



National  
Qualifications  
2017

**X737/77/11**

**History**

TUESDAY, 9 MAY  
9:00 AM – 12:00 NOON

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**Total marks — 90**

Attempt ONE Section only

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



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## SECTION 1 — Northern Britain: From the Iron Age to 1034

Attempt **BOTH** Parts

## Part A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks

Attempt **TWO** questions.

1. “There remained considerable regional differences across Northern Britain in late Iron Age society.”  
How valid is this view? 25
  
2. How justified is the view that by the end of the Flavian Occupation, Northern Britain was conquered? 25
  
3. To what extent can the conversion to Christianity be considered a turning point in Northern Britain? 25
  
4. How far can it be argued that the origins of the Scots lay across the Irish Sea? 25
  
5. To what extent does the idea that there was a “Problem of the Picts” still stand up to scrutiny? 25

[Turn over

## SECTION 1 — Northern Britain: From the Iron Age to 1034

### Part B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.

Source A from *The Nature and Function of Roman Frontiers Revisited* by WS Hanson (2014)

It remains the case that in purely military terms, artificial linear barriers were not strategically effective. Their construction would not help the Roman army to combat any major incursion, since external forces could mass at whatever point they chose, outnumber the local defenders and thus readily breach the barrier before sufficient defensive reinforcements could be summoned to the spot. We know that this did indeed occur on Hadrian's Wall in the early 180s when several forts were overrun and destroyed after which a major campaign under Ulpian Marcellus was necessary to restore peace on the northern frontier. Such substantive threats were better dealt with by concentrations of forces with the ability to deploy quickly beyond the barrier. It was precisely for this reason that when forts were moved onto the line of Hadrian's Wall during the course of its construction, they were configured so that multiple gates opened to the North. This provision is best seen as a response, a knee jerk reaction to an earlier perceived inability to rapidly deploy troops beyond the Wall.

Source B from extracts of letters written by the monastic scholar, Alcuin the Scholar, c.793

Letter to Ethelred, King of Northumbria

Lo, it is nearly 350 years that we and our fathers have inhabited this most lovely land, and never before has such terror appeared in Britain as we have now suffered from a pagan race, nor was it thought that such an inroad from the sea could be made. Behold, the church of St. Cuthbert spattered with the blood of the priests of God, despoiled of all its ornaments; a place more venerable than in all Britain is given as a prey to pagan peoples.

Letter to the Bishop of Lindisfarne

. . . the calamity of your tribulation saddens me greatly every day, though I am absent; when the pagans desecrated the sanctuaries of God, and poured out the blood of saints around the altar, laid waste the house of our hope, trampled on the bodies of saints in the temple of God, like dung in the street . . . What assurance is there for the churches of Britain, if St Cuthbert, with so great a number of saints, defends not its own? Either this is the beginning of greater tribulation, or else the sins of the inhabitants have called it upon them. Truly it has not happened by chance, but is a sign that it was well merited by someone.

**Source C** from *Of Kindred Celtic Origins, Volume 1* by Jodie K Scales (2009)

The middle of the ninth century saw the Scots and the Picts who settled in the northern portions of Scotland, united under the sceptre of Kenneth, the son of Alpin. The advent of this union was long deferred: Kenneth MacAlpin at last accomplished it in AD843. As in so many times in history the blending took place by force upon the battlefield. This union was preceded and prepared for by a series of great battles. The issue being fought for in these fierce conflicts was, to which of the two nationalities, the Scots or the Picts, should supremacy belong. The battles in which this question was to be answered finally took place on the banks of the Tay near Scone. Legend and history tell us of a desperate engagement. Seven times the Picts assailed, and seven times they were driven back. Their king, Bred, fell in battle, and his armour, afterwards presented to Kenneth MacAlpin, was sent by him to be hung up at Icolmkill [Iona]. From that bloody battlefield the Scots and Picts somehow emerged as one nation. One of the two thrones had been defeated.

**Source D** from *Studies in Celtic History, The Irish Identity of the Kingdom of the Scots in the Twelfth and Thirteenth century* by Dauvit Broun (1999)

Scottish historians repeatedly maintained that the political order had been founded by Cinaed mac Ailpín\* who conquered and destroyed the Picts. Such stories of conquest frequently included some device which enabled an important element of continuity to be presented (such as the conqueror marrying into the conquered population, or the conqueror as a returning exile related by blood with the people over whom he took power). Nothing of the sort is apparent in this case, however, indeed, the annihilation of the Picts made the break unambiguously decisive. This vivid portrayal of Cinaed as founder can readily be explained by the fact that his descendants monopolised the kingship; between 889 and 1034 the kingship was held by lineages sprung from Cinaed's sons Causantín and Áed. Cinaed, therefore, was the nearest ancestor who all members of the royal dynasty had in common. He was ideally suited to the role of definitive ancestor of kings of Alba, whose presence in an individual's pedigree would have been deemed to be a necessary ingredient to their claim to the kingship.

\*Kenneth MacAlpin

**Attempt all of the following questions.**

- |    |   |    |
|----|---|----|
| 6. | How fully does <b>Source A</b> explain the military weaknesses of Hadrian's Wall?   | 12 |
| 7. | Evaluate the usefulness of <b>Source B</b> as evidence of the Vikings' impact on the church in Northern Britain.                                      | 12 |
| 8. | How much do <b>Sources C</b> and <b>D</b> reveal about differing interpretations of Kenneth MacAlpin's role in the foundation of the kingdom of Alba? | 16 |

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## SECTION 2 — Scotland: Independence and Kingship, 1249–1334

Attempt **BOTH** Parts

## Part A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks

Attempt **TWO** questions.

- |     |  |    |
|-----|--|----|
| 9.  | To what extent did Alexander III successfully deal with the problems that faced him during his adult reign (1260–1286)?        | 25 |
| 10. | How valid is the view that Wallace’s role in the Scottish resistance between 1297 and 1305 has been exaggerated?               | 25 |
| 11. | How far can it be claimed that Bannockburn was a turning point in the Anglo-Scottish war between 1310 and 1323?                | 25 |
| 12. | To what extent can King Robert’s actions in governing Scotland be seen as attempts to overcome his status as a “usurper king”? | 25 |
| 13. | How important was Edward Balliol in the disruption of the peace between Scotland and England after 1329?                       | 25 |

[Turn over

## SECTION 2 — Scotland: Independence and Kingship, 1249–1334

### Part B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.

**Source A** from *Noble Families and Political Factions in the Reign of Alexander III* by Alan Young (1990)

It should be noted that when, in 1249, Durward sought to formalise his position as head of government during the minority by knighting the young Alexander before he was enthroned as Alexander III, it was not only the Comyns who objected. The appointment of Alan Durward as the justiciar of Scotia did not appear, from the events of 1249, to fulfil one of the essential criteria for such an important royal post, the capacity to be obeyed by the baronage as a whole. It seems that the Scottish nobility by the mid-thirteenth century were already well entrenched and less than welcoming of forceful aspirants to that elite.

