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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

AS and A Level History · Paper 3 · Option 35.2

40 questions · 800 marks · Mark schemes included

Pearson Edexcel AS (8HI0) and A Level (9HI0) History, June 2016 - June 2025

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

Questions are grouped by specification sub-topic; within each sub-topic they run from the lowest mark tariff to the highest.

Click any heading or question row below to jump straight to it.

On every question page, click ANSWER in the top-right corner to jump to its mark scheme.

Diagrams, graphs, tables and data are printed exactly as they appeared in the original papers.

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DEPTH: THE BOER WAR, 1899-1902

5 questions · 100 marks

44

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DEPTH: THE WESTERN FRONT, 1914-18

8 questions · 160 marks

53

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QUESTIONS

40 questions · 800 marks · grouped by sub-topic, lowest tariff first



ASPECTS IN BREADTH

ARMY AND NAVY AS FIGHTING FORCES: REFORM, RECRUITMENT, TECHNOLOGY

12 questions in this sub-topic · 240 marks · lowest tariff first



-
- 9 How far do you agree that the shift from sail to steam was the most significant development in the conduct of war at sea during the years 1790–1918?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



-
- 9 How far do you agree that developments in artillery transformed the British Army's effectiveness in the years 1815–1918?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



10 'The Haldane reforms (1905–12) were the most significant reform of the British Army in the years 1790–1918.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



-
- 9 How far do you agree that the Graham reforms had the most significant impact on the development of the Royal Navy in the years 1815-1918?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



10 'Cardwell's army reforms were the most significant development affecting recruitment for the British army in the years 1790-1918.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



-
- 9 How far can carronades be regarded as the key turning point in the development of weaponry in the British military in the years 1790–1918?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



10 'The McNeill-Tulloch Report (1855) was the most significant factor in addressing the weaknesses in the British Army in the years 1815–1918.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



-
- 9 'The introduction of conscription (1916) was the most significant change in the recruitment of the fighting forces in the years c1790–1918.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



-
- 9 How far do you agree that the improvements in naval gunnery were the most important development in the conduct of war at sea in the years 1790–1918?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



- 9 'The Haldane army reforms (1905–12) were most significant in identifying the issues that the British army faced and in advancing solutions in the years c1800–1912.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



10 How accurate is it to say that changes in ship types were the most significant factor in the development of the Royal Navy as a fighting force in the years c1790–1918.

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



-
- 9 'Admiral Fisher's reforms at the Admiralty brought about the most significant improvement of the Royal Navy as a fighting force in the years 1815–1918.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN BREADTH

THE POPULACE AND WAR: PUBLIC OPINION, HOME FRONT, FINANCE

4 questions in this sub-topic · 80 marks · lowest tariff first



10 'In the years c1790-1918, the French Wars set the pattern for the contribution made by the populace in subsequent wars'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



10 How far do you agree that the key role of the populace in the war effort, in the years c1790–1918, was in providing finance?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



10 'It was not until the First World War that the civilian population made a significant contribution to the war effort.'

How far do you agree with this judgement on the years 1790–1918?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



10 'In the years c1790–1918, the key developments that led to an organised home front did not come until the First World War.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

NELSON AND THE NAVAL WAR WITH FRANCE, 1793-1805

2 questions in this sub-topic · 40 marks · lowest tariff first



-
- 5** 'Nelson's qualities of leadership were the primary reason for his success as a naval commander in the years 1793–1805.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Explain how the British experience of warfare, 1793-1805

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** Assess the value of the source for revealing the nature of the French threat and Rear-Admiral Nelson's qualities as a commander.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918**Source for use with Question 2.**

Source 2: From a confidential memorandum written by Rear-Admiral Nelson to the Earl of St Vincent, commander of the Mediterranean Fleet, 1 August 1798. The memorandum concerned the Battle of the Nile, about to be fought in Aboukir Bay, Egypt.

In May you honoured me with the responsibility of tracking the French force that left Toulon and headed into the Mediterranean. The force was a threat to British military and economic power and prestige. It is vital that we show our resolve to other European states by defeating the French.

We have located the French and they have begun a campaign in Egypt. This is a serious threat to British interests and will open the way for Bonaparte to threaten British trading interests in India. The presence of French ships in the Eastern Mediterranean is a challenge to our authority. 5

We have conducted a reconnaissance and the French fleet is massed together, in a defensive formation, some distance from the coastline in Aboukir Bay. The Bay is broad with sandbanks on either side that could prove to be a problem to our ships. 10

I have met with my captains and emphasised that we must strike hard and annihilate the French fleet. We have received intelligence that many of the French soldiers aboard have been ordered ashore to reinforce Bonaparte's forces. We will seize this opportunity. The success of this campaign will cut off Bonaparte's army in Egypt. 15

We will attack at sunset to take the enemy by surprise. Darkness will make it harder for the French to use their shore batteries. We will string lamps to the masts of our ships to identify them. I have divided my force into three divisions, with a senior captain controlling each. This will enable us to bombard the French ships from both sides. We are aware of the threat of the heavily-armed French flagship, *L'Orient*, and will subject it to extreme pressure. 20

You have given me total support. We have 13 new, or re-fitted, ships. We have a team of captains with great personal qualities, many of whom I have worked with previously. Their valour, and that of all the men, will be irresistible. Our hours of gunnery training will bring success. I have instructed our captains that, if any enemy ships signal surrender, the masts of these ships will be cut down to disable them. This battle will destroy the enemy's firepower. We have discussed our strategy and, when the engagement gets underway, we will respond aggressively to any situation. 25 30

All captains know that the attack will not be reduced in intensity unless there is a signal from me.



