

Modified Enlarged 18pt

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Wednesday 6 October 2021 – Morning

A Level History A

Y315/01 The Changing Nature of Warfare 1792–1945

**Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

**YOU MUST HAVE:
the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet**

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.

Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.

Answer the question in Section A and ANY TWO questions in Section B.

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 80.

The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].

Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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SECTION A

Read the two passages and then answer Question 1.

- 1 Evaluate the interpretations in BOTH of the two passages and explain which you think is more convincing as an explanation of the extent of developments in the organisation and nature of warfare in the American Civil War. [30]**

PASSAGE A

The British social historian Arthur Marwick has suggested that a defining characteristic of ‘Total War’ is its capacity to act as a powerful agent of social change. The American Civil War fits this description. It transformed the United States, creating a strong ‘consolidated’ government with unprecedented powers to tax, enact the draft, regulate the economy and suppress civil liberties. The expanding bounds of war policy had profoundly altered the relationship between individual Americans and the State, to the detriment of the former. Most significantly, the rival governments’ efforts at economic mobilisation represented a dramatic break with America’s *laissez-faire** traditions. Some have spoken of the emergence of full blown state socialism in the South as the Confederate government took control of emerging industries, nationalised foreign commerce and imposed burdensome controls on agriculture. By 1863, 70,000 civilians were employed by a bloated bureaucracy and Southerners bitterly complained about this number of petty officials. In the North, Lincoln took advantage of the conflict to raise tariffs even higher. Internal taxation rose too. As a tactically conventional conflict, fought, for the most part, in accordance with the established principles of civilised warfare, the Civil War was not the first modern war. Yet we might still consider it a Total War. The conflict did effect major changes in American society. The War provided depressing evidence that, in pursuit of victory, any limitations on military actions would soon be actively overturned.

**laissez-faire* – hands-off, non-interventionist

Adapted from: G. Phillips, *Was the American Civil War the First Modern War?*, published in *History Review* in December 2006.

PASSAGE B

N Fellows, M Wells, The Changing Nature of Warfare page 64, 2016. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions. Link to material: <https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=p-MqCgAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=The+Changing+Nature+of+Warfare+wells&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwifj53j353sAhXRoXEKHZf9DMkQ6AEwAHoECAYQAg#v=onepage&q=The%20Changing%20Nature%20of%20Warfare%20wells&f=false>

Adapted from: N. Fellows and M. Wells, The Changing Nature of Warfare, published in 2016.

SECTION B

Answer TWO of the following three questions.

- 2* How far did developments in transport and communications change the nature of warfare during the period from 1792 to 1945? [25]**

- 3* How important were developments in the command and control of armies in determining the outcome of wars in the period from 1792 to 1945? [25]**

- 4* How far were governments involved in the organisation and conduct of war in the period from 1792 to 1945? [25]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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