biography* (1909)]

**Source D**

‘The Chartists were never as strong as they believed. They had many weaknesses, including the crucial issue of leadership. With better leadership from O’Connor, the Chartists would not have antagonised the middle classes, without whose support change was impossible.’

[John Derry, an academic historian specialising in the nineteenth century, writing in a textbook, *Reaction and Reform* (1970)]

## Source E



[A cartoon by William Heath published in 1828 and showing the state of London's river water. The cartoon was titled *Monster Soup* and was intended to attract the attention of the London Water Company]

- (a) Study Source D. Use Source D **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the term “the Chartists.” [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and B. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the importance of the reform of public health. [8]
- (c) Study Sources A and E. How reliable are these sources in explaining the condition of towns in this period? [16]
- (d) Study Sources C and D. How far does Source C support or contradict the interpretation of the failure of Chartism given in Source D? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of reform and protest in Wales and England, 1830-1848? [32]

*(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge from the depth study as well as information derived from the sources and attributions.)*