From 1249 to 1251 it is clear that the Durwards had insufficient support to control the country. It was a joint magnate/clergy invitation to Henry III which led to a change of government in 1251, with the Comyns gaining control.

**Source B** from *Feudal Britain* by GWS Barrow (1971)

During Henry III's earlier years Anglo-Scottish relations had been comparatively free from aggressiveness on either side. King Henry was in full control of his government, with a young daughter, Margaret, whom he gave in marriage to the boy King of Scots in 1251. An understandable fatherly concern for the children went hand in hand with direct interference in Scottish affairs. The magnates of Scotland were split into two factions, and whether Henry's change of attitude was the cause of it or not the alignment was of necessity between those who received his support and stood for English influence and those — usually known as the "patriotic" or "national" party — who opposed him and tried to remove the young king from his tutelage [guidance].

... The Durward's party gained the upper hand in 1255 by a coup in which they captured the king in Edinburgh castle and hauled him away to Roxburgh. Here in September the King of England supervised the issue of a statement, in Alexander's name, that the Comyns and other objectionable lords were to be removed from the king's council.

**Source C** from a letter written in the name of the King of France, recorded in a parliament at Dunfermline, 23 February 1296

From Philip by the grace of God king of the French, greetings. The renowned prince John, illustrious king of Scotland and our special friend has sent to us William of St Andrews and Matthew of Dunkeld, bishops, and John de Soules and Ingelram de Umfraville, knights, as his emissaries [ambassadors], specially appointed to agree alliances and bonds of friendship for the future.

It has been enacted, agreed and in harmonious settlement reached between us, that a marriage should be contracted between Edward, the firstborn son of the said king and Jeanne the firstborn daughter of our brother [Charles count of Valois and Anjou]. To the said king [of Scots] we promise that 25,000 *petits livres Tournois*, be given towards the marriage.

These emissaries, in the name of King John, promised us expressly that he should publicly and openly assist us and our successors if a war occurs against England, with all his resources and those of his realm, both by land and by sea. We shall also not be able to settle our aforesaid war or enter into peace or truce unless the Scots are included in the peace or truce.

**Source D** from *Robert the Bruce* by Caroline Bingham (1999)

Guerilla tactics had been used by the hard-pressed Scots at various times since the beginning of their struggle against Edward I, but it was King Robert's particular genius to elevate what had been merely a means of harrying superior forces into an effective method of defeating them. As his position strengthened, the King was able to fund his war by extorting "blackmail" from enemy communities, who if not willingly at least thankfully paid for immunity from destruction. If they were not willing, one taste of "herschip" was usually enough. When Robert began to capture strongholds, he systematically destroyed them, to prevent their being any use to the enemy should the site be recaptured. He may have developed this policy as a result of having witnessed Edward I's siege of Stirling in 1304, and seen the futility of attempting to defend a castle against the advanced siege machines Edward could deploy.

**Attempt all of the following questions.**

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|-----|--|----|
| 14. | How much do <b>Sources A</b> and <b>B</b> reveal about differing interpretations of the issues which arose during Alexander III's minority, 1249–1260? | 16 |
| 15. | Evaluate the usefulness of <b>Source C</b> as evidence of Scottish attempts to resist English control during the reign of King John.                   | 12 |
| 16. | How fully does <b>Source D</b> explain the success of the tactics used by King Robert during the civil war, 1306–1309?                                 | 12 |

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## SECTION 3 — Italy: The Renaissance in the 15th and Early 16th Centuries

Attempt **BOTH** Parts

## Part A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks

Attempt **TWO** questions.

17. How far can it be argued that the developments in art and architecture in Renaissance Italy during the first half of the fifteenth century were revolutionary? **25**
18. To what extent did the character of humanism evolve over the course of the fifteenth century? **25**
19. How justified is the view that Venice deserved its reputation as the most successfully governed state of the Italian Renaissance? **25**
20. To what extent can Cosimo il Vecchio be considered the most significant contributor to the status of fifteenth century Florence? **25**
21. “In their mission to strengthen Christianity, the Popes of the High Renaissance employed the finest artists of the early sixteenth century.”  
How valid is this view of the Popes as patrons of the arts? **25**

[Turn over

### SECTION 3 — Italy: The Renaissance in the 15th and Early 16th Centuries

#### Part B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.

Source A from *Art of Renaissance Florence* by Loren Partridge (2009)

In the second century AD, the classical writer Lucian had condemned a sculptor saying, “You will be nothing but a labourer getting meagre returns, one of the swarming rabble”. This prejudice against manual labour accorded with the medieval view that the visual arts belonged to the mechanical arts, an attitude that survived into the Renaissance. However, Leon Battista Alberti and other humanists saw that humanists and artists shared the same goals. Both humanism and art could teach human dignity and perfectibility. Both instructed viewers to lead ethical lives of good citizenship, virtuous action, and spiritual betterment.

Furthermore, to understand perspective, classical subject matter and the language of classical architecture, artists increasingly required knowledge of the liberal arts such as mathematics, ancient literature, history, and mythology. Artists, therefore, frequently saw themselves as intellectuals. All art, however, entailed manual labour. Nearly all Renaissance artists came from the lower artisan and shopkeeper classes and only rarely from the middle, professional, or patrician ranks. The educational opportunities accessible to those of position and wealth were closed to artists.

Source B from *Lives of the Great Artists* by Giorgio Vasari (1568)

Inspired by Giotto, artists of energy and distinction were anxious to reflect in their work the glories of nature and to attain perfect artistic discernment. However, their efforts were in vain. Meanwhile, God looked down to earth, saw the worthlessness of what was being done, and resolved to save us from our errors. He decided to send into the world an artist who would be skilled in each and every craft, whose work would teach us how to attain perfection in design, in sculpture and in architecture. This artist would be acclaimed as divine. God also saw that in the practice of the arts the Tuscans have always been pre-eminent, for they have devoted to all the various branches of the arts more labour and study than any other Italian people. God therefore chose for Michelangelo to be born a Florentine, so that one of its citizens might bring to absolute perfection the achievements for which Florence was already justly renowned.