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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: The Rebellion of 1837 in Upper Canada © Carleton

Source 2 from: © National Maritime Museum



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

WELLINGTON, THE PENINSULAR WAR AND THE FRENCH WARS ON LAND

5 questions in this sub-topic · 100 marks · lowest tariff first



Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** Assess the value of the source for revealing the attitude of Wellington to the army and the problems he encountered in conducting the Peninsular War.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a letter written by the Duke of Wellington to Lord Bathurst, 22 June 1813. Bathurst was the Secretary of State for War.

The difficult nature of the hilly terrain hindered communication between our different columns as they moved forward. However, four of our divisions, which made up the centre of the advance, were able to attack the height on which the enemy's headquarters was based. At the same time, Lieutenant-General Hill launched an assault from the left flank. The enemy, having weakened their line to stiffen their position on the height, abandoned their position in the valley. As soon as they saw our determination to sustain the attack the enemy retreated towards Vitoria*.

5

Sir Thomas Graham co-ordinated our advance and had beside him a Spanish division under General Giron who provided valuable information about the area.

10

As soon as the heights were in our possession, the village of Gamara was gallantly stormed and occupied by Major-General Robinson's brigade which advanced while under very heavy fire from artillery and musketry. They were supported by Major Lawson's brigade of artillery. I especially wish to commend the work of Lieutenant Colonel Rook, the quarter-master. His efforts enabled the movement of troops to be carried out effectively. The nature of the ground did not allow the cavalry to be deployed but their commanders were always active in tracking the enemy.

15

However, the campaign has also revealed some serious concerns. I am very apprehensive about marching our unruly soldiers through the countryside after a battle. Instead of getting rest and food to prepare themselves for the tasks of the following day, a large number spend their time looking for plunder. This is the consequence of the state of discipline of the ordinary British soldier. We may gain the greatest victories, but we will do no good until we alter our system and force all ranks to do their duty at all times. We have in our service the scum of the earth. The sergeants do not perform their duty to keep their men in order. They are often as bad as the men and too near to them in pay and situation.

20

25

*Vitoria – A major victory of Wellington's army over the French in northern Spain, 21 June 1813



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-
- 5** 'The French Wars had a very positive impact on the British economy in the years 1793-1815.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 5** To what extent was the leadership of Wellington the most significant reason for the success of the British Army during the French Wars?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 5** How far do you agree that Wellington's conduct of the campaigns during the Peninsular War was his most significant contribution to facing the French threat on land?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Explain how the British experience of warfare, since 1793

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** Assess the value of the source for revealing the tactics used by Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo and the qualities that he showed as a commander.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918**Source for use with Question 2.**

Source 2: From a letter written by the Duke of Wellington to Earl Bathurst, the Secretary of State for War, 19 June 1815. Here he is writing about the Battle of Waterloo.

I have the honour of reporting the outcome of yesterday's military engagement. I was commanding a coalition army against the attempts of Napoleon to divide my army from that of Prince Blücher*. This he failed to do.

The position which I took up on the ridge at Mount St Jean covered the main road and was the last high point on the route to Brussels. 5

We had held off the French offensive at the Battle of Quatre Bras and I took the decision to pull back and establish a strong position to counter a French advance. Prince Blücher suffered a setback at Ligny, but his main force was not eliminated. I maintained contact with him and was confident that his Prussian forces would continue to play an important role. 10

I established two outposts in front of Mount St Jean, at the farm at La Haye Sainte to the left and the chateau at Hougoumont towards the centre. This would make the French vulnerable to crossfire as they advanced up the slope. I put commanders who had distinguished themselves in the Spanish campaigns in charge of both strongpoints. I ensured that their men consisted of experienced warriors as well as newer recruits. My officers worked very well with the officers from the Netherlands and Hanover. 15

I placed our artillery and main forces on the reverse slope of the ridge. They were less vulnerable to the massive bombardment launched by the French.

The French took La Haye Sainte but Hougoumont remained in our hands because of the gallantry of the men inspired by our commander, Colonel MacDonnell. 20

The enemy's repeated charges were met by our artillery and we held our positions with disciplined squares. The artillery was led to my entire satisfaction by Sir George Wood. Such an action could not be fought without great loss. We have lost many who have served their country with distinction. 25

I was informed that the Prussians had defeated a pursuing French force and that Prince Blücher had ordered his forces to attack the French flank. This was a decisive intervention and opened the way for my final assault.

