

473/03

HISTORY – HI3

UNIT 3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 3

**REFORM AND PROTEST IN
WALES AND ENGLAND, c. 1830-1848**

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 6 June 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 and quotations used in the 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 3

REFORM AND PROTEST IN WALES AND ENGLAND, c. 1830-1848

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

SECTION A

Answer **one** question.

1. The Campaign for Social Reform, 1830-1848.

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

‘Enough has been said on the physical and social condition of the people that even the hottest of my opponents admit that a reduction of the hours of labour could be effected without injury to the workmen and manufacturers and would be highly desirable. The only objection, then, in the minds of many honourable and thinking men, is the danger to the people themselves.

5 I can discover no more than four arguments urged by our opponents against this measure: that the passing of a ten hours bill would cause a reduction of produce; that there would take place a reduction, in the same proportion, of the value of the fixed capital employed in the trade; that a reduction of wages would ensue, to the great injury of the workmen and a rise of price with consequent peril of foreign competition.

10 Even supposing that these assertions be true, it must not be urged that we are threatened by a combination of them.

Now, Sir, I have long been regarded as a fanatic on these subjects, as a man of peculiar opinions, one having a fixed idea, yet is it not the fact that the reduction of the hours of labour is a question maintained and desired by many great manufacturers in the cotton trade?’

[From a speech by Lord Ashley in Parliament in support of an amendment to the government’s proposals for factory reform (10 May 1844)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘ten hours bill’ (line 6). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the campaign for factory reform? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of the campaign for social reform, 1830-1848? [20]

(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)

2. Urban Protest, 1830-1848.

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

‘Your speculations as to the speedy coming of a revolution in England I doubt. Revolutionary changes in Germany and France I think certain, and likely to come soon, but I confess I cannot see the likelihood of such changes in England at least until England is moved from without as well as within. Your prediction that we will get the Charter in the course of the present year, and the abolition of private property within three years, will certainly not be realized. As to what O’Connor has been saying lately about “physical force”, I think nothing of it. The English people will not adopt slavish notions about peace and non-resistance but neither would they act upon the opposite doctrine. They applaud it at public meetings but that is all. Notwithstanding all the talk in 1839 about ‘arming’, the people did not arm, and they will not arm. A long immunity from the presence of war in their own country and the long suspension of the militia has created a general distaste for arms, which year by year is becoming more extensive and more intense. To attempt a ‘physical force’ agitation at the present time would be productive of no good but on the contrary of some evil - the evil of exciting suspicion against the agitators. I do not suppose that the great changes which will come in this country will come altogether without violence, but organized combats such as we may look for in France, Germany, Italy and Spain, cannot take place in this country. To organize, to conspire a revolution in this country would be a vain and foolish project and the men who, with their eyes open, would take part in so absurd an attempt, would be worse than foolish, they would be highly irresponsible.’

[From a letter written by George Harney, a Chartist leader, to Friedrich Engels, a socialist writer and thinker (30 March 1846)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘physical force agitation’ (lines 11-12). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the Chartist movement? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of urban protest, 1830-1848? [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. Parliamentary Reform and Change, 1830-1848.

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

Source A

‘If I could bring myself to think that an alteration of the Corn Laws would preclude the risk of such distress as that which has been described I would earnestly advise a relaxation, if necessary, a repeal of the Corn Laws. But it is because I cannot convince my mind that the Corn Laws are at the bottom of this distress that I am induced to continue my maintenance of them.’

[Sir Robert Peel, speaking in the House of Commons (27 August 1841)]

Source B

‘We are satisfied that we have made out such a case against the Anti-Corn Law Association and League, as no rational man in the country can resist. We have shown that from first to last their system has been one of falsehood and deception.’

[From an article written by John Croker, a Tory supporter, in *The Quarterly Review*, a contemporary journal on current affairs (December 1842)]