**Source C** from *A Short History of the Italian Renaissance* by Kenneth R Bartlett (2013)

The family was rigidly male-dominated, with little public authority afforded to women though much domestic power relegated to them, particularly in the raising of children and the management of the family house. Marriage was a fundamental element in the construction of households, and the choice of a husband or wife one of the most important decisions taken by the family as a whole. Each new alliance affected almost every member of an extended family or provided the labour and support in poorer, less privileged families, where access to even small amounts of credit or labour could make the difference between success and failure, poverty or social mobility. Among families with property, marriages were arranged: they were not love matches freely entered into by a young man and a woman. The choice of a mate was therefore of paramount importance to family strategy. Having many daughters provided opportunities to extend family interests in several directions.

**Source D** from *The History of Florence* by Francesco Guicciardini (1509)

It is not out of order to speak at length of Savonarola's qualities, for neither in our age nor in that of our forefathers was there ever a monk endowed with so many virtues.

There had never been as much goodness and religion in Florence as there was in his time. The taverns that catered to wayward and vice-ridden youth were closed; homosexuality was suppressed and denounced. Nearly all boys were brought back to a holy and decent way of life. They went to church, wore their hair short, and would hurl stones and insults at lecherous men, gamblers and women who wore provocative clothing. At Carnival, a day generally celebrated with a thousand iniquities, they held a religious procession full of devotion; they would go about collecting dice, cards, make-up, shameful books and pictures, and then they would burn them all in the Piazza.

He [also] introduced the Great Council, which restrained all those eager to become masters of the city. He brought about universal peace simply by stopping those who wanted to punish Medici supporters.

**Attempt all of the following questions.**

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|-----|--|----|
| 22. | How much do <b>Sources A</b> and <b>B</b> reveal about differing interpretations of the status of the artist during the Italian Renaissance? | 16 |
| 23. | How fully does <b>Source C</b> explain the status of women in Italian society during the Italian Renaissance?                                | 12 |
| 24. | Evaluate the usefulness of <b>Source D</b> as evidence of the impact of Girolamo Savonarola on Florence.                                     | 12 |

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**SECTION 4 — Scotland: From the Treaty of Union to the Enlightenment, 1707–1815**Attempt **BOTH** Parts**Part A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks**Attempt **TWO** questions.

25. “More than any other industry, it was the tobacco trade that was key to the economic growth experienced in Scotland during the eighteenth century.”  
How valid is this view? 25
26. To what extent was dynastic loyalty to the House of Stuart the main cause of the 1715 Rising? 25
27. To what extent had urbanisation created a new social order by 1815? 25
28. To what extent did agricultural development in the Scottish lowlands undergo revolutionary change between 1707 and 1815? 25
29. How far can it be argued that the Scottish Enlightenment really was a radical departure from the past? 25

[Turn over

## SECTION 4 — Scotland: From the Treaty of Union to the Enlightenment, 1707–1815

### Part B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.

Source A from a letter written by Charles Edward Stuart to King Louis XV on 5 November, 1746

Your Majesty,

My unsuccessful campaign was not due to a lack of Scots willing to fight for our rightful cause.

If I had been granted three thousand troops that would have enabled an immediate invasion of England and the capture of London following Prestonpans. Adequate supplies for my army would have guaranteed the complete defeat of the English at Falkirk. General Hawley and the flower of the English army would have been destroyed. Finally, with the safe delivery of just half the money you so kindly sent to our aid, I would have commanded another 1200 men to certain victory at Culloden.

I assure you our [future] interests remain united. The oppression of my loyal subjects will guarantee me increased numbers willing to fight. If you would agree to twenty thousand French troops I promise victory will be ours.

Your obedient servant

Charles

Source B from *A History of Scotland* by Neil Oliver (2009)

It was not all horror and punishment in the Highlands. During the 1750s there would be concerted, government-sponsored initiatives to stimulate the economy of the region. “Improvement” became a watchword of landowners . . . there were attempts to improve and modernise the techniques of agriculture — upon which the bulk of the population depended for employment and for life itself. Some of it worked, but some did not — hampered in part by a not always constructive desire to tidy the place up a bit. In the Highlands, the push towards crofting was an often unwelcome intrusion and disruption of ancient practices.

The government was more uniformly successful in harnessing and redirecting the warrior mentality of the highland men. After Culloden, the fighting men who had once been so feared and hated by the House of Hanover became its most effective weapons. Now fighting on the government side, the Highland regiments would become legendary and would carve their names indelibly into the story of the British Empire.

**Source C** from *A History of the Scottish People* by TC Smout (1985)

The old Highlands receded in a mist of romance they had done little to deserve. The victory of the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden in 1746 was bloody, bitter and complete. Some five thousand men had risen under their chiefs for the Pretender: they were physically smashed as fighting units by the battle and the atrocities which followed it.

For many decades the forces of change had been gathering momentum — “I’m resolved to keep no tenants other than those who will be peaceable and apply themselves to hard work” wrote the Duke of Argyll to the Chamberlain of Tiree in 1756. From 1760 it was appreciated more and more that the Highlands could become new grazing territory for the Cheviot and Black Face sheep of the south of Scotland.

Optimism was the keynote of those in authority of Highland society in the last three or four decades of the eighteenth century, indeed there was an atmosphere of hopefulness without parallel in the Highlands.

**Source D** from *The Scottish Nation 1700–2000* by TM Devine (2006)

By the 1780s, the first public stirrings of criticism were becoming apparent. In 1783 a committee devoted to burghal reform was established in Edinburgh led by liberal advocates such as Henry Erskine, Archibald Fletcher and John Clerk of Eldin. Dundas himself recognised the need for something to be done about the scandal. At grass roots level, the merchant class were the dominant force.

This development was of interest for several reasons. First, to some extent it reflected a mood of profound disillusion with an incompetent government as a result of British defeat in 1783 and the humiliation and loss of the American colonies.

Secondly, burghal reform was now firmly on the agenda because of deeper social and economic changes and the rapid growth of towns and cities was contributing to the development of a new Scotland.

But the great majority of the merchants, manufacturers and professionals who were shaping this new world were still effectively excluded from any role in government. Now they were starting to demand a voice in public affairs.

