

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4271/01



S16-4271-01

HISTORY

UNIT 1: STUDY IN-DEPTH

Popular Movements in Wales and England, 1815-1848

A.M. MONDAY, 6 June 2016

1 hour 15 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	18	
2.	20	
3.	12	
SPaG	3	
Total	53	

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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. 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 question 2(c) 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 focused on the pressures on rural life in Wales and England. [18]

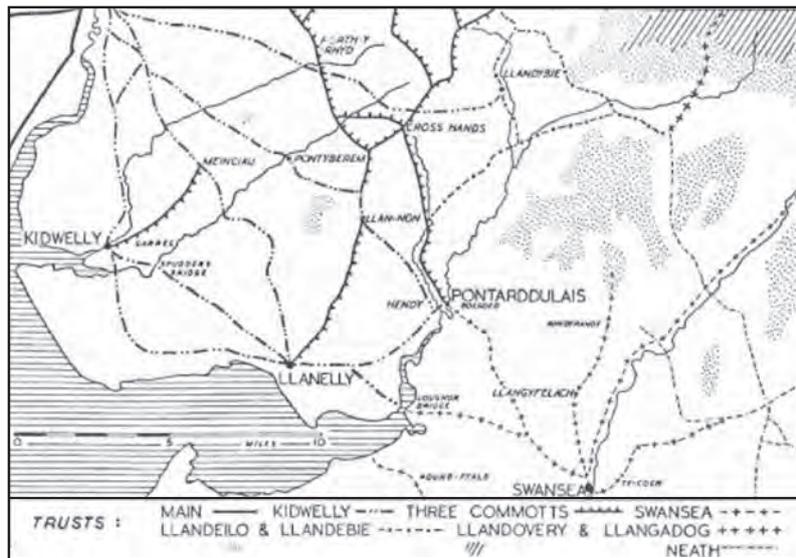
Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

Source A

In the 1820s, poverty and discontent were everywhere in farming areas. High unemployment led to cuts in the Poor Rate. After poor harvests in 1829 and 1830, the Swing riots broke out. There was widespread destruction of the hated threshing machines that had taken labourers' jobs.

[From a school textbook]

Source B



[A map showing the turnpike roads in part of South West Wales in the 1830s]

(a) What do Sources A and B suggest about the causes of rural protest during this period? [4]

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Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

Source D

Although the soldiers are out every night searching the countryside, they always happen to be in the wrong place. The destruction of the gates therefore continues. There will not be a single gate left standing unless a different method is used to stop the riots. The government are pouring in troops but not a single gate has been saved nor a Rebecca rioter captured. They laugh at the display of power by the government.

[Thomas Campbell Foster, a journalist, writing in *The Times* newspaper, 22nd July 1843]

Source E



[A poster offering a reward to anyone giving information on the Swing rioters. It was issued by magistrates in Dedham, Essex in December 1830]

- (c) How useful are Sources D and E to an historian studying rural protests in Wales and England? [8]

Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge.

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Historians have made different interpretations about the Peterloo Massacre, August 1819.

The following pieces of evidence refer to the effects of the Peterloo Massacre.

Study these and answer the question which follows.

Evidence 1

This interpretation is written by E.P. Thompson, an historian writing in his specialist textbook, *The Making of the English Working Class*, published in 1968.

He argues that in the history of reform, Peterloo was a victory.

Peterloo had the most lasting influence on British politics. In 1819 the Manchester magistrates were defended by members of their own class. Years later, the massacre was an event remembered, even among the gentry, with shame. In the history of reform, Peterloo was in its way a victory and changed the attitudes of the ruling class.

Evidence 2

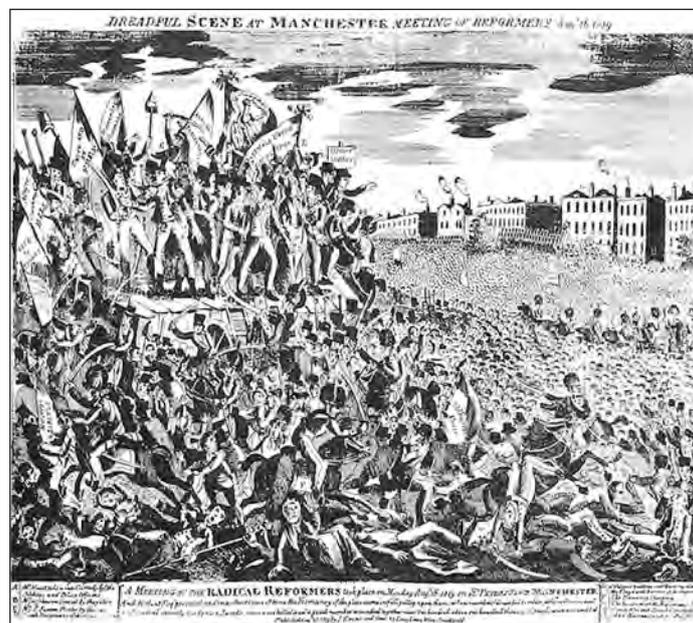
This interpretation is by William Jolliffe, who was one of the soldiers present at St Peter's Field. Here he is reflecting in 1847 on what happened at Peterloo.

He argues that the action was necessary and the Radicals failed.

I still believe that it was because of the patience of the soldiers that more wounds were not received. The crowd were a threat to law and order and the action was necessary. However, I now have no doubt that the Manchester magistrates handled the situation poorly.

Evidence 3

This evidence is a drawing of the events at St Peter's Field, August 16th 1819. The owner of the picture was arrested by magistrates in November 1819, but several copies were published in Radical newspapers.



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END OF QUESTION 2

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