I decided to attack and advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by our cavalry. The attack succeeded at every point and the enemy was forced back. 30

*Prince Blücher – leader of the Prussian forces, who were a vital element of the coalition against Napoleon



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Acknowledgement:

Source 2 from: © John Murray

ASPECTS IN DEPTH

THE CRIMEAN WAR, 1854-56

4 questions in this sub-topic · 80 marks · lowest tariff first



- 6 How far do you agree that Lord Raglan was primarily responsible for the problems the British army experienced in the Crimean War?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** Assess the value of the source for revealing the problems encountered by Florence Nightingale in the Crimea and the reasons for these problems.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a letter written by Florence Nightingale to Sidney Herbert, the Secretary at War, 25 November 1854. She was writing from the Barrack Hospital at Scutari.

CONFIDENTIAL

My dearest friend, you would not believe what is here. It is hard to know how to begin to tell you of the conditions that I have found. There is no provision for adequate washing for either the medical staff or for the bleeding and wounded soldiers. There is a lack of clean water and a whole shipment of linen, which is needed urgently, cannot be found. 5

A large London hospital might have 500 patients in any night but here we receive up to 2,500. I deeply regret that the death rate is averaging 100 every night.

Mr Andrew Smith, the Chief Medical Officer of the British Army, assured me that there were no shortages and that all supplies were in safe hands. I have not found this to be the case. Mr Smith added that it was embarrassing to him that he was being asked to rely on 'a small group of well-meaning ladies'. 10

When we talked in London you suggested the possibility of setting up a Commission of Inquiry. This must be done at the earliest opportunity. The Government has been deceived by the information sent. We have been shown impressive lists of stores sent from home but very little has reached us. I have had to rely on money from a fund set up by *The Times* newspaper to purchase basic necessities. There are insufficient beds and very little cooking equipment or fresh provisions. The dead lie all around us often sown into blankets and such indignity attracts little notice. 15 20

I appreciate the work done by Mr MacDonald of *The Times*, who established the fund, and over half the medical equipment that I have ordered is being paid for by that fund. No senior officer of the British Army has been to see me.

There have been no cases of cholera but there has been a great deal of dysentery and about half of our amputation cases do not survive surgery. The lack of hygiene plays a part but I am also alarmed by the ignorant, conceited and idle attitude of some of the young surgeons. 25



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Explain how the British experience of warfare, 1854-56

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** Assess the value of the source for revealing the morale of the British army in the Crimea and the military challenges faced by the British army during the siege of Sebastopol.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918**Source for use with Question 2.**

Source 2: From a letter written by Timothy Gowing to his clergyman father, 23 October 1854. Gowing was a sergeant in the Royal Fusiliers and had taken part in the Battle of the Alma, 20 September 1854. Here he is discussing the siege of Sebastopol.

We were woken early on 23 September to continue our march to the Fortress of Sebastopol. We marched all day, many of our men dropping out from sickness. Many were falling victim to our invisible enemy, cholera. We had no doctors with us and little or no medicine.

When we reached the hills above the port of Balaclava, we saw the steep slope down to the harbour. The harbour was full of our ships. They were packed with the weapons, ammunition and supplies that our success would depend on. We were told that Balaclava was too small also to provide supplies for the French forces. The French had to march further round the coast to find a suitable harbour. 5 10

After massive efforts, our siege guns were hauled up the slope and we then realised we would have the huge task of transporting them to the base for our attack, which was six miles away across very difficult terrain. We were up to our ankles in mud as we struggled towards Sebastopol. The mud stuck like glue and we had not expected such an ordeal even before the fighting got underway. 15

On 27 September, Sebastopol was reconnoitred for the first time. We were told that Lord Raglan had favoured an immediate all-out assault. However, Sir John Burgoyne, who was our commander, had insisted that we must first use our siege guns to reduce the enemy's firepower. 20

On 28 September, we began to prepare our assault on the fortress. Our artillery and cavalry were ordered to the front. The Russians, many of whom we had faced at the Alma, had wasted no time strengthening the defences and we could see lines of forts with huge gun batteries.

We settled down for the night and our spirits were not raised by the meagre supper we were offered. There was no hot food and the meal consisted mainly of mouldy biscuits. The only tents were for officers and we were lying on open ground. 25

The enemy started a bombardment that hit us from morning to night. The Russians were receiving supplies and reinforcements daily while we waited days for more support. 30

Our first assault did not last more than half an hour, and we lost thousands of men. We were crushed beneath devastating fire. It was clear we were in for a long, hard struggle.

