Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced
Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth
Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928
Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

Tuesday 19 June 2018 – Morning
Sources Booklet

Paper Reference
9HI0/36

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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 36.1: Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928

Source for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a report by John Tyas published in *The Times* newspaper, 19 August 1819. Tyas was a journalist who attended the meeting at St Peter's Fields on 16 August 1819. He was on the wagon that Henry Hunt used as a platform and was mistakenly arrested. This report was published after his release. *The Times* was usually critical of the reform movement.

About 11.30 am, the first group of Reformers arrived, carrying banners. Large numbers of Reformers, many carrying flags, from the different towns in the neighbourhood of Manchester, continued to arrive until 1 pm. Many of them were in regular marching order. A club of female Reformers came from Oldham. A group of women from Manchester saw these female Reformers and burst out into an indignant exclamation – 'Go home to your families, and leave these matters to your husbands who better understand them.' These women were of the lower order in life. By 1 pm, we estimate that 80,000 people were assembled.

A group of 400 police constables marched into the field at about 12 pm, unsupported by any military body. Not the slightest insult was offered to them.

I saw the Manchester Yeomanry cavalry advancing in a rapid trot. They drew their swords, and brandished them fiercely in the air. Hunt instructed the multitude to give three cheers, to show the military that they were not intimidated by the Yeomanry's unwelcome presence. Hunt had scarcely spoken before the Manchester Yeomanry cavalry rode into the mob, which gave way before them. Then the Yeomanry advanced to the wagon from where Hunt was speaking. Nothing was thrown at them – not a pistol was fired during this period: all was quiet and orderly.

The Manchester Yeomanry wheeled round the wagons till they came in front of them, the people drawing back in every direction on their approach. The Yeomanry surrounded the wagons to prevent all escape. The officer who commanded the detachment went up to Mr. Hunt, and said, brandishing his sword, 'Sir, I have a warrant against you, and arrest you as my prisoner.' As soon as Hunt had jumped from the wagon, a cry was made by the cavalry, 'Seize their flags'. They immediately dashed not only at the flags which were in the wagon, but those which were positioned among the crowd, cutting most indiscriminately to the right and left in order to get at them. This set the people running in all directions, and it was not until this act had been committed that anything was hurled at the military. From that moment the Manchester Yeomanry cavalry lost all command of their temper.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a letter written by William Vesey Fitzgerald to Robert Peel, 5 July 1828. On this day, Vesey Fitzgerald had conceded the County Clare election to Daniel O'Connell. Robert Peel was Home Secretary at this time and a friend of Vesey Fitzgerald.

The election, thank God, is over, and I do feel happy on its being terminated, in spite of the result. I was voted for by all of the gentry and all of the £50 freeholders*. Of others with the vote, I have received the votes of a few tenants only: my own, and not much beyond that. All the great voting interests broke down, and the desertion has been universal. Such a scene we have had. Such a tremendous prospect opens to us. My aim has been from the beginning to preserve my good temper, and to keep down the feelings of my excited friends. The conduct of the Catholic priests has been even more extreme than you might have expected.

The Sheriff** declared the numbers tonight. To go on would have been pointless. I have kept on for five days, and it was a hopeless contest from the first. Everything was against me. Indeed I do not understand how I have not been beaten by a greater majority. The Sheriff has made a special Return of the results, and you will say a strange one; but it will force Parliament instantly to look into the result. It states that I was proposed, being a Protestant, as a fit person to represent the County in Parliament and that Mr O'Connell, a Roman Catholic, was also proposed. It states that Mr O'Connell had declared before the Sheriff that he was a Roman Catholic, and intended to continue as a Roman Catholic. It states that a protest was made by the electors against his election. It states only the number of votes for each candidate – and thus it leaves the Return of the results. It does not name who has been elected to Parliament as the MP for County Clare.

I shall see you soon, I trust. I shall be able to get away from here, I hope, on Monday. I must have a day's rest, and one day to settle my accounts. I care not for anything since I have conceded the contest. I feel deeply for the shame brought on the County. The Catholic organisation is so complete and so formidable that no man can contemplate without alarm what is to follow in this wretched country.

* £50 freeholders – a qualification for voting; these would have been relatively wealthy voters

** Sheriff – acted as the Returning Officer who reports the results of an election

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