Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 10 June 2020

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 a speech made by Emmeline Pankhurst at her trial, published in *Votes for Women* newspaper, 29 October 1908. She had been convicted on 24 October for organising a 'rush' on the House of Commons, which was an attempt to invade Parliament.

We have tried constitutional methods. We have tried to be womanly, we have tried to use feminine influence, and we have seen that it is of no use.

We are here today because we have no choice. We have tried every way. We have presented larger petitions than were ever presented for any other reform. We have succeeded in holding greater public meetings than men have ever had for any reform. We have faced hostile mobs at street corners. We have been told that we could not have that representation for our taxes that men have won, unless we converted the whole of the country to our side. We have been misrepresented, we have been ridiculed, we have had contempt poured upon us, because we have done this. The ignorant mob at the street corner has been incited to offer us violence, which we have faced unarmed and unprotected.

So, sir, if you decide against us today, to prison we must go. If we consented to be bound over to keep the peace, which we have never broken, we feel that we would be going back to the hopeless condition this movement was in three years ago. Also the Government has admitted that we are political offenders, and, therefore, ought to be treated as political offenders are invariably treated, but we shall be treated as pickpockets and drunkards.

We are driven to do this. We are determined to go on with agitation. This is the only way we can get that power, which every citizen should have, of deciding how the laws she has to obey should be made. Until we get that power, we shall be put on trial. We are here in court today, and we shall be here over and over again. You must realise how futile it is to settle this question by binding us over to keep the peace. You have tried it; it has failed. The Government must not think that they can stop this agitation. It will go on.

We are not here in court because we are law-breakers; we are here in our efforts to become law-makers.

Option 36.2: Ireland and the Union, c1774–1923

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From *The Freeman's Journal* newspaper, 18 August 1879. It is reporting a speech made by Michael Davitt two days earlier at a meeting launching the National Land League of Mayo. This organisation was the basis of the Irish Land League, which was founded in October 1879.

Michael Davitt said, 'The aims of this organisation are:

1. To watch over the interests of the people it represents and protect them from an unjust exercise of power or privilege on the part of landlords or any other class in the community.
2. To resort to every means compatible with justice and morality, which do not conflict with the constitution to abolish the present land laws of Ireland. The League also supports the introduction of a system that is in accord with the social rights and necessities of our people and which the happiness and prosperity of our country demand.
3. Until there is a final and satisfactory settlement of the land question, the duty of this organisation will be to expose any injustice, which may be inflicted upon any tenant farmer by the existing laws. We will give all actions by landlords the widest possible publicity and oppose them as far as the law will allow.

Declaration of principles

The land of Ireland belongs to the people of Ireland, to be held and cultivated for the benefit of those whom God decreed to be its inhabitants. Restrictive land laws prevent the full development of the country's resources and the unimpeded cultivation of the land. The natural wealth of Ireland's soil would be capable of supporting up to twenty million people. Yet a population of eight million was reduced to five million at the present time by death, starvation and exile. This was caused by an artificial famine and continued poverty. Decreased population with its absorption of small-holdings into large estates has produced no beneficial changes in the condition of the farming classes. These classes are compelled to pay exorbitant rents in order to obtain the use of the soil. These very men, who make the nation, become paupers in front of our eyes. Paupers have no country, no rights. If we permit the small farmers to be reduced to pauperism, if we see them compelled to give up their land and throw themselves on public relief, this will be the end of Ireland.'

When Davitt finished speaking, the manifesto was unanimously adopted.

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Source 1 from: http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com/WebPub/history/mckayunderstanding1e/0312668872/Primary_Documents/Western_Civ/WC92-Emmeline%20Pankhurst_ed-ka.pdf

Source 2 from: "Establishment of the National Land League of Mayo." Encyclopedia of Irish History and Culture. Encyclopedia.com. 5 Feb. 2019 https://www.encyclopedia.com