

Paper Reference(s)

1334/02

Edexcel GCSE

History A

Modern European and World History

Paper 2 – Sources Booklet

Thursday 15 June 2006 – Morning

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Printer's Log. No.

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B1: The Russian Revolution, c.1910–24

Sources A to F for Question 1

Source A: From *Russia in Revolution*, a book published in 1978.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party on the 10 October, 1917, there was much discussion and disagreement. Lenin had the firm support of 15 of the 25 committee members for an uprising. The other 10, led by Kamenev and Zinoviev, felt that the uprising would be a disaster. Bolshevik plans went along in a casual way. Lenin seemed to become very lazy. So far as the record goes, he did nothing from 20 to 23 October.

Source B: A photograph of Lenin speaking to a crowd in Petrograd in 1917.



Source C: From *V.I. Lenin, A Short Biography*, by G. D. Obichkin, published in 1976.

On the 10 October 1917, Lenin showed the Central Committee that the time was ripe for the seizure of power by the proletariat and the peasants. The Central Committee accepted Lenin's historic decision about the armed uprising. Kamenev and Zinoviev, alone, acted as cowards and opposed his decision. The uprising was carried out in full agreement with Lenin's instructions. In the guidance of the uprising, Lenin's genius as a leader of the masses stood out. He was a wise and fearless planner who clearly saw what direction the revolution would take.

Source D: From *Memoirs*, by Alexander Kerensky, published in 1966.

At the headquarters of the Petrograd Military District, the night of 25–26 October was a time of tense expectation. The government was waiting for troops to arrive from the war front. They had been summoned by me in good time and were due in Petrograd on the morning of 26 October. The hours of the night dragged on painfully. From everywhere we expected reinforcements, but none appeared. Under various excuses, the Cossack regiments stubbornly stayed in their barracks.

Source E: A painting made in the 1930s by a Soviet artist, showing the storming of the Winter Palace, 26 October 1917.



Source F: From *A History of the Russian Revolution*, published in 1996.

The Bolshevik Party was greatly strengthened by Trotsky's entry into the party. No one else in the leadership came anywhere near him as a public speaker. Trotsky, perhaps even more so than Lenin, was the best known Bolshevik leader in the country. Whereas Lenin was the master planner of the party, working behind the scenes, Trotsky was the main source of public inspiration. During the weeks leading up to the seizure of power he spoke almost every night in front of a packed house.

B2: The War to End Wars, 1914–19

Sources A to F for Question 2

Source A: From the diary of Captain A. Christi, a British soldier, who served on the Western Front.

Friday 13 July 1917.

It proved to be a bad day. One shell landed in my trench almost beside me and did not burst. I shouted 'Gas' and quickly put on a gas mask. The gas alarm immediately sounded and as we were good at our gas drill, only five or six of the men under my command were gassed. What we did not know was that this was mustard gas, had no smell and had delayed action. By nightfall, every officer and man under my command was either dead or in hospital.

Source B: A photograph of British gas casualties, taken in 1917.



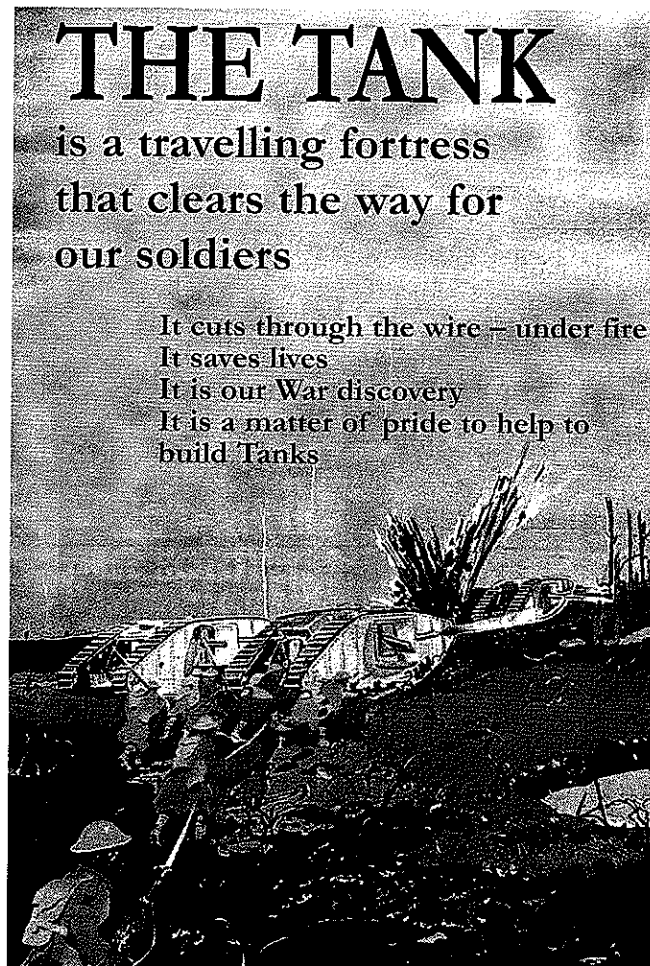
Source C: From a textbook about the First World War, published in 1982.