**Attempt all of the following questions.**

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 30. Evaluate the usefulness of <b>Source A</b> as evidence of the reasons why the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745–1746 ended in failure.                     | 12 |
| 31. How much do <b>Sources B</b> and <b>C</b> reveal about differing interpretations of the changing nature of Highland life in the eighteenth century? | 16 |
| 32. How fully does <b>Source D</b> explain the causes of political radicalism in Scotland between 1780 and 1815?  | 12 |

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## SECTION 5 — USA: “A House Divided”, 1850–1865

Attempt **BOTH** Parts**Part A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks**Attempt **TWO** questions.

33. To what extent was the breakdown of the two-party national political system the main reason for Southern secession by 1861? 25
34. “The position of the Border States was the most significant issue facing Lincoln and the Union at the outbreak of war in 1861.”  
How valid is this view? 25
35. How important were ideological factors in motivating men to enlist in both the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War? 25
36. How valid is the view that the greatest internal difficulty faced by the Confederate Government during the Civil War was the issue of States’ rights? 25
37. “The importance of the Black contribution to both sides during the Civil War has been significantly underestimated.”  
How valid is this view? 25

[Turn over

## SECTION 5 — USA: “A House Divided”, 1850–1865

### Part B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.

**Source A** from *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave* by Frederick Douglass (1845)

Colonel Lloyd kept from three to four hundred slaves on his home plantation, and owned a large number more on the neighbouring farms belonging to him. If a slave was convicted of any high misdemeanour, became unmanageable, or evinced [showed] a determination to run away, he was severely whipped, put on board the sloop, carried to Baltimore, and sold to a slave-trader, as a warning to the slaves remaining.

The slaves received, as their monthly allowance of food, eight pounds of pork, or its equivalent in fish, and one bushel of corn meal. Their yearly clothing consisted of two coarse linen shirts, one pair of linen trousers, one jacket, one pair of trousers for winter, made of coarse negro cloth, one pair of stockings, and one pair of shoes; the whole of which could not have cost more than seven dollars. The allowance of the slave children was given to their mothers, or the old women having the care of them. When the clothing failed them, they went naked until the next allowance-day. Children from seven to ten years old, of both sexes, almost naked, might be seen at all seasons of the year.

**Source B** from *American Negro Slavery* by Ulrich Bonnell Phillips (1918)

For the care of the sick, planters were full of concern for the health of their slaves. Some planters provided that mild cases be prescribed for by the overseer in the master's absence, but that for any serious illness a doctor be summoned. The plantation owner James Hammond, stated that “No negro will be allowed to remain at his own house when sick, but must be confined to the hospital . . . and each case has to be examined carefully by the master or overseer to ascertain the disease, the directions for treatment, diet, etc and these directions must be followed.”

Pregnancy, childbirth and the care of children were matters of special concern. One planter wrote: “The pregnant women are always to do some work up to the time of their confinement, if it is only walking into the field and staying there. If they are sick, they are to go to the hospital and stay there until it is pretty certain their time is near.” Pregnant women at five months are put in the sucklers' gang. No ploughing or lifting must be required of them.”

**Source C** from a speech by Abraham Lincoln on June 16th, 1858

We are now far into the fifth year, since a policy was initiated, with the avowed object, and confident promise, of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached, and passed.

“A house divided against itself cannot stand”. I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved — I do not expect the house to fall — but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other.

Either the opponents of slavery, will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new — North as well as South.

**Source D** from *A House Divided: Sectionalism and Civil War* by Richard H Sewell (1988)

For although General Lee was often a brilliant tactician, he was never much of a strategist. The same attachment to the place that drew him to the side of the Confederacy in the beginning clouded his understanding of affairs beyond his beloved Virginia. Throughout the war, Lee used his very considerable influence with President Davis to insist upon the primacy of the Virginia theatre and to fend off any suggestion that troops from the Army of Northern Virginia be sent to the Deep South. Never did he fully comprehend the strategic possibilities resting in the sheer size of the Confederacy. Such strategic parochialism also afflicted a good many of the Southern leaders and hindered the most advantageous allocation of the Confederacy's fighting forces.

But from the moment he replaced Johnston as commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, Lee showed himself a brave, resourceful, and daring — sometimes overly daring — field general. His quest for a decisive victory which would annihilate the enemy was doomed to fail. Yet the triumphs he did win, staggering though the price often was, bolstered Southern morale and kept the North on edge.

**Attempt all of the following questions.**

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|-----|---|----|
| 38. | How much do <b>Sources A</b> and <b>B</b> reveal about differing interpretations of the nature of slavery in the antebellum period? | 16 |
| 39. | Evaluate the usefulness of <b>Source C</b> as evidence of the issues facing the Union between 1857 and 1859.                        | 12 |
| 40. | How fully does <b>Source D</b> explain the effectiveness of General Lee's military leadership during the Civil War?                 | 12 |

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## SECTION 6 — Japan: The Modernisation of a Nation, 1840–1920

Attempt **BOTH** Parts

## Part A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks

Attempt **TWO** questions.

41. “National seclusion meant that Japan was substantially cut off from a knowledge of what was happening beyond its shores.”  
How valid is this view of Japan’s policy of isolation before the arrival of Perry in 1853? 25
42. To what extent was the revival of Shinto beliefs the most important internal force for change in late Tokugawa society by 1850? 25
43. “A war was fought to ensure Korean independence.”  
How valid is this view as an explanation of the conflict between Japan and China (1894–1895)? 25
44. How far can it be argued that industrial changes led to improved living and working conditions for the Japanese people during the Meiji period? 25
45. To what extent had Japan’s standing in the world changed between 1912 and 1920? 25

[Turn over

## SECTION 6 — Japan: The Modernisation of a Nation, 1840–1920

### Part B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.

**Source A** from *Negotiating with Imperialism. The Unequal Treaties and the Culture of Japanese Diplomacy* by Michael R Auslin (2006)

This ceremony, which took place in Edo Bay within sight of the Tokugawa shogun's castle, marked the beginning of a new era in Japanese history. The treaty served as a template for Edo's subsequent pacts with Great Britain, Holland, Russia, and France, all of which were initialled in the summer and autumn of the same year. Officially, these agreements were collectively known as the "Ansei treaties", so named for this signing in the fifth year of the Ansei era. Later generations condemned them as the "unequal treaties." At first sight, the Ansei agreements indeed appeared to be "unequal." They seemed to mirror other Imperial pacts, particularly those that Great Britain extracted from China by force. They contained provisions for extraterritoriality. They denied the Japanese the freedom to set their own tariff rates.

