



GCE AS/A level

1232/04

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 4

Change and Conflict in Wales, c. 1900-1918

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 22 May 2013

1 hour 20 minutes

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 **either** question 1 **or** question 2.

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 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 **either** question 1 or question 2.

QUESTION 1

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

The candidates put forward on behalf of the Liberal Party have often been men who can speak the Welsh language, and Welsh speaking Liberal champions have been able to win and hold the seats by playing upon national feeling. Over the last ten years, the Welsh liberals have put religion above all other issues. Lately, Liberal candidates, in order to retain their seats, are now having to declare themselves in favour of measures which a few years ago they would have regarded as revolutionary.

[From an article entitled *The View of the Miner*, published in *Welsh Review*, a magazine that supported the Labour movement (1911)]

Source B

In the two general elections of January and December 1910, when the Liberal Party nationally was deprived of much of its support, the strength of our Liberal Party in Wales remained largely undiminished. During this period of ascendancy, our main ideological concerns, at both national and local levels, were those of social and religious equality. For the most part, we remain noticeably silent on industrial and economic issues, but we will surely suffer if we continue to do so.

[Morgan Winstay, a Liberal Party spokesman in North Wales, writing in a private letter to the Liberal Party leadership (1913)]

Source C

The main problem in Merthyr Tydfil has always been that there is a lack of adequate housing. The long-suffering population has been let down by the system. The 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, let alone look after the property itself. As a result these houses are a breeding ground for disease and infection.

[From an article in the *South Wales Daily News*, a left-wing newspaper supportive of workers' rights (1910)]

Source D

It is true that houses in the area are in need of attention, but 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. They do not wash and spend too much time neglecting themselves and their children. On the whole I found the housing situation to be good and rents affordable and reasonable.

[Dr. F. H. Smith, a medical inspector employed by the coal owners, writing in a report on the medical condition of the people of the Rhondda Valleys (1913)]

Source E

In Senghenydd many lived in wooden huts and had scarcely enough food for one meal a day. In many of the huts there were dead bodies. In one house the body lay on the bed in the only room in the house, which also housed a widow, her four children and a lodger, all wearing rags rather than clothes.

[From a letter written to *Welsh Outlook*, a Welsh national magazine (1914)]

Source F

Clean houses and adequate space is the primary issue for any family. Cleanliness is next to Godliness. Between four and six meals a day should be the general diet and the servants must ensure that clean clothes and bed-linen are ready for the family, especially so if visitors are expected.

[Mrs. Beeton, a social commentator writing in her general book about how families and houses should be organised, *The Book of Household Management* (1906)]

- (a) What does the author of Source C mean by the phrase "The long suffering population has been let down by the system"? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) How important was the role of the Liberal Party in Wales in the period 1900-1914? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that living conditions in Wales were very poor in this period? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources B, E and F in understanding change in Wales, 1900-1914? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.

QUESTION 2

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

When I reached Tonypandy the rioting had been going on all through the night. I saw the vicious actions of the government and the coal owners, backed by the police and armed troops. They fought against defenceless miners who asked for no more than a wage over starvation level.

[Arthur Horner, the Communist president of the South Wales Miners Federation, recalling the Tonypandy riots of 1911 in his memoirs (1956)]

Source B

Facing the rioters were the unarmed Metropolitan Police. The troops were kept in reserve, and all contact with the rioters was made by these unarmed London policemen. The only bloodshed in the whole affair was a bloody nose or two. That's the real story of Tonypandy. That is the 'so-called' shooting-down by troops that Wales will never forget. All these stories about violence by the troops are completely false.

[Josephine Tey, describing the Tonypandy riots in her fictional novel, *The Daughters of Time* (1951)]

Source C

The level of violence inflicted on Wales in this period was shocking. Wales was a place of upheaval and conflict. Wales was a hotbed of racial intolerance. It was a social and industrial battlefield. This is not surprising if one understands the profound economic and social disadvantages the people of Wales faced in this period. They simply had no choice.

[Russell Davies, an academic historian, writing in an article in a collection of essays, *Politics and Society 1840-1922* (1988)]

Source D

Wales is a land at peace with itself. From the beautiful valleys of South Wales down to the vibrant and flourishing city of Cardiff, a new Wales is emerging. It is a land of plentiful riches, of unique character, charm and appeal. The people of Wales are well aware of their good fortune, and they welcome, with open arms, all those who wish to share and belong to this new exciting principality undergoing great cultural and social change, with its prosperous industries so vital to British and world economies.

[John Wynne Nevison, a tourism journalist, writing for the London based magazine *Habitat* (1912)]

Source E

The time came for Lloyd George the Chancellor to make his speech but before he could begin there came a cry from a young woman, “Don’t forget votes for women!” A happy and enthusiastic audience became a violent and unruly mob. The people around the girl attacked her, and she was badly bruised and missing her hat, but still managed to wriggle free to safety. Lord George appealed in Welsh and in English for the crowd to act in a more gentlemanly manner.

[O.E. Roberts, remembering an incident that took place in Llanystumdwy, North Wales in May 1912, in a magazine article entitled *A day to remember* (1953)]

Source F

There is no need to wrap me up in cotton wool. I have been a judge at the Welsh Eisteddfod in Wales before and I have heard the stories about bad eggs and boots thrown at us by the people, judges being beaten up and their property stolen. Fortunately this has never happened to me as I ply my trade among these rougher types of people and understand them well. I am not in fear for my life.

[Samuel Coleridge Taylor, a famous American composer, writing in a private letter to a friend on the eve of his departure to Wales to judge a choir competition (1906)]

- (a) What does the author of Source D mean by the phrase ‘this new exciting principality undergoing great cultural and social change’? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) How important were the Tonyandy riots? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that Wales was a land of conflict in this period? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources B, E and F in understanding Wales, 1900-1914? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.