Strangely enough, for all the terror it caused, gas did not kill as many men as might have been expected. About ninety thousand soldiers altogether were killed by gas, and well over a million men were injured or blinded by it. In France, Britain lost about 6,000 men and another 180,000 were injured or blinded. Most were mustard gas casualties. The wind in France generally blew towards the Germans, which prevented them from using gas very often.

Source D: An account by Lance Corporal Len Lovell, an eye-witness to the first use of tanks on 15 September 1916.

It was marvellous. The tank waddled on with its guns blazing and we could see Jerry popping up and down, not knowing what to do, whether to stay or run. The Jerries waited until our tank was only a few yards away and then fled – or hoped to! The tank just shot them down and the machine-gun post, the gun itself, the dead and the wounded who hadn't been able to run, just disappeared. The tank went right over them. We could have danced for joy if it had been possible out there.

Source E: A British government poster of 1917.



Source F: From a textbook about the First World War, published in 1993.

A stalemate occurs when the sides in a war are so evenly balanced that neither can make a decisive breakthrough against the enemy. This was the situation with trench warfare. Each side had developed such lethal killing machines that trenches were easy to defend. For example, a machine gun could mow down hundreds of men a minute as they charged towards a trench. Furthermore, the commanders on both sides had little or no idea about trench warfare and the tactics necessary to break the stalemate. Many still believed that the cavalry would win wars.

B3: Depression and the New Deal: The USA, 1929–41

Sources A to F for Question 3

Source A: From a book containing interviews with US citizens in the twentieth century, published in 1986.

The Crash – it didn't happen in one day. There were a great many warnings. The country was crazy. Everybody was in the stock market, whether he could afford it or not. Shoeshine boys and waiters as well as the very rich. Some people even mortgaged their houses or businesses to buy shares. On trains and buses, you could see people reading the list of stock market prices instead of the headlines or sports pages.

Source B: A table showing households owning motor cars, radios and telephones in the United States in the 1920s.

	1920	1929
Motor cars on the roads	9 million	26 million
Radios	60,000	10 million
Telephones in homes and offices	13 million	20 million

Source C: From a textbook about the United States, published in 1966.

The Crash was due to over production. By the end of the 1920s not enough people were buying the products of the USA's greatly expanded industries. One reason for this was that too small a share of the increased national wealth of the 1920s had been finding its way into the hands of the workers as wages. As a result, the production of consumer goods of many kinds had grown rapidly, but the number of people able to buy such goods had increased slowly. Manufacturers therefore found it difficult to sell their products.

Source D: From the *New York Herald Tribune*, a leading US newspaper, 25 October 1929.

Huge crowds surged up and down Wall Street in search of excitement. Additional police were called out to handle the situation. Rumours were started about the failure of brokers and bankers and the collapse of traders on the floor of the Stock Exchange. There were reports that six traders had been carried out on stretchers. There were further rumours that a trader, caught by the falling price of shares, had jumped from a window. From then on the reports were frequent that brokers and others had jumped from windows.

Source E: A drawing, *Terrifying Tuesday*, by the artist James Rosenberg in October 1929.



Source F: From a textbook about the United States, published in 1987.

In September 1929, some investors began to worry about the fall in production and profits at home. They decided, rightly, that the value of shares had reached their peak and they felt that this was the time to sell while the going was good. Trouble began as more and more people started to sell their shares on the market. Prices fell and the rush to sell became even faster. By mid-October the fall in share prices was gathering pace.

B4: Nazi Germany, c.1930–39

Sources A to F for Question 4

Source A: From a report on public opinion in Germany, written in 1936.

A large section of the population no longer reads a newspaper. Basically, the population has no interest in what is in the newspapers. The Nazis try to turn everyone into committed National Socialists. They will never succeed in that. People tend to turn away from Nazi propaganda. One cannot speak of popular enthusiasm for Nazism. Only the school children and those young men who have not yet done military service are enthusiastic about Hitler.

