



**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, 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 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**

If parents, through unfortunate circumstance, are unable to feed their children, then the State should intervene to make sure that they are fed. From a business standpoint, spending this money would be a wise investment, because not only would these children be better prepared to face the demands of life, but we would see, in the future, less being spent on prisons, poorhouses and asylums.

[W.T. Wilson, a left wing trade union leader and Member of Parliament for the Labour Representation Committee, in a speech in the House of Commons about free school meals (1906)]

**Source B**

In 1905, 120,000 children in Wales and England have died. One of the main reasons is neglect through poverty. Mothers are going to work and leaving their children at home alone, or in the care of others who are too young or too old to look after them properly. Medical officers testify that mothers cannot work all day and bring up healthy children at the same time.

[From an article focussed on religious and moral issues for women published in *Y Gymraes*, a Welsh language magazine (1906)]

**Source C**

Lloyd George was the first politician who spoke to the new King on his ascent to the throne those many years back. He took the occasion to assure the new King George that there was not a spot in the whole world where he could count upon complete devotion and fervent loyalties as in the little land of Wales. An investiture in the future would bring immense joy to the people of Wales, according to Lloyd George, but in reality he knew this would not be the case.

[D.H. Lowes, an historian and specialist in British history, writing in his book, *Britain 1880-1970* (1974)]

### Source D

In the coal mining areas of South Wales where the aristocracy and the privileged never venture and are as foreign as anything to the locals, the people showed that they were not slaves to the capitalists. While North Wales takes a holiday to worship the King and some prince, it is the things that directly change the nature of society that are important in South Wales.

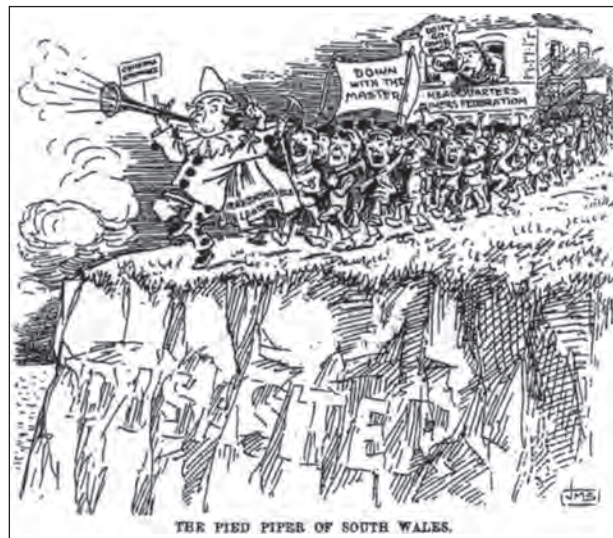
[From an editorial in *Llais Llafur*, a left wing Welsh nationalistic magazine supportive of workers' rights (1911)]

### Source E

To recall such keen excitement and such large crowds in the Rhondda as were present at Treherbert on Saturday to witness the 1908 semi-final for the South Wales Cup, one must go back many many years. Saturday's crowd made the rugby enthusiast envious. The attendance was a revelation, and those who witnessed the encounter had every cause to feel satisfied with the exhibition.

[From a report in the *South Wales Daily News*, on a football match between Ton Pentre and Cwmparc (1908)]

### Source F



[A cartoon by J.M. Staniforth, published in the *Western Mail* in September 1910. In the cartoon a union leader is marching his workers over a cliff. The word 'Disaster' is written on the cliff.]

- (a) What does the author of Source D mean by the phrase “it is the things that directly change the nature of society that are important in South Wales”? [8]

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

- (b) How significant was poverty in Wales in this period? [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 people of Wales mainly opposed the investiture of 1911? [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 A, 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**

Recent events in the industrial areas have marked the darkest period that has ever hung over South Wales. Although brief in duration, as we have begun to regard most strikes and riots in South Wales, they have nevertheless been some of the most bitter and most fiercely fought in the history of local disputes. They have been some of the most hateful and violent of strikes and confrontations experienced for many years.

[Part of a letter published in the *Western Mail* newspaper, written by the Cardiff Journal of Commerce, which represented businesses in Cardiff (1911)]

**Source B**

The recent riots and disputes have seen no great disturbances and no substantial danger to life or property in the area. It is true to say that there have been a few trouble spots, but to all intent and purposes the life of the working man has gone on at its normal pace. The disputes have not been so violent as to lead to drastic solutions being sought. The traditional relationship between employer and worker has not been affected in any way.

[From an editorial comment in the *Western Mail*, a conservative supporting paper (1911)]

**Source C**

Lloyd George has great defects really. He really does not understand the working classes in towns. He knows only the agricultural worker. He is also hated by civil servants. He works men to death and then casts them aside. The truth is the Welsh are a different race to us. We should not even try to be on friendly terms with them. We cannot understand the Welsh.

[Charles Masterman, a leading Liberal Party organiser and long-time opponent of Lloyd George, writing in a letter to a friend (1914)]

**Source D**

Lloyd George was clearly a man destined for higher office, for he truly believed that he had been given the task of looking after the common man and being the champion for the silent majority. He looked down on those who had been born into privilege and ridiculed their opinions for he believed that they did not know the real world.

[Henry Jones a specialist in Welsh history, writing in an article entitled *Lloyd George – the man and the mission* (1956)]

**Source E**

Five o'clock in the afternoon: the Poorhouse doors do not open until six, but already there are forty poverty stricken human beings, waiting for the doors to open. Who are these people? They are the unfortunates, those who have drifted from bad times to worse and have reached the bottom, workers with features older than their actual years, ravaged by poverty and sickness, and mothers with babes in arms.

[From a report published in *Y Gymraes*, a Welsh language magazine sympathetic to the plight of the poor and supporting the Liberal party (1903)]

**Source F**

In 1910 soccer still had a long way to go. Soccer's progress was not smooth and not spectacular and finances and crowd attendance were a constant problem. Despite its stagnation, rugby remained immensely popular while its national side continued to be successful, providing an outlet for Welsh patriotism and pride that soccer would find it hard to rival.

[Martin Johnes, a sports historian and lecturer, writing in his book, *Soccer and Society* (2002)]

- (a) What does the author of Source B mean by the phrase 'the traditional relationship between employer and worker has not been affected in any way'? [8]

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

- (b) How significant was industrial unrest in this period? [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 Lloyd George was an unpopular politician? [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 A, 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.*

**END OF PAPER**