Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



## **GCSE**

4272/01

## **HISTORY**

UNIT 1/UNIT 2: Wales and England in the early twentieth century, 1900-1919

P.M. TUESDAY, 12 June 2012

l hour

## Suitable for Modified Language Candidates

Questions	Office
answered	use
Q.1 (Compulsory)	25
Q.	25
TOTAL	50

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer Question 1 (Section A) and either Question 2 or Question 3 (Section B).

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

#### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are questions 1(e) and either 2(d) or 3(d).

[25]

Answer Question 1 in Section A and either Question 2 or Question 3 in Section B.

## **SECTION A**

## **COMPULSORY**

# This question is about the main economic and industrial developments. Study the sources below. Answer the questions which follow each source. Source A



[Slate workers in North Wales preparing roofing slates in the early twentieth century]

(a)	what does Source A snow you about the state industry?	2]
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•••••		····•
•••••		····•

## Source B

The Penrhyn and Dinorwic slate quarries were the biggest in the world. Unfortunately, the disastrous Penrhyn Lockout of 1900-1903 led to closure and unemployment. By 1903, the slate industry was in crisis. Many families were forced to leave the area in search of work.

# [From a school history textbook]

(b)	Lockout had your own know		Wales. Use	the information	in [4]
•••••	 	 			
•••••	 	 			
•••••	 	 			
	 	 	•••••		

Turn over.

#### **Source C**

The building of the Taff Vale Railway in the nineteenth century led to the growth and development of Cardiff. As a result of the building of this railway, Cardiff grew far more quickly than the other ports and towns in Wales. Trade, money, industry and immigration also changed the town of Cardiff into the biggest coal exporting port in the world.

[R. Turvey, an historian, writing in a school history textbook, *Wales and Britain, 1906-1951* (1997)]

(c)	Some people believe that growth of Cardiff was due to the building of the Taff V Railway. How far does Source C support this view?	/ale [5]
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•••••		······•
•••••		·······
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#### **Source D**

During the summer of 1911 there was a national railway strike and troops were called in to keep the trains running. On 17 August 1911, strikers at Llanelli held up the trains at one of the level crossings in the town. On 18 August, troops were called in to clear the line. Events got out of hand, the Riot Act was read to warn the crowd, shots were fired and two innocent men were killed.

[From an official website run by the National Library of Wales, focusing on Welsh history (2010)]

(d)	An historian is studying the Llanelli Riots of 1911. How useful is S historian? [Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge.]	
	[Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge.]	[6]
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These two sources say different things about the Tonypandy Riots.

#### Source E

When I was Home Secretary in 1910, I had a great horror of becoming responsible for troops firing on a crowd of strikers. The Chief Constable of Glamorgan requested troops to be sent to Tonypandy. But I stopped the troops and I sent 850 Metropolitan Police with the purpose of preventing loss of life. The troops were kept in the background. Thus all bloodshed was avoided. That is the true story of Tonypandy. I hope it will replace the cruel lie which has lasted for many years.

[Winston Churchill in a public speech in Cardiff on a general election campaign tour (1950)]

#### Source F

Winston Churchill, who was Home Secretary at the time, ordered troops to reinforce the thousands of police already in the Tonypandy area. I saw in action that day the horrid actions of the government and the coal owners, backed by police and armed troops, against miners who asked for no more than a wage a little over starvation level.

[Arthur Horner, the South Wales miners' leader, writing in his autobiography, *Incorrigible Rebel* (1960)]

( <i>e</i> )	why do Sources E and F have different views about the Tonypandy Riots?	[8]
	[In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the auth	ors]
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# **SECTION B**

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3.

2. This question is about the main political, social and cultural issues.

[25]

Study the photograph below. Answer the questions which follow.



[A photograph of a silent cinema in London, built in the early twentieth century]

(a)	what does this photograph show you about popular entertainment in the early twentie century?	etn [2]
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		<b>.</b>
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(b)	Describe the pressures on the Welsh language in the early twentieth century.	[5]
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	Explain why the reports of Booth and Rowntree were important.	
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•••••		
(ii)	Explain why the Parliament Act was passed in 1911.	
(ii)	Explain why the Parliament Act was passed in 1911.	
•••••		
•••••		
•••••		

(d)	issues of the Explain your	time?		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		, o. 1 (1.12)	vv p vv.	al and social [10]
-	n your answer discuss any discuss any	you should successes of failures of t	f the Libe he Libera	ral govern l governm	ments; ents.			

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Examiner only

[25]

## 3. This question is about the impact of the First World War.

Study the poster below. Answer the questions which follow.



[A recruitment poster of 1917]

(a) What does this poster show you about the government's recruitment campa	ign? [2]

(b)	Describe the work and influence of a war poet that you have studied.	[5]
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(i)	Explain why David Lloyd George was important in the First World War
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(ii)	Explain why life in the trenches on the Western Front was difficult.
(ii)	Explain why life in the trenches on the Western Front was difficult.
(ii)	Explain why life in the trenches on the Western Front was difficult.
	Explain why life in the trenches on the Western Front was difficult.

(d) Did the First World War have mainly bad effects on people's lives in Wales and England?  [10] Explain your answer fully.
In your answer you should: - discuss any bad effects on people's lives caused by the First World War; - discuss any positive effects on people's lives of the First World War.

17

Examiner only