

473/04

HISTORY – HI3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 4

CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN WALES, c. 1900-1914

UNIT 3

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 7 June 2006

(1 hour 30 minutes)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **one** question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

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 or 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.

IN-DEPTH STUDY 4
CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN WALES, c. 1900-1914

UNIT 3

*Answer **one** question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.*

SECTION A

*Answer **one** question.*

1. Political change, c. 1900-1914.

Study the source below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon it.

- 5 ‘Liberalism is willing to improve the lives of the working man, but still leaves him a working-man, nothing more than a slave belonging to a lower class of people. That is exactly what the worker has determined not to be. We also hear much in these days of Welsh nationalism - but it owes very little to the true spirit of nationalism. I have no use for the kind of nationalism which puts great emphasis on fine words while striking Welshmen are being shot down by English soldiers. And what of this “Investiture”, a reminder that an English King and his robber barons strove for ages to destroy the Welsh people, and finally succeeded in robbing them of their lands, driving them into the mountains like hunted beasts, and then had his son “invested in their midst”. I want none of this, I want a truly socialist Wales for the true Welshman to live in.’

[James Keir Hardie, a socialist politician, in his political publication,
The Red Dragon and the Red Flag (1912)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the word ‘Investiture’ (line 6). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the political situation in Wales in this period? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of political change in Wales, 1900-1914? [20]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)

2. Educational, religious and cultural conflict.

Study the source below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon it.

‘I say that, by common consent, there is a Nonconformist grievance in England and Wales. Special advantages and privileges are given to the Anglican denominational schools which are not given to the Nonconformists and to the board schools. The Church has over 12,000 schools in the country, which are mission rooms to educate the children of the poor in the principles of the Church. In 5 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”.

Another advantage possessed by the Anglican Church is the availability of 60,000 jobs in the Civil Service - exclusive patronage to 60,000 appointments to one of the best, most rewarding, and 10 most honourable careers that a child can possibly enter upon. A Member on the other side said yesterday that the Nonconformists have a grievance there. So they have. Because of this they control the commercial institutions and the machinery of the law to force children into the Schools to be taught the doctrines of Church of England.’

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

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the word ‘Nonconformist’ (line 1). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the position of the Nonconformists in Wales in this period? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of educational, religious and cultural conflict in Wales, 1900-1914? [20]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)

SECTION B

Answer one question.

3. Economic and social change in rural and urban Wales, 1900-1914.

Study the following sources carefully, and then answer the questions based upon them.

Source A

‘Cardiff, for all its pomp and ceremony, is still a city divided by racial intolerance and social divide. One only has to look at the recent riots in the docks, and the attacks on Chinese people there to appreciate that this is a city deeply divided by economic and cultural inequality.’

[Lord Crichton-Stuart, Conservative MP for Cardiff from 1910-1915,
in an election address to the people of Cardiff (1910)]

Source B

‘Cardiff is essentially a well-kept and well-governed city. The visitor comes to it under the impression that he will find a city black with the sins of its coal trade, that its streets will be dirty and ill-kept, but he soon finds pre-conceived notions scattered before reality.’

[From an article entitled ‘Tourism in Wales - Visiting Cardiff’, published in the English upper-class magazine *Mayfair* (October 1912)]

Source C

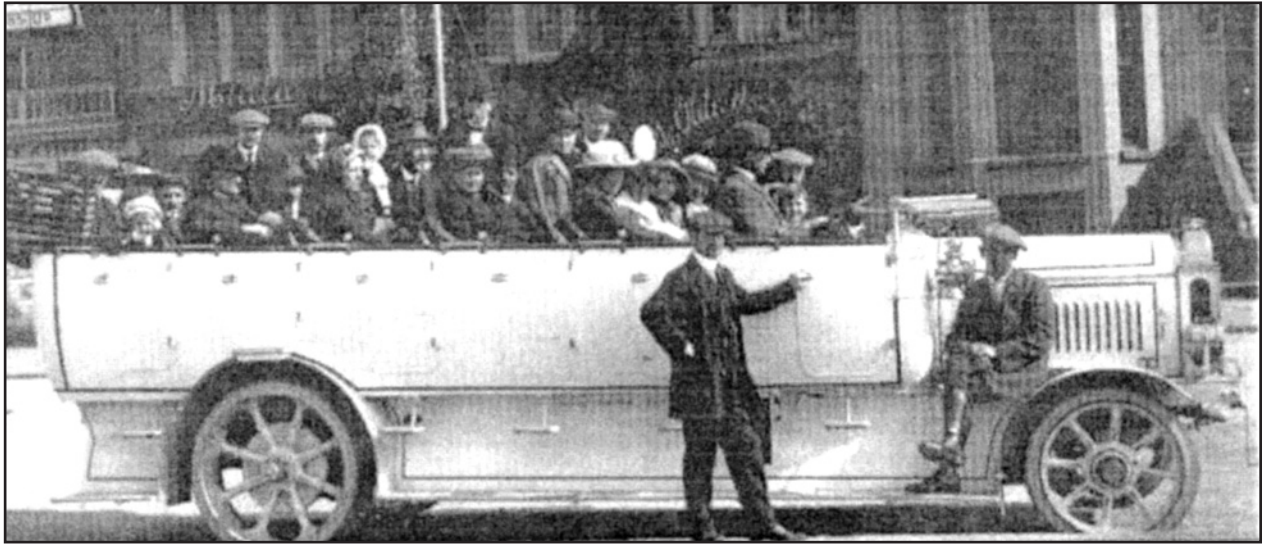
‘Five o’clock in the afternoon, the Poorhouse doors do not open until six, but already there are forty poverty-stricken human beings waiting for the doors to open. Who are these people? They are the unfortunates, those who have drifted from bad times to worse and have reached the bottom, others are workers,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

