

Paper Reference(s)

**3336/01**

**Options A, B and C**

**Edexcel GCSE**

**History C (Short Course)**

**Schools History Project**

**Paper 1**

**Wednesday 3 June 2009 – Morning**

**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

**Materials required for examination**

Answer book (AB08)

**Items included with question papers**

Sources Booklet

**Instructions to Candidates**

In the boxes on the answer book write your centre number, candidate number, the paper reference, your signature, your surname and initial(s). The paper reference is shown above.

Supplementary answer sheets may be used.

Option A	Britain, c.1815–c.1850	Pages 2–3
Option B	The American West, c.1840–c.1895	Pages 4–5
Option C	Germany, c.1919–c.1945	Pages 6–7

Turn to the pages of the option you have studied. Answer the FIRST question from your chosen option and TWO others from your chosen option.

Remove the sources booklet from your question paper. Look through the question paper and sources booklet to see how they relate to each other.

**Information for Candidates**

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (5).

The total mark for this paper is **55**.

There are 8 pages in this question paper. All blank pages are indicated.

**Advice to Candidates**

You are reminded of the importance of clear English and orderly presentation in your answers.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in the essay questions. You will be assessed on your ability to present relevant information, write clearly using accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar, and use a suitable structure and style of writing.

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*Turn over*

**Option A: Britain, c.1815–c.1850**

**Answer Question 1 and TWO of Questions 2, 3 and 4.**

**Write your answers in the answer book provided.**

1. (a) Study Sources A, B and C.

What can you learn from these sources about the activities of the Chartists?

**(5)**

- (b) Use your own knowledge to explain why people joined the Chartist movement.

**(8)**

- (c) Use your own knowledge.

**EITHER**

- (i) Explain how the 1832 Reform Act changed the electoral system in Britain.

**(12)**

**OR**

- (ii) Explain why the Chartist movement had collapsed by 1850.

**(12)**

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**(Total 25 marks)**

**Answer TWO of the following questions.**

2. How important was the work of George Stephenson in the development of the railways in Britain? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- The Stockton to Darlington railway set the standard gauge for railway tracks.
- The Rainhill Trials were held in 1829.
- By 1852 £300 million had been invested to build 8,000 miles of track.

**(Total 15 marks)**

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3. Why were the systems of poor relief used in Britain before 1834 failing to solve the problems of poverty? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- The Speenhamland System was first used in Berkshire in 1795.
- The Napoleonic Wars ended in 1815.
- By the 1830s there were approximately 15,000 parishes in England and Wales.

**(Total 15 marks)**

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4. Was fear of disorder the main reason why the Parliamentary Reform Act was passed in 1832? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- The Birmingham Political Union was founded in 1830.
- The Swing Riots took place in 1830–31.
- A new Whig government came to power in 1830.

**(Total 15 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR OPTION A: 55 MARKS**

**Option B: The American West, c.1840–c.1895**

**Answer Question 5 and TWO of Questions 6, 7 and 8.**

**Write your answers in the answer book provided.**

5. (a) Study Sources D, E and F.

What can you learn from these sources about people's attitudes towards the Mormons?

**(5)**

- (b) Use your own knowledge to explain the dangers for those travelling West in wagon trains in the 1840s.

**(8)**

- (c) Use your own knowledge.

**EITHER**

- (i) Explain why the building of railways increased the number of people settling in the West after 1869.

**(12)**

**OR**

- (ii) Explain how the Mormons overcame the difficulties of building a settlement at the Great Salt Lake.

**(12)**

**(Total 25 marks)**

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**Answer TWO of the following questions.**

6. Why was the boom time for cattle ranching on the Plains so short? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- The American Civil War ended in 1865.
- In 1880 there were approximately 4½ million cattle on the northern Plains.
- In January 1887 temperatures fell to minus 24 °C and the snow was 40 cms deep.

**(Total 15 marks)**

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7. Was the role of the United States army the most important factor in destroying the Plains Indians' way of life after 1865? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- General Sherman was given the task of uniting the eastern and western states in 1865.
- Gold was discovered in the Black Hills in 1874.
- The 1887 Dawes Act gave the Indians allocations of land to farm and reduced the size of the reservations.

**(Total 15 marks)**

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8. How successfully had the Homesteaders overcome the problems of living on the Plains by 1890? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- To support a family, a homesteader needed approximately 300 acres of land.
- The average yearly rainfall on the Plains is 38 cms.
- The first transcontinental railway opened in 1869.

**(Total 15 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR OPTION B: 55 MARKS**

**Option C: Germany, c.1919–c.1945**

**Answer Question 9 and TWO of Questions 10, 11 and 12.**

**Write your answers in the answer book provided.**

9. (a) Study Sources G, H and I.

What can you learn from these sources about the methods used by the Nazis to get themselves well known in Germany?

**(5)**

- (b) Use your own knowledge to explain the changes in Nazi party tactics in the years from the Beer Hall Putsch in 1923 to 1929.

**(8)**

- (c) Use your own knowledge.

**EITHER**

- (i) Explain why events in Germany in the years 1929–32 led to the growth of support for extremist political parties.

**(12)**

**OR**

- (ii) Explain how Hitler was able to destroy the power of the other political parties in Germany in the period January–July 1933.

**(12)**

**(Total 25 marks)**

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**Answer TWO of the following questions.**

**10.** Why was the Weimar Republic weak in the period 1919–23? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- The new constitution introduced election by proportional representation.
- The new Republic signed the Treaty of Versailles.
- The French occupied the Ruhr in 1923.

**(Total 15 marks)**

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**11.** Explain the ways in which Nazi rule changed the lives of many young people in Germany after 1933.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- By 1938, 75% of all young people aged 10–18 belonged to Nazi youth organisations.
- School text books were rewritten.
- Make-up and jazz music were not acceptable.

**(Total 15 marks)**

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**12.** Were the Nazis successful in removing all opposition in Germany in the period 1933–39? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 18 Nazi Governors replaced the elected local governments in Germany.
- Himmler, the head of the SS, took control of all police forces in Germany in 1936.
- In 1937 the Pope, as head of the Catholic Church, spoke out against the Nazi system.

**(Total 15 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR OPTION C: 55 MARKS**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER: 55 MARKS**

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