BLANK PAGE**Acknowledgements:**

Source 1 from: Clark, Manning. Sources of Australian history / selected and edited by M. Clark Oxford University Press London 1957

Source 2 from: A Soldier's Experience By Timothy Gowing, 1892



- 5 'The work of Florence Nightingale in improving the health care of wounded soldiers made the most positive contribution to this issue during the Crimean War.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

THE BOER WAR, 1899-1902

5 questions in this sub-topic · 100 marks · lowest tariff first



5 'British public opinion became increasingly hostile as the Boer War developed.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Explain how the British experience of warfare, since 1871

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** Assess the value of the source for revealing the tactics used by the Boers and the deficiencies of the British forces in Black Week, December 1899.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918**Source for use with Question 2.**

Source 2: From *The Times* newspaper, 21 December 1899. The report was sent from the Chieveley military camp in Natal. It refers to the Battle of Colenso, one of the British setbacks during Black Week. *The Times* had established a reputation for the quality of its reporting of war and had sent a team of journalists to South Africa.

On 12th December at dawn, General Barton's brigade marched forward and occupied a position three miles from Colenso. There was a gentle slope down to the Tugela river and the landscape was absolutely open. The river had steep banks and there were several small hills at the top of the slopes on the far side of the river.

5

At 7.15am the British supporting artillery began their bombardment using very powerful explosives. The Boers did not respond and the British officers concluded that the Boers had realised that they could not hold the position and had retreated.

A few minutes later a single gun was fired from one of the small hills. This was a signal for the Boers to commence firing. A tremendous hail of fire began which must have come from concealed entrenchments along the line of the river. Some of our men reached the river but where they had been told they would find a crossing point, the river was seven feet deep. After the battle it was discovered that the Boers had dammed the river a little way upstream so that they could control the flow.

10

15

One of our brigades was moving some heavy naval guns forward when the firing started and our native drivers immediately ran away. The fire was intensive and our casualties were heavy.

The supply train did not arrive and our ammunition was exhausted. The order was given to pull back. The heavy guns were abandoned with no attempt to disable them.

20

In the centre, the Connaught Rangers led the attack. From the manner of their advance they might have been taking part in a training day in Britain. The country over which they advanced provided no cover. There was a long line of very thin smoke which made it impossible to pinpoint where the enemy were concealed. Our artillery were unable to target the enemy because the Boers were in a hollow.

25

At midday, General Buller ordered a general retreat. Our losses were 1,114 killed, wounded or missing.

30

The strength of the Boer position is impossible to exaggerate. They had planned an exceedingly effective defence. To hold their fire in the initial stages required great discipline. We had to attack an invisible enemy whose position could not even be fixed by the smoke from his rifle.

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-
- 5** 'The writings of Winston Churchill and Emily Hobhouse had the most significant impact in influencing the attitudes of the public in Britain to the Boer War.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 5** 'The strengths of the Boer forces account for their consistent success against the British military up to the relief of Ladysmith (February 1900).'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2 Assess the value of the source for revealing the military situation in the Boer War in early 1900 and the relations between Buller and Roberts.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From an exchange of letters between General Buller and Field Marshal Roberts, 1900. Buller had been replaced by Roberts as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in South Africa. Buller's responsibilities were then limited to the command of forces in Natal province.

BULLER TO ROBERTS (sent 30 January)

It is right you should know that, in my opinion, the loss of Ladysmith is only a few days away unless I receive reinforcements. Wherever I go, the Boers can predict my arrival and confront me with superior forces. They are able to act more quickly and effectively than I have been able to. When I said I would try to save Ladysmith, a new force had arrived in South Africa and I assumed that I would be sent more troops. On your appointment as Commander-in-Chief, you directed that all troops were to be kept at Cape Town under your control. I understand that you expect to take Bloemfontein before the end of February and you believe that this will relieve the pressure on Ladysmith. I hope your forecast will prove correct but I have my doubts and feel that I should express them. I am certain that my army has confidence in me but, if it is thought anyone else can do better, I am prepared to be sacrificed rather than see Ladysmith lost. Please send this message to the Secretary of State in London.

REPLY BY ROBERTS TO BULLER (Sent 1 February)

Since my arrival in South Africa, you have been kept fully informed about any matter that should concern you. On 26 January, I gave you specific information of my intentions to ensure that all soldiers in Cape Colony would be involved in an offensive. At no time since I have taken over command, until your recent message, have you given any indication that you might need additional forces to secure the relief of Ladysmith. Indeed, in view of your earlier message to Sir George White*, I was somewhat surprised to receive your communication. If I agree to your request, it will involve confusion and delay. I require that, while maintaining a bold front, you will act strictly on the defensive until I can see whether the operations I am conducting produce the expected results. The repeated loss of men in Natal without satisfactory results is what our small army cannot afford.

I have sent your message and my response to the Secretary of State for War.

