



GCE AS/A level

1232/04 – **LEGACY**



HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 4

Change and Conflict in Wales, c. 1900-1918

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 25 May 2016

1 hour 20 minutes

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 **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

The fact that employers and employees were so far removed from one another was a major reason why there was an atmosphere of conflict in this period. The government, the owners and managers were determined to defeat the workers and nothing would shake them from that aim, while the workers were determined on conflict and intimidation in an effort to get one over on them. Such was the atmosphere of the time.

[Roger Turvey, an academic historian, writing in a general school text-book, *Wales and England 1906-1951* (1997)]

Source B

These have all been conflicts between employers who possess absolute authority and employees who resist stubbornly but without method. Most of these disputes are the kind that could have been settled by conference between reasonable employers and properly qualified Trade Union delegates. However, neither side has been prepared to negotiate and, as a result, prolonged conflict has been the main characteristic of industry in South Wales during 1911.

[From an article in the *Rotherham Gazette*, an English regional newspaper, reporting on conflict in South Wales (1911)]

Source C

There was a desire for English even among Welsh-speaking parents, and practically all the Welsh Sunday Schools have introduced English teaching. In Briton Ferry they have had what is called a Welsh split where a number of the congregation have left the mother chapel and built another chapel for themselves. The divided congregations have just had their annual Sunday School Tea, when the Welsh Chapel numbered 180 and the split party who adopted English in their form of worship numbered 220.

[The Manager of Briton Ferry National School, giving evidence to a committee of the Board of Education (1905)]

Source D

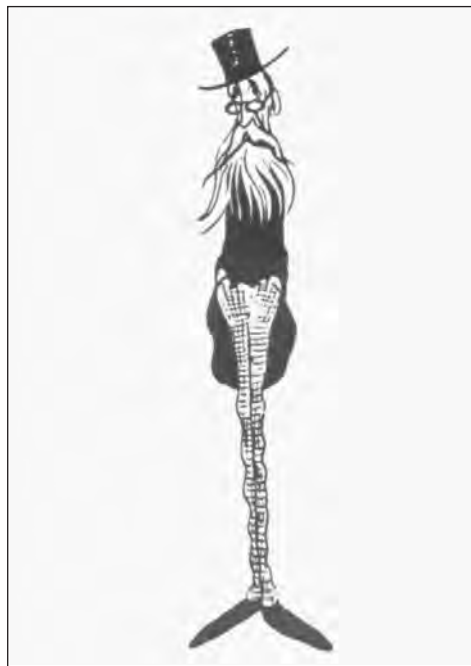
By 1911 a slight majority of the people living in Wales could not speak the native language. Because of the increase in population, the actual numbers speaking the language had not decreased a huge amount. In most of north-west and south-west Wales, Welsh was still the language of the vast majority of people and in the new expanding industrial south-east, the Welsh language, although under pressure, was still holding its own.

[Stuart Broomfield, an academic historian, writing in his general school text book *Turning Points in Welsh History 1485-1914* (2004)]

Source E

I only spoke Welsh with my parents, but I would play in the street with the children of incomers – Scott, Hartley, Ward and McGill were my friends. I became more accustomed to English. My father was very angry when I began to answer him in English but my mother said, “Leave him be, it doesn’t matter, anyway he needs to get ahead in life.”

[Jack Jones, writing about his childhood life in the Rhondda between 1900 and 1914 in his autobiography, *Unfinished Journey* (1938)]

Source F

[A satirical cartoon ridiculing Liberal politicians, entitled ‘An old Liberal’, published in the *Western Mail*, a Conservative supporting newspaper (1910)]

- (a) What does the author of Source B mean by the phrase “prolonged conflict has been the main characteristic of industry 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 important was the relationship between workers and employers in causing industrial unrest 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 Welsh language was under threat 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 A, E and F in understanding change and conflict 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.

BLANK PAGE

QUESTION 2

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

In Cardigan on Monday, like the previous Sunday, an overflow meeting was held outside the chapel because of the size of the audience. There were many ministers in this meeting. Some of them had come from afar to see and to judge for themselves whether the message had come from the heavens or from man. Crowds of people would ask me, with one voice, "Is the awakening happening?" The preacher enthusiastically proclaimed that it was.

[T. Francis, a nonconformist minister from Gorseinon, writing in his recollections, *The Event* (1904)]

Source B

The truth is that a large and essential part of religion in Wales was bound up with the language. To the vast majority of religious Welsh people, losing the language in the years before the Great War meant losing their religion as well.

[Arthur Jones, a schoolteacher from North Wales, giving evidence to a Government enquiry into the future of the Welsh language (1922)]

Source C

Before the war the Labour Party was a threat and a danger to all things Welsh. They harked on about Welsh injustice; the suffering of the miners and the dangers of life in the mines and social degradation, but what of the injustice done by their own party to Welsh life and institutions? Their way was not the Welsh way and they inclined their policies and views more towards their English masters and refused the Welsh language its rightful place at the table of justice. This was something the Liberal party on the other hand were very keen to ensure.

[W.J. Gruffydd, a nationalist writer and social commentator, in a speech at a Plaid Cymru meeting (1925)]

Source D

The ever growing hostility of the miners to the owners of production in 1912 was bound to find expression in politics. The Labour Party had aligned itself with all things Welsh and the Labour way became the Welsh way. The time was not far distant when all parliamentary constituencies in the coalfield would be held by members sympathetic to the miners' beliefs with advanced Labour-socialist beliefs.

[Henry Pelling, an academic historian and specialist in the history of the Labour Party, writing in a specialist text book, *Labour and the downfall of Liberalism* (1968)]

Source E

I say that by common consent there is a nonconformist grievance. Special advantages and privileges are given to the Anglican denominational schools which are not given to the nonconformists and to the board schools. In 8,000 parishes there are no other schools, and the whole machinery of the law is there utilized to force the nonconformist children into them. You tell them, "You will have no religious instruction at all unless you are prepared to take the instruction of the Church of England."

[David Lloyd George, a leading Liberal politician, in a speech in the House of Commons (1902)]

Source F



[A cartoon entitled *Wales presenting her coal to the world*, from *Punch*, a satirical magazine (1905)]

- (a) What does the author of Source A mean by the phrase "Crowds of people would ask me, with one voice, "Is the awakening happening?" [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 the influence of religion on life 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 political parties were greatly influenced by Welsh culture and values 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 A, E and F in understanding change and conflict 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.

END OF PAPER