

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4271/02



HISTORY

UNIT 1: STUDY IN-DEPTH

**Wales and England in the Early Twentieth Century,
c. 1890-1919**

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	

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 main political, social and cultural issues.

[18]

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

Source A

The early 1900s saw the growth of the cinema and movie stars such as Charlie Chaplin. In 1914 the Carlton Cinema in Swansea became the first cinema to be built in Wales. Music halls remained popular and were often visited by touring theatre productions which entertained large audiences.

[From a school textbook]

Source B



[The Welsh rugby team that defeated New Zealand in front of 45,000 people in Cardiff in 1905]

(a) What do Sources A and B suggest about popular entertainment in the early twentieth century? [4]

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END OF QUESTION 1

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Historians have made different interpretations about who was to blame for the Penrhyn Lockout lasting so long.

The following pieces of evidence refer to who was to blame for the Penrhyn Lockout lasting so long.

Study these and answer the question that follows.

Evidence 1

This interpretation is from Geraint H. Jenkins, an historian, writing in a general history of Wales, *Wales: Yesterday and Today*, published in 1990.

He argues that Lord Penrhyn was to blame for the Penrhyn Lockout lasting so long.

Lord Penrhyn was as stubborn as a mule. He said that he expected all his workers to be loyal and obedient to him. He refused to budge an inch. He did not see why the quarrymen should join together in a union or go on strike. He would not negotiate wages or working conditions with them.

Evidence 2

This interpretation is from R. Merfyn Jones, a specialist on North Wales quarrying, writing in *The North Wales Quarrymen 1874-1922*, published in 1982.

He argues that the striking quarrymen were to blame for the Penrhyn Lockout lasting so long.

Encouraged by the union and by local newspapers, the striking quarrymen were determined not to return to work. They wanted to force Lord Penrhyn into allowing the slate industry to decline in the short term. Quarrymen who returned to work were assaulted by the strikers, their homes were attacked and they were constantly abused. This behaviour made it very difficult to sort out the dispute.

Evidence 3

This evidence is a photograph of a sign put in the window of homes of people who continued striking between 1900 and 1903. The phrase says, 'There are no traitors in this house.'



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END OF QUESTION 2

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END OF QUESTION 3

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SPaG 3