**Source B** from an official document on the Return of Feudal Domains and Census Registers, presented by the daimyo of the Choshu, Satsuma, Tosa and Hizen clans (1869)

Now that we are about to establish an entirely new form of government, it is vital to have one central body of government and one sovereign authority. Wherever we, your subjects, reside become Your Majesty's lands, none of which can be privately owned by any one of us and accordingly we, your subjects, beg respectfully to surrender to Your Majesty our feudal domains and census registers. We ask the Imperial Court to deal with everything as it may see fit, giving what should be given and taking away what should be taken away. We entreat Your Majesty to issue edicts to redispense of the lands of our clans. Furthermore, we ask that the court lay down regulations governing all things from the administration of trips to military uniform and equipment. In this way, all matters of state, great and small, may be decided by one and the same authority. Plus, both in name and in fact, our country may be placed upon a footing of equality with foreign powers.

Source C from *The Risen Sun* by Baron Suyematsu (1905)

I have now set forth all that is necessary to show how Russia brought on war. My aim has been to show how she was prolific in ignoring ordinances. How while ostentatiously flourishing the olive branch with her left hand she had been slapping the right over pockets that would scarcely contain the plunder derived from the hugging and squeezing manoeuvres in relation to the dispirited Chinese government. And from this I deduce that the war in the Far East was not in reality a conflict which had arisen merely out of a dispute between two combatants. It was rather ascribed to the general revolt of all civilised peoples against the insincerity of Russia, who for many years past has sought to outwit other powers. It was because Japan felt that her interests, more than those of any other country, were involved.

Source D from *The Making of Modern Japan* by Marius B Jansen (2002)

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance became the mainstay of Japanese diplomacy for twenty years. Under its terms Japan and Great Britain committed themselves to joint action in the event any fourth power joined with Russia. This meant that Japan need have no fear of a new Triple, or Double, Intervention if it went to war with Russia. The alliance marked the final and full arrival of Japan in international society; it now became a player in world diplomacy. With its back protected, Japan could now enter into serious negotiations with imperial Russia. Once again most of public opinion favoured standing up to the Russians. Politicians, writers, and intellectuals organised movements urging the government to take a strong stand. The Russians, however, assumed the Japanese were bluffing. For Japan the tie with Britain had few dangers and obvious advantages. Japan limited its involvement in world affairs to issues concerning its security.

Attempt all of the following questions.

46. How fully does **Source A** explain the impact of the Unequal Treaties on Japan? 12
47. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source B** as evidence of the changing nature of government under the Meiji regime. 12
48. How much do **Sources C** and **D** reveal about differing interpretations of the causes of the Russo-Japanese War? 16

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## SECTION 7 — Germany: From Democracy to Dictatorship, 1918–1939

Attempt BOTH Parts

## Part A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks

Attempt TWO questions.

49. How valid is the view that between 1919 and 1923 Germany's new leaders managed to establish a secure democratic state? 25
50. To what extent has the success of the domestic policies of the Weimar Governments between 1924 and 1929 been underestimated? 25
51. "Hitler could never have come to power had the Weimar Republic not been subjected to the unprecedented strain of a world economic crisis."  
How valid is this view as an explanation for Hitler's appointment as Chancellor of Germany? 25
52. How important was propaganda in enabling Hitler to maintain power between 1933 and 1939? 25
53. To what extent was Nazi foreign policy driven by economic factors? 25

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## SECTION 7 — Germany: From Democracy to Dictatorship, 1918–1939

### Part B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.

Source A from Chancellor Friedrich Ebert's Manifesto, 9th November 1918

Prince Max of Baden has turned over to me the task of carrying on the affairs of the Reich Chancellor. I am on the point of forming a new Government with the support of the various parties and will give a public report on this shortly. The new Government will be a Government of the people. It has taken charge of the administration to preserve the German people from civil war and famine and to accomplish their legitimate claim to govern the nation. The Government can solve this problem only if all the officials in town and country will help.

I know it will be difficult for some to work with the new men who have taken charge of the empire, but I appeal to their love of the people. Lack of cooperation would in this heavy time mean chaos and cause the country tremendous misery. Therefore, help your native country and work for its future.

Fellow citizens: I demand everyone's support in the heavy tasks that await us. The food supply is our first priority and everyone must help in transporting supplies to where there are shortages.

Source B from the magazine *Socialism Today* (2008)

November 9th 1918 saw the SPD leaders reluctantly declare a republic; desperately, the SPD sought to find ways to control the situation. Understanding the revolutionary mood, it sought to appease the working class and rebelling military rank and file while trying to ensure that the capitalist system continued. Desperate to give the appearance of being revolutionary, the SPD-led government formed the next day took the name Council of People's Commissars. At the same time, the SPD moved to try to neutralise the left by involving the USPD in the new government by giving it three People's Commissars, the same number as the SPD. The USPD leaders had the illusion that they were entering the government "in order to safeguard the gains of the socialist revolution".

On 29 December the USPD People's Commissars resigned, being replaced by three more SPD representatives, including Gustav Noske, who became responsible for the army and navy. He quickly began organising the military forces of counter-revolution, the Freikorps, which were deployed near Berlin in preparation for a blow against the revolution.

**Source C** from a speech to the Reichstag by SPD Chairman Otto Wels about the passing of the Enabling Act, March 23rd 1933.

After the persecutions the Social Democratic Party has suffered recently, no one will reasonably demand or expect that it vote for the Enabling Act proposed here. The elections of March 5th have given the governing parties the majority.

Since there has been a German Reichstag, never before has the control of public affairs by the people's elected representatives been reduced to such an extent as is happening now and will happen even more, through the new Enabling Act. The expansive power of the government must also have serious repercussions, as the press too lacks any freedom of expression.

So far, the history of their revolution has been limited to the attempt to destroy the social democratic movement and they first want to eliminate the Reichstag in order to continue their revolution. The people are waiting for effective measures against the terrible economic misery that exists not only in Germany, but in the whole world. Unlike the National Socialists we stand by the principles enshrined in the Weimar Constitution, the principles of a state based on the rule of law, of equal rights, of social justice.

