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. MONDAY, 2 June 2014

1 hour 15 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	25	
2.	15	
3.	10	
SPaG	3	
Total	53	

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 ALL the questions on the examination paper.

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 question 1(e) and question 3.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 3.

Answer all questions.

QUESTION 1

This question is an enquiry into the growth of Radicalism, 1815-1822.

[25]

Study the sources below and then answer the questions which follow each source.

Source A



[A drawing showing the arrest of the Cato Street Conspirators]

(a)	What does Source A show you about the Cato Street Conspiracy?	[2]
•••••		
•••••		•••••
•••••		

Source B

Although the Government was unhappy at what happened at Peterloo, it had no choice but to support the Manchester magistrates. The Government refused to hold an enquiry into Peterloo and instead passed the Six Acts. These helped to stop the growth of the Radical movement.

[From a modern school textbook]

(b)	[4]
•••••	•••••
•••••	
•••••	

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Source C

Dear Father and Mother,

I arrived in this town tonight. All the way, we have been guarded by the soldiers. We can clearly see that they are determined to stop us and a great many of us have been put in prison. Their swords glitter around our heads, but I am in good spirits, even though I may be in prison ten minutes from now. I am still a true Radical and I do not care who knows it.

[A note found in the pocket of a young Blanketeer when he was arrested at Ashburn, Derbyshire (March 1817)]

(c)	How far does Source C support the view that the authorities reacted harshly to the Ma of the Blanketeers?	arch [5]
•••••		
•••••		

Source D

The meeting was one of the most calm and orderly that I have ever witnessed. At least 300,000 people were present. However, the Yeomanry Cavalry made their charge in a frenzy; they cut down men, women and children and started a pre-planned attack with a thirst for blood and destruction. They should be given a medal. On one side should be written 'The Slaughter Men of Manchester' and on the other a description of their slaughter of defenceless men, women and children, unprovoked and unnecessary.

[Richard Carlile, one of the main Radical speakers at St Peter's Field, writing in his account of the Peterloo Massacre. The account appeared two days later on 18th August 1819 in a weekly journal published by Carlile]

(a)	16 th August 1819?
	[Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge]
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These two sources have different views about the reasons for unrest in Britain after 1815.

Source E

At that time, between November-December 1816, the writings of William Cobbett suddenly became very popular. They were read in nearly every cottage in the manufacturing areas. He rightly told his readers the true cause of their suffering was bad government and that the only solution was parliamentary reform.

[Samuel Bamford, a Radical, writing in his autobiography, *Passages in the Life of a Radical*, published in 1843]

Source F

The main cause of protest and unrest in this period was economic hardship. With the war now over, the government no longer needed weapons or uniforms. 400,000 ex-soldiers became unemployed. Wages in 1815-1816 fell, especially in country areas. As a result of these, interest in all kinds of reform revived.

[Eric Evans, an historian, writing in a textbook for university students, *Britain Before the Reform Act: Politics and Society 1815-1832* (1989)]

(e)	Why do Sources E and F have different views about the reasons for unrest in Britain after 1815?
	[In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors]
•••••	
•····	
•••••	
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•····	
•	
•····	

7

Examiner only

END OF QUESTION 1

QUESTION 2

This	ques	stion is about industrial protest in Wales and England in the 1830s and 1840s.	[15]
	(a)	Describe what happened outside the Castle Inn, Merthyr Tydfil in June 1831.	[4]
	••••		
	•••••		
	•••••		
	•••••		

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(c)	Why were the ironmasters important during the Merthyr Rising? [6]	Examiner only

END OF QUESTION 2

15

QUESTION 3

This question is about pressures on rural life in England and Wales during this period. [10 + 3]

Were the rural protests in England and Wales in the 1830s and 1840s a success?

[10]

In your answer you should:

- discuss the successes of English and Welsh rural protests in the 1830s and 1840s:
- discuss ways in which English and Welsh rural protests failed in the 1830s and 1840s.

10405.	
Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this questio	n. [3]
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	•••••
	••••••••••••

	Examine only
END OF QUESTION 3	
	10
END OF PAPER	

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SPa0