

476/16

HISTORY - HI6

UNIT 6 (Synoptic Assessment)

IN-DEPTH STUDY 4

CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN WALES, c. 1900 - 1914

A.M. FRIDAY, 23 June 2006

50 minutes (of a 1 hour 40 minutes examination)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need an 8 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **one** question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question.

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.

Candidates are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in their answers.

UNIT 6

IN-DEPTH STUDY 4

CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN WALES, c. 1900 - 1914

Answer **one** question.

Candidates are reminded that their answers should demonstrate a synoptic approach to the question and should draw together, where appropriate, the political, social, economic, religious and cultural aspects of the topic.

1. The changing face of urban Wales, c. 1900 - 1914.

Study the two sources below and answer the question which follows.

Source A

‘Newport is one of the biggest exporting docks in the world, holding records for quick despatch which are unrivalled. The proximity of the port to the South Wales coal-fields is another valuable feature, with the best coal in the world for heat-producing and steam-raising. Millions of tons are exported annually. It has seen the area grow rapidly and the standard of living rise steadily.’

[Edward Hadley, a train enthusiast, writing an article entitled *Newport: The Port and its Great Docks* in the Great Western Railway company magazine (1909)]

Source B

‘Instead of complaining about the rural exodus in the early twentieth century the Welsh patriot should sing the praises of industrial development. Economic growth in Wales was so great that her loss of people by emigration was a mere four per cent of her bountiful natural increase over the period. Few countries in Europe came anywhere near to that, or anywhere near the other benefits Wales enjoyed as a direct result of this industrial change.’

[Brinley Thomas, an academic historian, specialising in the economic history of Wales, in his survey of Wales, *The Welsh Economy* (1962)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting the changing face of urban Wales, 1900-1914? [80]

2. Industrial conflict in Wales, c. 1900-1914.

Study the two sources below and answer the question which follows.

Source A

‘The causes of industrial unrest are clear. Firstly, there is a mixed race culture because of immigration that causes conflict. Secondly, there is a rapid growth in the population and as a result the proportion of females to males is very low, causing a tendency to rash and impulsive behaviour on the part of men. Thirdly, the language issue has a divisive effect on the population.’

[From a report by the Commission of Enquiry into Industrial Unrest in Wales, set up by the Government to report on industrial conflict, and containing four members who were prominent Welsh industrialists (1914)]

Source B

‘After 1900 things exploded. South Wales became an unparalleled focal point for industrial conflict between the classes throughout Britain. By 1908 when the Federation of British Miners joined the Labour Party it was as if war had been declared between the classes throughout the industrialised coal mining areas.’

[K. O. Morgan, an academic historian and specialist in the industrial history of Wales, writing in a general history book, *Wales: Rebirth of a Nation* (1981)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting industrial conflict in Wales, 1900-1914?

[80]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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