



GCE AS/A level

1232/04

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 4

CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN WALES, c. 1900-1918

A.M. TUESDAY, 22 January 2013

1½ hours

1232
040001

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 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

‘A large percentage of so called “houses” deserve no better term than “hovel”, as one often finds them with leaky roofs, floors and walls saturated with damp, wall-paper peeling and mildewed, storm water flowing through living rooms. Windows are small and never intended to be opened and in some localities, open sewers are running through the first floor rooms.’

[From an official report into the state of housing in Cardiganshire issued by the Cardiganshire Ministry of Health (1913)]

Source B

‘Our reporter came across a group of people discussing the raid on their houses by the landlord. They had been given a week’s notice to leave their properties because he had found people willing to pay more rent for the rat-infested hovels he called houses. He had been forced to raise rents by the inspectors who made him do repairs, the places being infested and injurious to health. Tenants are afraid to ask for improvements because of this.’

[From an editorial comment in a radical newspaper, *The Merthyr Express* (1900)]

Source C

‘The Worcester regiment at Llanelli found themselves stuck and surrounded on both train banks. Colonel Stuart climbed up to reason with the rioters but with rocks and bricks being thrown on them he was forced to read the Riot Act calling the rioters to disperse. He was forced to react, shots were fired and two rioters were killed.’

[Colonel John Lawles, a former colonel in the Worcester Regiment and curator of the Regimental Museum, speaking in an interview for the *Llanelli Star* newspaper (2011)]

Source D

‘The Llanelli Riots was an unusual set of circumstances in a very politically charged atmosphere. It was confusing and nobody knew exactly what they were doing. It is clear from the evidence that the troops from the Worcester Regiment just lost control of the situation, panicked and shot indiscriminately into the crowd.’

[Sir Deian Hopkin, a left-wing Labour historian, speaking in a television interview for a BBC documentary about the *Llanelli Riots* (2011)]

Source E

‘Tenant farmers and day labourers in Wales lived hard, poverty-stricken lives, only occasionally feeling the state treating them like human beings. In such dark times ill health and premature death due to disease and squalor was common and infant mortality rates, a good indicator of the health of the nation, was nothing short of a national scandal.’

[Deirdre Beddoe, an historian and a specialist in women’s history, writing in her book, *Out of the Shadows - a history of women in 20th century Wales* (2000)]

- (a) Study Source E. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase “Tenant farmers”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and E. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the significance of poverty in Wales in this period. [8]
- (c) Study Sources A and B. How reliable are these sources in explaining living conditions in Wales in this period? [16]
- (d) Study Sources C and D. How far does Source C support or contradict the interpretation of the role of the military in the Llanelli Riots of 1911 given in Source D? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources in understanding Wales 1900-1914? [32]
(*In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the in-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

‘We believe that the Churches who refuse membership to innkeepers are correct. Now, if it is right to do that, it is right to do the same with drinkers. We maintain that if selling drink renders a man unsuitable for church membership, then buying it should do the same. Out with them we say, and let the majority, non-drinking, God-fearing people of Wales have done with these sinners.’

[A public declaration by the Union of Welsh Independent Churches, which appeared in many newspapers (1905)]

Source B

‘There were over eighteen pumps in the big bar alone and there was another small bar that men in working clothes were not allowed in. On pay-day, which was Friday, we had to have 23 people serving behind the bar. There was a lot of drunkenness and fighting, especially on Saturday night, but on Sunday morning no-one would say anything for fear the local minister would get to hear of it and shout and scream from the pulpit.’

[Bryn Lewis, a soldier from Tonypandy, writing in a letter to his wife recalling his life before he went away to war (1917)]

Source C

‘The people of Carmarthen are turning their backs on the Liberal Party and, in the wake of some costly errors by the Conservative government, they are also in decline. The tide is certainly turning towards a distinct party that will be the party of the working men. The people of Carmarthenshire will be the main supporters of any new party that seeks to represent the working-men.’

[Harold Edward, a prominent left-wing Trade Union leader from Ammanford, giving a union election speech to workers (1905)]

Source D

‘The drift towards the Labour Party was very slow in Carmarthenshire. Industry was booming in parts of the county and there was hope of eager recruits from its largely working-class population. But progress was slow due to respectable elements being resistant to supporting a party associated with riots and unionism.’

[Dylan Rees, an historian and a specialist in Carmarthenshire history, writing in his local history book, *Carmarthenshire – a concise history* (2006)]

Source E

‘There may be very little lethal violence or serious injury in these parts but to go out in the towns at night is an act of folly as the streets are full of drunken, menacing gangs of unruly men in various states of undress. Enforcing the Sunday Closing Act will probably lead to an armed revolt in many areas, such is the dependence on alcohol as a form of social anaesthetic.’

[From an article on *The Llanelli Mercury*, a local newspaper often critical of people’s social habits (1903)]

- (a) Study Source E. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase “Sunday Closing Act”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources B and E. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the significance of alcohol at this time. [8]
- (c) Study Sources A and B. How reliable are these sources in explaining the influence of religion in Wales? [16]
- (d) Study Sources C and D. How far does Source C support or contradict the interpretation of political change given in Source D? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources in understanding Wales 1900-1914? [32]
(In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the in-depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions.)