**Source D** from *The Third Reich in Power* by Richard J Evans (2005)

The Nationalist Socialist Welfare organisations, Winter Aid and Strength Through Joy were by far the most popular schemes. For many, they were the tangible proof that the regime was serious about implementing its promise to create an organic national community of all Germans, in which class conflict and social antagonism would be overcome. These programmes explicitly aimed to obliterate distinctions of class and status, to involve the better off in helping their fellow Germans who had suffered in the Depression and to improve the lives of the mass of ordinary people in a variety of different ways. In many cases it was the better off who were most attracted to the ideology of the people's community, the ordinary working classes were often less enthusiastic. Not untypical was the reaction of Melita Maschmann, a young woman brought up in an upper-middle class household who later admitted she found it impossible to resist the lure of the Nazis' promise to stop internal dissension and unite all social classes in a new national community in which rich and poor would all be treated as equals.

**Attempt all of the following questions.**

54. How much do **Sources A** and **B** reveal about differing interpretations of the nature of the German Revolution, 1918–1919? 16
55. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source C** as evidence of the ways in which Hitler and the National Socialists were able to consolidate their hold on power in the period, 1933–1934. 12
56. How fully does **Source D** explain the impact of Nazi social policies on German society between 1933 and 1939? 12

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## SECTION 8 — South Africa: Race and Power, 1902–1984

Attempt **BOTH** Parts**Part A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks**Attempt **TWO** questions.

57. To what extent was the growth of Afrikaner nationalism before 1939 a result of the impact of the Great Depression? **25**
58. How far can it be argued that the ANC was the dominant force within African resistance before 1948? **25**
59. How far can it be argued that the victory of the National Party in the 1948 election was due to Malan’s leadership? **25**
60. To what extent was the resurgence in black resistance during the 1970s a result of the Soweto Uprising? **25**
61. “Adapt or die.”  
To what extent was the Apartheid state dismantled by PW Botha’s reforms of 1978 to 1984? **25**

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## SECTION 8 — South Africa: Race and Power, 1902–1984

### Part B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.

Source A from *The Boer War* by D Judd and K Surridge (2002)

Within South Africa itself, the aftermath of the (Boer) war was less encouraging and productive. Although the victorious Milner was able to persuade the four British-dominated colonies (which now included of course the Transvaal and the renamed Orange River Colony) and Northern and Southern Rhodesia to join a customs union in 1903, he had not achieved the federation of South Africa by the time he resigned as Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner in 1905.

More significantly, the overall aims of “Milnerism” had failed. As a result of this, permanent British supremacy was not established in South Africa. The wider use of English did not relegate Afrikaans to the status of a second-class language. Indeed there is much evidence to show that Afrikaners, mocked at school and elsewhere as “donkeys” if they refused to use English, reacted by clinging all the more determinedly to their language and sense of identity.

Source B from an address by Hendrik Verwoerd, the Minister of Native Affairs, to African members of the Native Representative Council, 1950

As a premise, the question may be put: Must Bantu and European in future develop as intermixed communities, or as communities separated from one another in so far as this is practically possible? If the reply is “intermingled communities”, then the following must be understood. There will be competition and conflict everywhere. So long as the points of contact are still comparatively few, as is the case now, friction and conflict will be few and less evident. The more this intermixing develops, however, the stronger the conflict will become. In such conflict, the Europeans will, at least for a long time, hold the stronger position, and the Bantu be the defeated party in every phase of the struggle. This must cause to rise in him an increasing sense of resentment and revenge. Neither for the European, nor for the Bantu, can this increasing tension and conflict be an ideal future, because the intermixed development involves disadvantages to both.

**Source C** from an interview with Robert Sobukwe, Leader of the PAC, January 1959

First of all we differ radically in our conception of the struggle. We firmly hold that we are oppressed as an African nation. To us, therefore, the struggle is a national struggle. There are those in the ANC who maintain, in the face of the hard facts of the South African situation, that ours is a class struggle. We are, according to them, oppressed workers both black and white but it is significant that they make no attempt whatsoever to organise white workers . . . we, however, stand for the complete overthrow of white domination. In South Africa then, once the white domination has been overthrown and the white man is no longer “white-man boss” but an individual member of society, there will be no reason to hate him and he will not be hated by the masses. We are not anti-white, therefore. We do not hate the European because he is white! We hate him because he is an oppressor.

**Source D** from *South Africa in the Twentieth Century* by James Barber (1999)

Despite its weaker organisation the PAC offered a clear alternative to the ANC. Both movements claimed to have the same broad goal — a non-racial South Africa — yet they differed in a number of ways: over the routes to that goal, their interpretation of “non-racialism”, and the form of the state. The ANC angered Sobukwe and Leballo, by treating all who opposed the government as potential allies, whatever their motives or beliefs. Such alliances, argued the PAC, were based on the false premise that co-operation could exist between the oppressed and the oppressor, whereas it was only possible between equals. That left the ANC vulnerable to white communists and “foreign ideologies” based on class interests and class divisions. Africans, the PAC argued, had to create their own structures. It accused the ANC of acting as a party which was seeking a place in parliament, thereby implying that the present structure was legitimate and only needed amendment. The ANC failed to see that South Africa was not an island, that the struggle was both national and continental.

**Attempt all of the following questions.**

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 62. How fully does <b>Source A</b> explain the issues facing those trying to unify South Africa before 1910?                  | 12 |
| 63. Evaluate the usefulness of <b>Source B</b> in explaining the origins of apartheid.  | 12 |
| 64. How much do <b>Sources C</b> and <b>D</b> reveal about differing interpretations of resistance to apartheid in the 1950s? | 16 |

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## SECTION 9 — Russia: From Tsarism to Stalinism, 1914–1945

Attempt **BOTH** Parts

## Part A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks

Attempt **TWO** questions.

65. “There were not to be found anywhere in the country any groups of the population which were ready to put up a fight for the old régime.”  
How valid is this view as an explanation of the breakdown of Tsarist society between 1914 and January 1917? 25
66. “All Power to the Soviets.”  
To what extent does this explain the reasons for Bolshevik success in the October Revolution? 25
67. “The Comintern was central to the achievement of Bolshevik foreign policy between 1917 and 1924.”  
How valid is this view of the role of the Comintern in Bolshevik foreign policy? 25
68. How valid is the view that Soviet society experienced a “Great Retreat” under Stalin? 25
69. How significant was the harnessing of patriotism in contributing to Soviet victory in the Great Patriotic War? 25

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## SECTION 9 — Russia: From Tsarism to Stalinism, 1914–1945

### Part B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.

Source A from *The Russian Revolution, 1917: A Personal Record* by NN Sukhanov (1922)

On Wednesday and Thursday — February 22nd and 23rd — the movements in the street became clearly defined, going beyond the limits of the usual factory meetings. On Friday 24th the movement swept over St. Petersburg like a great flood. Fugitive meetings were held in the main street and were dispersed by Cossacks and mounted police — but without any energy or zeal and after many lengthy delays. Unexpectedly the Cossack unit displayed special sympathy with the revolution at several points, when in direct conversation they emphasized their neutrality and sometimes showed a clear tendency to fraternize. The unforgettable 27th came. There were no officers visible at all with the patrols and detachments. And these demonstrated their complete demoralisation as Tsarist fighting forces; they were disorderly groups of grey coats, mingling with the working class crowd . . . willingly giving up their rifles.

