Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Thursday 12 June 2025

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.

Turn over ▶

P76450A

©2025 Pearson Education Ltd.

Y:1/1/1/

P 7 6 4 5 0 A

Pearson

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 letter written by the Kettering Radical Association, a Chartist group in Northamptonshire, to a local clergyman, 19 March 1839. This letter was written in response to the clergyman's request that the Association explain the claims in its recently published handbill, *The Just Claims of the Working Class*.

As the proceedings of our Association had generally been treated with contempt, it was with considerable pleasure that we have received your communication. The People's Charter has been circulated widely across the country and the National Petition has been signed by an unprecedented number of the population. You say that you are not familiar with the claims of these documents; you have been very unobservant. A public meeting for the purpose of adopting the National Petition was held in the marketplace of our town and many of your parishioners have publicly supported our demands. Yet, for seven months, you have not taken the trouble to enquire into the nature of the claims.

Our claims are stated and set out in the National Petition, which is about to be presented to the House of Commons. Some people have criticised us because we have demanded that Parliament should agree to our claims. They ought to have known that to demand is as legal and constitutional as to petition. Other people despise our claims as trivial or insignificant. If these claims are so, why do our rulers put the peace of the nation at risk by refusing to grant them? Whatever they may appear to others, they are, to us, neither insignificant nor trivial.

We are determined to pursue our claims until they are either granted or proved to be unjust. Those who deny us the rights that we have demanded are fearful that we are about to resort to physical power for the enforcement of our claims. We are of the opinion that whatever is gained by force must be maintained by force, but that whatever is gained from knowledge and justice will maintain itself. Therefore, we seek to build a social and political system in which all classes may unite to contribute wisely and act justly.

The use of physical force is as far away as possible from our wishes. However, the time may come, and may perhaps be near, in which the defence of all that is dear to us will compel us to use force. If our rights as citizens and as men are threatened to be permanently withheld, then we honestly tell you that we do not mean to submit. On the heads of our oppressors be the guilt and its consequences.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a report in *The Pictorial Times,* 'Ireland: The State of the Country', published 12 May 1846. *The Pictorial Times* was an illustrated magazine that summarised news stories from other publications. It was published weekly in London.

There are 788 paupers in Galway workhouse. At the last meeting of the Board of Guardians, 250 persons made application for admission to the workhouse. The Cork workhouse has 4,300 paupers. It is £6,000 in debt, and the Guardians, to avoid closing the doors, had to draw £3,000 from their reserves.

In the Dublin courts there are 1,200 petitions, at the moment, requesting that lenders can repossess land on which they have made loans. The basis of these petitions is the irregular payment or the non-payment of interest due on the loans. It is confidently predicted that the number of such petitions will soon rise to 1,500.

The most common features being reported in local newspapers in Ireland largely consist of details of robberies and minor outrages. These cannot be separated from the condition of a society in which hunger is the key element. Sheep are most often singled out to be stolen. The losses to the farmers, especially in the midland counties, are numerous.

Some local newspapers are reporting the alarming news that gunsmiths are working day and night, repairing weapons. The sellers of weapons find it difficult to supply the demands of their customers. Reports of gun shots are heard throughout the country.

There are accounts of anger with the Board of Works because of the reduction in the wages of labourers and for delays in providing employment. The complaints may be well-founded, but a more hardworking body than the commissioners of public works does not exist in Europe. They work constantly every day, including Sundays. No amount of work could be sufficient to deal with the numerous demands on their attention. The selection of the most urgent work in the order of its importance is all that might reasonably be expected.

In a letter written by Mr Smith O'Brien*, he says:

'It seems to me that the government is not sufficiently aware of the urgent need to prevent the misery and demoralisation caused to the labouring classes by the system of pauper labour. At the present moment, more than 150,000 of the labouring classes are employed upon building roads, a number of which are unnecessary.'

*Mr Smith O'Brien – an Irish MP

BLANK PAGE

Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *The Early Chartists*, Dorothy Thompson, © Macmillan press, 1971

Source 2 from: https://www.qu.edu/