Write your name here Surname	Other names
Pearson Edexcel GCSE	Centre Number Candidate Number
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	e Making of the Modern World)
Option 3B: War an	orld Source Enquiry d the transformation sh society, c1931–51
Option 3B: War an	d the transformation sh society, c1931–51  Morning Paper Reference

### 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 **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  - there may be more space than you need.

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 53.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
- Questions labelled with an asterisk (\*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
  - you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

#### **Advice**

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

Turn over ▶

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# Answer ALL questions. Look carefully at Sources A to F in the Sources Booklet and then answer Questions 1 to 5 which follow.

wł	which follow.			
1	Study Source A.			
	What can you learn from Source A about the Battle of Britain?	(6)		
•••••				
******				



(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)
(Total for Question 1 – 0 marks)



2	Study Source B and use your own knowledge.	
	What was the purpose of this representation?	
	Use details of the painting and your own knowledge to explain your answer.	(0)
		(8)



(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)
(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)



3 Study Source C and use your own knowledge.	
Use Source C and your own knowledge to explain why the Battle of Britain took plac	
	(10)





<b>—</b>
(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

How reliable are Sources D and E as evidence of the Battle of Britain?  Explain your answer, using Sources D and E and your own knowledge.  (10)	4	Study Sources D and E and use your own knowledge.	
		How reliable are Sources D and E as evidence of the Battle of Britain?	
		Explain your answer, using Sources D and E and your own knowledge.	
			(10)






(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)
(Total for Question 4 = To marks)



*5	Study Sources A, E and F and use your own knowledge.		
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in this question.		
	Source F suggests that the reason for the German defeat in the Battle of Britain was the weaknesses of the <i>Luftwaffe</i> .		
	How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use your own knowledge, Sources A, E and F and any other sources you find helpful to explain your answer.	(16)	
		(16)	
••••			
•••••			
•••••			










(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks) (Total for Question 5 = 19 marks)
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS





## **Pearson Edexcel GCSE**

**History A** (The Making of the Modern World)

Unit 3: Modern World Source Enquiry Option 3B: War and the transformation of British society, c1931–51

Tuesday 16 June 2015 – Morning

**Sources Booklet** 

Paper Reference

5HA03/3B

Do not return this Sources Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





### Historical Enquiry: The Battle of Britain, 1940

**Source A:** From the memoirs of a pilot in the *Luftwaffe* (German air force), published in 2004, about the Battle of Britain.

The pilots in our squadron did not have much experience. In just two months, our numbers fell from 36 pilots to four. By early September, we were losing to the RAF. We really wasted our fighter planes. We didn't have enough fighter planes to begin with. We also used them in the wrong way by flying slowly over England in very close escort to the bombers. Of course, the Spitfires could change direction easily and, when close to the bombers, that was important.

Sources B and C are on page 3

**Source B:** A painting of a scene from the Battle of Britain with the title *Diving Squadron of Spitfires*. It was painted in 1942 by an artist who was working for the Ministry of Information.



**Source C:** From orders given by the German leader Adolf Hitler, 1 August 1940.

I want to establish the necessary conditions for the final conquest of Britain. I order the *Luftwaffe* to use all the forces at its command to defeat the RAF in the shortest time possible. The primary targets should be British planes, their airfields and supply organisations. The *Luftwaffe* should also attack factories making aeroplanes and anti-aircraft equipment.

**Source D:** A photograph published in a British newspaper during the Battle of Britain. It shows a German plane which has been shot down during the battle.



