



GCE AS/A level

1232/04

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 4

CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN WALES, c. 1900-1918

P.M. TUESDAY, 22 May 2012

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 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 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

‘Cardiff, for all its pomp and ceremony, is still a city divided by racial intolerance and social class. One only has to look at the recent riots in the docks, and the attacks on Chinese immigrants there, to appreciate that this is a city deeply divided by economic and cultural inequality.’

[Lord Crichton-Stuart, Conservative MP for Cardiff from 1910-1915, speaking in an election address to the people of Cardiff (1910)]

Source B

‘Cardiff is essentially a well-kept and well-governed city. The visitor comes to it under the impression that he will find a city black with the sins of its coal trade, that its streets will be dirty and ill-kept, violent and rowdy, but he soon finds his pre-conceived notions scattered before reality.’

[From an article on visiting major British cities, published in *Mayfair*, an English magazine aimed at rich readers (1912)]

Source C

‘Has anyone told the King that it is not Welsh to cheer? Someone should tell him lest he thinks that we did not welcome him today. The Welsh were too emotional for cheer this day, or else too shy for cheering. The emotion that swells from his presence causes a world of emotion, and makes us want to see him more and more. We were moved too much for cheer. We will soon learn to cheer the more we see of him. God save the King.’

From an editorial comment in the *Western Mail* newspaper about the Investiture of the Prince of Wales in 1911. The newspaper supported conservative causes.]

Source D

‘The Investiture of the new Prince of Wales in 1911 was largely ignored by the majority of Welsh people because they were more concerned with social issues rather than issues of pomp and pleasantries.’

[A.G. Jones, an historian and specialist in the history of Carmarthenshire, writing in a local history book, *The story of Carmarthenshire* (1959)]

Source E

‘By 1914 Wales had seen advances in many fields, mainly due to the endeavour and hard work of the Liberal Party. Disestablishment was to come in 1920, but advances had been made in the land question, the education revolt had been addressed, there had been advancement in social reforms as well as the establishment of the University, the National Library and the National Museum of Wales. The Liberals had played upon the fierce sense of national identity and carried the day.’

[K.O. Morgan, an academic historian specialising in Welsh history, writing a chapter on David Lloyd George and Wales, in a book called *Wales 1880-1989* (1990)]

- (a) Study Source E. Use Source E **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the term “education revolt”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and E. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the significance of change in Wales in this period. [8]
- (c) Study Sources A and B. How reliable are Sources A and B in explaining the social and economic condition of Cardiff? [16]
- (d) Study Sources C and D. How far does Source C support or contradict the interpretation of the reaction in Wales to the Investiture given in Source D? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources in understanding Wales, 1900-1914? [32]
(In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions.)

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

Source A

‘The fact that both sides in the Penrhyn dispute were so far removed from one another was a major reason why the strike carried on for almost three years. Lord Penrhyn was determined to defeat the workers and nothing would shake him from that aim, while the workers were hell-bent on picketing and intimidation in an effort to get one over on him. Violence and intolerance carried the day and social disorder characterised the community for a long period of time.’

[Roger Turvey, an historian and specialist in Welsh history, writing in his book, *Wales and Britain 1906-1951* (1997)]

Source B

‘It is conflict between Lord Penrhyn, a man who possesses absolute authority over his employees, and a number of men who resist him stubbornly but without method. The dispute is the kind that could be settled in a few hours by conference between reasonable employers and properly qualified Trade Union delegates – but neither side wishes this to happen.’

[From an editorial in *The Rotherham Independent*, a left-wing English regional newspaper (29th November 1900)]

Source C

‘In the two general elections of January and December 1910, when the Liberal Party in England was deprived of much of its support, the strength of our Liberal Party in Wales remained largely unaffected. During this period of dominance, we gained votes by stressing the need for social and religious equality, and it worked. However, it is best that we remain silent on industrial and economic issues so that we maintain our level of support.’

[Morgan Winstay, a political spokesman for the Liberal Party in North Wales, writing in a private letter to local party members (1913)]

Source D

‘By 1913 the Labour Party’s strength was increasing among workers whose younger militants had taken up with the cause. These were mostly the South Wales miners and the railwaymen. Labour was establishing itself and people were of the opinion that the Labour Party, and not the Liberal Party, was the party for working men to belong to. Liberalism was in decline all over South Wales.’

[H. Pelling, a left-wing Labour historian, writing in his political history book, *Labour and the downfall of Liberalism* (1968)]

Source E

'In Swansea trouble often broke out along the mile road linking the poor working class quarter of Greenhill to the docks. During the Greenhill riots of 1905 windows were smashed and houses destroyed and the police claimed they could not control the Irish immigrants causing this chaos. In Cardiff also there was continuous violence between resident blacks, Greeks and Arabs, and between Scandinavian, Chinese and British seamen.'

[David Jones, an academic historian specialising in social history, writing in his survey, *Crime and policing in twentieth century Wales* (1996)]

- (a) Study Source A. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase "Penrhyn dispute". [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and E. Use these sources and **your own knowledge** to explain the significance of industrial and urban change in Wales. [8]
- (c) Study Sources A and B. How reliable are Sources A and B in explaining the Penrhyn dispute in this period? [16]
- (d) Study Sources C and D. How far does Source C support or contradict the interpretation of political change in Wales given in Source D? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources in understanding Wales, 1900-1918? [32]
(*In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions.*)