

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4271/02



S15-4271-02

HISTORY

UNIT 1: STUDY IN-DEPTH

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

A.M. MONDAY, 1 June 2015

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. 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 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.

Answer all questions.

QUESTION 1

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

[18]

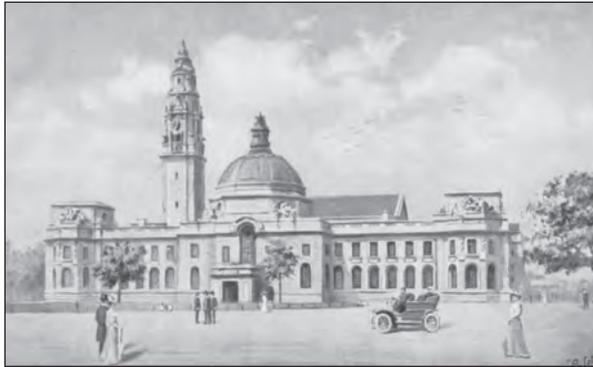
Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

Source A

In 1871 the population of Cardiff was 47,500, but today it has grown to over 182,000. Wages are increasing. Colleges and schools, libraries and parks, telephones and postal facilities, shops and transport have improved life in the city.

[A report in the Western Mail, 1 January 1914]

Source B



[A picture of Cardiff City Hall, 1905]

- (a) What do Sources A and B suggest about the growth of Cardiff in the early twentieth century? [4]

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

Source D

The rioters were completely out of control. Stone throwing spread quickly and urgent messages were sent to the police headquarters at Tonypanyd for reinforcements. There was a total of 100 police against 3-4,000 angry rioters. They called in the military to disperse the rioters and then the police had little difficulty in clearing the streets.

[D. Evans, an historian writing in a book, *Labour Strife in the South Wales Coalfields*, published in 1911. This book was paid for by coal owners.]

Source E

The riots took place following a strike by 15,000 miners who were demanding a decent wage and safer working conditions. The owners of the mines refused their demands and as a result there was unrest throughout the area. The arrival of the police and armed troops further angered the men and riots broke out.

[Arthur Horner, a 17 year-old miner and eyewitness to the Tonypanyd riots, speaking to a journalist in 1911]

(c) How useful are Sources D and E to an historian studying the Tonypanyd riots of 1910? [8]

Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge.

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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 role played by the generals in the great loss of life during the First World War.

The following pieces of evidence refer to the role of the generals in the great loss of life during the First World War.

Study these and answer the question which follows.

Evidence 1

This interpretation is from Charles Messenger, a military historian who served as an officer in the armed forces during the 1940s and 1950s, writing in his book *Trench Fighting*, published in 1972.

He argues that the generals were not to blame for the great loss of life during the First World War.

It has been fashionable to criticise the generals during the war, as they continued to fight a trench war. But it must be remembered that they were all faced with an entirely new type of war, of which they had no previous experience. The task of the general in war is to win victories. Sooner or later one must attack and they did their best to do this.

Evidence 2

This evidence is from George Morgan, recalling his time as a soldier in the First World War, for a BBC interview in 1976.

He argues that the generals were to blame for the great loss of life during the First World War.

The generals continued to order wave after wave of attacks from the trenches, wasting thousands of lives with each attempt, long after it should have been clear that they could not succeed. It was slaughter. The commanders, Haig and Rawlinson, didn't care about us. I don't think they were bothered about human lives.

Evidence 3

This evidence is a photograph of soldiers in the trenches during a battle in 1915.



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END OF QUESTION 2

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