Source C

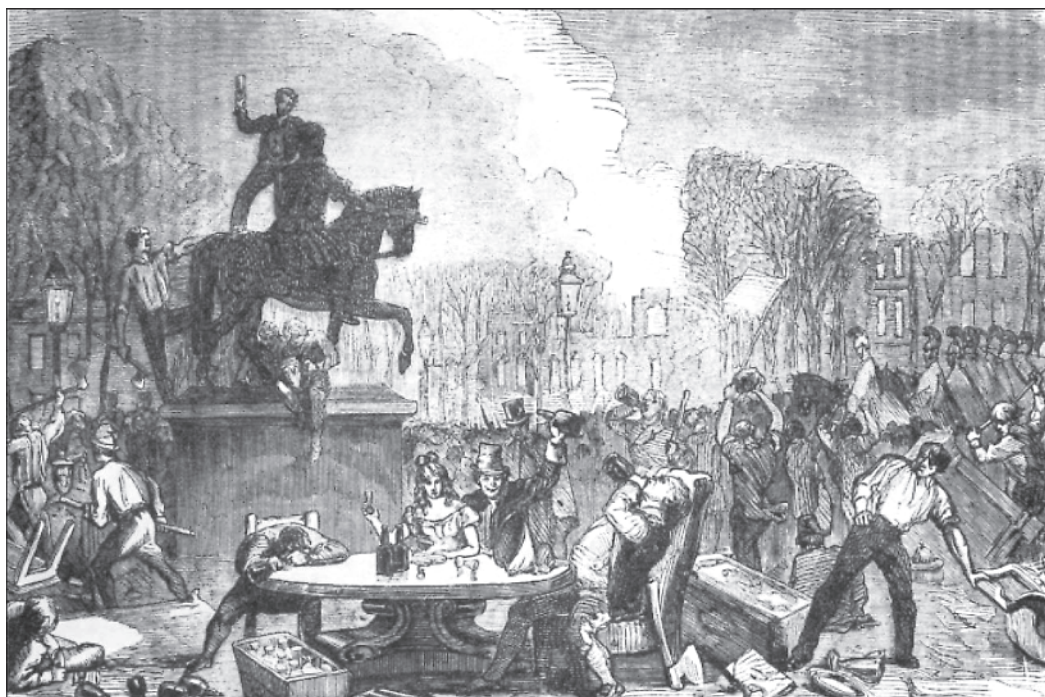
‘We want free trade in corn, because we think it just. We do not believe that free trade in corn will injure the farmer, we are convinced that it will benefit the tenant-farmer as much as any trader or manufacturer in the community. Neither do we believe it will injure the farm labourer; we think it will enlarge the market for his labour. There will also be a general rise in wages from the increased demand for employment in the neighbouring towns. We believe that free trade will increase the demand for labour of every kind.’

[From a public speech by Richard Cobden, a founder of the Anti-Corn Law League (3 July 1844)]

Source D

‘From the middle of 1842 free trade measures have been in operation with evidence of the increasing ease and comfort of the people. It was from lower confidence in the advantages of protection and from the aggravation of every other difficulty in the maintenance of the Corn Laws that I came to the conclusion that they should be repealed.’

[From Sir Robert Peel’s address to his electors in Tamworth (1847)]

Source E

[A contemporary print of the Reform riots in Bristol (October 1831)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and C. How do Sources A and C show differing views of the Corn Laws? [8]
- (b) Study Sources B and D. How reliable are Sources B and D as evidence to an historian studying the controversy over the repeal of the Corn Laws? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of Parliamentary reform and change 1830-1848?

(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.) [24]

4. Rural Protest, 1830-1848.

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

Source A

‘I entered several farm labourers’ cottages and found them mud hovels. In the most miserable part of St. Giles [a slum area of London], in no part of England did I ever witness such abject poverty.’

[From an article by Thomas Campbell Foster, a journalist, after a visit to West Wales, published in *The Times* newspaper (7 October 1843)]

Source B

‘At the present time the magistrates of Cardigan and its vicinity are greatly embarrassed by the increasing practice, called the Ceffyl Pren or wooden horse. A figure of a horse is carried at night in the midst of a mob with their faces blackened and torches in their hands, to the door of any person whose conduct may have exposed him to the disapproval of his neighbours, or who may have rendered himself unpopular, by informing against another and by contributing to enforce the law.’

[From an official report by the Constabulary Police Force of England and Wales (1839)]

Source C

‘It appeared generally that the chief grounds of complaint were the mismanagement of the funds applicable to the turnpike roads, the frequency and the amount of the payment of tolls and in some cases the conduct of the toll collectors and the illegal demands made by them.’

[From the report of the Commission of Inquiry into South Wales (1844)]


Source D

‘The Government are pouring in troops. A detachment of artillery are marching to Carmarthen by way of Swansea; the whole of the 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons are to be stationed in South Wales; three companies of the 75th Foot are to arrive in Carmarthen within the next two or three days; the Yeomanry are kept on permanent duty, and every military appliance of the Government is exercised, yet not a single outrage has been stopped nor a single Rebeccaite captured. They laugh at the display of power by the Government.’

[From an article in *The Times* newspaper (22 July 1843)]

Source E

TO THE
Labouring Classes



THE Gentlemen, Yeomanry, Farmers, and others, having made known to you their intention of increasing your Wages to a satisfactory extent; and it having been resolved that Threshing Machines shall not be again used; it is referred to your good Sense that it will be most beneficial to your own permanent Interests to return to your usual honest occupations, and to withdraw yourselves from practices which tend to destroy the Property from whence the very means of your additional Wages are to be supplied.

Hungerford, 22nd November, 1830.

EMBERLIN AND HAROLD, PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, DRUGGISTS, &c. STAMP-OFFICE, MARLBOROUGH.

[From a public notice published by the Berkshire magistrates in 1830]

- (a) Compare Sources A and C. How do Sources A and C show contrasting views of the causes of the Rebecca movement? [8]
- (b) Study Sources B and D. How reliable are Sources B and D as evidence to an historian studying rural protest? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of rural protest, 1830-1848? [24]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.)