*Sir George White – the military commander at Ladysmith



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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: www.sanipanhwar.com

Source 2 from: *The National Army Museum Book of the Boer War*, Michael Carver, © Sidgwick & Jackson Ltd, September 1999



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

THE WESTERN FRONT, 1914-18

8 questions in this sub-topic · 160 marks · lowest tariff first



- 6 How far do you agree that Haig's strengths as a commander outweighed his weaknesses in the years 1916–18?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 6 'It was developments in technology which enabled the RFC to play an increasingly important role on the Western Front in the years 1914-1918.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



Open your Sources Booklet to the section on the British experience of warfare, c1790-1918.

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** Assess the value of the source for revealing the importance of the work carried out by the Royal Flying Corps on the Western Front and the attitudes of the pilots to their work.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a letter written by James McCudden to his brother, 18 October 1917, during the Battle of Passchendaele. McCudden was a pilot in the Royal Flying Corps who had trained as an engineer. He completed three tours of duty on the Western Front starting in July 1916, and was later awarded the Victoria Cross.

The system for combat I developed was always to attack the German pilots from above. If I felt that my opponent had the upper hand I broke off the combat as quickly as possible. I have a respect for our enemy and the more I fight them, the more I admire their qualities. The German anti-aircraft gun was accurate and, as it was essential to fly a straight course when photographing enemy positions, we were often under heavy fire. It is worth taking risks to get good photos. I was shown in briefings how our photographs helped the army commanders plan their offensives and pinpoint targets for our bombers.	5
I am convinced that the only way to play our part in ending this war is to hit as many of the enemy as possible with the minimum losses to our side. It takes time and skilled instruction to put a man in the air and we must conserve our planes and our men. However, it is clear that we will have to accept the loss of many brave men.	10
At 6am on the 8th August I took off in my new plane. It was great to be in a machine that was faster than the enemy and to know that one could run away if things got too hot. It was essential to show the right mixture of caution and aggression. I was aware of my responsibility to the many less experienced pilots. Any fellow coming new to my flight flew his plane next to mine with, if possible, another experienced man on his other side. I was flying at 20,000 feet at the limit of my plane's endurance and I sighted a formation of four enemy reconnaissance machines 6,000 feet below. The Germans were involved in taking photographs of our forward trenches and, like us, had developed the capacity to communicate with their ground control by radio so they could brief their artillery.	15 20 25
I saw a German plane running away to the east and I chased it. I overtook my target and, thanks to the improved firing system recently fitted, I quickly got into position and fired a burst from both guns and he went down in a vertical dive. I saw the flames touch the German pilot and felt sick for a minute. Then I realised that I mustn't be squeamish about killing.	30



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- 6 'The Battle of Passchendaele (1917) revealed that the British Army had learnt from previous setbacks on the Western Front.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 6 'The British Army failed to adjust effectively to the changing nature of warfare on the Western Front in the years 1914–16.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 6 How accurate is it to say that the development of British air power played a significant part in the achievement of victory on the Western Front in 1918?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 6 'The use of new technology was the principal cause of the war on the Western Front becoming a war of attrition rather than a war of movement in the years 1914–18.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 6 How accurate is it to say that the failure of the British army to make a decisive breakthrough on the Western Front by the end of 1916 was the consequence of the poor leadership of senior commanders?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



Question	Indicative content
9	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the shift from sail to steam was the most significant development in the conduct of the war at sea during the years 1790-1918. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the shift from sail to steam was the most significant development should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Steamships were capable of higher average speeds • They were easier to manoeuvre especially in inshore waters • Once steamships were established there were rapid and frequent modifications and advances e.g. the paddle wheel was replaced by the screw propeller and the engines became more powerful • There was the great advantage of not having to put into harbour in adverse weather conditions, especially after the vast network of coaling stations was established to deal with the initial problem of refuelling. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that other developments were more significant and/or the shift from sail to steam was of limited significance in the conduct of the war at sea during the years 1790 to 1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There were significant developments in the organisation and supply of the Royal Navy during the Napoleonic wars and the leadership of commanders such as Nelson showed the power and effectiveness of the sailing ships • The development of armour plated battleships, notably the Warrior, in the mid-19th century • The switch to oil powered engines produced great advantages • The naval reforms of Admiral Fisher which created a more powerful and professional navy • The development of submarines which added a new dimension to the war at sea • The development of counter measures to submarine warfare. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
9	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that developments in artillery transformed the effectiveness of the British Army in the years 1815–1918. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that developments in artillery transformed the effectiveness of the British Army in the years 1815–1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Artillery, e.g. rockets, were used in some campaigns in the 1820s, e.g. the First Burma war. This had a considerable shock effect on the defenders • In the 1850s William Armstrong introduced the breech-loading artillery piece which increased the range, accuracy and rate of fire making artillery more effective • The Boer War revealed the effectiveness of artillery and the British developed a railway network to transport heavy guns and supply shells • In the First World War major developments took place and the firepower, accuracy and mobility of artillery made it central to tactical deployment, e.g. the creeping barrage. Arguments and evidence not supporting the proposition that developments in artillery transformed the effectiveness of the British Army in the years 1815–1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Wellington continued to have considerable influence on the British Army and artillery was not central to his concept of war, so there was a lack of investment and development in this area in the 30 years after 1815 • The Crimean War saw renewed interest in the role of artillery but this was not sustained after the war when defence spending was cut back • The British Army found itself specialising in colonial conflicts where more traditional infantry and cavalry tactics generally proved effective in battles such as Omdurman and Tel el Kebir • In the Boer War the British deployed artillery but in many battles they still relied on frontal assaults. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
10	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that in the years 1790–1918 the most significant reform of the British army was the Haldane reforms (1905–12). Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that in the years 1790–1918 the most significant reform of the British army was the Haldane reforms (1905–12) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Haldane measures implemented the recommendations of the Esher committee establishing a permanent secretariat and an Army Council operating from a War Office, coordinating the services for the first time • Haldane initiated a fundamental restructuring of the British Army, e.g. the setting up of the Territorial Army and ensuring a striking force could be raised in the event of a protracted conflict • Haldane established the OTC, which would focus on improved training of officers and be based in universities and the public schools • Haldane focused on improving training and planning, appointing Haig and Wilson to key roles, e.g. Haig wrote a series of training manuals. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that in the years 1790–1918 the most significant reform of the British army was the Haldane reforms (1905–12) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There were significant improvements in officer training during the French Wars, e.g. the establishment of Sandhurst • Haldane's measures were held back by financial constraints on spending on the army. Neither the Territorials nor the OTCs reached their proposed size. Kitchener decided to disband the Territorials in 1914 • The McNeill/Tulloch report proposed reform in the light of experiences in the Crimean War and improvements were made, e.g. to the Commissariat and medical services • The Cardwell reforms of the 1870s made significant changes notably to the conditions of service and the command structure of the army. Purchase was abolished and the need for reservists was established • The Childers reforms of the 1880s addressed the uneven size and effectiveness of many regiments by restructuring on a geographical basis. Other relevant material must be credited.

