

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**International**  
**Advanced Level**

Centre Number

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**Tuesday 21 May 2019**

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)

Paper Reference **WHI03/1B**

**History**

**International Advanced**

**Paper 3: Thematic Study With Source Evaluation**

**Option 1B: The British Experience of Warfare, 1803–1945**

**You must have:**

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer Question 1 in Section A and **ONE** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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**SECTION A**

**Answer Question 1. Write your answer in the space provided.**

**Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the threats to civilian morale posed by enemy bombing in 1940–41?

Explain your answer using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(25)

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS**



**SECTION B**

**Answer ONE question in Section B.**

**You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.**

**EITHER**

- 2** How accurate is it to say that financing the war was one of the lesser problems faced by the British in both the Napoleonic Wars (1803–15) and the Crimean War (1854–56)?

**(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)**

**OR**

- 3** 'Good leadership of the war effort was more evident in trench warfare on the Western Front (1914–18) than in the Crimean War (1854–56).'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

**(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)**

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 2** ☒      **Question 3** ☒

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**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS**



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Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

**Tuesday 21 May 2019**

Afternoon

Paper Reference **WHI03/1B**

**History**

**International Advanced**

**Paper 3: Thematic Study with Source Evaluation**

**Option 1B: The British Experience of Warfare, 1803–1945**

**Sources Booklet**

**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

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### Sources for use with Section A.

**Source 1:** From *Germany Calling*, a radio broadcast by William Joyce, 29 August 1940. Joyce was an Irish citizen who was a Nazi sympathiser broadcasting to Britain on behalf of the German Radio Corporation. His nickname in Britain was 'Lord Haw Haw.'

In Britain, every day our social relationships are being destroyed. People are deprived of sleep, and in many cases of food. Gas, electricity and water supplies are interrupted. We are being reduced to a primitive condition of subsistence. It is expected that plague will soon break out. We have not seen nearly the worst. If this continues, every one of our cities will be wiped out. 5

Survival in this war in Britain is linked to maintaining industry. For better or worse, we are linked up with industrial production, and if that goes, we all come to grief. Our means of life are being literally destroyed every hour, and there will be nothing left in this island but a destitute population, unless the bombing is stopped. Do you intend to wait until our last machinery has been put out of action, before considering whether it would not be wiser to make peace. Especially as the Government will not tell us why we are supposed to be fighting. 10

People will starve by the million. Disease will creep through the land, and no means will remain of creating order out of chaos. Unless we want this to be the fate of our country, we must summon up both courage and common sense. We must dismiss from office the corrupt and incompetent politicians, and save ourselves by demanding peace. We have been governed too long by rulers without conscience. 15

**Source 2:** From Kingsley Martin's autobiography, *Editor*, published in 1968. Martin was the editor of the socialist-leaning *New Statesman* magazine and here recollects his experiences in 1940–41.

In the West End of London, we could 'take' the raids we got but whether we could have survived many more like the last two raids in the spring of 1941, when many of London's gas and water mains were destroyed, I don't know. We might not have been able to carry on, but bombs do not induce surrender. On the contrary, bombs tended to cure psychological problems. Many people who were nervous about the prospect of war were cured by its reality. They had too much to do to have time to be frightened. 20 25

The Government had miscalculated the extent of the destructive effect of raids. The 300,000 coffins which were ready when the bombing began were never used and the hospitals, which were cleared for patients who were expected to be driven mad by raids, remained empty. 30

The number of dead was small, but the amount of refugees was larger than expected. If you were homeless and had lost everything you possessed, you were, in effect, a casualty. No provision had been made for these destitute people and many of them were herded into schools, which were themselves afterwards bombed. I myself wrote an article about a vast, underground food store in East London where hundreds of poor people took shelter among the crates of margarine, and where stacks of boxes containing London's food supply were being used as screens for unofficial lavatories. I made a direct attack on the Home Secretary, Sir John Anderson, and the local authorities for their total failure to deal with an increasingly shocking and dangerously unhygienic situation. 35 40



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