



GCE A LEVEL

1100U30-1



Z22-1100U30-1

FRIDAY, 10 JUNE 2022 – MORNING

HISTORY – A2 unit 4

DEPTH STUDY 3

Reform and protest in Wales and England

c.1783–1848

Part 2: Protest and campaigns for social reform

c.1832–1848

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

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

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided, following the instructions on the front of the answer booklet.

Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the booklet.

Write the question number in the two boxes in the left-hand margin at the start of each answer,

for example

0	1
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Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

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

The sources used in this examination paper may have been amended, adapted or abridged from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

The sources may include words that are no longer in common use and are now regarded as derogatory terminology. Their inclusion reflects the time and place of the original version of these sources.

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

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

Question 1 (compulsory)

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying social reform in the period from 1837 to 1848. [30]

Source A Edwin Chadwick, a leading social reformer, writing in *An Article on the Principles and Progress of the Poor Law Amendment Act* (1837)

When the overseers met [in the Uckfield Union] for the purpose of setting a rate it was found that, instead of a 6-shilling rate as had hitherto been the case, a rate of one and a half shillings would be amply sufficient...

Here then was upwards of £1,000 left in the hands of ratepayers. On the other hand, there were two workhouses for able-bodied men who were out of employment, with regular hours, regular diet, no beer, no tobacco, strict supervision, [and] the sedentary, and, therefore, to the agricultural labourer, irksome task of picking oakum [separating the fibres in old ropes].

The effect was almost magical; the ratepayers who had been most violently opposed to the new poor law now had substantial proof in their pockets of its advantages, and the labourers realised it was high time for them to be careful about their idleness. Employment was now sought after... and the gratitude of the workmen was shown by their civility, attention and industry.

Source B Viscount Howick, the Whig MP for Sunderland, speaking in the debate in Parliament about the Factory Bill (1844)

I argue that you misapply the maxim of leaving industry to itself when you use it as an argument against regulations... designed to guard the labourer and the community from evils against which the mere pursuit of wealth affords no security. The mere increase of a nation's wealth is not the only object of a government. The welfare, both moral and physical of the great body of the people is the true concern of the government... In the present state of the country and of society, we have too many convincing and alarming proofs... that far more is required of the Government and Parliament especially when we look at the present state of the manufacturing districts... where we see dense masses of people heaped together without any adequate provision for their moral or physical wellbeing; when we learn as recent enquiries have revealed what abuses prevail and how much misery exists amongst the thousands of human beings crowded together in the busy seats [centres] of our commercial and manufacturing industry; when we consider this state of things, surely we must feel we have trusted too much to the maxim that men should be left to take care of their own interests.

Source C From the *First Report to Parliament of the General Board of Health*, set up by the Public Health Act (1848)

The chief causes of every epidemic, especially of cholera, are damp moisture, filth, animal and vegetable matters in a state of decomposition, and, in general, whatever produces atmospheric impurity. All... have the effect of lowering the health and vigour of the system, and of increasing the susceptibility to disease, particularly among the young, the aged and the feeble.

The attacks of cholera are uniformly found to be most frequent and virulent in low-lying districts, on the banks of rivers, in the neighbourhood of sewer mouths, and wherever there are large collections of refuse, particularly amidst human dwellings... Householders of all classes should be warned that their means of safety lies in the removal of dung heaps and solid and liquid filth of every description from beneath or about their houses...

The Medical Officers in the poor law unions whose duties take them to the relief of the destitute sick are familiar with the places where the disease is most prevalent and fatal. These are invariably found in the dirtiest localities where the cleansing operations are most required.

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3

Either,

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To what extent was poor leadership responsible for the failure of the Chartist movement? [30]

Or,

0	3
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How significant were Sir Robert Peel's changes to the policies of the Conservative Party during the period from 1834 to 1846? [30]

END OF PAPER