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Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

GCSE – **LEGACY**

4271/02

S18-4271-02

HISTORY

UNIT 1: STUDY IN-DEPTH

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

MONDAY, 4 JUNE 2018 – 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**	

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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 continuation 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.

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Answer **all** *questions.*

QUESTION 1

This question is focused on the main economic and industrial developments. [18]

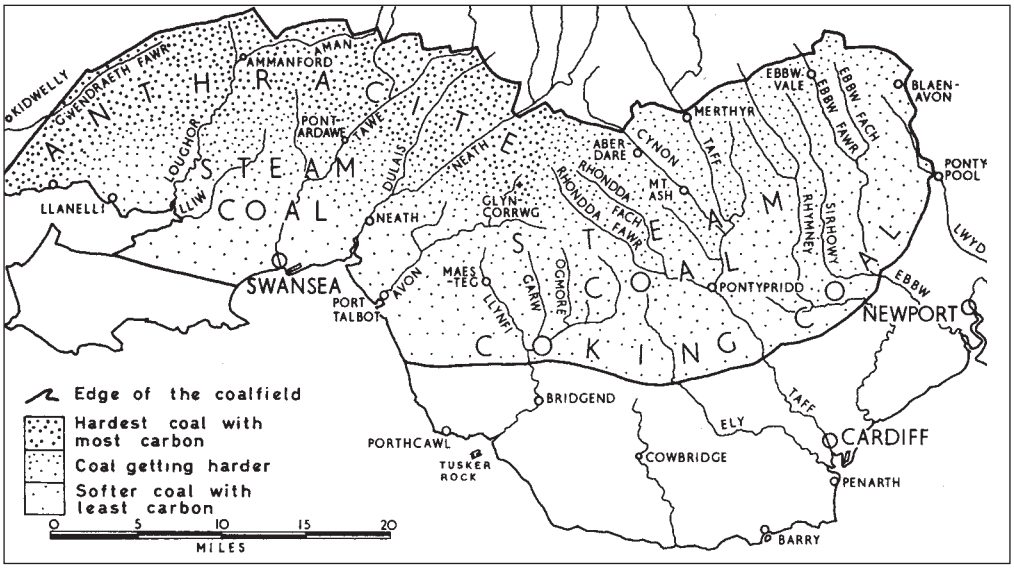
Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

Source A

> Coal was the largest industry in Wales, and was growing fast at the beginning of the twentieth century. For the miners it was dangerous work. They spent hours away from the sunlight and fresh air, inhaling coal dust, and were constantly at risk of injuries or even deaths.

[From a school textbook]

Source B



[The South Wales Coalfield in the early twentieth century]

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

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

Source C

> The slate industry was responsible for the growth of Bethesda and Llanberis. At its peak in 1898 it employed 16,000 men. By 1909 the number employed had fallen to 13,000 men. A sharp fall in demand for Welsh slate after the Penrhyn Lockout led to the collapse of the once prosperous overseas market.

[From a school textbook]

(b) Use Source C and your own knowledge to explain why there was a decline in the slate industry at the beginning of the twentieth century. [6]

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

Source D

> I have provided thousands of men with employment and with the means to pay for food and clothing for themselves and their families. I have contributed more to the happiness and wellbeing of Welsh miners than any other coal owner. I have used my wealth to do good.

[D. A. Thomas, owner of the Cambrian Coal Combine, speaking in an interview with *The South Wales Daily News* in 1916]

Source E

> We couldn't live on the wages paid to us. It wasn't enough. The main aim of mine owner D. A. Thomas was to make money. He didn't care about his workers. When we refused to accept the new wage conditions in 1910, 80 of us were sacked. He then closed the mine to 800 workers, and brought in blackleg labour. He made no attempt to negotiate conditions with us.

[Noah Ablett, a union leader and miner in the Cambrian Coal Combine, writing in his book, *What we want and why*, published in 1922]

(c) How useful are Sources D and E to an historian studying D. A. Thomas? [8]

Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge.

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END OF QUESTION 1

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QUESTION 2

This question is focused on the impact of the First World War on the lives of the people of Wales and England. [20]

(a) Describe life in the trenches during the First World War. [4]

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

Source F

[A poster produced by the government in 1915]

(b) Why was Source F produced in 1915? [6]

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Historians have made different interpretations about the effects of the First World War on life on the Home Front.

The following pieces of evidence refer to the effects of the First World War on life on the Home Front.

Study these and answer the question that follows.

Evidence 1

This interpretation is from Clive Emsley, a modern historian, writing in an article about the First World War, published in 1996.

He argues that the First World War had a positive effect on life on the Home Front.

> On the Home Front there was an overall improvement in people's day to day lives. Diets were healthier and many of the poor found themselves in permanent employment for the first time. New advances were made in medicine and technology and government changes made life easier for farmers and agricultural labourers.

Evidence 2

This interpretation is from Arthur Graham, reflecting on his parents' experience of the First World War, quoted in *Wales and the First World War* published in 1983.

He argues that the First World War had a negative effect on life on the Home Front.

> Food shortages created a real problem for my parents. They didn't have cheese for a long time, and butter was very difficult to get. The price of food increased greatly. In 1918 the government was forced to introduce food rationing. Basic foods like meat and sugar could only be bought with a ration card, but only small amounts were available. Everyone had to make sacrifices.

Evidence 3

This evidence is a photograph of children looking at the effect of the German bombing attack on Britain's east coast on December 16th, 1914.

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(c) One interpretation is that the First World War had a positive effect on life on the Home Front.

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 effects of the First World War on life on the Home Front.

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END OF QUESTION 2

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QUESTION 3

This question is focused on the main political, social and cultural issues. [12 + 3]

Did the Liberal governments of 1906-1914 always deal successfully with the social and political problems of the period? [12]

In your answer you should discuss the ways that the Liberal governments did and did not deal successfully with the social and political problems of the period.

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

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END OF QUESTION 3

12

END OF PAPER

SPaG 3

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For continuation only.

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