Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4277/01

HISTORY

UNIT 1/UNIT 2: Popular movements in Wales and England, 1815-1848

P.M. TUESDAY, 12 June 2012

l hour

Suitable for Modified Language Candidates

Questions answered	Office 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).

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

SECTION A

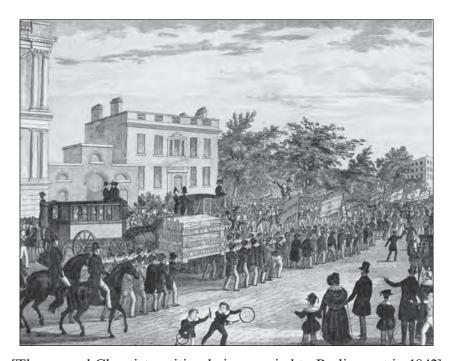
(COMPULSORY)

1. This question is about the threat from industrial protest.

[25]

Study the sources below. Answer the questions which follow each source.

Source A



[The second Chartist petition being carried to Parliament in 1842]

(a)	What does Source A show you about Chartism?	[2]
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Source B

In 1829 a fall in the demand for iron began a three-year depression in the iron industry. It led the Merthyr ironmasters to make many of their workers unemployed and to cut the wages of those still in work. Prices were increasing and many families were forced to go into debt.

[From a history textbook]

<i>(b)</i>	There was a rising in Merthyr Tydfil in 1831. Use the information in Source B and y own knowledge to explain why.	our [4]
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Turn over.

Source C

The Rising at Merthyr Tydfil in 1831 caused considerable shock to the British government. The Home Secretary was alarmed by the possibility that trade unions were behind the Rising. Whatever the causes, the authorities were fully agreed on one thing – swift and strong action was needed against the ringleaders who had been arrested, to show that such violence would not be tolerated.

[D. Egan, an historian, writing in a school history textbook, *People, Protest and Politics* (1987)] Some people believe that the government was alarmed by the Merthyr Rising in 1831. (c) How far does Source C support this view?

Source D

It was agreed that all persons were to gather together armed with guns, pikes and sticks and to meet at the most convenient place in their neighbourhood. Then they had to proceed to be at Risca, outside Newport, at about 12 o'clock. They had to obey the orders of our leaders. It was agreed that they were to seize the people in authority wherever they could be found and stop the mail coaches leaving Newport, so that Chartists in the North of England would know the march had been successful.

[Evidence given by the Chartist rioter, William Davies, and used in the trials of the Chartists (December 1839-January 1840)]

(d)	An historian is studying the Chartist march on Newport. How useful is Source D to this historian?		
	[Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge.]	[6]	
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•••••			
•••••			
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•••••			

These two sources say different things about the Newport Rising.

Source E

What happened at Newport was not just a protest or even a riot. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this was a long-planned insurrection, well organised and managed with incredible secrecy.

[A report in *The Times*, a newspaper which supported the government (6 November 1839)]

Source F

The Newport affair was only a protest, not an attempt to seize Newport. An insurrection of this kind was against the beliefs of the Welsh Chartist leadership, especially that of John Frost, who was a 'moral force' Chartist.

[G. E. Jones, an historian writing in a history book, *Modern Wales* (1984)]

<i>(e)</i>	Why do Sources E and F have different views about the Newport Rising?			
	[In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the author	s]		
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SECTION B

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3.

2. This question is about the growth of Radicalism, 1815-1822.

[25]

Study the picture below. Answer the questions which follow.



[A picture showing the Manchester Yeomanry attacking the crowd at St Peter's Fields]

(a)	What does this picture show you about events at St Peter's Fields?	[2]

Describe the Spa Fields Riot of 1816.

(b)

[5]

(ii) Explain why 'Orator' Hunt was important in the Radical movement.		ain why working people supported the Radical movement after 1815.	
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(d) Was the Radical movement of 1815-1822 a complete failure? Explain your answer fully.	[10]
In your answer you should: - discuss any failures of the Radical movement; - discuss any successes achieved by the Radical movement.	
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3. This question is about pressures on rural life in Wales and England.

[25]

Study the picture below. Answer the questions which follow.



[A picture of Swing rioters setting fire to a hayrick in 1830]

(a)	What does this picture show you about the activities of the Swing rioters?	[2]
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•••••		

(b)	Describe the role of William Cobbett in agricultural protest in the early ninete century.	enth [5]
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	Explain why turnpike trusts were a cause of the Rebecca Riots.	
•••••		
(ii)	Explain why rural protesters used names like 'Swing' and 'Rebecca'.	
(ii)	Explain why rural protesters used names like 'Swing' and 'Rebecca'.	
(ii)	Explain why rural protesters used names like 'Swing' and 'Rebecca'.	

(d)	Was rural protest in Wales and England in the 1830s and 1840s a complete failure? [10] Explain your answer fully.
	In your answer you should: - discuss any failures of the rural protesters; - discuss any successes achieved by rural protesters.

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Examiner only