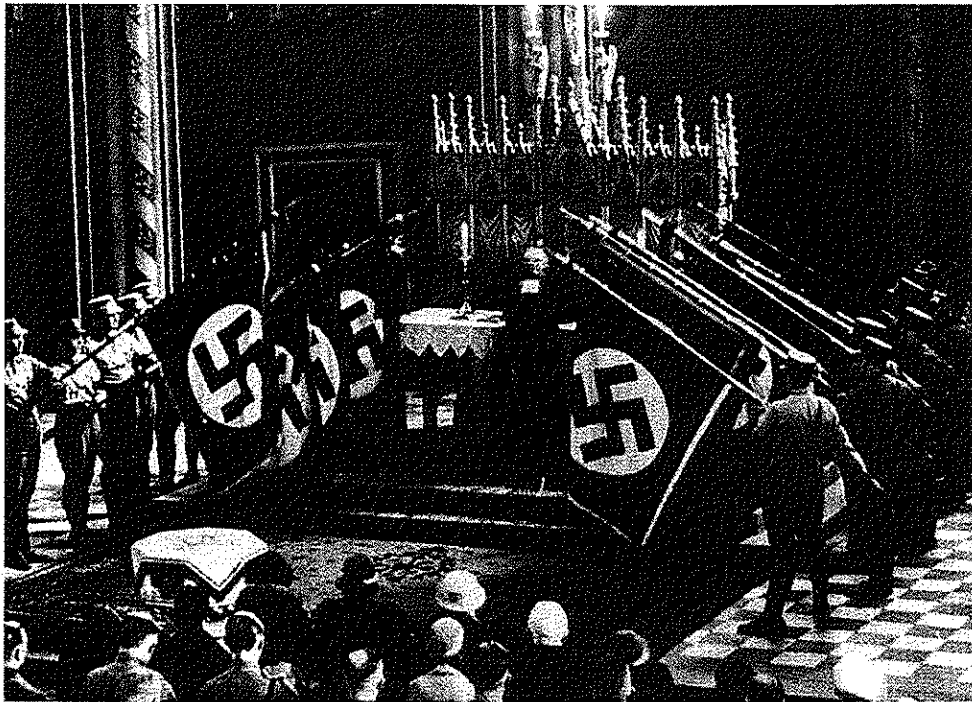
Source B: *The Führer Speaks*, a painting from 1937 by Paul Mathius Pad, showing a German family listening to a radio broadcast by Hitler.



Source C: From *A History the Third Reich*, by a US journalist, published in 1959.

I myself was to experience how easy it was to be taken in by a lying and censored press and radio and how difficult it was to escape propaganda in Nazi Germany. Though, unlike most Germans, I had daily access to foreign newspapers and listened regularly to the BBC and other foreign broadcasts, my job meant I had to check the German press and radio, meet with Nazi officials and go to party meetings. It was surprising and sometimes worrying how a steady stream of lies and distortions influenced my mind and often misled it.

Source D: A photograph of a church service taken in Berlin in 1934.



Source E: A prayer which children in Nazi-run orphanages said before meals.

O Führer, my Führer, sent to me by God,
Protect and maintain my life.
You have served Germany in its hour of need.
I now thank you for my daily bread.
Oh! Stay with me, Oh! Never leave me,
Führer, my Führer, my faith and life.

Source F: From a textbook about Germany, published in 1998.

Hitler wanted the German people to obey him. One way to achieve this was through propaganda. Hand in hand with this went terror. If people would not accept Nazi ideas through choice then they must be forced to accept them. Germany became a police state. The police had the power to do whatever they wanted. They could decide what needed to be done 'for the good of the country'. The rights of individual German citizens counted for little.

B5: The World at War, 1938–45

Sources A to F for Question 5

Source A: From a book about the Dunkirk evacuation, published in 1975.

There were accounts of a hotel cellar in Dunkirk with British and French troops singing, weeping and very drunk. There were groups of men deserted by their officers. A corporal kept order in his boat, filled with troops crazy with fear, by threatening to shoot the first one who disobeyed him. A Kentish police inspector remembered only too well the sight of discouraged men hurling their rifles from the trains carrying them from Dover.

Source B: A photograph of troops returning from Dunkirk, 2 June 1940.



Source C: From a report in a British newspaper, 1 June 1940.

An artillery man told me that with thousands of others he had spent two days among the sand dunes with little food and no shelter from the German dive bombers. Yet the men still joked, played cards and even started a football game to keep up their spirits. A sailor told me that the vessel he was on had been sunk off the Belgian coast. No sooner had he and all his comrades landed in England than they volunteered to go back to France at once.

