

473/04

HISTORY – HI3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 4

CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN WALES, c. 1900-1914

UNIT 3

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

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

‘As society changed so did people’s lifestyles. The pub became a setting for a wide range of activities, many operating outside the law. Trafficking, theft and violent crimes were obvious as was gambling. In the poorer areas of Carmarthen and Llanelli, the dingy public houses merged into the world of the low lodging-house where the drunks, the idle, the casual labourers and the tramps
 5 haunted the minds of the police and the respectable. Fighting over anything was common, the Boer war, local relationships, the Act of 1902, and it would frequently spread out into the street. For the young, there was new excitement and entertainment on the street. They listened to the music of passing bands and Italian organ grinders, watched the dancing Hungarian bears and addressed the more respectable members of Carmarthenshire society with gestures taken from the stars of the
 10 local cinemas. In this rough, sometimes honest, sometimes dishonest atmosphere people found that for a few blissful hours they could forget.’

[Russell Davies, an academic historian, writing in his local history book, *Secret Sins - Violence and society in Carmarthenshire 1870-1920* (1996)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘the Act of 1902’ (line 6). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about social change in Carmarthenshire? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of economic and social change in rural and urban 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.

- ‘The effect of the presence of the cavalry in Tonypany - the scene of five hours of continuing rioting and looting last night - has been to restore relative peace and order to the Rhondda Valley. The Home Secretary was right to send the troops in. There is still, however, the danger of renewed outbreaks of violence. Tonight, soldiers patrol the streets, as do members of the London police, marching slowly up and down through dense masses of Tonypany strikers, who up to eight o’clock, were quite orderly. The looted shops, and those which have escaped damage, have been barricaded with wooden shutters and the whole of the main street is fortified against any further attack. Tonypany this morning looked like a town bombarded by big guns. Stone walls have been overthrown and there were bloodstains on the walls in the town and even inside the looted shops. All day long the streets of Tonypany have sounded with the feet of soldiers and police. In addition to the Glamorgan constabulary and the reinforcements from Bristol, there are now about 300 men belonging to the Metropolitan police patrolling the valley.’

[From a report in the *Daily Mail*, an English-based newspaper (November 10th 1910)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘The Home Secretary’ (line 3). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the role of the police and the army in the Tonypany dispute? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of industrial conflict in urban 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. Educational, religious and cultural conflict in Wales, 1900-1914.

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

Source A

‘There is some strong feeling growing in Wales towards the football fields and the other like places - people seem to be drawn to places of play rather than towards religion. Those who hope that sport is secondary to work and duty to God must be indeed worried that sport has become the be-all and end-all of life for so many in Wales.’

[From an editorial comment in the *Aberdare Leader*, a local newspaper (1902)]

Source B

‘At 7.30 I went to meet the workers in the chapel. To my surprise the chapel was filled with people. By the time I was finished preaching fully twenty had confessed to Christ. There is a wonderful religious fire burning in Wales, the ground is very prepared. Thank God.’

[Seth Joshua, a minister of religion, recounting his visit to a coalmine in Ammanford, West Wales in 1902, in his book, *The Revivalists and the Revival* (1906)]

Source C

‘The Churches who refuse membership to innkeepers are correct. Now if it is right to do that, it is right to do the same with drinkers. We maintain that if selling drink makes a man unsuitable for membership, then buying it should do the same.’

[A public declaration by the leaders of the Tredegar Union of Welsh Chapels, posted on walls and published in various newspaper articles (1905)]

Source D

‘The giving of alcohol to children is a common practice in the town of Carmarthen. Mothers have great faith in a little drop of gin for the baby. The baby gets the gin in its feeding bottle and soon stops crying and falls asleep blind drunk.’

[From an investigation by a journalist published in the *Carmarthenshire Weekly Reporter*, a local newspaper (1909)]

Source E



[A photograph of Sir John Williams at the foundation stone of the National Library of Wales (1911)]

- (a) Compare Sources C and D. How do Sources C and D give different views about the use of alcohol in Wales? [8]
- (b) Study Sources A and B. How reliable are Sources A and B as evidence to an historian studying religion in this period? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of educational, religious and cultural conflict in Wales, 1900-1914?
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.) [24]

4. Political change in Wales 1900-1914.

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

Source A

‘When my father was dealing with disputes, he used to talk to the people concerned and listen to their point of view. In the end, when the settlement came, he used to make them believe that it had come from them. This made him a very popular politician.’

[Olwen Carey Evans, Lloyd-George’s daughter, in her autobiographical account, *Lloyd George was my father* (1985)]

Source B

‘Lloyd George ultimately failed to gain public approval. His personal behaviour and way of doing business generated disquiet, and his style of political negotiation generated suspicion because of the deception often involved.’

[Stephen Constantine, an academic historian specialising in British history, in his Advanced level textbook, *Lloyd George* (1992)]

Source C

‘Before 1910 my father was not politically minded but he changed and began to read a lot of books about politics and society. He even fought one of the Council elections and there were always pamphlets in the house about Keir Hardie.’

[Annie Miles, a young woman from Glamorgan recalling her life in Wales, in a book of recollections, *Growing up in Wales* (1996)]

Source D

‘Political change in Wales in the early twentieth century came about due to a combination of cultural, educational and, above all, economic change, which galvanised a nation into action.’

[K.O. Morgan, an academic historian writing in his specialist history book, *Rebirth of a Nation: Wales 1880-1980* (1981)]

Source E

[A photograph showing the Cardiff Suffrage pilgrimage to London in 1908]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B give contrasting views about David Lloyd George? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying political change in Wales? [16]
- (c) How useful are these sources for an understanding of political change in Wales, 1900-1914?
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.) [24]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The extract from *Secret Sins* appears with the kind permission of University of Wales press.