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Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the Cardwell reforms were the most significant development affecting recruitment for the British Army in the years 1790 -1918.

Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Cardwell reforms were the most significant development affecting recruitment for the British Army in the years 1790-1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The Cardwell reforms improved the conditions of service, e.g. abolishing the use of corporal punishment in peacetime
- The social structure of the army was addressed by the abolition of the purchase system for commissions. This laid the foundations for a more meritocratic system of recruitment
- Terms of enlistment were reformed with the initial engagement involving six years in the regulars and six years in reserve. This created a reserve of 80,000 men by 1899
- Regional regiments were established, often linked with the local militia, and recruits could now join a local regiment
- Cardwell secured additional funding of £2 million in 1870, which enabled an additional 2,000 men to be recruited.

Arguments and evidence challenging the view that the Cardwell reforms were the most significant development affecting recruitment for the British Army should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Levels of recruitment were often linked to the state of the economy and went down in times of relative prosperity because a labourer in industry was still paid more than a regular soldier
- In the French Wars men were often released from prison to provide the extra troops needed
- There was a reluctance by governments, e.g. in the 1820s, to maintain defence budgets, which had a negative impact on recruitment
- Colonial wars occupied the British Army for much of the 19th century and an increasingly large number of recruits came from the local populations
- The introduction of conscription in 1916 changed the whole basis of recruitment in time of war.

Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
9	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how far can carronades be regarded as the key turning point in the development of weaponry in the British military in the years 1790-1918. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that carronades were the key turning point in the development of weaponry in the British military in the years 1790-1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Nearly 30,000 carronades were used in the French Wars. They were mainly used by the Royal Navy but adapted for the army with the last recorded use in the Boer War - Carronades were produced using a new boring technique which made them lighter so they could be used on the upper deck and deployed on smaller ships, e.g. employed on frigates - Carronades fired a 32 pounder which could disable a ship if aimed at the mast and they required less powder which required a smaller gun crew and encouraged further development in artillery training methods - Carronades played an important part in the close-quarter engagements at Trafalgar and were used by Wellington during sieges, e.g. Badajoz, in the Peninsular War - The Carron Iron Company continued to research and develop artillery pieces after the success of the carronade. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that carronades were the key turning point in the development of weaponry in the British military in the years 1790-1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Carronades were less widely used in the Royal Navy after the French Wars because they were only effective at relatively short range and enemy ships became aware of this and kept their distance - In the 1850s the Armstrong Company produced a breech loader, which, although it encountered initial opposition from the military establishment, made it possible to develop more effective artillery - Machine guns were developed that had a high rate of fire and were modified to become easier to manoeuvre, culminating in the Lewis gun during the Great War - Better gunnery training in the Royal Navy with HMS Excellent and later the Fisher reforms, which involved the development of more heavily armoured battleships. Other relevant material must be credited.



