



**GCE A LEVEL**

1100U40-1



S19-1100U40-1

**HISTORY – A2 unit 4**

**DEPTH STUDY 4**

**Politics and Society in Wales and England  
c.1900-1939**

**Part 2: Economic and Social Challenges in Wales  
and England c.1918-1939**

WEDNESDAY, 5 JUNE 2019 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 45 minutes

### **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or 3**.

### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

You are advised to spend up to 60 minutes on Question 1 and up to 45 minutes on either Question 2 or 3.

The sources and quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

In your answers, you should use knowledge and understanding gained from your study of Unit 2 (AS) where appropriate.

**UNIT 4****DEPTH STUDY 4****Politics and Society in Wales and England c.1900-1939****Part 2: Economic and Social Challenges in Wales and England c.1918-1939**

**Answer question 1 and either question 2 or 3.**

**QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

Study the following sources and answer the question that follows:

**Source A**

Mass production has allowed cars to be manufactured at even cheaper prices and a basic car can now be bought for £100. This has altered the way of life of large sections of the population, and the advent of the lorries, the coaches, the buses and the vans will have an impact on society in unimaginable ways. Now we hear about the Sunday afternoon drive rather than the Sunday school visit, we hear young people talking about which clothes to wear, which holiday resort they would like to visit, and the advent of the new women's League of Health and Beauty is an attack on women's primary concern, which should be their husbands and children. We dreamed of a world in which the lower classes would no longer gamble, drink or spend hours in the new picture houses and dance halls but alas we find ourselves in a world teeming with carefree attitudes so far removed from the true meaning of Christianity that one wonders where this will all end. The calamitous situation in the United States is a warning for us all to turn away from frivolous behaviour lest we all be punished and our downfall be twice as hard.

[Reverend Henry Price, a Methodist Minister in South Wales, in a sermon preached to his congregation (1930)]

**Source B**

On the whole, my husband has worked about one year out of eight and a half. His face was lovely when I married him, but now he is skin and bones. When I married he was strong and he had a good job. He was earning eight to ten pounds a week. Then he fell out of work, so I've hardly known what a week's wage was. We don't waste anything and there's no enjoyment comes out of our money – no pictures, no papers, no sport. We hear of all the new opportunities, we know all about the cinema, the flea pits, the boxing, football and pools. All that is meaningless for us. To have a holiday, you have to have a job so our enjoyment is non-existent you see, an empty word, something you long for but know you can never achieve.

[An interview with an unemployed woman from Manchester published in the *Daily Mirror*, a paper that was popular with the working class (1932)]

**Source C**

It is now clear that, following nearly a decade of depression, the two things that have probably made the greatest difference of all to people's lives are the movies and the mass production of cheap smart clothes. A youth of 20 for £2 10s. [£2.50] on hire-purchase can buy himself a suit. The girl can look like a fashion photograph at an even lower price. You may have three half pence in your pocket and not a prospect in the world, and only a corner of a leaky bedroom at home but, in your new clothes, you can stand on a street corner indulging in a private day-dream of yourself as a film star such as Clark Gable or Greta Garbo. Twenty million people are underfed but literally everyone in England has access to a radio. What we have lost in food we have gained in electricity. Whole sections of the working class who have been plundered of all they really need are being compensated by cheap luxuries. Fish and chips, silk stockings, tinned salmon, cut price chocolate, the movies and radio have between them averted revolution.

[George Orwell, a socialist and social investigator who travelled around Northern England, writing in his social survey *The Road to Wigan Pier* (1937)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying changing leisure opportunities in Wales and England during the period from 1930 to 1937. [30]

**Answer either question 2 or question 3**

**Either,**

2. To what extent did the governments of the period from 1918 to 1929 deal effectively with the social and economic challenges they faced? [30]

**Or,**

3. 'The formation of the National Government in 1931 was the most significant political development between 1918 and 1939.' Discuss. [30]

**END OF PAPER**