Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information		
Candidate surname		Other names
Centre Number Candidate N	umber	
Pearson Edexcel Inter	nation	al Advanced Level
Time 2 hours	Paper reference	WHI03/1B
History		0 0
International Advanced		
PAPER 3: Thematic Study With	Source Eva	aluation
Option 1B: The British Experience		
option 15. The british Experience	cc or warra	1003 1343
You must have:		Total Marks
Sources Booklet (enclosed)		

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 ▶





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 difficulties faced by the British army in fighting the Boers?	
	Explain your answer using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.	
		(25)















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 the role played by government was the most significant reason for the successful military outcome for the British in the Napoleonic Wars (1803–15) and the Crimean War (1854–56)?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 'British success in the wars against Germany, in the years 1914–18 and 1939–45, was mainly due to good military leadership.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)





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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS	
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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From an article in *The Times* newspaper, 21 December 1899. Here it is commenting on a British attack at the Battle of Colenso, one of the British setbacks during Black Week.

Our British troops occupied a position near the river outside Colenso. At dawn, our artillery began their bombardment using powerful explosives. The Boers did not respond, and our officers concluded that the Boers had realised that they could not hold their position and had retreated.

A few minutes later, a single gun was fired from one of the small hills across the river. This was a signal for the Boers to commence firing. A tremendous hail of gunfire began which must have come from concealed entrenchments along the line of the river. The gunfire was intensive, and our casualties were heavy.

Some of our men reached the river but, where they had been told they would find a crossing point, the river was seven feet deep. After the battle it was discovered that the Boers had built a dam across the river a little way upstream so that they could control the flow.

In the centre of the line of the attack, the country over which we advanced provided no cover. There was a long line of smoke from our artillery bombardment, which made it impossible to pinpoint where the enemy were concealed. Our artillery couldn't see the enemy and so was unable to target them. As our supplies had not arrived, our ammunition was soon exhausted.

At midday, a retreat was ordered. Our losses were 1,114 killed, wounded or missing.

The strength of the Boer position is impossible to exaggerate. They had planned an exceedingly effective defence. In the initial stages, it required great discipline to hold their fire. We had to attack an invisible enemy whose position could not even be identified by the smoke from his rifle.

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Source 2: From an article by Private J W Milne entitled 'South African Experience' read to a local meeting in England in 1901. Private Milne had served in the Boer War and here he is describing an attack, in May 1900, on a strategically important hill protecting the road to Johannesburg. He had returned to England in May 1901.

I heard the call to charge and so I fixed my bayonet and rushed on. We advanced and quickly were within range of the Boer bullets. Think how it must have been for us. We were heavily burdened, without sleep – exhausted after a twelve-mile march and forced to face a shower of screeching bullets and screaming shells. Men were falling fast.

The Boers retired 100 yards to their main position on the high ground and we stopped, lay down and opened heavy rifle fire upon them. The shells from our guns were whizzing overhead and bursting a few yards ahead of us, amongst the Boers. This was clearing the way for our lads to advance.

30

35

40

It was impossible for us to look up at the position the Boers held because raising one's head was the signal for a hundred bullets. It seemed safer to keep down, and, in any case, there was not much to see. Only grey rocks, and the tops of a few hats, dimly seen through the smoke of the bursting shells. The order to charge came at last. As we drew near many of the Boers leapt from behind the rocks and could be seen wildly firing down on our advancing troops from the very midst of the bursting shells. Finally, as we pressed home the charge, the Boers fled in all directions.

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