Source D: An official photograph, taken in the autumn of 1940, of a family of Londoners with what is left of their Anderson shelter.



Source E: From a broadcast to the German People on Nazi State Radio, 18 September 1940.

The legend of British self-control and coolness under fire is being destroyed. All reports from London agree in stating that the people are seized by fear – hair-raising fear. The seven million Londoners have completely lost their self-control. They run aimlessly about the street and become victims of bombs and bursting shells.

Source F: From a history textbook, published in 2001.

Churchill provided the strong leadership needed during this difficult period. He kept up the morale of the British people and made them stand firm in the face of the Luftwaffe's attempts to gain control of the air over Britain and pave the way for a German invasion. The Luftwaffe destroyed many RAF airfields and radar installations but when they were directed to bomb London instead, the RAF had time to recover and won a great victory.

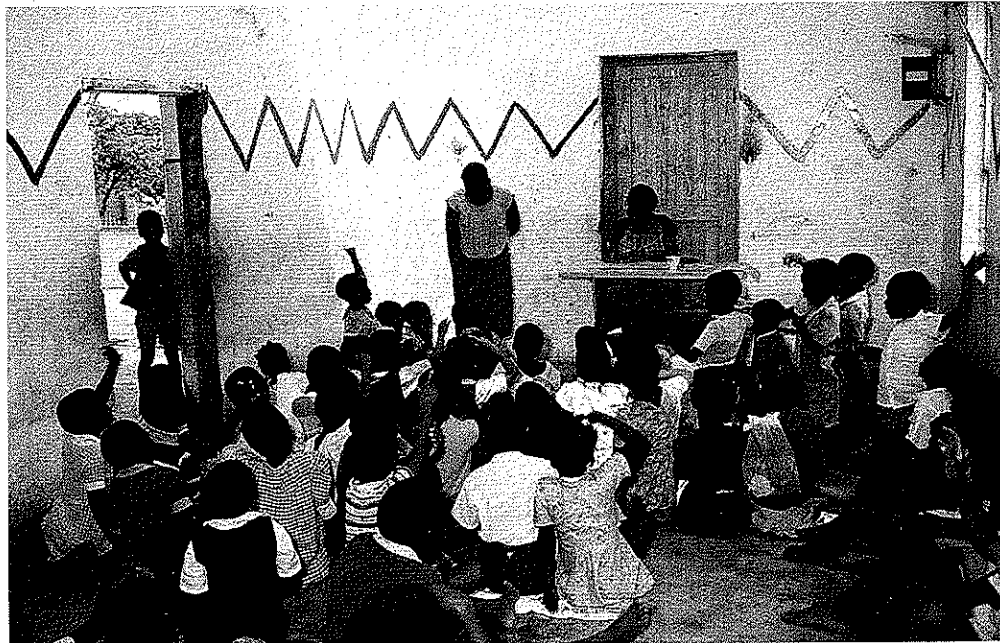
B6: The End of Apartheid in South Africa, 1982–94

Sources A to F for Question 6

Source A: From a textbook about South Africa, published in 2000.

Black children were given the bare minimum of education to prepare them to be servants or unskilled workers. Too much education might have led them to question apartheid and their lowly status. They were taught to know and accept their place. The government spent ten times more on educating each white child. Schools for blacks were run down and often had little furniture and no electricity. In Soweto, there were often 60 or even 100 children in a class.

Source B: A photograph of a schoolroom for black South African children, 1985.



Source C: From a popular black South African school song of the 1980s.

What did you learn in school today, dear little child of mine?
What did you learn in school today, dear little child of mine?
We learnt that west is always best and white is usually right
That rich and poor will always be, and that's what makes us free.

What did you learn in school today, dear little child of mine?
What did you learn in school today, dear little child of mine?
That agitators stir us up – and lead us astray
But we can think and we can see and we want change today.

Source D: From a speech by Bishop Desmond Tutu in 1983.

There was a road sign which said: 'Careful, natives cross here' and someone changed it to read 'Careful, natives very cross here'. Perhaps that sums it all up. The natives of this beautiful land, the sons and daughters of this black soil are very angry. Blacks are expected to live in poverty-stricken Bantustan homelands, ghettos of misery and areas of cheap black workers. Blacks are systematically stripped of all their rights and are turned into second class citizens in the land of their birth.

Source E: A photograph taken by an opponent of apartheid, showing an incident between a black woman and the police during the Vaal Triangle uprising in 1984.



