| Surname | Centre Number | Candidate Number |
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| Other Names | | 0 |



GCSE

4277/01

HISTORY

UNIT 1/UNIT 2: Popular movements in Wales and England, 1815-1848

P.M. MONDAY, 3 June 2013

1 hour 15 minutes

| Question | Mark Awarded |
|----------|-----------------|
| 1 | 25 |
| 2 | 15 |
| 3 | 10 |
| 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.

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 questions 1(e) and 3.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 3.

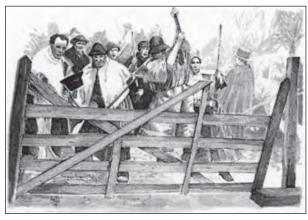
Examiner only

Answer all questions.

QUESTION 1

This question is an enquiry into the pressures on rural life in Wales and England. [25] Study the sources below and then answer the questions which follow each source.

Source A



[A drawing of Rebecca Rioters attacking a toll-gate in the 1840s]

| (a) | What does Source A show you about the Rebecca Riots? | [2] |
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Source B

The labourers of southern England had not shared in the economic recovery of the 1820s. Farmers' incomes had fallen and this led to lower wages for their labourers. Many farmers were tempted to use machinery to save money, making the position of the labourers even worse. Violence was to follow.

[From a modern school textbook]

| <i>(b)</i> | Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why the S Riots began. | wing [4] |
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Turn over.

Source C

Examiner only

Thomas Bullin was a professional toll collector. His harsh actions contributed greatly to the unrest in the area surrounding Efailwen. Bullin was strict and banned his toll collectors from allowing some local farmers through for free. He now made every farmer pay in full at every gate and the building of new gates angered the farmers into taking action.

[From an internet website focused on the history of the Rebecca Riots in Pembrokeshire (2002)]

| (c) | How far does Source C support the view that the actions of toll collectors s Bullin caused the Rebecca Riots? | uch as Thomas [5] |
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Source D

22nd September 1830

Sir,

I am ordered by the magistrates of the County of Kent to inform you that the destruction of threshing machines has been carried on at a most alarming rate. These offences have been committed at night by a desperate gang of over 200 rioters. The magistrates are trying to capture the offenders, but because many witnesses are afraid of the rioters, it is difficult to gather any evidence to use against them. The magistrates will be happy to receive any advice you wish to offer them.

[Charles Sandys, the Clerk to the Magistrates in Canterbury, Kent, writing in a letter to the Home Secretary (1830)]

| (d) How useful is Source D to an historian studying the activities of the Swing Riot [Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge.] | ters? [6] |
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These two sources have differing views about the reasons for the ending of the Rebecca Riots.

Source E

The Rebecca supporters never left their original purpose—for an enquiry into the Welsh turnpike system to be set up by the government. The moment this enquiry seemed likely to be achieved, they stopped their actions and no-one has ever proposed starting them up again.

[Thomas Frankland Lewis, Chairman of the Government Enquiry of 1844, writing in a letter to a friend in 1852]

Source F

The combination of firm action and strong punishments given out by the authorities and the way in which most of the farmers of West Wales turned from violent to peaceful action, helped bring an end to the Rebecca Riots. The Government had also taken action to hold an enquiry into the grievances of the farmers.

[David Egan, an historian writing in a school textbook, *People, Protest and Politics* (1987)]

| (e) | Why do Sources E and F have differing views about the reasons for the ending of th Rebecca Riots? | | |
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| | [In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors] | | |
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END OF QUESTION 1

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QUESTION 2

Wales and England faced many problems after 1815.

[15]

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



[A picture of Henry Hunt, a leading Radical]

| <i>(a)</i> | [4] |
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| (b) | Explain why many working class people supported Radicalism after 1815. [5] | Examiner only |
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| (c) How important were the Six Acts in restricting people's freedom? | [6] | Examine |
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END OF QUESTION 2

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Examiner only

QUESTION 3

There were many industrial protests in Wales and England in the 1830s.

Did industrial protests in Wales and England in the 1830s achieve any success?

[10]

In your answer you should:

- discuss the successes achieved by industrial protests in the 1830s;
- discuss ways in which the industrial protests of the 1830s failed.

| Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question. | [3] |
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| END OF QUESTION 3 | 10 |
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