



GCE AS/A level

1232/04

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 4

CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN WALES, c. 1900-1918

A.M. THURSDAY, 20 January 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 4
CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN WALES, c. 1900-1918

Answer one question.

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

Source A

‘Wales was finding its feet in the twentieth century. Wales had built its own university and this was further consolidated by the addition of other national institutions such as the National Library in 1907. This led to a growth in Welsh nationalism rooted in the Welsh language, which then contributed towards the rise of nonconformity and the Temperance Movement. It also helped to promote social harmony.’

[David Adamson, an historian specialising in economic history, writing in an essay on economic and social developments in Wales, published in a collection of articles, *National Identity and Social Theory* (1999)]

Source B

‘Wales is a place of conflict and disharmony as a result of the population growth and a mixed race culture which the Welsh view as an attack on their traditional way of life. The rise of Welsh institutions, and the language issues associated with it has had a divisive effect on the population and has led to unrest in many areas.’

[From the Commission of Enquiry into Industrial Unrest in Wales, an official report for the government compiled by leading industrialists in Wales (1914)]

Source C

‘The attitude of the coal owners in Tonypany made the greatest contribution towards creating and developing the atmosphere of tension and excitement in the strike areas. One of the principal mine managers was using his press contacts to produce highly coloured propaganda that was being used to prejudice the public and to silence the miners through fear and intimidation. Some owners seemed to think that they had the right to lay down the law on any matter with which their interests were concerned and this was greatly resented.’

[General Macready, the principal military officer in Tonypany, writing in his autobiography, *Annals of an Active Life* (1924)]

Source D

‘Local shopkeepers in Tonypandy must take the principal blame for the strikes and riots. Shopkeepers possessed the money and local interest to become multi-house owners and they were at the centre of the public stage. They stirred up trouble and caused hardship by charging unfair rents, by making tenants shop in their stores, by positively encouraging over-crowding in order to have large families dependent on them for foodstuffs and even renting rooms to the highest bidder.’

[David Smith, an academic historian specialising in Welsh history, writing in his essay entitled “From Riots to Revolt: Tonypandy and the Miners’ Next Step”, which appeared in a collection of articles, *Wales 1880-1914* (1988)]

Source E

‘A good number of our Welsh parents cannot persuade their own children to learn the language and it is most difficult in towns like Pontypridd where the English tongue is so dominant among all classes. Even in the Welsh chapel after a Welsh service we find as soon as the service is over that most of the conversation takes place in English.’

[An editorial comment from *The Glamorgan Free Press*, a local newspaper which was critical of Welsh language development (1902)]

- (a) Study Source A. Use Source A **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase “the Temperance Movement”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and B. Use Sources A and B **and your own knowledge** to explain the significance of the rise of Welsh nationalism. [8]
- (c) Study Sources A and E. How reliable are Sources A and E in explaining the position of the Welsh language in this period? [16]
- (d) Study Sources C and D. How far does Source C support or contradict the interpretation of the causes of the Tonypandy riots given in Source D? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources in understanding Wales, 1900-1914? [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 the attributions.)

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

Source A

‘South Wales, for all its pomp and ceremony, is still divided by racial intolerance and social division. One only has to look at the recent riots in Cardiff docks, and the attacks on immigrant Chinese people there to appreciate that this is an area deeply divided by economic and cultural inequality. Slums and poverty characterise the area, as does crime and violence.’

[Lord Crichton-Stuart, the Conservative MP for Cardiff, speaking in a pre-election address to voters in Cardiff (1910)]

Source B

‘Cardiff is essentially a well-kept and well-governed city. The visitor comes to it under the impression that he will find a city stained with the sins of its coal trade, that its streets will be dirty and ill-kept, but he soon finds his pre-conceived notions scattered before reality. The city has been much improved in recent years, and the lower elements of society are kept in check in their respective areas.’

[From an article entitled “Tourism in Wales - Visiting Cardiff” published in *Mayfair*, an English magazine aimed at the upper class (1912)]

Source C

‘The true test of the Liberal Party has been its performance at election time, and time after time it has shown here, as in many other parts of the country, that it is a dominant force. The people of Carmarthenshire have shown their disapproval to those parties that support violence and revolution, by voting for the Liberal Party.’

[An editorial comment, published in the *Carmarthen Journal*, a traditional local newspaper, (1912)]

Source D

‘The light was going out on Liberal Wales as the Liberal political beliefs, especially in disestablishment, began more to look like the obsessions of a minority. The growth of the Labour movement and the subsequent Labour Party provided a clear outlook that was light years away from the questions so central to liberal thinkers. By 1914 the Liberal Party was a spent force in Welsh and British politics.’

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

Source E

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

[From an article in the *South Wales Daily News*, a regional Welsh paper supportive of the Labour movement and Welsh workers (1906)]

- (a) Study Source D. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the word “disestablishment”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and E. Use Sources A and E **and your own knowledge** to explain the significance of immigration to Wales. [8]
- (c) Study Sources A and B. How reliable are Sources A and B in explaining the social and economic problems of South Wales? [16]
- (d) Study Sources C and D. How far does Source C support or contradict the interpretation of the popularity of the Liberal Party given in Source D? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources in understanding Wales, 1900-1914? [32]