



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 14 June 2017 – Afternoon

GCSE HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)

A955/22 Historical Source Investigation

A Study in British History: Protest and Reaction in Britain, 1800–1914



Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Study the sources carefully. You should spend at least **ten minutes** doing this.
- Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **53**.
- This document consists of **6** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- Questions marked with a pencil (✍) will carry 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

FOLD OUT THIS PAGE

Study the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.

In answering the questions, you will need to use your knowledge of Protest and Reaction in Britain, 1800–1914 to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you can also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

Your answer to Question 5 should be based largely on your knowledge of Protest and Reaction in Britain, 1800–1914 but you should also use the sources.

Answer ALL the questions.

1 Study Source A.

How useful is this source to a historian studying the Luddites? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

2 Study Sources B and C.

How similar are the reasons for protest in these sources? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

3 Study Source D.

Why was this poster published in 1843? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

4 Study Sources E and F.

How far do these two cartoons agree? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

5 Study all the sources.

‘In the period 1800–1914 it was only poverty which caused protests against authority.’

How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use the sources and your knowledge of protest and reaction in Britain, 1800–1914 to explain your answer. **[16]**

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar **[3]**

A Study in British History: Protest and Reaction in Britain, 1800–1914

Who was involved in protest and why?

SOURCE A

That the introduction of machinery should create in men's minds a feeling of disgust, and incite them to riot we need not wonder, when we take into consideration the general intelligence not only of the workmen but of that class who were above them.

*An extract taken from An Historical Account of the Luddites of 1811, 1812 and 1813.
This account was written at the time.*

SOURCE B

My Lord, if we had violated any law it was not done intentionally. We were uniting together to save ourselves, our wives and our families from starvation.

George Loveless, one of the Tolpuddle Martyrs, addressing the judge during his trial in March 1834.

SOURCE C

I wish to give notice, especially to those who have been sworn in to be constables, in order to grasp Becca and her children. I always like to be plain in all my dealings with people. Is it a reasonable thing that they impose so much on the country, only picking the pockets of poor labourers and farmers? All the gates that are on these small roads shall be destroyed. It is a shameful thing for us Welshmen to have the English rule over us. You may depend on it, you shall receive the same if you will not give up when I visit you, and that shall be in a short time.

An extract from a letter. This letter was addressed to people who lived in West Wales on 16 December 1842, and was signed by Becca & children.

SOURCE D

TO
REBECCA
 AND HER
DAUGHTERS,
WELSHMEN,

Do you think I can allow your riots to continue? I tell you **No.** I have fought, and am continuing to fight your battles, until I can obtain justice for you and your children. However, I am the first man to keep the Queen's peace, and prevent anything like riot or disturbance. Enough has been done already to convince the Government of the justice of your grievances. They have sent soldiers to keep the peace.

Therefore I beg you not to meet together on Wednesday night. Your behaviour is childish and absurd. Why do you show stupidity when wisdom is required? The penalty for pulling down a tollhouse is **TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.**

A poster issued by the High Sheriff of Cardiganshire, June 1843. The High Sheriff was the government's chief law officer in the county.

SOURCE E



THE SHRIEKING SISTER.

THE SENSIBLE WOMAN. "YOU HELP OUR CAUSE?
 WHY, YOU'RE IT'S WORST ENEMY!"

A cartoon by Bernard Partridge, published in Punch magazine January, 1906.

SOURCE F



A cartoon by W. K. Haselden, published in the Daily Mirror on 2 July 1909.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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