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10	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the McNeill-Tulloch Report (1855) was the most significant factor in addressing the weaknesses of the British Army in the years 1815-1918. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the McNeill-Tulloch Report (1855) was the most significant factor in addressing the weaknesses of the British Army in the years 1815-1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The report marked a clear break with the preceding 40 years when the Army was very much under the influence of Wellington who resisted radical reform • The report detailed concerns about the conditions of the soldiers, especially their diet and food supplies. It led to the reform of the Commissariat with the Army controlling supply • The report focused on issues concerning equipment, including medical supplies, and identified the need for a more effective system of distribution • The report exposed deficiencies in communications which led to reforms in 1858 reducing the power of the Horse Guards and increasing political control which manifested itself in future reforms. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the McNeill-Tulloch Report (1855) was the most significant factor in addressing the weaknesses in the British Army in the years 1815-1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Cardwell reforms 1868-74 created a more professional force with a regular army and a reserve force. There was focus on improving the training of young officers, e.g. at Sandhurst • Cardwell addressed problems of recruitment by improving conditions of service, e.g. abolishing flogging in peacetime and reducing the length of service as well as abolishing the purchase of commissions • The Haldane reforms (1905-12) responding to the Boer War created both a strike and volunteer force which was given more specialist training and provided the framework of a reserve prepared for war on a large scale • Haldane dealt with the quality of command by creating a General Staff and establishing the Officer Training Corps, which would train potential young officers in public schools and universities. Other relevant material must be credited.