Source F: From a book about South Africa in the Apartheid period, written by a white South African and published in 1990.

There were always Africans in our backyard. We called them natives. They lived in cold, dark rooms with tiny windows. Natives cooked my meals, polished my shoes, made my bed, mowed the lawn, and dug holes when my father told them. They ate on cheap plates and drank out of chipped cups with no handles. They spoke broken English or Afrikaans, wore old clothes, had no money and we never knew their last names. That was all it was necessary to know about them.

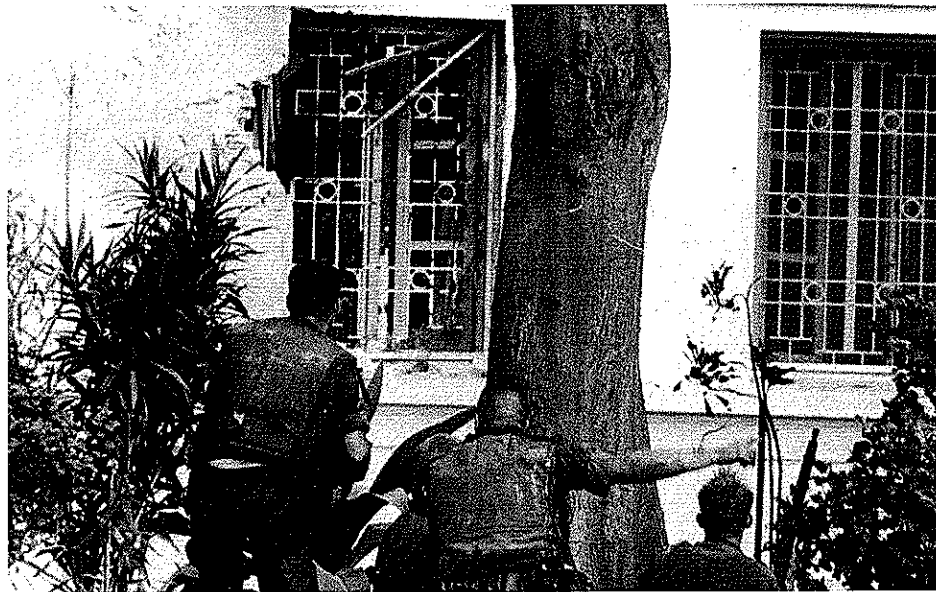
B7: Conflict in Vietnam, c.1963–75

Sources A to F for Question 7

Source A: From an account given by an officer in the North Vietnamese Army about the Tet Offensive of 1968.

When the Tet Offensive was over, we and the Vietcong didn't have enough men to fight a major battle, only to make hit-and-run attacks on enemy posts. So many men had been killed that morale was very low. We spent a great deal of time hiding in tunnels, trying to avoid being captured. We experienced quite a few desertions and many of our people drifted back to their homes.

Source B: A photograph taken in 1968 showing US troops trying to regain the US Embassy in Saigon, which had been captured by the Vietcong during the Tet Offensive.



Source C: From a book about the Cold War, published in 1998.

In propaganda terms, the Tet Offensive was a magnificent victory for the Vietcong. They had shown they could attack at will, launching simultaneous attacks on more than one hundred cities. In Saigon a commando unit reached the US Embassy compound and had to be flushed out man by man. This feat, which took place in front of television cameras, stunned US public opinion. Yet the Tet Offensive failed in its aim of inspiring a popular rising across South Vietnam and led to massive losses of some of the Vietcong's best fighters.

Source D: A Vietcong poster of 1966, showing guerrilla tactics used to fight US forces.



Source E: From an account given by Trinh Duc, a member of the Vietcong. In the late 1970s he fled from Vietnam and settled in the USA where he told his story of the war.

There was no way we could stand up to the army of the USA. Every time they came in force we ran from them. Then when they turned up, we'd follow them. We practically lived on top of them, so they couldn't hit us with artillery and air strikes. The US style was to hit us, then call for planes and artillery. Our response was to break contact and disappear if we could, but if we couldn't we'd move up right next to them so the planes couldn't get at us.

Source F: From a book about the Vietnam War, published in 1992.

An increasing number of US recruits scored so low on the standardised intelligence tests that they would have been excluded from the normal peacetime army. The tour of duty in Vietnam was one year. Soldiers were most likely to die in their first month. The large majority of deaths took place in the first six months. Just as a soldier began gaining experience, he was sent home. The USA had an inexperienced army which constantly put newly arrived troops against experienced Vietcong guerrillas who were fighting on their home ground.

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