



**GCE AS/A level**

1232/03

**HISTORY – HY2**

**UNIT 2**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 3**

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

P.M. MONDAY, 23 January 2012

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 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 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 marking 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**

‘I acknowledge receipt of a letter reporting the attack upon Newport by a large body of Chartists and inform you that I have lost no time in arranging the immediate march of eight companies of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment to the district where this deplorable event has occurred.’

[The Home Secretary, writing in a letter to the Mayor of Newport (5th November, 1839)]

**Source B**

‘This committee is deeply thankful for the glorious success which has attended its efforts to improve the condition of women and children employed in factories and the triumphant manner in which the Ten Hours Bill has passed in Parliament.’

[From the minutes of a meeting of the Lancashire Short Time Committee, held at the Red Lion Inn, Manchester (8th June 1847)]

**Source C**

‘The New Poor Law is not acceptable to the labouring classes of this country. It is viewed with anger and abhorrence by those who have to apply for relief. Under the former system the labourer retained contact with friends and neighbours. Now he is removed a considerable distance to the union workhouse, the wife is torn from the husband and in most cases both are parted from children. These workhouses are prisons and removal to them is considered worse than death.’

[The Earl of Stanhope, a Tory peer, in a speech in the House of Lords (20th March 1838)]

### Source D

'It was commonly said that the New Poor Law was an inhuman machine geared to crushing the poor. The evidence hardly points in this direction. The image of the workhouse is too well-entrenched to be modified by reality. All the scandals have been found to be grossly exaggerated. It is doubtful if the workhouses were ever the harsh prisons of popular myth.'

[Derek Fraser, an academic historian and specialist in the history of social policy, writing in *The New Poor Law in the Nineteenth Century* (1976)]

### Source E



[A contemporary print published in an establishment newspaper showing the Chartist riot in Newport (November 1839)]

- (a) Study Source B. Use Source B **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase “Ten Hours Bill”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the importance of the New Poor Law. [8]
- (c) Study Sources A and E. How reliable are these sources in explaining the danger posed by the Chartist riot in Newport in 1839? [16]
- (d) Study Sources C and D. How far does Source C support or contradict the interpretation of the conditions in the workhouses 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]  
*(In your answer you are advised to use 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**

‘Coketown lay shrouded in a haze which appeared impervious to the sun’s rays. It was a blur of soot and smoke, a dense, formless jumble that showed nothing but masses of darkness. The wonder was, it was there at all. It had been ruined so often, that it was amazing how it had borne so many shocks. The factory owners had been ruined when they were required to send labouring children to school. They had been ruined when factory inspectors were appointed to look into their works. They had been ruined when such inspectors considered it doubtful whether they were quite justified in chopping people up with their machinery. They had also been ruined, when it was hinted that perhaps they need not always make quite so much smoke.’

[Charles Dickens, making fun of factory owners, in his novel, *Hard Times* (1854)]

**Source B**

‘The Crawshay representative in London reported that the government had been very frightened indeed. The upheaval in Merthyr was clearly different in kind from the familiar spate of election troubles and the other outbreaks which had so far characterised the reform crisis. It was very different and alarming.’

[Gwyn A. Williams, a Marxist historian, writing in his history book, *The Merthyr Rising* (1978)]

**Source C**

‘The Board has had the satisfaction of reporting a great number of towns that have used the powers and privileges of the Public Health Act of 1848, putting into practice a principle of legislation entirely novel. We submit that as great a degree of progress has been made in the application of the Act as could have been reasonably anticipated. We have now to state 284 towns are applying the Act and upwards of 20 more have petitioned to do so.’

[From the report of the Board of Health on its work between 1848-1854 (1854)]

### Source D

‘There was little real improvement in public health before 1875. Despite the Public Health Act of 1848, in Leeds the mortality rate didn’t fall before the mid 1870s. The inefficiency of public cleansing had continued for 30 years. The sewerage system had little impact upon sanitary conditions for several decades. In many respects Leeds, with its privies, its awful record of sewage disposal, and its epidemic victims lying under canvas was not unique. These features could be found in most towns. Under such circumstances, it is not at all difficult to appreciate why the aims of the public health propagandists in the 1840s took so long to achieve.’

[Brian Barber, an academic historian, specialising in urban history, writing in a historical study, *Municipal Reform and the Industrial City* (1982)]

### Source E



[A commemorative plaque to Dic Penderyn, in Merthyr Tydfil. It was paid for by public subscription and erected in 1982]

- (a) Study Source A. Use Source A **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the term “factory inspectors”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the importance of the Public Health Act 1848. [8]
- (c) Study Sources B and E. How reliable are these sources in explaining the impact of the Merthyr Rising? [16]
- (d) Study Sources C and D. How far does Source C support or contradict the interpretation of the condition of towns given in Source D? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of reform and protest in Wales and England, 1830-48? [32]  
(In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions).