



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. TUESDAY, 21 January 2014

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 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 either question 1 or question 2.

QUESTION 1

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A



[From a contemporary anonymous engraving of the water supply in Frying Pan Alley, Clerkenwell, London in 1846.]

Source B

During winter months there are from six to eight water spouts, some half a mile, some two miles distant from the houses, but in summer they are often reduced to three, the remainder being dried up. At these water spouts I have seen 50, 80 and as many as 100 people waiting for their turn. The women have told me they have waited 6, 8 and 10 hours at a time for their turn, and some are then obliged to go away without any water at all. They have been known to wait up the whole night. They have no other supply of water fit to drink in summer time, and have no alternative but to wait.

[T.W. Rammell, the supervising inspector in his *Report to the General Board of Health on the Sewerage, Drainage of the Town of Merthyr Tydfil* (1850)]

Source C

This Bill is the most deceptive and the most mischievous ever proposed. We number four fifths of the whole population. Our influence at elections ought to be four times as great as all the rest of the community. Yet our actual influence will not be more than one twentieth of those who live on the fruits of your labour. We will in reality have no influence at all.

[From a radical newspaper, the *Poor Man's Guardian*, commenting on the proposed Reform Bill (14 April 1832)]

Source D

The position of the establishment was strengthened by political reform. The 1832 Reform Act may have extended the vote but the concessions were to the urban middle class and in rural areas the power of the landowner may well have been increased. Few of the new voters wanted to challenge the landed aristocracy.

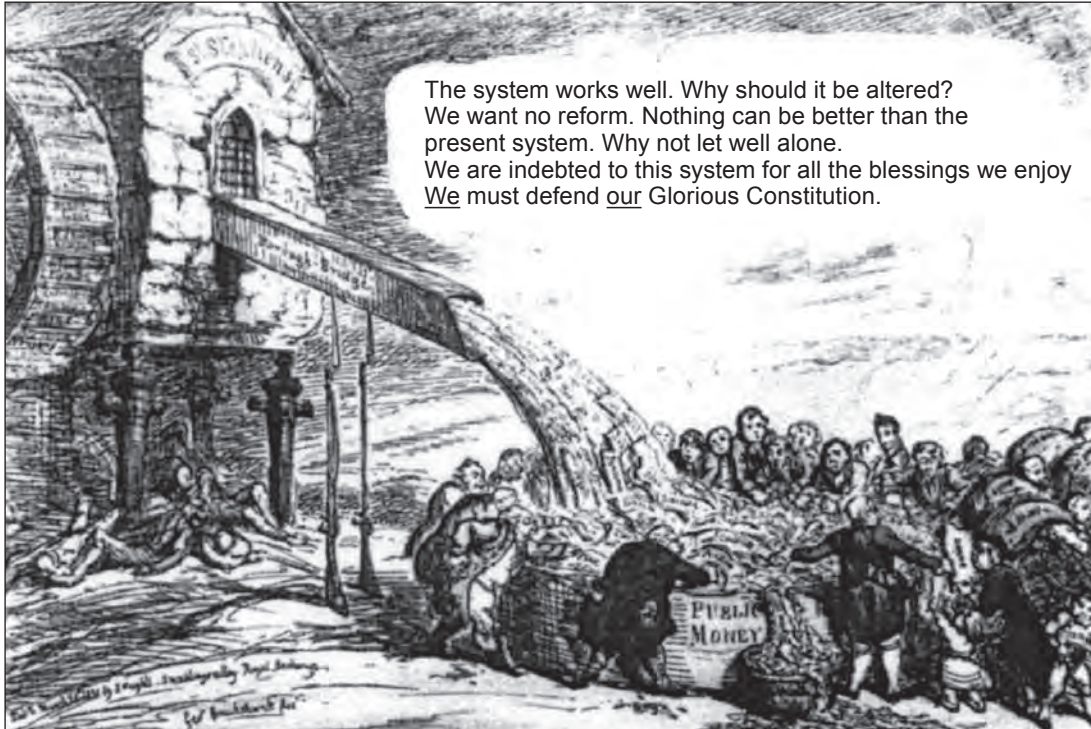
[Richard Brown, an historian writing in a student study guide, *Change and Continuity in British Society 1800-1850* (1987)]

Source E

Our progress as to the reduction of able bodied pauperism is most satisfactory. Since the new law came into effect we have scarcely had a single application from persons of that description. The same idle and disreputable characters make occasional appearances at the Board where they meet with constant discouragement. The workhouse is never accepted by them except as the very last resort.

