Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number	

WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE

General Certificate of Secondary Education

WJEC CBAC CYD-BWYLLGOR ADDYSG CYMRU

Tystysgrif Gyffredinol Addysg Uwchradd

165/02

HISTORY

SPECIFICATION A: IN-DEPTH AND OUTLINE STUDIES OF ASPECTS OF WELSH/ENGLISH AND WORLD HISTORY
SPECIFICATION B: IN-DEPTH, THEMATIC AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OF ASPECTS OF WELSH/ENGLISH AND WORLD HISTORY

PAPER 1

STUDY IN DEPTH

02 – POPULAR MOVEMENTS IN WALES AND ENGLAND, 1815-1845

P.M. FRIDAY, 8 June 2007

1 hour (of two hour examination)

Questions answered	Office use
Q.1 (Compulsory)	/20
Q.	/25
TOTAL	/45

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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 will be awarded marks for the quality of your written communication.

Your answers must be relevant and must make full use of information given to be awarded full marks for a question.

You are reminded that you should always support your answers using your knowledge and understanding of the topic chosen.

No certificate will be awarded to a candidate detected in any unfair practice during the examination.

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

SECTION A

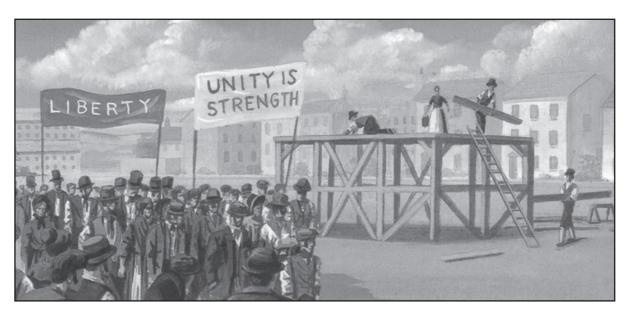
(COMPULSORY)

1. This question is about the growth of radicalism, 1815-1822.

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

[20]

Source A



[The preparations for the mass meeting at St Peter's Field, Manchester in 1819]

(a) Use Source A and your own knowledge to describe the meeting at St Peter's Field in 1819.

Source B

One of the most famous Radicals was Henry 'Orator' Hunt. He spoke about the need for reform at meetings attended by thousands of people. In 1816, a radical meeting at Spa Fields in London ended in a riot. Early in 1817, unemployed cotton workers in Manchester began to march to London.

[From Ben Walsh, British Social and Economic History (1997)]

(b)	Use the information in Source supported radicalism.	e B and your own	knowledge to expla	in why some people [4]

Source C

Early in the afternoon, the magistrates found it necessary for the troops to aid them. It was thought necessary that the cavalry should advance. The Radical, Hunt, was arrested. I have, however, great regret in stating that some of the unfortunate people who attended this meeting have suffered from sabre wounds. One of the Manchester Yeomanry, if not dead, lies without hope of recovery; it is understood he was struck with a stone. One of the special constables has been killed. The Manchester Yeomanry were most active and efficient in carrying out their duty.

[Extracted from the official report of Colonel L'Estrange, commanding officer of the military forces at Peterloo (16 August 1819)]

(c)	Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge.		
•••••			

Source D

There were only a few parts of Britain, mainly towns and cities, where there were enough groups of working men to give the Radicals any hope of success. Radicalism was never a national movement. It is also important to remember that the events at Peterloo were an isolated incident of violence.

[Historian, D. Martin, writing in his school text-book, *Britain 1815-1851* (2000)]

(d)	In Source D the author is saying that the Radicals had little hope of success because they did not have enough support. Is this a valid interpretation? In your answer you should use your own knowledge of the topic, refer to the other relevant sources in this question, and consider how the author came to this interpretation. [8]
•••••	

SECTION B

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3.

2. This question is about rural protest.

Study the information below and then answer the questions which follow.

[25]

INFORMATION

There was much discontent and protest in some rural areas in the 1830s and early 1840s. This picture shows Penparcau toll-gate, Aberystwyth.



((a)	(i)	What was a toll-gate?	[2]
				•••••
		•••••		
		•••••		

	(ii)	Explain why the Swing rioters protested. [4	1]
			•••
			•••
			•••
	(iii)	How important was William Cobbett in the rural unrest of the early nineteent century?	
•••••			
			•••
			•••

<i>(b)</i>	(i)	Describe what happened at the Carmarthen workhouse in June 1843.	[3]
	(ii) Describe what happened at the Carmarthen workhouse in June 1843. (iii) Explain why the Rebecca Riots ended so quickly.		
•••••	••••••		
•••••	••••••		
	(ii)	Explain why the Rebecca Riots ended so quickly.	[4]
•••••			

(c)	Did the rural protests in Wales and England in the 1830s and early 1840s achieve their aims? Explain your answer fully. [7]

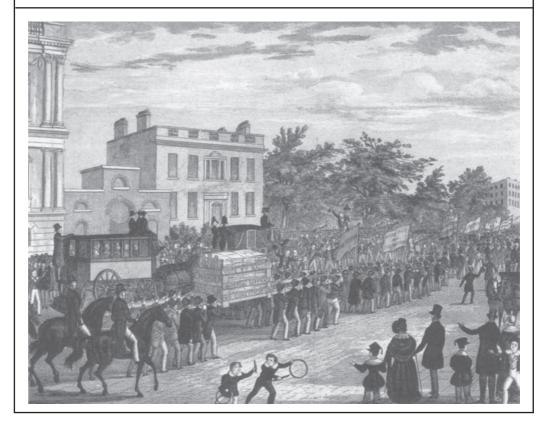
3. This question is about Chartism.

Study the information below and then answer the questions which follow.

[25]

INFORMATION

Working people had many grievances in the 1830s which caused them to join the Chartist Movement. The picture shows Chartists taking the Second Chartist Petition to Parliament in 1842.



(a)	(i)	What was a Chartist Petition?	[2]

	(ii)	Explain why Chartism appealed to working people.	[4]
•••••			
	(iii)	How important was the First Chartist Petition, 1839?	[5]
	(111)	Tiow important was the rist Chartist retuon, 1037.	[5]

<i>(b)</i>	(i)	Describe the role of John Frost in the Chartist Movement.	[3]
	(ii)	Explain why the Chartist march on Newport in November 1839 failed.	[4]

(c)	Was the Chartist movement a serious threat to the Government? Explain your answer fully.	[7]