Candidate	Centre	Candidate			
Name	Number	Number			
		0			



GCSE

4277/01

HISTORY (ROUTE A/B)

UNIT 1/UNIT 2: Popular movements in Wales and England, 1815-1848

A.M. TUESDAY, 7 June 2011

l hour

Questions answered	Office
Questions unswered	use
Q.1 (Compulsory)	25
Q.	25
TOTAL	50

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 Question 1 (Section A) and either Question 2 or Question 3 (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 questions 1(d) and 2(d) or 3(d).

Answer Question 1 in Section A and either Question 2 or Question 3 in Section B.

SECTION A

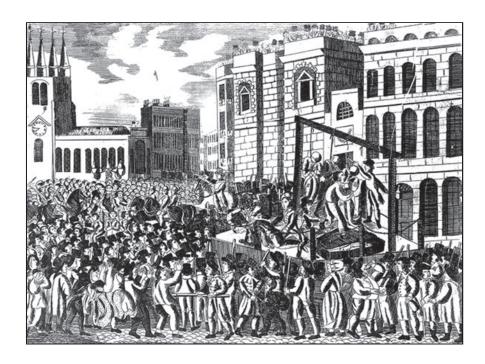
(COMPULSORY)

1. This question is an enquiry into the growth of Radicalism, 1815-1822.

Study the sources below and then answer the questions which follow each source.

[25]

Source A



[A drawing of the execution of the Cato Street conspirators for treason in 1820]

(<i>a</i>)	1820?	(2)

Source B

Disturbances began with the introduction of the Corn Law in 1815. In London, there were riots while the law was being discussed; at Bridport in Dorset and at Caernarfon in North Wales, there were riots because of the high price of bread.

[An account written in 1844.]

(b)	Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why many people were dissatisfied in 1815. [4]

(4277-01) **Turn over.**

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Source C

On 2 December 1816 a protest meeting at Spa Fields in London ended when a group of approximately 200 men broke away from the main demonstration and marched on the Tower of London. On the way, they broke into some gun shops. However, they were dispersed by troops sent by the Government. The Government then took strong action and suspended the Habeas Corpus Act.

[From a school history textbook, Britain 1815-1851, written in 2000]

(c)	How far does Source C support the view that the government saw the Spa Fields in 1816 as a serious threat?	Rio1 [5]
•••••		
•••••		

Source D

I tried to tell the marchers that the authorities in Manchester would not allow them to leave the town in a large group, with blankets and petitions, as they intended. Many of the marchers had large coats, or blankets, rolled up and tied on their backs. Others, however, were covered only by rags and suffered from the rain.

[From Samuel Bamford's autobiography, *Passages in the Life of a Radical*, written in 1844.

Bamford was a Lancashire weaver and a Radical who disagreed with the

March of the Blanketeers]

(d)	How useful is Source D to an historian studying the March of the Blanketeers in 181' [Use the source and your own knowledge to answer the question]	7? [6]

(4277-01) **Turn over.**

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These two sources say different things about the events at Peterloo on 16 August 1819.

Source E Source F

Hunt and his associates are in custody. Their banners have been seized and destroyed. The special constables and soldiers all showed great patience and discipline at St Peter's Field.

Eleven people were killed and about 400 were seriously injured by the soldiers, including many women and children. Throughout Britain, there was a huge outcry against the government, and the incident became known as the 'Battle of Peterloo'.

[From a letter written by Lord Sidmouth, the Home Secretary, to his wife (18 August 1819)]

[C. McNab and R. Mackenzie, historians writing in a school textbook, *Britain 1815-1851* (1982)]

(e)	Why do Sources E and F have different views about the events at Peterloo? [8] [In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors]

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SECTION B

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3.

2. This question is about the threat from industrial protest.

Study the picture below and then answer the questions which follow.

[25]



[Children working underground in 1842]

(a)	What does century?	this picture sho	w you about	working con-	ditions in the i	mid nineteenth [2]

<i>(b)</i>	Describe what happened at the Westgate Hotel during the Newport Rising in 1839.	[5]

(4277-01) **Turn over.**

(c)	(i)	Explain why the Merthyr Rising broke out in 1831.	[4]
	(ii)	Explain why the People's Charter appealed to working people.	[4]

(d)	Was industrial protest in Wales and England in the 1830s a complete failure? Explain your answer fully.												
	You should give a two-sided answer to this question - discuss the failures of industrial protest - discuss the successes achieved by industrial protest and give a judgement on the question set.												

[25]

3. This question is about pressures on rural life in Wales and England.

Study the picture below and then answer the questions which follow.



[Rebecca rioters attacking a toll-gate in the 1840s]

(a)	What does this picture show you about the activities of the Rebecca rioters?							

(4277-01) **Turn over.**

(b)	Describe the activities of the Swing rioters.	[5]
•••••		

(c)	(i) Explain why the government reacted harshly against the Swing riote						
	(ii)	Explain why a Commission of Enquiry into the Rebecca Riots was set up i	n 1843. [4]				

(d)	Did rural protesters in Wales and England in the 1830s and 1840s achieve any success? [10] Explain your answer fully.							
	You should give a two-sided answer to this question - discuss the successes achieved by rural protesters - discuss the failures of the rural protesters. and give a judgement on the question set.							