[Reverend Buller, vice-chairman of the Linton Guardians in Cambridgeshire, writing in a letter to the Central Commission for the Poor Law (June 1835)]

Source F



[A cartoon by George Cruikshank, a leading radical cartoonist, criticising the corruption of the unreformed parliament in 1831]

- (a) What does the author of Source E mean by the phrase “Our progress as to the reduction of able bodied pauperism is most satisfactory”? [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 need for public health reform in the period 1830-1848? [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 the 1832 Reform Act was a conservative measure? [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 reform and protest in Wales and England, 1830-1848? [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

The magistrates, having taken into account the disturbed state of the area, wish to make it known that it is their opinion that disturbances arise from the use of threshing machines and insufficient wages of the labourers. The magistrates recommend to landowners that they discontinue the use of threshing machines and increase wages. Although determined to enforce the law against rioters, the magistrates feel no severe measures will be necessary if landowners act accordingly.

[From a public notice, issued by the magistrates of North Walsham in Norfolk (18 November 1830)]

Source B

In 1843 disturbances broke out amongst the Welsh peasantry. The men, dressed in women's clothing, fell in armed crowds upon the toll gates and destroyed them amongst great rejoicing and firing of guns, wrote threatening letters and once went so far as to storm the workhouse of Carmarthen. The poverty of the peasantry continues and will one day produce more serious manifestations than those humorous Rebecca masquerades.

[Friedrich Engels, a factory owner and early socialist, writing in his book, *Condition of the Working Class in England* (1845)]

Source C

We maintain our opposition to:

- the abolition of outdoor relief for the unemployed;
- the denial of all relief, except on terms that would deter everyone but a starving slave from accepting it;
- the institution of the workhouse test with its workhouse dress.

All this is calculated to make the labourer offer his services for almost any amount of wage rather than subject himself to the cruelties that waited for him if he applied for aid to those laughingly called his 'guardians'.

[From an article criticising the effects of the New Poor Law, published in the Chartist newspaper, *The Northern Star* (7 June 1845)]

Source D

The old Poor Law provided outdoor relief and this was expensive as judged by the rates, for paupers had multiplied. The basic assumption of the new Poor Law was that there was work for all if only labourers had sufficient incentive to seek it. When, in 1837, the Poor Law commissioners attempted to extend the system into Lancashire and Yorkshire, they met bitter and prolonged opposition from working men and some of their masters.

[Patricia Hollis, an academic historian specialising in social history, writing in her book, *Class and Conflict in nineteenth century England 1815-1850* (1973)]

Source E

I support this bill as a measure of reform; but I will support it still more as a measure of conservation. In order that we may exclude those whom it is necessary to exclude, we must admit those whom it may be safe to admit. At the moment we exclude from all share in the government people of property and intelligence, vast numbers of those who are most interested in preserving tranquility and who know best how to preserve it. If we do not support reform, we drive over to the side of revolution those whom we shut out from power.

[T.B. Macaulay, a leading Whig Member of Parliament and historian, speaking about the Reform Bill in the House of Commons (2 March 1831)]

Source F



[An anonymous cartoon supporting the Whig Reform Bill, showing the dragon of rotten boroughs being slain and the opponents of the reform in retreat. The cartoon was published in a popular broadsheet in 1832.]

- (a) What does the author of Source E mean by the phrase “we drive over to the side of revolution those whom we shut out from power”? [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 rural protest in the period 1830-1848? [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 poor law reform was introduced to save money? [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 reform and protest in Wales and England, 1830-1848? [32]

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

END OF PAPER