

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

1937/2

HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)

Paper 2 (British Depth Study)

THURSDAY 11 JUNE 2009: Afternoon

DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

8 page Answer Booklet

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- **Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.**
- **Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.**
- **Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.**
- **Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.**
- **Answer ALL the questions.**
- **Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the answer booklet.**

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- **The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.**
- **The total number of marks for this paper is 50.**

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Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.

In answering the questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

Answer ALL the questions.

1 Study Source A.

What is the message of this poster? Use details of the poster and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

2 Study Sources B and C.

Is one source more useful than the other in helping you understand why men volunteered for the army when war began? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

3 Study Source D.

Are you surprised by this magazine cover? Use details of the magazine cover and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

4 Study Sources E and F.

How similar are these two sources? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

5 Study Source G.

Why was this poster published? Use details of the poster and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

6 Study ALL the sources.

‘Men volunteered for the army in 1914 and 1915 because of propaganda.’

How far do the sources in this paper support this statement? Use details of the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. Remember to identify the sources you use. [12]

[Total: 50]

FIRST WORLD WAR RECRUITMENT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

When war began against Germany in 1914 the British army was small. Consequently, a massive recruiting campaign was started to persuade men to volunteer for military service. By 1915 hundreds of thousands of men had volunteered, but why did they do so?

SOURCE A

<p>Who's absent? Is it <u>You</u>?</p>
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[From a British Government recruitment poster, 1914. The poster shows a line of soldiers standing at attention. Behind them are burning buildings. In front of them, a man who is wearing a top hat and a 'Union Jack' waistcoat is standing and pointing at the reader.]

SOURCE B

The declaration of war caused tremendous excitement throughout the country, resulting in magnificent displays of patriotism everywhere. For once in my life I was excited because I knew it would mean a terrific fight. The spirit of adventure was always strong in me. When I read news of our brave boys confronting a massive German army, I knew the time had come when I could not stand by. On September 8, 1914, I went to the recruiting office and joined up to serve my King and Country.

[From 'Memoir of a Tommy', written by a British soldier in 1926. He based this on a diary he kept during the war.]

SOURCE C

In 1914 East Lancashire was suffering from big economic problems in the cotton industry and 7000 workers were unemployed or working only part-time. Consequently, 600 families were receiving poor relief and 700 children were being fed by the council every lunch-time at the town hall. Joining the local Pals battalion was attractive because army pay and allowances totalled £1.05 a week, at a time when a skilled man could only earn £1.25.

[From a history of the 'Accrington Pals', 1988.]

SOURCE D

Nash's and Pall Mall Magazine.

Appalling Barbarities of the Germans

Fact stories by our own war-correspondent at the front.

[From the front cover of a British magazine, November 1914. The cover also includes a picture of an elegantly dressed young woman smoking a cigarette.]

SOURCE E

Wife: Are you afraid to join up my dear?

Husband: Afraid! I'm not afraid.

Wife: Of course not my dear, no real man would be.

Well, here's your chance, here's the recruiting sergeant.

Sergeant: Are you ready to join up sir?

Husband: If you can guarantee me killing 10 Germans I'm willing to join up today!

Sergeant: We'll even reserve the bloomin Kaiser for you!

Sign here.

Now, don't you feel like a man!

Wife: Oh my dear! I'm so proud of you!

People cheering can be heard in the background.

[Extract from a recording made by the government in 1914. Four million copies of this record were bought by the public.]

SOURCE F

A day or two after England declared war on Germany I decided to volunteer. The newspapers predicted a very short war and I was outraged to read of Germany's attack on neutral Belgium. Also, even though I thought twenty per cent of the atrocity stories were wartime exaggeration, that still left much which could be believed. My mother, herself German born, thought her people had gone mad and regarded my going as a religious act. My father said how proud he was that I had done the right thing.

**[From 'Goodbye to All That', an autobiography by the writer Robert Graves, 1929.
He served as an officer throughout the war.]**

SOURCE G

The patriotic figure of Britannia is pointing across the sea to a burning town in the distance. She is saying to a crowd of men nearby, "Remember Scarborough! Enlist now."

**[A description of a British government poster, 1915.
The German navy had shelled Scarborough.]**

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