Surname

Centre Number Candidate Number

Other Names



GCSE

4373/04



HISTORY UNIT 3: OUTLINE STUDY The Development of Wales, 1900-2000

A.M. TUESDAY, 16 June 2015

1 hour 15 minutes

Questions answered	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
Question	20	
Question	20	
Question	12	
SPaG	3	
Total	55	

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 two questions from Section A and one question from Section B.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, and if this is not sufficient use supplementary sheets. 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 the questions in Section B.

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

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	SECTION A	Exan on
	Answer two questions from this section.	
1.	This question is focused on the changes in Welsh political life between 1900 and 200 [2	0. 20]
	(a) Describe Gwynfor Evans's contribution to Plaid Cymru.	[5]

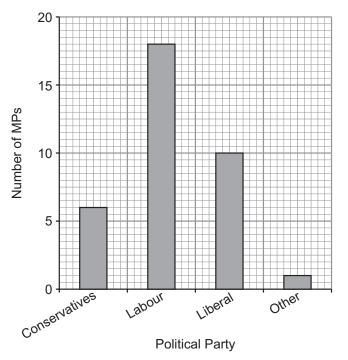
(4373-04)

Look at these two sources about support for the Labour Party in Wales between 1910 and 1922 and answer the question that follows.

Source A

In the 1910 General Election Welsh voters elected 27 Liberal MPs out of a total of 34 Welsh MPs returned to Westminster. Labour won only 5 seats.

[From a school textbook]



[Results of the 1922 General Election in Wales]

Source B

(b)	Explain why the Labour Party became the most popular political party in Wales in the 1920s. [7]	Examiner only
	In your answer, you should use the information in the sources and your own knowledge to show the extent of change and the reasons for this.	
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		7
<u>.</u>		

(C)	Why were the 'Thatcher Ye devolution by 1997?	ears' important	in changing	the attitude	of Wales 1	towards [8]
•••••						

END OF QUESTION 1

|Examiner only This question is focused on the changing patterns of work in Wales between 2. 1900 and 2000. [20] Describe the growth of light industry in Wales in the second half of the twentieth century. (a) [5] _____ 4373 040007 ------.....

Look at these two sources about changes in heavy industry in South Wales between the First World War and the 1930s and then answer the question that follows.

Source A

The First World War gave a huge boost to Welsh heavy industry. Welsh coal powered the ships of the Royal Navy and Welsh steel was used to build weapons and tanks. Production could not keep up with the huge need and as a result miners and steelworkers obtained higher wages during this time.

[From a school textook]

Source B

With the decline in the demand for coal and steel many people left Wales; the population of the Rhondda fell by 29,000 and 26,000 left Merthyr Tydfil by the late 1930s.

[From a school textook]

		Examiner only
(b)	Explain why many people moved away from South Wales in the 1930s. [7]	, ,
	In your answer, you should use the information in the sources and your own knowledge to show the extent of change and the reasons for this.	
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(c) Why twer	y have the service ntieth century?	industries been	important in	Wales in the	e second ha	alf of the [8]
						••••••

END OF QUESTION 2

	question is focused on the pressures on Welsh culture and society.	[20]
(a)	Describe the main effect of the Second World War on Welsh culture.	[5]
• • • • • • • • •		

Look at these two sources about changes in rural life in Wales in the second half of the twentieth century and answer the question that follows.

Source A

In the 1960s the 'dry' Sunday was as much a part of the traditional rural way of life as the chapel, Eisteddfod and the Welsh language.

[From a school textbook]

Source B

In a 1996 referendum on Sunday opening Llŷn became the last region in Wales to allow public houses to be 'open' on Sundays. It was described as a 'symbolic death' of a little bit of Welshness, but necessary for tourism in the area.

[From a school textbook]

(b)	Explain why the way of life changed in rural Wales in the second half of the twentieth century. [7]	Exar or
	In your answer, you should use the information in the sources and your own knowledge to show the extent of change and the reasons for this.	
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(C)	How langu	successful age?	has	Welsh-mediun	n and	bilingual	education	been	for	the	Welsh [8]	Exami only

END OF QUESTION 3

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SECTION B

Answer one question only from this section.

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question. [3]

Either,

4. Was the growth of nationalism the most important development in Welsh politics between 1900 and 2000? [12]

In your answer you may wish to discuss the following:

The growth of the Labour Party The growth of Plaid Cymru The move towards Devolution and any other relevant factors.

Or,

5. Was the growth of tourism the most important development in the Welsh economy between 1900 and 2000? [12]

In your answer you may wish to discuss the following:

The rise and decline of heavy industry The growth of light industry and employment of women The growth of the service industry and any other relevant factors.

Or,

6. How far did Wales retain its traditional way of life in the twentieth century?

[12]

In your answer you may wish to discuss the following:

New forms of entertainment The 'modernisation' of traditional values and culture The development of Welsh-medium education and the Urdd movement and any other relevant factors.

You may only answer one question from Section B.

Number of the question chosen in Section B:	Examine only

Examiner
only

SPaG 3

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END OF PAPER

For continuation only.	Examiner only