



**GCE A LEVEL – NEW**

**1100U30-1**

**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**

**FRIDAY, 16 JUNE 2017 – MORNING**

**1 hour 45 minutes plus your additional time allowance**

## **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

**A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.**

**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 3**

**Reform and Protest in Wales and England  
c. 1783-1848**

**Part 2: Protest and Campaigns for Social  
Reform c. 1832-1848**

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

**QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

**Study the following sources and answer the question  
that follows.**

**SOURCE A**

**On Friday night Peel brought forward his Budget in a speech of three hours and forty minutes, acknowledged by everybody to have been a masterpiece. His success was complete; he took the House of Commons by storm; and his opposition, although differing on particular points, did him ample justice. Before the opposition was talking very big about opposing taxes but they have quite altered their tone. The majority did not expect an income tax. It is really remarkable to see Peel's complete mastery over both his friends and foes. His own party have surrendered at discretion and he has got them as well disciplined and as obedient as the crew of a ship. This great measure, so lofty in conception, right in direction, and able in execution, places him at once on a pinnacle of power, and establishes his government on such a foundation as accident alone can shake. Political predictions are always rash but there is every probability of Peel being minister for as many years as his health and vigour may endure. There can be no doubt that he is now a very great man and it depends on himself to establish a great and lasting reputation.**

**[Charles Greville, an aristocrat with Whig sympathies and the Clerk to the Privy Council, writing in his diary (13 March 1842)]**

**SOURCE B**

**I am aware of the fact that the country gentlemen in our party are not happy with the government, and that the existence of the government is endangered by their present temper and recent proceedings. We have laboured hard to restore the prosperity of the country, not to give increased security to the aristocracy, by improving the condition and diminishing the discontent of the great masses of the people. We have achieved this object without inflicting any real injury on the landed proprietors yet we are abused as traitors and are denounced as if we were time serving traders in politics, seeking to retain power by the sacrifice of the interests of our friends. If the backbenchers want their own destruction they must have their way as we have tried to save them and they regard us as enemies for so doing. If we have lost the confidence and good-will of the backbenchers our official days are numbered. The time will come when this party will bitterly deplore the fall of Sir Robert Peel and when they will wish they had not overthrown a government which its enemies could not vanquish but which its supporters abandoned and undermined.**

**[Sir James Graham, Peel's Home Secretary, writing in a private letter to a colleague about opposition from the Conservative backbenchers (22 March 1845)]**

**SOURCE C**

**Sir Robert Peel may congratulate himself on his complete success in having entirely deceived his party. The announcement was made that there was to be another change in the Corn Laws which only a few months before he had aptly described as a social revolution. He has been accused of long meditated deception, of always intending to abandon the opinions by which he has risen to power. When I examine the career of this minister I find that for thirty or forty years he has traded on the ideas and intelligence of others. His life has been one of a burglar of others' intellect; since the Norman Conquest there is no statesman who has committed political theft on so great a scale. He means to say: "I, a protectionist minister, intend to govern England by the aid of the Anti-Corn Law League. And as for the country gentlemen, why, I snap my fingers in their face."**

**[Benjamin Disraeli, a backbench Conservative MP, in a speech to the House of Commons about the proposal to repeal the Corn Laws (15 May 1846)]**

**With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying Sir Robert Peel and the Conservative Party in the period 1841-1846. [30]**

**Answer either question 2 or question 3**

**EITHER,**

- 2. How far do you agree that support for the Chartist movement was mainly caused by economic issues? [30]**

**OR,**

- 3. To what extent did the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 have the most significant impact upon the lives of the people of Wales and England in the period 1833-1848? [30]**

**END OF PAPER**