



**GCE AS/A level**

473/04

**HISTORY – HI3**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 4**

**CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN WALES,**

**c. 1900-1914**

**UNIT 3**

P.M. MONDAY, 2 June 2008

1½ hours

#### **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, 1900-1914.

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

‘In January 1906, fortified by the education revolt, Lloyd George and the Liberal Party swept the board in the General Election, returning 34 Welsh seats. From then on Lloyd George more and more became a prominent voice within the Liberal party. Once a champion of the non-conformists, one of his concerns from then onwards was to calm down Welsh non-conformists who were complaining about the lack of attention being given to Welsh disestablishment. This did not appear on the government’s legislative programme until 1912 because Lloyd George became more concerned with social reform. In public he often spoke of disestablishment, land reform and temperance but he fought harder for social reform because it was desirable in order to beat off the challenge to liberalism posed by the Labour Party. By 1914 it was social welfare that inspired much of his efforts – old age pensions, the People’s Budget and National Health Insurance meant that by 1914 he was the most celebrated Welshman of his age.’

[Kenneth O. Morgan, an academic historian, writing in his specialist biography of Lloyd George, *The Age of Lloyd George* (1971)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the word ‘disestablishment’ (line 5). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about Lloyd George’s political motives? [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.*

‘In 1910 the mining industry of South Wales entered upon one of the most stormy periods in its history. In the autumn of that year, there began in the Rhondda Valleys a long and historic struggle which had wide repercussions. The causes were as much personal and political as they were industrial and economic. Following the collapse of talks on pay and conditions the owners posted  
5 lock-out notices. The workers responded. The storm centres were the Rhondda, Aberdare, Maesteg and western valleys of Monmouthshire and by the end of the first week of November every pit and drift had been brought to a standstill. The owners then intended to bring in outside surface workers and this led the miners to decide on action in retaliation. Wild scenes took place in a series of  
10 marches to the collieries of the Cambrian Combine, and they quickly escalated into riots. The lives of a number of officials were put in danger as the mob marched upon colliery after colliery, the police and officials being quite powerless to stop their progress.’

[From an article in the *South Wales Daily News*, a left-wing newspaper which supported workers’ causes (1910)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘Cambrian Combine’ (line 9). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about industrial unrest in South Wales? [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. Economic and social change in urban and rural Wales, 1900-1914.

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

#### Source A

‘I wanted to be seen going home with the men from the pit, vividly black, so black as to be nearly invisible. My wish was granted. I was seen by most of my friends in my black clothes, with my face black, my hands black and my pit lamp and other equipment black. I was so proud of myself my wish had come true. Like all the other boys I yearned to leave school to begin work and have that air of superiority adopted by those who became more than mere schoolboys.’

[Joseph Keating, a former miner, recalling his first day in the pits in an interview for a book of recollections, *My struggle for life* (1916)]

#### Source B

‘The Welsh miner is a breed apart. The sunken eyes betray a life down the pits, which has hardened the soul into a depressive state, much like the emotionless state one witnesses in local infirmaries. There is little joy in a life of darkness and hard work and it is a wonder that the industry is able to sustain itself with an adequate workforce.’

[From an article in the *Aberdare Leader*, a local newspaper which supported the miners (1900)]

#### Source C

‘There have been improvements to some houses because the landlord has been forced by the inspector to do some repairs that were badly needed, the places being a nuisance and injurious to health. Tenants are afraid to ask for improvements, for the rent goes up when it is done or the tenant is turned out.’

[From an editorial in the *Merthyr Express*, a local newspaper, well-known for its criticism of the social conditions of the poor (1901)]

#### Source D

‘I noticed in the middle of the village some pits where excretion is deposited. They had been allowed to over-flow, filling the air with a foul smell and penetrating the soil. The drinking water is drawn from ill-constructed shallow wells sunk into this soil. Samples taken proved this drinking water contained bacteria from the bowels of warm-blooded animals including man.’

[Dr E. Cambrian Thomas, Medical Officer for Carmarthen, writing in his Annual Report to the County Council (1913)]

Source E

[A cartoon by J.M. Staniforth, published in the *Western Mail* in 1907. The *Western Mail* was traditionally an establishment newspaper. The cartoon refers to the high infant mortality rate in towns like Merthyr Tydfil]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B show differing views about the working life of miners? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying living conditions in Wales? [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. Educational, religious and cultural conflict in Wales, 1900-1914.

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

##### Source A

‘The inclusion of the Welsh language into the curriculum of the Elementary School has always been the declared policy of the Glamorgan Authority, but it must be confessed that as far as promoting the Welsh language is concerned, we have not been particularly active in enforcing the policy.’

[From the Chairman’s comments, as noted in the Minutes of a Glamorgan Education Committee meeting (June 1906)]

##### Source B

‘A good number of Welsh people do not pass the mother tongue on to their children, and it is true that in many towns the English tongue has become the means of communication by all classes of people. Even in Welsh chapels we find that after the service is over, most of the conversation takes place in English.’

[From an anonymous letter written to the Glamorgan Free Press by a correspondent from Pontypridd. The letter was signed ‘Non Con.’ (1902)]

##### Source C

‘I could not understand why people did not smile in chapel. God, as I pictured Him, was indeed a serious figure, but as the creator of a cheerful world He must know how to laugh. And if He could laugh, why shouldn’t we, in His house? I reached the bold and highly secret decision that God must be laughing at us in Saron Chapel for being so serious.’

[Wil Jon Edwards, recalling his life as a young boy in South Wales in his autobiography, *From the valley I came* (1956)]

##### Source D

‘Evan Roberts concluded his visit to Merthyr Vale and all day long the services have been attended by crowds so great, that it has been at times almost impossible to breathe. I marvelled at the spontaneity. I have not seen a single printed bill or circular telling when or where he will appear but day by day the crowds get greater.’

[From an article in the *South Wales Daily News*, a popular left-wing paper (1904)]

Source E

[A photograph of Bontnewydd council school, Caernarfonshire, with portraits of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra on either side of the clock, c.1905]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B give differing views about the reasons for the decline in the Welsh language? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying religion in this period? [16]
- (c) How useful are these sources for 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]

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The extract from *The Age of Lloyd George* is published with the kind permission of Harper Collins publishers.