

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4271/01



S17-4271-01

HISTORY

UNIT 1: STUDY IN-DEPTH

Popular Movements in Wales and England, 1815-1848

MONDAY 5 JUNE 2017 – MORNING

1 hour 15 minutes

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

4271
010001

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 a pink 4-page continuation booklet. Write your name on the front of the continuation booklet and indicate clearly the number(s) of the questions you answer. Put the continuation booklet 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 growth of Radicalism, 1815-1822.

[18]

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

Source A

The government, afraid of the threat of revolution, used various tactics to deal with Radical protest. Habeas Corpus, the right not to be imprisoned without charge, was regularly suspended during this period and spies were employed to join Radical groups and inform upon their activities.

[From a school textbook]

Source B



[An illustration showing the execution of the Cato Street Conspirators in 1820]

- (a) What do Sources A and B suggest about the government's attitude towards popular protest during this period? [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Source C

[From a school textbook]

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

Source D

I watched Hunt arrive. I had a view over the whole of St Peter's Field. The number of people assembled was estimated at 50,000 and the meeting undoubtedly inspired terror in the minds of the inhabitants. Many gentlemen stated to me they were greatly alarmed, and my opinion was that the town was in great danger.

[William Hulton, Chairman of the Manchester Magistrates, speaking at the trial of Henry Hunt, March 1820]

Source E



[An illustration by the Radical cartoonist George Cruikshank, called *Britons Strike Home*. It was published shortly after the Peterloo Massacre in August 1819]

- (c) How useful are Sources D and E to an historian studying events at St Peter's Field in 1819? [8]

Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

18

QUESTION 2**This question is focused on the threat from industrial protest.****[20]****(a)** Describe the role played by William Crawshay in the Merthyr Rising of 1831.**[4]**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

Source F



[An illustration showing the Chartist march on Newport, November 1839. This was published in a middle class newspaper shortly after the event took place]

(b) Why was Source F produced in 1839?

[6]

Examiner
only

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Historians have made different interpretations about the importance of the Merthyr Rising of 1831.

The following pieces of evidence refer to the Merthyr Rising.

Study these and answer the question which follows.

Evidence 1

This interpretation is written by Meic Stephens, an historian writing in the general textbook, *The Oxford Companion to the Literature of Wales*, published in 1990.

He argues that the Merthyr Rising was a very important event in the history of Wales.

Revenge for the rising came at the July trial in Cardiff, where twenty eight people, including two women, were put on trial as an example to others. Dic Penderyn, who was sentenced to death, is generally held to be the first martyr of the Welsh working class. The Merthyr Rising is as important in the history of Wales as the Peterloo Massacre is in the history of England.

Evidence 2

This interpretation is from Josiah John Guest, the MP for Merthyr, reflecting on the Merthyr Rising in a letter to a friend, written in 1851.

He argues that the Merthyr Rising was an unimportant event.

Twenty years have passed since the Merthyr riots took place. At the time I felt the workers had acted foolishly, proven by the fact that they gained little or nothing from their actions. I still feel that the rioters achieved little and that the riots were an insignificant event.

Evidence 3

This evidence is from a Mrs Arbuthnot, a working class woman living in Merthyr Tydfil. It is from an entry in her diary, written in June 1831.

There has been a great riot here in Merthyr and the soldiers have killed twenty-four people. When two or three were killed at Manchester, it was called the Peterloo Massacre and for weeks the newspapers wrote about it as the most outrageous and wicked event ever heard of. This Merthyr riot is scarcely mentioned, but it is just as important.

- How far do you agree with this interpretation? [10]

In your answer you should use the evidence opposite and your own knowledge of how and why there are different interpretations of the importance of the Merthyr Rising.

[illegible]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

END OF QUESTION 2

Examiner
only

Examiner
only

Examiner
only

Examiner
only

Examiner
only

SPaG
3

END OF PAPER

If you use this space, indicate clearly which question(s) you are continuing to answer.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.