GCE AS/A LEVEL

2100U30-1

Z22-2100U30-1

MONDAY, 6 JUNE 2022 – MORNING

HISTORY – AS unit 2
DEPTH STUDY 3
Reform and protest in Wales and England c.1783–1848
Part 1: Radicalism and the fight for parliamentary reform c.1783–1832

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 **both** questions.

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** |.

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 approximately 50 minutes on each question.

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.

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Answer **both** questions

0 1 Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the campaign for parliamentary reform in the period from 1820 to 1832. [30]

Source A John Wade, a radical journalist, writing in his book *The Black Book or Corruption Unmasked* (1820)

We come now to the root of all evil – the corrupt state of the representation. The fatal prediction that the liberties of the people could be destroyed by a corrupt House of Commons has been fully verified [by the recent events at St Peter's Fields in Manchester]… We now see the calamitous state of the country: the ruin of industry, in weak men… directing the affairs of a great nation – all the evils resulting from a government founded on neither the talents… nor the opinion of the community. The House of Commons… is absurd and ridiculous, with its representation founded on no rational principle of either population, intelligence or property. There is Old Sarum for instance. Of this borough, nothing remains but a thorn bush [yet] it returns two Members of Parliament.

Source B Extract from a periodical that was sympathetic to the Tory Party, *The Annual Register* (1831)

[The Political Unions have] organised large numbers of individuals into one body to act on the mind of the public and press upon the government. Their objects are to push on political changes [parliamentary reform] by any means and to insist on whatever they choose to demand as a right that cannot be refused… They repress by force any expression of an opposite view and to make any government feel by their violence that they exist in order to dictate not to obey. They do not even conceal… their language of abuse and intimidation… and they are prepared and resolved to extort their demands by force. [Their] great object… is to excite incurable enmity [hatred] in the middle and lower classes against those who stand above them in the order of society.

Source C

A newspaper cartoon, entitled “A Memento of the Great Public Question of Reform”, published in a popular pro-reform Sunday newspaper, *Bell’s Weekly Messenger* (June 1832).
The image depicts Whig ministers and William IV at the top triumphing over Tory opponents of reform at the bottom left.
The writing on the banner is “Reform”, from the lion it is “Reform, Reform” and on the dragon it is “Rotten boroughs”.

0 2 Historians have made different interpretations about **the policies of the Younger Pitt**. Analyse and evaluate the two interpretations and use your understanding of the historical debate to answer the following question:

How valid is the view that the Younger Pitt's policies were effective in meeting the challenge of radicalism in the 1790s? [30]

Interpretation 1: George Trevelyan, in this extract from his book *British History in the Nineteenth Century and after: 1782–1919 (*1922), presents a Whig interpretation.

Pitt's policy of repression… [towards radical discontent was not particularly effective]. His government had contracted the habit of suppressing free speech and inflicting severe punishments on reformers. Acts of Parliament suppressed the Corresponding and other societies rendering illegal the first efforts of the working class to interest themselves in politics… Habeas Corpus was suspended and men, against whom there was no evidence, lingered in prison for years… All public meetings were prohibited except those licensed by magistrates, and the magistrates were Tory partisans [supporters]… Pitt's actions were a tragedy as there was not sufficient reason from the point of view of public safety for this repression.

Interpretation 2: William Hague, a former Conservative Party leader, in this extract from his biography *William Pitt the Younger* (2004), presents a Conservative interpretation.

Deterrence… seems to have been Pitt's goal [in dealing with radical discontent]: in this he must be judged largely successful. The government knew by January 1794 that the radical societies… were making plans for a "General Convention of the People". Spies reported a sharp increase in radical activity… At a time when The Terror in France was reaching its height and the military situation was grave it is not surprising that [Pitt and] his ministers responded with a heavy hand. The "General Convention of the People" did not take place and the radical societies were deterred from becoming too headstrong… [His opponents led by the Whig, Charles Fox,] argued that the measures were evidence of… the destruction of liberty.

END OF PAPER

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