

# OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

## Tuesday 14 June 2016 – Afternoon

### 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.
- Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- 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.

**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 Source A.

Why was this letter sent in 1812? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

**2** Study Sources B and C.

Why do these two sources disagree? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

**3** Study Source D.

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


**4** Study Source E.

What is the message of this poster? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

**5** Study **all** the sources.

‘In the period 1800–1914 protest was about no more than improving living and working conditions.’

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

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar **[3]**

**A Study in British History: Protest and Reaction in Britain 1800–1914****How far was protest about improving living and working conditions?****SOURCE A**

Sir,

Information has just been given that you are the owner of those detestable Shearing Frames. I give you warning to pull them down. If they are not taken down, I shall send one of my lieutenants with at least three hundred men to destroy them. If you fire at any of my men, they have orders to murder you and burn all your Housing. There are 2782 sworn heroes in the army of Huddersfield alone, and nearly double that in Leeds. We hope to shake off the yoke of the Rottonest, Wickedest and most Tyrannical Government that ever existed. We will never lay down arms until the House of Commons passes a law to put down all machinery hurtful to us.

Signed by the General of the Army of Redressers.

Ned Ludd

*A letter to the owner of a Huddersfield woollen mill, 1812.*

**SOURCE B**

Gentlemen, I shall give you information about the charge of using secret oaths. If you have evidence these persons had taken an oath of secrecy, even though there is no evidence that it was connected with any aim of undermining the government, there can be no doubt that it would be unlawful.

All secret societies are designed to shake the foundations of our country and bring it into extremely dangerous circumstances. Nor does the evil rest there, for when men unite themselves to such societies, the right of labouring men is taken away from them.

*Judge Baron Williams speaking to the jury at the beginning of the trial of the Tolpuddle Martyrs in  
Dorchester, 15 March 1834.*

**SOURCE C**

A public meeting of the industrious classes was held yesterday to decide on action for obtaining a reduction in the extraordinary sentences passed in Dorchester last week. By the end of the meeting there were about 10,000 persons present. The Chairman said he should be ashamed of himself as a Christian if he did not support the petition against the horrid sentence which has been passed on six honest, industrious and innocent men. These men were to be torn from their families, their wives and their homes to be sent for seven years to toil in a foreign land.

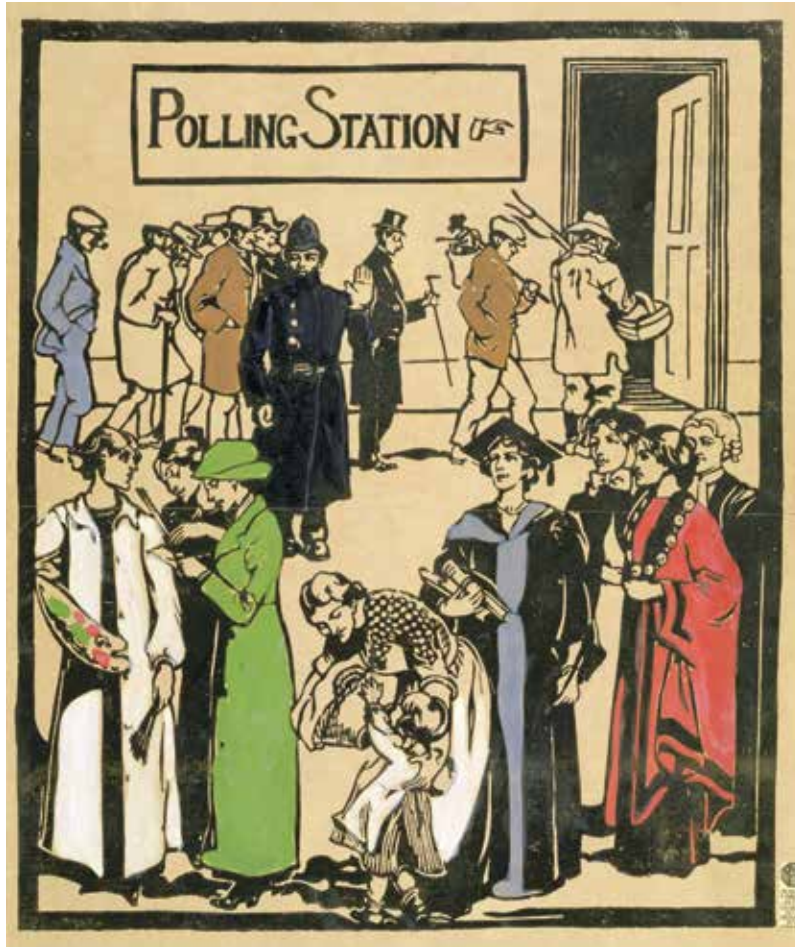
Mr Owen said that the issue was whether the industrious classes had a right or not to unite for their own benefit. He held in his hand an official paper from which it was proved that a large proportion of the working people had been for a long time receiving no more wages than two-pence a day, to provide themselves with food, clothing, shelter, and fire. These men had combined to protect and improve their condition as the working classes of Great Britain were in a worse condition than any slaves in any country.

*From a radical newspaper, 25 March 1834.*

**SOURCE D**

*A cartoon, entitled 'Rebecca and her Daughters', published in an English magazine, 1843.*

## SOURCE E



*A poster published in 1912.*

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