Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 13 June 2023

Morning (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 Ray Strachey, *The Cause: A Short History of the Women's Movement in Great Britain*, published 1928. Strachey was involved in the suffrage campaign from 1905. She was a leading member of a women's suffrage organisation, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. Here she is discussing the WSPU in 1912.

The three most prominent leaders of the WSPU, Mrs Pankhurst and Mr and Mrs Pethick-Lawrence, were arrested in March 1912 and tried for conspiracy. They were found guilty and sentenced to nine months in second division imprisonment*. This extraordinarily harsh sentence disturbed even those people who were not sympathisers with the militant methods and caused a great deal of astonishment and indignation. The three prisoners, though admittedly guilty of inciting their followers to violence, were clearly political offenders. Much pressure was put upon the Home Secretary and, after a few days, he gave orders that the prisoners were to be removed to the first division. When this had been done, however, they discovered that this privilege had not been extended to their followers, and, as a protest, all three of them went on hunger strike.

The release of the prisoners took place in the summer of 1912. At this stage, a difference of opinion arose among them. Mrs Pankhurst was determined that the fight should be intensified. Mr and Mrs Pethick-Lawrence disagreed. This split in the militant ranks was very serious. It marked the end of a cautious approach and the move into ever-greater displays of militancy.

The followers of the WSPU, inspired by the articles written by Christabel Pankhurst, and the determined example of her mother, grew more and more reckless. At the first meeting in the autumn of 1912, Mrs Pankhurst said, 'I will incite this meeting to rebellion! Be militant, each in your own way. I accept the responsibility for everything you do!' With such words, she inspired her followers, and their passionate admiration and hero-worship gathered ever more closely around her.

In reality, however, the militant movement was now at the end of its importance. The militants did not know it, living as they did in an artificial world of their own creating, where excitement always ran high. To them, their work seemed supremely important, and if they held back, they believed all would be lost. But it was not so. The Press and the public had grown tired of the news of 'outrages', and even when these became more serious in character, such militant actions attracted comparatively little attention. The question of methods, which had once been so interesting, faded into insignificance.

*second division imprisonment – there were various categories of prisoner; second division prisoners received stricter treatment than first division prisoners

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a letter written by Adam Smith to his friend, Henry Dundas, 1 November 1779. Smith was a leading economist who supported the removal of restrictions on trade. Dundas was a British MP who had been asked by the British government to find out Smith's views about the removal of restrictions on trade with Ireland.

I cannot believe that the manufactures of Great Britain will suffer much in the next century from the rivalry of Ireland's manufactures, even if the Irish are granted free trade*. Ireland has neither the skill nor the supplies to enable her to rival England. Though the Irish may eventually achieve both skills and supplies, to achieve them completely will require nearly one hundred years.

I agree with you that it is harmful and unwise to restrict Irish industry in order to favour the dominant position of some towns in Scotland or England. Under proper management, Irish industry might provide much greater resources to the British government than can ever be drawn from a few English and Scottish manufacturing towns.

Until the Irish Parliament informs us of their proposals for changes to the terms of trade, it might be uncertain what they understand precisely by free trade.

The Irish Parliament may perhaps understand free trade as the power to export their own produce to the foreign country where they can find the best market. Nothing can be more just and reasonable than this demand. Nor can anything be more unjust and unreasonable than some of the restraints that presently restrict Irish industry. For example, the Irish are prohibited, under the heaviest penalties, from exporting glass to any country.

The Irish may decide to demand the power of importing goods from any country where they can find them cheapest, subject only to the duties and restraints imposed by their own Parliament. This freedom is perfectly reasonable, but it will damage trade in some of our less important products that can, at present, be imported only from Great Britain.

The Irish may decide to demand free trade with our American and African colonies, free from some of the restraints on trade, such as the prohibition of exporting Irish woollen and cotton manufactures to these places. Though this freedom would interfere with some of our trade, I am convinced it would do no harm to Great Britain.

The Irish may decide to demand free trade with Great Britain. Nothing, in my opinion, would be more highly advantageous to both countries than this mutual freedom of trade.

Whatever the Irish decide to demand, I should think it madness not to grant it. Whatever the Irish may demand, our manufacturers will probably oppose it.

*free trade – the removal of restrictions on trade

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: "The Cause": A Short History of the Women's Movement in Great Britain By Ray Strachey
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Source 2 from: Dam Smith and Free Trade for Ireland By Oscar Browning, Henry Dundas and Adam Smith
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