

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

History B (Schools History Project)

**Unit 3: Schools History Project Source Enquiry
Option 3B: Protest, law and order in the twentieth century**

Tuesday 29 January 2013 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper Reference

5HB03/3B

You must have:

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- 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 the background information and Sources A to G in the Sources Booklet and then answer Questions 1 to 5 which follow.

1 Study Source A.

What can you learn from Source A about attitudes towards the General Strike?

(6)

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(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)



2 Study Source B.

What impression of the TUC is the artist trying to give in this cartoon? Explain your answer, using Source B.

(8)

A series of 25 horizontal dotted lines provided for writing an answer to the question.



(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)



3 Study Sources A, B and C.

How far do Sources A, B and C suggest that the strikers' intentions were revolutionary? Explain your answer, using these sources.

(10)

Dotted lines for writing the answer.



(Question 3 continued)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing.



(Question 3 continued)

Ruled writing area for Question 3, consisting of 20 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)



(Question 4 continued)

Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



(Question 4 continued)

(This area contains horizontal dotted lines for writing answers.)

(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)



P 4 1 2 0 4 A 0 1 1 1 6

Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



Ruled writing area with horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)

(Total for Question 5 = 19 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS



P 4 1 2 0 4 A 0 1 5 1 6

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Do not return this Sources Booklet with the question paper.

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Background information

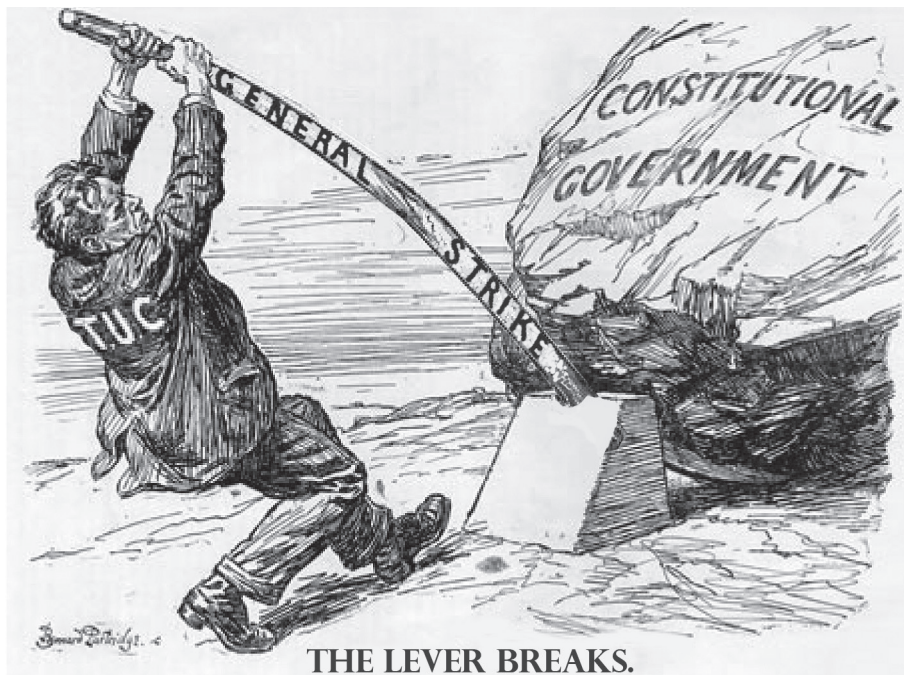
The General Strike in May 1926 was called by the Trades Union Congress (TUC). It was seen by many as an attempt to overthrow the Government. Britain had a Constitutional Government which was elected by the people. How far the General Strike posed a serious threat to the Government and constitution is a matter of debate.

This paper presents you with sources about the General Strike and gives you the opportunity to decide for yourself whether the strike was a threat to the Government.

Source A: From an article written for the *Daily Mail* newspaper, 3 May 1926.

The miners, after weeks of negotiation, have rejected the proposals made to them and the coal mines are idle. The Trades Union Congress, which represents all the other trade unions, has decided to support the miners by ordering a General Strike. A General Strike is not an industrial dispute. It is a revolutionary movement which wants to cause suffering to ordinary people in the community. It is a movement that can only succeed by destroying the Government and the rights and liberties of the people. A General Strike cannot be tolerated by any civilised government. It must be dealt with using every means possible.

Source B: A cartoon published in *Punch* magazine, 19 May 1926. This was produced at the end of the General Strike.



(Source: © TopFoto/Punch)

Source C: From *The British Worker*, a newspaper produced by the TUC during the General Strike, 7 May 1926.

The TUC does not challenge the constitution. It is not seeking to introduce any government that is not legally elected. It does not want to challenge the power of Parliament. The sole aim of the TUC is to get a decent standard of living for the miners. The TUC is involved in an Industrial Dispute. There is no threat to the constitution.

Source D: A photograph taken during the General Strike and published on the front page of *The Illustrated London News* newspaper in May 1926. It shows police on the street and soldiers on the food trucks.



(Source: © Illustrated London News Ltd./Mary Evans Picture Library)

Source E: From an article by the Home Secretary who was in charge of law and order. It was published in *The British Gazette*, 10 May 1926. This was a newspaper produced by the Government during the General Strike.

Give the Government enough volunteers to act as Special Constables so that I can put two on every vehicle that may be in danger. This will release the regular police for stronger action during the strike. Give me enough volunteers so that we have mobile forces of Special Constables available in any London area where trouble is anticipated. Give me these men and there will be little fear of serious trouble.

Source F: From a speech made by AJ Cook, the leader of the miners' union. He was speaking in August 1925, the year before the General Strike.

Next year we shall be faced with the greatest struggle we have ever known, and we are preparing for it. I am going to set up a fund that will buy food so that when the struggle comes we have enough to give our people. I don't care a hang for any government, or army or navy. They can come along with their rifles. Rifles won't cut coal. Our hearts are strong, and we will beat the Government, the mine owners and the OMS*.

*OMS = The Organisation for the Maintenance of Supplies. It was set up to provide volunteers to take the place of striking workers during a General Strike.

Source G: From *Britain Between the Wars, 1918–1940* by Charles Loch Mowat, published in 1955. Here he is writing about the General Strike.

For the people who volunteered to do the work of the strikers there was the excitement of adventure and doing something that was fun. For the thousands on strike it was a time of holiday. For some people, parades, meetings and speeches took up a lot of time. Other people carried on as if nothing more than a long Bank Holiday was occurring. The view that strikers and police spent their time playing football matches against each other also had a lot of truth in it.

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