

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

**GCSE**

4272/01

HISTORY**UNIT 1/UNIT 2: Wales and England in the
Early Twentieth Century, 1900-1919**

P.M. MONDAY, 2 June 2014

1 hour 15 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	25	
2.	15	
3.	10	
SPaG	3	
Total	53	

4272
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. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. 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 1(e) 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 an enquiry into the main political, social and cultural issues, 1900-1918.[25]

Study the sources below and then answer the questions which follow each source.

Source A



[A photograph of two homeless children in 1902]

- (a) What does Source A show you about life for some children at the beginning of the twentieth century? [2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Source B

During the early 1900s, the total population of Wales was growing rapidly and thousands of people, mainly from England, were moving into the industrial areas of Wales. Many parents believed that speaking English was essential for their children to get on in life.

[From a GCSE textbook]

- (b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why use of the Welsh language had declined by 1919. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Source C

In 1906, the government allowed local authorities to provide free school meals for poor children. In 1907 school medical inspections began, although it was not until 1912 that free medical treatment was available. However, the provision of free school meals was not made compulsory until 1914 and researchers found that during school holidays the growth of children slowed and their body weight often declined.

[From an educational website run by the BBC, discussing the impact of the Liberal reforms (2010)]

- (c) How far does Source C support the view that poor children had benefitted from the Liberal reforms by 1914? [5]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Examiner
only

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

END OF QUESTION 1

QUESTION 2Examiner
only

This question is about economic and industrial developments in Wales and England between 1900 and 1914. [15]

(a) Describe the Penrhyn Lockout.

[4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Explain why many workers joined trade unions between 1900 and 1914.

[5]

Examiner
only

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) Why was D. A. Thomas important in the coal industry in South Wales?

[6]

Examiner
only

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

END OF QUESTION 2

