

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

**GCSE**

4284/04

HISTORY**UNIT 3: The Development of Wales, 1900 - present**

A.M. FRIDAY, 15 June 2012

1 hour

Questions answered	Marks awarded
Question	20
Question	20
Question	10
Total	50

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040001**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 **two** questions from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

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 the questions in Section B.**

SECTION A

Answer two questions.

1. **This question is about changes in Welsh political life in the twentieth century.**

[20]

Look at Source A and answer the question that follows.

Source A



[The National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth which opened in 1911. It houses over 4 million books including the first translation of the Welsh Bible]

- (a) What does Source A tell you about the National Library of Wales?

[2]

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(b) Describe Gwynfor Evans' contribution to Plaid Cymru.

[4]

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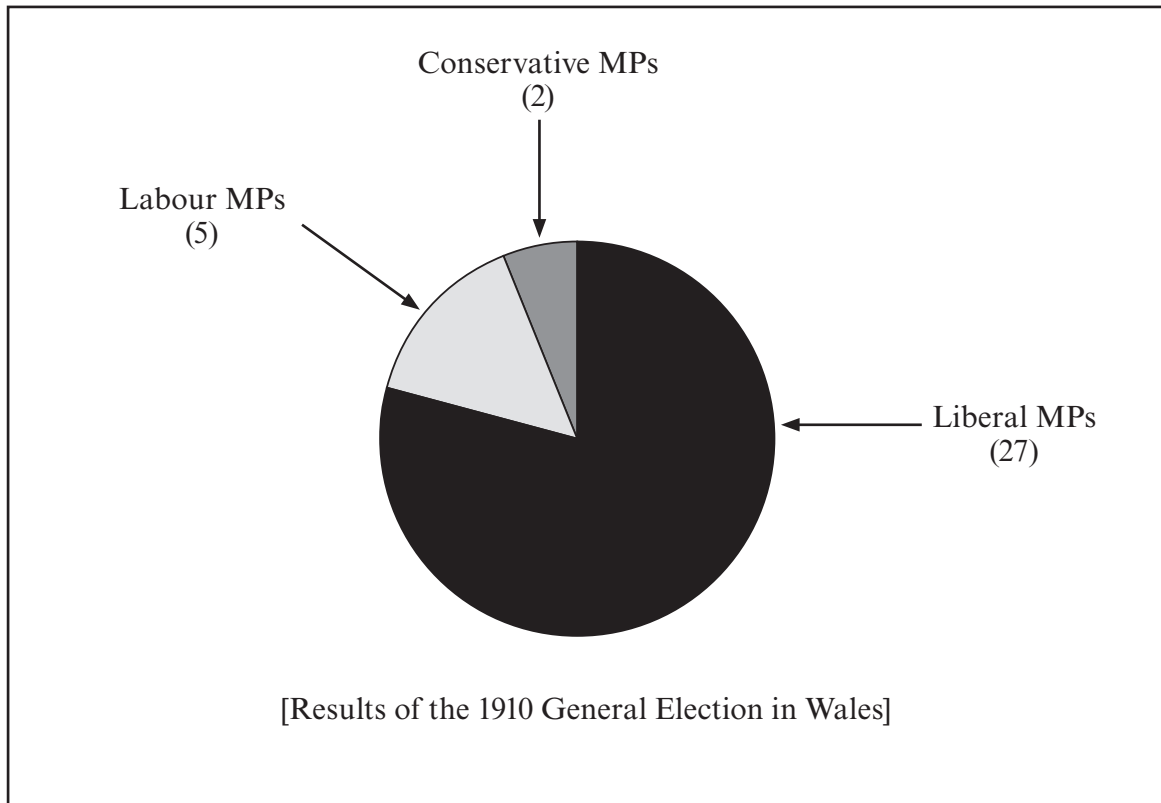
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Look at these two sources about Welsh political support in the early twentieth century and answer the question that follows.

Source B



Source C

In 1922 the Labour Party won half of the Welsh parliamentary seats and became the largest political party in Wales. This was the beginning of Labour's dominance of Welsh politics.

[From a school history textbook]

(c) Use Sources B and C and your own knowledge to explain why Welsh politics had changed by the 1920s. [6]

Dotted lines for writing response.

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2. This question is about the changing patterns of work in Wales in the twentieth century. [20]

Look at Source A and answer the question that follows.

Source A



[Trainee nurses in the new National Health Service established in 1948]

(a) What does Source A tell you about job opportunities for women in Wales after the Second World War? [2]

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(b) Describe one industrial conflict in Wales in the early twentieth century.
(You should choose either Penrhyn, Tonypany or Llanelli.)

[4]

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Look at these two sources about changing job opportunities in Wales and answer the question that follows.

Source B



[Miners from Maerdy Colliery returning to work after the Miners' Strike in 1985. The colliery closed a few years later.]

Source C

Slate Museum sees visitor numbers soar

The National Slate Museum at Llanberis invested a £16 million heritage lottery grant into bringing back to life the history of the North Wales slate industry, which was responsible for roofing the buildings of the industrial revolution. Among the attractions visitors can enjoy are demonstrations of slate splitting and dressing by former quarrymen and the chance to step inside real quarrymen's cottages.

[An extract from a local newspaper (2010)]

(c) Use Sources B and C and your own knowledge to explain why work opportunities have changed in Wales since the 1980s. [6]

Dotted lines for writing the answer.

(d) Why was the introduction of nationalisation in 1947 a turning point for Welsh industry?
[8]

A series of horizontal dotted lines provided for the candidate to write their answer to the question.

END OF QUESTION 2

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3. This question is about pressures on Welsh culture and society.

[20]

Look at Source A and answer the question that follows.

Source A



[Evacuees from London arriving in South Wales in September 1939]

(a) What does Source A show you about evacuation?

[2]

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(b) Describe the growth of Welsh medium and bilingual schools in the second half of the twentieth century. [4]

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Look at these two sources about the Welsh language and answer the question that follows.

Source B



[Members of Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg (Welsh Language Society) protesting for official status for the Welsh language in 1963]

Source C

The Welsh Language Board was set up in 1993 to promote the use of Welsh. All organisations in the public sector providing services to the people in Wales had to treat Welsh and English on an equal basis.

[From a school history book]

SECTION B

Answer one question only from this section.

Either:

4. How far did Welsh politics develop during the twentieth century? [10]

You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:

*The period of Liberal supremacy
The growth of the Labour Party
The growth of Plaid Cymru
The move towards devolution
and any other relevant factors.*

Or:

5. How far did work opportunities in Wales change in the twentieth century? [10]

You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:

*The rise and decline of heavy industry
Changes in rural areas
Increased job opportunities for women
The growth of the service economy
and any other relevant factors.*

Or:

6. How successfully did Wales react to outside pressure on its traditional way of life in the twentieth century? [10]

You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:

*New forms of entertainment
The effect of the Second World War
The development of Welsh medium education and the Urdd movement
The campaigns of Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg
And any other relevant factors.*

You may only answer one question from Section B

