

473/04

HISTORY – HI3

UNIT 3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 4

CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN WALES, c. 1900-1914

P .M. FRIDAY, 12 January 2007

(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.

UNIT 3
IN-DEPTH STUDY 4
CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN WALES, c. 1900-1914

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

SECTION A

Answer one question.

1. Political change in Wales c. 1900-1914.

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

5 “We seek complete civil and religious equality for Wales, and freedom for the Welsh peasant, Welsh labourer and the Welsh miner. There is nothing more important to them than disestablishment, land reform and temperance. To crown it all, we seek the extension of the powers of self-government for Wales so as to enable her sons and daughters to manage her affairs without hindrance or embarrassment from those who possess neither the time nor the inclination to attend to them, nor even to acquire any adequate knowledge as to what these affairs are. No candidate can ever hope successfully to contest an industrial seat in Wales who does not pledge himself to advance these reforms to the best of his powers and opportunity. I cannot imagine any genuine candidate desiring to do anything else. Therefore I say confidently that the Labour
10 movement contains no menace for Welsh nationalism.”

[David Lloyd George, in a speech to the Welsh National Liberal Council in Cardiff (October 1906)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘Labour movement’ (lines 9-10). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the Liberal party in Wales in 1906? [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. Industrial conflict in urban Wales 1900-1914.

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

- 5 “One of the non-unionists living in Maesteg went to the door of his house in his short sleeves and a number of women rushed upon him, tore his shirt off and dragged him into the street. There some of them set on him with brooms, while others threw their dirty water upon him to the accompanying shouts of “blackleg.” At length he pleaded for mercy, and said that any of the men could go to the colliery office for him and get £1 to pay his subscription. At Nantyllyon a number of workmen demonstrated in front of houses of non-unionists, singing hymns all night. Landladies are turning out non-unionist lodgers. Two young men were dragged out into the street by a shrieking mob of women and stripped before their faces were black-leaded as a warning to others.”

[From the *South Wales Daily News*, a newspaper which supported the trade union cause, in a report on the treatment of non-unionists in the Maesteg area (December 1906)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the term “blackleg” (line 4). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about trade union support in Wales in this period? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of industrial 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 sources below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon them.

Source A

“In Senghennydd in South Wales, many lived in wooden huts and had scarcely enough food for one meal a day. In many of the huts there were dead bodies. In one house the body lay on the bed in the only room in the house, which also housed a widow, her four children and a lodger, all wearing rags rather than clothes.”

[From *Welsh Outlook*, a national Welsh magazine, in an article critical of the housing in South Wales (1912)]

Source B

“The owners and managers in South Wales have made the provision of clean, spacious and sanitary housing their main priority and any visitor to the area can see that it leads to contented and hard working individuals. Cleanliness is next to Godliness and this is certainly the case in the South Wales Valleys where the standard of living is very good.”

[James Tague, a coal mining agent, in his report to a religious magazine in London (1914)]

Source C

“Shovels, tools of different sizes, iron bars, hatchets, powder tins and coal boxes, boring machines and drills and several other things. The miner had to buy these things for himself. Nearly every week he had to buy a new handle of some sort so that his wages were not all for the family.”

[From B. L. Coombes, a miner from Resolven in South Wales, recalling his life during the 1910s, in his book, *These Poor Hands* (1939)]

Source D

“I was an agricultural worker from North Wales and I came down to the South to look for work on the railway line. As we approached the end of our journey we saw none of the industries that we had heard so much about until we hit the smoke, it was all around us for miles.”

[From an interview with J.L. Williams, recorded as part of a television documentary for BBC Wales (1960)]

Source E

[A photograph showing female students at Bangor Normal College, training to become elementary school teachers (1902)]

- (a) Compare sources A and B. How do sources A and B give contrasting views about living conditions in this period? [8]
- (b) Study sources C and D. How reliable are sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying industrial work in Wales 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? [24]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources).

4. Educational, religious and cultural conflict.

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

Source A

“The level of violence inflicted upon wives in Wales was shocking. But the capacity of some women to tolerate years of gross physical abuse is not surprising if one understands the profound economic and social disadvantages of Welsh women in this period. They simply had no choice.”

[Russell Davies, an historian writing an article entitled “Voices from the void” in a book, *Politics and Society in Wales 1840-1922* (1988)]

Source B

“Mothers today have authority over children and although they are subordinate to their husbands, very few men enforce their superiority with violence. A good husband is expected to be non-violent, sober and willing to regularly hand over a good sum as housekeeping.”

[Lady June Harvey, a social commentator and writer for the women’s section in a traditional upper-class newspaper (1910)]

Source C

“I should be lacking in gratitude if I did not thank the *Western Mail* for its great influence in gaining the interest of the Welsh public in the venture and to gain its support for our needs. We could not have faced the strain of preparation had it not been for the support we received from South Wales.”

[Captain Robert Scott, leader of the South Pole expedition, in an open letter to the editor of the *Western Mail* (June 1910)]

Source D

“There is no need to wrap me up in cotton wool. I have been an adjudicator in Wales before and I have heard the stories about bad eggs and boots thrown at us by the people. Fortunately this has never happened to me as I ply my trade among these rougher types of people and understand them well.”

[Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, a famous American composer, in a private letter to a friend on the eve of his departure to Wales to adjudicate in a choir competition (1906)]

Source E

[A postcard showing the return of the Royal Welsh male voice choir from their world tour (1909)]

- (a) Compare sources A and B. How do the two sources give contrasting views about married life for women in this period? [8]
- (b) Study sources C and D. How reliable are sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying the reaction of Welsh people to leisure activities? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of educational, religious and cultural conflict in urban Wales 1900-1914? [24]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.)