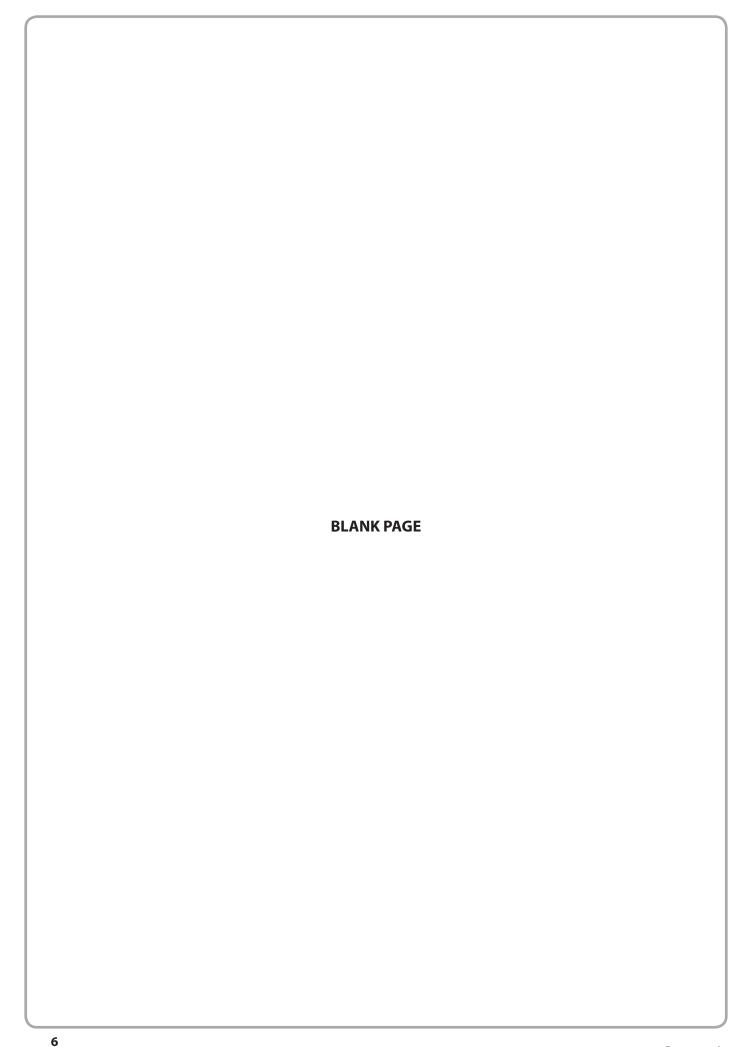
Sources E and F are on page 5

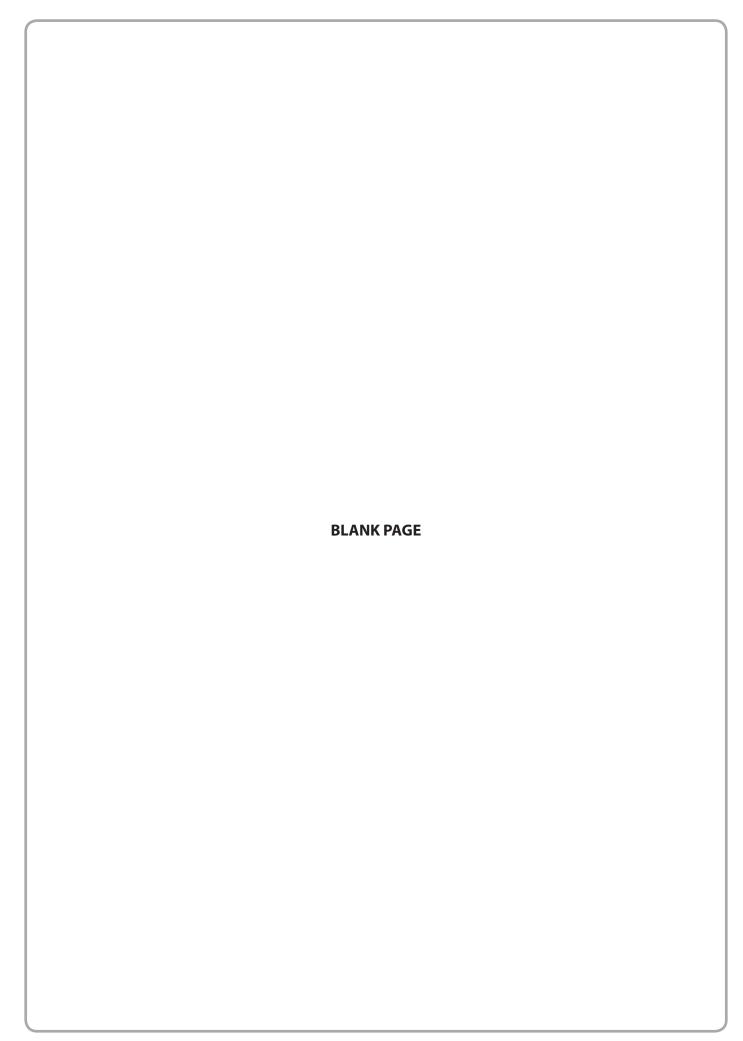
**Source E:** From an interview given in 2007 by a former RAF officer. He is talking about events on 15 September 1940, during the Battle of Britain. The interview was for *The Battle of Britain Historical Society* website.

Radar meant we were ready for the *Luftwaffe*. My RAF squadron moved towards about 20 unescorted German bombers which were coming in towards London. It was going to be a nice party because other squadrons of Hurricanes and Spitfires also joined in. We gained a little height on the German bombers and were able to dive on them from the right. Our first attack broke them up very nicely. The bomber I attacked soon had white smoke streaming behind it.

**Source F:** From a modern world history textbook, published in 1996.

The successful outcome of the Battle of Britain was due to the weaknesses of the *Luftwaffe*. The commander of the *Luftwaffe*, Goering, had little understanding of tactics and underestimated the strength of the RAF. Hitler and Goering also made the mistake on 7 September 1940 of switching their attacks from RAF fighter bases to London. On the other hand, the RAF had several advantages. It was led by Air Chief Marshall Dowding who was a great supporter of radar. The British also made effective use of their fighter planes, the Hurricane and the Spitfire, which were a good match for the German *Messerschmitt* 109.





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Source B: Diving Squadron of Spitfires, Roy Nockolds, 1942. The National Archives.	
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