Source B from *A History of Twentieth-Century Russia* by Robert Service (2003)

The leaders of Russian industry, commerce and finance considered that the removal of Nicholas II would facilitate a decisive increase in economic and administrative efficiency. Such public figures had not personally suffered in the war; many of them had actually experienced an improvement either in their careers or in their bank accounts. But they had become convinced that they and their country would do better without being bound by the dictates of Nicholas II. The Emperor was resented even more bitterly by those members of the upper and middle classes who had not done well out of the war. There was an uncomfortably large number of them. The Okhrana's files bulged with reports of their disaffection. By 1916 even the Council of the United Gentry, a traditional bastion of tsarism, was reconsidering its loyalty to the sovereign. The background to this was economic. There were bankruptcies and other financial embarrassments among industrialists who had failed to win governmental contracts. This happened most notably in the Moscow region (whereas Petrograd's large businesses gained a great deal from the war).

Source C from *The Russian Civil War* by Evan Mawdsley (2011)

The loss of the Urals spelled the doom of Kolchak's forces. The Urals are not a particularly high range — they do not compare, for example, with the Caucasus Mountains — but the rough terrain and dense woods of the region were the most easily defended territory east of the Volga. This barrier was now in Red hands; Kolchak had been pushed back too far to threaten central Sovdepia. And the Whites had lost the factories and mines of the Urals which had been their only industrial base; to the east was only thinly settled, agricultural Siberia. Meanwhile the loss of the Cheliabinsk rail junction completed the isolation of General Belov's Southern Army which had withdrawn in desperation down the Orenburg — Tashkent railway. It was forced to surrender in September 1919, rather than face death in the desert.

Source D from *The Trial of the Seventeen* by Leon Trotsky (22nd January, 1937)

How could these old Bolsheviks who went through the jails and exiles of Tsarism, who were the heroes of the Civil War and the builders of the Party turn out at the moment of “the complete victory of socialism” to be saboteurs, allies of fascism, organisers of espionage, agents of capitalist restoration? Who can believe such accusations and why is Stalin compelled to tie up the fate of his personal rule with these monstrous, impossible, nightmarish trials?

I must reaffirm the conclusion I had previously drawn that the ruling tops feel themselves more and more shaky. The degree of repression is always in proportion to the magnitude of the danger. The omnipotence of the soviet bureaucracy, its privileges, its lavish mode of life, are not cloaked by any tradition, any ideology, any legal norms.

The ruling caste is unable, however, to punish the opposition for its real thoughts and actions. The unremitting repressions are precisely for the purpose of preventing the masses from following the real programme of Trotskyism, which demands first of all more equality and more freedom for the masses.

Attempt all of the following questions.

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 70. How much do Sources A and B reveal about the differing interpretations of the outbreak of the February Revolution? | 16 |
| 71. How fully does Source C explain the reasons for White defeat in the Civil War?                                     | 12 |
| 72. Evaluate the usefulness of Source D as an explanation for the reasons for the Purges.                              | 12 |

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**SECTION 10 — Spain: The Civil War — Causes, Conflict and Consequences, 1923–1945**Attempt **BOTH** Parts**Part A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks**Attempt **TWO** questions.

73. To what extent have the divisions within Spain in the 1920s been exaggerated? **25**
74. How far can it be argued that the creation of the Popular Front was the main reason for the victory of the Left in the election of 1936? **25**
75. To what extent were Franco's links with Germany and Italy the main reason he emerged as the leader of the Nationalists? **25**
76. How valid is the view that the Nationalists held most of the significant advantages at the start of the Civil War? **25**
77. "Italy was effectively at war with the Spanish Republic."  
To what extent does Italy deserve the credit for the victory of the Nationalists? **25**

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SECTION 10 — Spain: The Civil War — Causes, Conflict and Consequences, 1923–1945

Part B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.

Source A from *The Battle for Spain* by Antony Beevor (2006)

General Sanjurjo, who had assisted the arrival of the Republic in April by refusing to support the King, felt badly treated by Azaña, who upbraided him for the actions of his civil guards in Rioja. He began to contact other senior officers with a view to mounting a coup d'état. The government was well aware of what was happening and Sanjurjo's coup, when it came in August, was a humiliating failure. It had a momentary success in Seville, but Sanjurjo's inactivity and the CNT's immediate declaration of a general strike finished it off. Sanjurjo tried to flee to Portugal but was arrested at Huelva. The Government in Madrid arrested other conspirators and deported 140 altogether. Because a number of aristocrats had been implicated, the government decreed the confiscation of land belonging to the grandees of Spain, a sweeping and illegal measure which naturally hardened their hostility. The immediate effect of Sanjurjo's rebellion was to speed up the pace of legislation in the Cortes of which the next most contentious parts were the statute of autonomy for Catalonia and land reform.

Source B from *Homage to Catalonia* by George Orwell (1938)

Except for the small revolutionary groups which exist in all countries, the whole world was determined upon preventing revolution in Spain. In particular the Communist Party, with Soviet Russia behind it, had thrown its whole weight against the revolution. It was the Communist thesis that revolution at this stage would be fatal and that what was to be aimed at in Spain was not workers' control, but bourgeois democracy. It hardly needs pointing out why "liberal" capitalist opinion took the same line.

The POUM line was approximately this: It is nonsense to talk of opposing Fascism by bourgeois "democracy". Bourgeois "democracy" is only another name for capitalism, and so is Fascism; to fight against Fascism on behalf of democracy is to fight against one form of capitalism on behalf of a second which is liable to turn into the first at any moment. The only real alternative to Fascism is workers' control. If you set up any less goal than this, you will either hand the victory to Franco, or, at best, let in Fascism by the back door.

