

# OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

## Wednesday 10 June 2015 – Morning

### GCSE HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)

**A955/22** Historical Source Investigation  
A Study in British History: Protest and Reaction in Britain 1800–1914

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes



#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Study the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

#### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **53**.
- This document consists of **6** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

## A Study in British History: Protest and Reaction in Britain 1800–1914

How much support was there for protest in the period 1800–1914?

### SOURCE A



*An engraving of Luddites, published in 1813.*

### SOURCE B



*An engraving of the Copenhagen Fields demonstration in April 1834, published in the same year. Isaiah Saunders, the publisher, dedicated the engraving to Thomas Wakley, MP, who was a leading campaigner in support of the Tolpuddle Martyrs.*

**FOLD OUT THIS PAGE**

Study the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.

In answering the questions, you will need to use your knowledge of Protest and Reaction in Britain 1800–1914 to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you can also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

Your answer to Question 5 should be based largely on your knowledge of Protest and Reaction in Britain 1800–1914 but you must also use the sources.

Answer **ALL** the questions.

1 Study Sources A and B.

Why were the Luddites and the supporters of the Tolpuddle Martyrs represented in such different ways in these two sources? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

2 Study Source C.

How useful is this source as evidence about the Rebecca Riots? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

3 Study Source D.

Why was this source published in June 1888? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

4 Study Sources E and F.

Which of these two sources represents the more commonly held view about suffragettes at that time? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

5 Study **all** the sources.

‘Protests did not have much support in the period 1800–1914.’

How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use your knowledge of Protest and Reaction in Britain, 1800–1914 **and** the sources to explain your answer. [16]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

**SOURCE C**

You are ordered to join the meeting at Henfwlch on Monday the 19th at 10 o'clock. You must be present on horseback and every male in your employment must be there. No excuse will be taken. Failure to attend will bring vengeance on your head and most likely you will be launched into eternity without the least warning. You will see whether your cursing and swearing at the people's good cause will help you. The Country is tired of bearing the heavy burden of supporting you and others like you. The burden must be shaken off. If you help the people's cause all and good. If not, Monday will decide your fate.

*A letter from Rebecca placed under the front door of a farmer, June 1843. Similar letters were sent to many other local farmers.*

**SOURCE D****White slavery in London**

The hour for commencing work at the match factory is 6:30 in summer and 8 in winter; work stops at 6 p.m. Half-an-hour is allowed for breakfast and an hour for dinner. This long day of work is performed by young girls, who have to stand the whole of the time. A typical case is that of a girl of 16, she earns 4 shillings a week. Out of the earnings 2 shillings is paid for the rent of one room. The child lives on only bread-and-butter and tea for breakfast and dinner.

Her splendid wages are subject to deductions in fines. If her feet are dirty, or the ground under the bench is left untidy, a fine is inflicted. For putting 'burnts' (matches that have caught fire during the work) on the bench 1 shilling is deducted. One girl was fined 1 shilling for letting the web twist round a machine in an attempt to save her fingers from being cut, and was told to take care of the machine, 'never mind your fingers'.

This is one form of white slavery as it exists in London. Without these slaves Mr. Bryant could not have made his huge fortune. But who cares about these white wage slaves? Born in slums, driven to work while still children, undersized because underfed, oppressed because helpless, flung aside as soon as they are worn out. Who cares if they die or go on the streets, provided only that the Bryant and May shareholders get their huge profits?

*From an article by Annie Besant. She published this in 'The Link' newspaper, June 1888.*

## SOURCE E



*A poster published in 1912.*

## SOURCE F

No one surely can have imagined destruction on this scale in London. Until recently the suffragettes have at least been able to urge that only violent methods would secure from Parliament what they desire. But now not even that excuse remains. There is indeed, only one explanation of their behaviour – that the obvious movement of public opinion to hostility has reduced them to despair. Observers may perhaps feel that this demonstration needs nothing but the pity we give to the insane.

*From an article in 'The Times' newspaper about a suffragette demonstration in March 1912.*

### END OF QUESTION PAPER

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