Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper reference **9HI0/36**

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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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 the London Corresponding Society's account of the arrest of Thomas Hardy, published 1794. Hardy was one of the founding members of the London Corresponding Society. This account appeared in a pamphlet that was distributed free of charge.

The house of Citizen Hardy was attacked at about 6.30 on Monday morning, 12 May 1794, by a government representative who was accompanied by four or five runners*. After arresting Hardy, they proceeded to the bedroom. On finding a considerable quantity of letters, one of the runners observed to Mrs Hardy, 'There is enough to transport him abroad, if not to hang him.'

These are the most cruel, unjust and illegal events with which Britain has been disgraced in many years. We knew that there were no circumstances that could justify any such proceedings. We were led to conclude that these outrages were only meant to provoke the public in order to give government ministers the opportunity of seizing from the people some of their remaining rights. The loss of rights that we chiefly expected was a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. It was our intention to warn our countrymen against such an attack on our rights. We trusted that the people's united efforts would have been able to rescue their country by constitutional means from the coming danger. The speed of government action has, however, prevented this.

We now see the personal freedom of every individual Briton subjected to the wickedness of the king's ministers. It has long been known by the London Corresponding Society that letters addressed to Citizen Hardy and every other active member were often opened at the post office.

It is true that we intended to call a convention. But it is a groundless lie that the purpose of this convention was to overthrow the government. The sole intent was to devise the means of achieving a complete representative body based on the principles of universal suffrage, equal representation and annual elections.

Since the arrest of Citizen Hardy, other citizens have been put in jail by the same unconstitutional means. The obvious intention of these arrests is to restrict the liberty of the press. Our enemies in government well know that they owe their power to the ignorance of the people. We can, therefore, clearly see why the government takes such outrageous steps to stop the progress of knowledge.

Our only anxiety arises from the fear that the just resentment of the treatment experienced by our imprisoned friends may incite some to move away from that peaceful conduct, which has, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, characterised the corresponding societies.

*runners – members of the Bow Street Runners, an organisation that operated as a police force in London

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a statement made by Jim Larkin, 28 October 1913 and published in the *Irish Worker* newspaper three days later. This statement was made after he had been sentenced to seven months' imprisonment for the use of seditious language. Larkin founded the *Irish Worker* newspaper in 1911.

At the entrance to Mountjoy Gaol, I desire to address a few words of encouragement and hope to you.

This great fight of ours in this general strike is not simply a question of shorter hours or better wages. It is a great fight for human liberty of action. We demand the liberty to live as human beings should live, always aiming to improve our social position. We should try to achieve the dreams of the great thinkers and poets of this nation. We should not, as some do, work for our own individual betterment.

It has always been in our mind that we are building up this nation so that those who come after us may enter into the promised land. This requires the right not only to combine in trade unions, but to use that combination for our own economic and industrial improvement.

Now, I will be away from you in prison, but I will be with you in spirit. I have faith that those men who are left to carry on the fight will get your honest and sustained support and that there will be no compromise. Trust no one but yourselves; have faith in the men you have elected and will elect.

Without wishing to cast any reflection upon our friends in England, this fight must be settled by the men here at home in our own trade union, the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

History speaks in no uncertain way; it tells us that those who lead the way must suffer, but suffering brings satisfaction. During this period of class struggle, we must depend on the loyalty, the faithfulness and the determination of what industry calls the 'unskilled' workers. Sometimes compelled to retreat, we have come back again with renewed strength and courage.

Don't forget the RED HAND* that struck terror into the hearts of the sweatshop owners, slum property owners, the pub keepers and all who may be out to destroy life.

We live to give life, hope and joy. And now for the sake of your children and children's children, be true to yourselves. Stand by the trade union and live out its slogan – 'Each for All, and All for Each.'

*RED HAND – the emblem of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union (ITGWU)

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: An Account of the seizure of Citizen T. Hardy, Secretary to the London Corresponding Society: with some remarks on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Printed by order of the ... Society
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Source 2 from: James Larkin: Lion of the Fold: The Life and Works of the Irish Labour Leader By Donal Nevin
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