**Source C** from *A Short History of the Spanish Civil War* by Julián Casanova (2013)

What was left of republican Spain after the coup d'état of July 1936 was a melting pot of powers, difficult to control, which tried to fill the power vacuum left by the defeat of the military rising in the principal cities and large tracts of the rural world, in large farming estates with absentee landowners and in hundreds of small towns with no one in charge. The State no longer existed outside Madrid. It was the time for the power of committees, of those who had never possessed it, the "people in arms" as they were called by the anarchists, disconnected from José Giral's government in Madrid. At first there were many people and circumstances that hampered control and favoured anarchy. From the collapse of the State, the disintegration of the administration and the distribution of arms, emerged a wave of militant egalitarianism, a "spontaneous revolution" which would collectivise factories and land.

**Source D** from the memoirs of Steve Fullarton from Scotland, who served in the International Brigades, recorded in 2008

The Communist Party organiser would say "it's time we had a meeting" so Jimmy would carry his collapsible platform up to Shettleston Cross and I would give him a hand to take it up there. Fascism was a terrible thing. And what it was doing to everybody; trade unionists and politicians who were not Nazis. Things like that. And of course it was the bombing; the bombing of civilians that really got on my nerves. I would go to the cinema and see that on the newsreel, see the women running down with their bairns in their hands, eyes turned skywards for the planes, to see if they were coming. That was absolutely disgraceful in the twentieth century, but it happened, I know it happened. And eventually that's what drove me to offering to join the International Brigades. It was a straightforward thing to say I'd like to join them. All I could do was offer my services and hope it would be worthwhile.

**Attempt all of the following questions.**

- |     |   |    |
|-----|---|----|
| 78. | How fully does <b>Source A</b> explain the resistance to Azaña's Government between 1931 and 1933?  | 12 |
| 79. | How much do <b>Sources B</b> and <b>C</b> reveal about differing interpretations of the reasons why there was a revolution of the Left in 1936? | 16 |
| 80. | Evaluate the usefulness of <b>Source D</b> in explaining why people joined the International Brigades.  | 12 |

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## SECTION 11 — Britain: At War and Peace, 1938–1951

Attempt **BOTH** Parts**Part A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks**Attempt **TWO** questions.

- 81.** “In 1939, Britain’s civil defence was better prepared for war than her armed forces.”  
How valid is this view? **25**
- 82.** How effective was the Allied bombing campaign against Germany during the Second World War? **25**
- 83.** “The transition from a peacetime to a wartime economy was slow and uncoordinated.”  
How accurate is this description of the management of the British economy during the Second World War? **25**
- 84.** “Churchill must bear a large share of personal responsibility for his crushing defeat at the polls in 1945.”  
How valid is this view in explaining the Labour Party’s victory in the 1945 election? **25**
- 85.** To what extent was Britain’s foreign policy between 1945 and 1951 a success? **25**

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SECTION 11 — Britain: At War and Peace, 1938–1951

Part B — Historical Sources — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.

Source A from *The Thirties: An Intimate History* by Juliet Gardiner (2010)

There was heavy snow at Christmas 1938, and it was bitterly cold. Icicles hung for days from the concrete walkway of the penguins' smart new compound at London Zoo. "It's been a bad year," wrote Harold Nicolson, "Chamberlain has destroyed the balance of Power. Next year will be worse." In January 1939 there were no more hunger marches in England or Wales, though in Scotland there had been a march 500 strong along Princes Street. They demanded work projects including new bridges across the Tay and the Forth, a ship canal and the developments of the Highlands.

In London, the tactics organised by the NUWM were different: spectacles designed to keep the grim facts of unemployment at home in the minds of those whose eyes were now largely focused overseas. On 20 December two hundred men lay down in the middle of Oxford Street chanting "work or bread." Others chained themselves to railings in front of the home of Ernest Brown, the Minister of Labour.

Source B from a Home Intelligence report on the state of morale in London in 1941

Panic may spread amongst a collection of people where there is no group feeling and everyone acts for himself. The morale of the city may be summed up in a sentence often repeated: "The spirit of the people is unbroken but their nerve is gone." That is to say, though they have been badly shaken by their experiences and are afraid, they do not want to give in. The ability to return to normal may be seen in the way cinemas begin to fill and shelters empty as soon as there is a lull.

On all sides we heard that looting and wanton destruction had reached alarming proportions where the police seem unable to exercise control. We heard many tales of the wreckage of shelters and of stealing from damaged houses. Some of the trouble is caused by children, many of whom do not go to school, though attendance for half a day is again compulsory, the worst offenders appear to be youths of 18 or 19, though it is difficult to judge as few are caught.

**Source C** from *The Secret History of the Blitz* by Joshua Levine (2015)

The Blitz began on the 7th September 1940 with a huge raid in London. One of the surprising features of the Blitz was the relatively small loss of life compared with the unexpectedly large amount of damage to buildings. The homeless might be left with nowhere to eat, nowhere to wash, no money, no ration book, no clothes except those they were wearing etc.

For the first few weeks of the Blitz, the authorities were taken by surprise. They could not control the situation. Part of the problem was that the homeless did not know where to go for help. Often it was not clear where they should be going. Advisers were surprised by the numbers of people who needed help filling in forms. Illiteracy was a serious problem in Britain. A soldier came in to a bureau asking for help for his mother. Neither of them could fill in her evacuation form, or her compensation form for furniture lost in a raid.

**Source D** from a report collated from surveys by Mass Observation (1944)

The demobilisation of the special industrial effort after the war will have to be of a positive as well as a negative nature. The shifting of women out of war industries as these become no longer necessary will require nice judgment as well as immense organisation.

Mass-Observation, in a recent survey, has tried to examine the wants and expectations of the women themselves. Do they wish to stay in industry, to what extent, and why?

It is more or less true also that the average human considers the bearing and rearing of a family, combined with looking after a house and husband, a full-time job for a woman, leaving her little time to go out to earn an independent living. In general the ranks of female labour have always been recruited on a short-term basis from young unmarried women who wished to keep themselves for a few years with marriage in view. The war has changed all this, and has forced women of all classes, and all ages from 18 to 50, to break or neglect home ties, and embark on an independent wage-earning existence.

**Attempt all of the following questions.**

- 86.** How fully does **Source A** explain the effects of unemployment in Britain at the outbreak of war? 12
- 87.** How much do **Sources B** and **C** reveal about differing interpretations of the impact of the Blitz on Britain? 16
- 88.** Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the impact of the war on women's lives until 1951. 12

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Section 7 Part B Source B – Article is adapted from “Germany 1918-19, The revolution begins” by Robert Bechert, taken from *Socialism Today, Issue 123, November 2008*. Reproduced by kind permission of Socialism Today.