[From *Y Gymraeg*, a Welsh language magazine supporting the social policies of the Liberal Party
(1903)]

Source D

‘The continual problem in Merthyr is that there are never enough houses for the growing industrial population, and the rents being collected from people who live in these so-called “houses” is far too high.’

[From the *South Wales Daily News*, a radical Welsh newspaper (August 1906)]

Source E

[A charabanc, made by the Leyland Car company, pictured in Rhyl, a popular seaside resort town in North Wales (1912)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B show contrasting views about Cardiff? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying poverty in this period? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of economic and social change in rural and urban Wales 1900-1914?
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.) [24]

4. Industrial conflict in urban Wales.

Study the following sources carefully, and then answer the questions based upon them.

Source A

‘An official report arrived last night informing us that one of the strikers, a 45-year old man by the name of Royce, had died from wounds that he sustained following a heavy blow to his head from a police truncheon.’

[From a report on the results of the Tonypany riots, published in the left-wing newspaper, *The British Worker*, (November 1910)]

Source B

‘By all official accounts the police who were present at the time of the Tonypany riots acted with the utmost restraint and composure despite intense provocation on behalf of workers who were hell bent on property destruction and violent intent.’

[An official Government statement to the press, regarding the actions of the police during the Tonypany riots (December 1910)]

Source C

‘There was an explosion of industrial unrest in South Wales. The industrial areas were incomparable within Britain, in so far as industrial conflict and class bitterness was concerned. By 1908 it was apparent that there was class warfare on an unprecedented scale throughout the mining areas.’

[K. O. Morgan, an historian and specialist in Welsh history, in his general history book, *Rebirth of a Nation* (1981)]

Source D

‘During the Penrhyn dispute many workers were attacked by their fellow workmen. It was common for mobs of workmen to go looking for mine officials to attack. Although many wanted to continue to work they were prevented from doing so by numbers of men who gathered in groups in various parts of the quarry to prevent them.’

[E. A. Young, Senior Manager at the Penrhyn Quarry, in a report to the quarry owners (March 1901)]

Source E

PENRHYN QUARRY.
NOTICE.

Inasmuch as a number of the Penrhyn Quarry Employees has during the last fortnight actively participated in certain acts of violence and intimidation against some of their fellow-workmen and officials and to-day nearly all the Employees have left their work without leave. Notice is hereby given that such Employees are suspended for 14 days.

E. A. YOUNG

PORT PENRHYN.
Bangor, November 6th. 1900.

Chwarel y Penrhyn.
RHYBUDD.

Yn gymaint ag i nifer o weithwyr Chwarel y Penrhyn yn ystod y pythefnos diweddaf gymeryd rhan weithredol mewn ymosodiadau o greulondeb a bygythiadau yn erbyn rhai o'u cyd-weithwyr a swyddogion, acheddywi agos yr oll o'r gweithwyr adael eu gwaith heb ganiatad, rhoddir Rhybudd drwy hyn fod y cyfryw weithwyr yn cael eu hatal am bedwar diwrnod-ar-ddeg.

E. A. YOUNG

PORT PENRHYN.
Bangor, Tachwedd 6ed. 1900.

[A bi-lingual poster produced by E. A. Young, senior manager at the Penrhyn quarry, informing the workers that they were to be locked out of work (1900)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B give contrasting views about the actions of the police in the Tonypany dispute? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying industrial unrest in this period? [16]
- (c) How useful are these sources to an understanding of industrial conflict in urban Wales 1900-1914?
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.) [24]