



GCE AS/A level

1232/04

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 4

CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN WALES, c. 1900-1918

A.M. THURSDAY, 19 Mory 2011

1½ hours

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **one** question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in 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 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 assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 4

CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN WALES, c. 1900-1918

Answer **one** question.

1. Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

“The Wales of 1914 is a Wales ravaged by industrial disharmony and unrest as a result of the workers’ suffering. Misery is the staple diet of the masses, because the upper class robs the workers of most of what they produce and earn. They do so hiding behind the law that brutally defends the owners and those in power. This divided land hungers for change.”

[An editorial comment in *The Llanelli Guardian*, a left wing newspaper which supported the cause of Welsh workers (1914)]

Source B

“During the Penrhyn dispute many workers have been attacked by their fellow workmen. It is common for mobs of workmen to go looking for mine officials to attack. Although many want to continue to work, they have been prevented from doing so by numbers of men who gather in groups in various parts of the quarry. Police action is needed to restrain this mob of unruly lawbreakers.”

[E.A.Young, the senior manager at the Penrhyn Quarry, writing in a report to the quarry owners (1901)]

Source C

“An official report arrived last night informing us that one of the strikers, a 45 year-old man by the name of Royce, had died from wounds that he sustained following a heavy blow to his head from a police truncheon. The workers have endured violence against them at every stage of the dispute and it is a disgrace that the authorities have been so brutal.”

[From an article in *The Merthyr Chronicle*, a newspaper supportive of the workers and the strikers, reporting on events during the Tonypandy riots (1910)]

Source D

“By all official accounts, the police who were present during many industrial disputes in Wales acted with the utmost restraint and composure, despite intense provocation on behalf of workers or rioters who were hell-bent on property destruction and violent intent. Police action undoubtedly saved lives and the destruction of property in many cases.”

[From an official government statement to the press, regarding the actions of the police during the Tonypandy Riots (December 1910)]

Source E

“In many ways, the new industrial world of South Wales at the turn of the century was a satisfied one, content with itself, happy with the new wealth that was enriching its community life as well as its pockets. People had money, jobs and a secure future in an industrial land that was marching forward into prosperity.”

[K.O.Morgan, an academic historian specialising in Welsh history, writing in his general history book, *Wales: 1880-1989* (1990)]

- (a) Study Source B. Use Source B **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the term “The Penrhyn dispute”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and B. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the significance of industrial unrest in Wales. [8]
- (c) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D in explaining the conduct of the police during the Tonyandy Riots? [16]
- (d) Study Sources A and E. How far does Source A support or contradict the interpretation of the social and economic condition of Wales given in Source E? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of Wales, 1900-1914? [32]
(*In your answer you are advised to evaluate the sources for their utility and provide appropriate background knowledge.*)

2. Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

“There is no doubt that Wales by 1914 had seen advances in many fields, mainly due to the endeavour and hard work of the Welsh nation. Disestablishment was to come in 1920, but advances had been made in the land question, education, social reforms as well as the establishment of the University, the National Library, The National Museum of Wales and the Welsh Department of the Board of Education.”

[K.O.Morgan, an academic historian and specialist in Welsh history, writing in a general history book, *Wales: 1880-1989* (1990)]

Source B

“By 1914 the Welsh were a remarkable people - classless in attitude, progressing rapidly industrially yet still retaining their love for farming. They were educated, religious, cultured, keen to own land and property, hard working and law abiding. They were also temperate in drink, respectful of Sundays and a real example to the world.”

[Prys Morgan, a nationalist historian and specialist in Welsh history, writing in his general history book, *Wales - Myth and Reality* (1986)]

Source C

“The Welsh language survived in the early twentieth century due to the unquestioning support of the non-conformist chapels and their key roles as the community organisers and promoters of all things Welsh. Sunday school outings, parties, religious meetings and daily acts of worship meant that people could live their lives through the medium of Welsh. Immigration and social changes had an adverse effect on these communities and when the Welsh chapels began to diminish, so did the language.”

[R.M.Jones, an academic historian and specialist in twentieth century Welsh history, speaking in a contribution to an historical television documentary, *Wales 2000* (2000)]

Source D

“What a mixture of people, English from Yorkshire, Durham and London, North Walians, two Australians, four Frenchmen and several Africans. Of course us Welshmen were at a disadvantage when we tried to convey our thoughts about how the mine was run. The meetings had to be in English because we could just about express ourselves in it. We turned mostly to Welsh though, and the others maintained a frightened silence whenever our language was spoken.”

[Bert Coombes, a Welsh miner recalling his life in the South Wales coalfields, in his autobiography, *These Poor Hands* (1939)]

Source E

“Perhaps at one time the traditionalist Welsh could claim to be the people of Wales, but their actions have proved how out of step they are with the real Wales of the workers and the oppressed. Education, temperance and the chapels have become things of the past. The Wales that now exists is not the non-conformist, Welsh speaking, Liberal elite, but a new, vibrant, working class Wales.”

[An editorial comment in *The Llanelli Guardian*, a left wing newspaper which supported Welsh workers (1914)]

- (a) Study Source A. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the term “disestablishment”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and B. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the importance of developments in Wales by 1914. [8]
- (c) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D in explaining the effects of social change in Wales? [16]
- (d) Study Sources B and E. How far does Source E support or contradict the interpretation of the people of Wales given in Source B? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of Wales, 1900-1914? [32]
(*In your answer you are advised to evaluate the sources for their utility and provide appropriate background knowledge.*)