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Question	Indicative content
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10	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the key role of the populace in the war effort in the years c1790-1918 was in providing finance. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the key role of the populace in the war effort in the years c1790-1918 was in providing finance should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The cost of the French Wars was huge, involving paying for the military and in funding the maintenance of the coalition. This led to the introduction of Income Tax (1799) • In 1854, Gladstone's budget advanced the principle that taxation should be raised to fund specific wars • The Government raised money by selling Bonds that were an attractive investment to businessmen. This was widely used during the Crimean War • As a result of the massive cost of the First World War, special war bonds were made available to the public, leading to significant investment by a broader section of the populace • In the First World War, the rates of Income Tax rose from 3.75% in 1914 to 30% by the end. There was also a Business Profits tax of 80%. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the key role of the populace in the war effort in the years c1790-1918 was in providing finance should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the French Wars, significant numbers of camp followers provided food, some medical services and specialist support to the troops, e.g. cutlers • In the French Wars, vast numbers of men were recruited to join the military forces and to work in the dockyards to service the expansion of the Royal Navy • There were reductions in imports, e.g. of grain, because of blockades and this led to higher outputs from agricultural workers, aided by improved methods of husbandry fostered by the Board of Agriculture (1793) • To counter the threat of French invasion, militia units were developed, especially in coastal counties in the 1790s and, again, in the 1850s • Women played an increasing role, taking total responsibility for the family when husbands were at war and playing a vital role in the provision of improved medical services during the Crimean War • During the First World War, women played a vital role: a million women were employed in munitions production and the Women's Land Army made a huge contribution to agriculture • DORA changed the relationship between the Government and the people, with special powers provided to deal with food shortages and to control social behaviour, e.g. regulation of pubs. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
10	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that it was not until the First World War that the civilian population made a significant contribution to the war effort in the years c1790-1918. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that it was not until the First World War that the civilian population made a significant contribution to the war effort in the years c1790-1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The massive cost of the First World War led to a vast increase in taxation; Income Tax rose from 3.75% in 1914 to 30% by the end of the conflict • Agriculture faced great challenges with the impact of U-boats on imports and farm workers joining the Forces. The Women's Land Army made a huge contribution to bringing in the harvest • Women made a vital contribution on the Home Front. They took a significant role in factories, e.g. producing munitions • The Government realised that the scale of the war meant that they could no longer rely on volunteers, which led to the introduction of conscription in January 1916 • The advent of Total War led to the Government taking special powers, e.g. DORA, which led to restrictions being placed on peoples' lives • Difficulties in feeding the general population resulted in the introduction of compulsory rationing in January 1918. Its acceptance was necessary to sustain the war effort. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that it was not until the First World War that the civilian population made a significant contribution to the war effort in the years c1790-1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The cost of the French Wars, to fund the expanding military and subsidise allies, led to introduction of Income Tax in 1799 • Throughout the years 1790-1918, the civilian economy made a key contribution through technical innovation and production • As a result of the numbers of male farm workers who joined the forces during the French Wars, there was an increased demand for women and children to work on the land • Gladstone's principle of raising tax to meet the cost of specific wars showed that the Government was aware of the financial pressures war would bring, which led to a broadening of the tax base • Levels of taxation increased in both the Crimean and the Boer Wars to fund the cost of the increase in the fighting forces and the increasingly sophisticated ships and weaponry that was deployed. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
10	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the key developments that created an organised home front did not come until the First World War. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement the key developments that created an organised home front did not come until the First World War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Defence of the Realm Act introduced by the Government four days into the First World War gave the Government unprecedented powers to act in the national interest during the conflict and control the home front • The introduction of conscription and the vast size of the forces meant that more people, especially women, had to be organised to work in industry, particularly as munitions workers • There were powers to maintain security and civilian morale, e.g. censorship and custodial sentences for contrary opinions that might have an adverse effect on morale. A War Office Press Bureau was established • The Government had wide-ranging powers to requisition buildings or land that was needed for the national interest. The communications infrastructure was tightly regulated with control of ports and railways • There was concern that industrial unrest might have an effect on wartime production and powers were used against militant groups, e.g. the Clydeside Workers' Committee • To guard against shortages of food and maintain supplies, rationing was introduced in the latter stages of the War. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the key developments that created an organised home front did not come until the First World War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The blockades used by the French from the 1790s led to the country needing to become more self-sufficient in food production and farming became more intensive • In the French Wars, the fear of invasion led to the establishment of citizen's militias, especially in coastal areas • The massive costs of warfare meant that it was necessary for taxation to rise with a massive impact on almost all civilians, e.g. Pitt introduced Income Tax (1798), Gladstone levied higher rates of tax (1854-56) • During the Crimean War, medical services were greatly expanded on the Home Front, e.g. the military hospital at Netley, which was completed in 1856 and this process was continued during the Boer War. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether Nelson's qualities of leadership were the primary reason for his success as a naval commander in the years 1793–1805. Arguments and evidence that support the view that Nelson's qualities of leadership were the primary reason for his success as a naval commander in the years 1793– 1805 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • He devised tactics appropriate to each campaign that would make optimum use of British naval strengths, e.g. close quarters gunnery with use of carronades • He understood the importance of reconnaissance and of getting accurate information about the enemy quickly, e.g. in his use of frigates outside Cadiz during the Trafalgar campaign • He briefed his captains thoroughly before each engagement, often holding dinners where he would also be able to form judgements about them • He allowed and encouraged his captains to use their initiative within the overall plan that he put forward. He emphasised at Trafalgar that any captain who engaged the enemy could not go far wrong • He chose his subordinate commanders very well, e.g. Collingwood at Trafalgar, and made it clear he had total confidence in them. Arguments and evidence that counter the view that Nelson's qualities of leadership were the primary reason for his success as a naval commander in the years 1793–1805 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Nelson was not a tactical innovator. He adapted ideas, such as crossing the line, which had been devised by other commanders, e.g. Rodney • He was able to take advantage of mistakes by the French, notably at the Nile and Trafalgar, e.g. the lack of trust between Napoleon and Villeneuve • He was able to exploit the advances made in the quality of British ships, e.g. the coppering of the fleet • Other commanders, e.g. Collingwood, made notable contributions • The sheer size and professionalism of the British Navy gave it a huge advantage. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the nature of the French threat and Rear-Admiral Nelson's qualities as a commander. The author of the source is named in the specification. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: • Rear-Admiral Nelson is the commander of the task force and provides an authoritative account of his intentions. He is writing to the Earl of St Vincent, Commander of the Mediterranean Fleet, who selected him • The tone of the source suggests that Nelson has no self-doubt • The source is designed to make clear Nelson's plan and to emphasise his confidence in his tactics and in his subordinate commanders. 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: The nature of the French threat: • It provides evidence that British power, which was largely based on the supremacy of the Royal Navy, was being challenged by 'the presence of French ships in the Eastern Mediterranean.' • It provides evidence that British commercial interests would be threatened if the French were able to establish control of Egypt and use this as a springboard to threaten British interests in India • It suggests that Britain was concerned that France would become dominant on the mainland of Europe if Britain did not, 'show our resolve to other European states.' • It provides evidence of the wide geographical range of the French threat. Rear-Admiral Nelson's qualities as a commander: • It suggests that Nelson had a clear strategy and recognised the importance of communicating this to his subordinate commanders, 'I have met with my captains' • It provides evidence that Nelson recognised the importance of careful reconnaissance and intelligence, e.g. the fact that a gap had been left on the landward side of the French fleet • It provides evidence that Nelson has built up a team of captains that had great personal qualities and that he had trust in • It provides evidence of Nelson's tactical skill, e.g. attack at sunset in order to avoid bombardment from the shore. He also ensured the safety of his own ships by having lamps attached to the masts.



Question	Indicative content
	3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the nature of the French threat and Nelson's qualities as a commander. Points may include: • The Royal Navy was conscious of the need to respond to French initiatives and to establish their supremacy. Hence, St Vincent's selection of Nelson who had shown aggression in previous campaigns • The battle confirmed the supremacy of the Royal Navy, out of 17 French warships only 4 were not destroyed or seriously damaged. The blowing up of <i>L'Orient</i> showed Nelson's attention to detail • Bonaparte had invaded Egypt in 1798 with the specific objective of attacking British commerce and threatening the trade routes to India and the East Indies. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763-1914



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the attitude of Wellington to his army and the problems encountered during the Peninsular War. Wellington, the author of the extract, is named in the specification and candidates can be expected to know about his work. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: • The authoritative nature of the letter, which was an official communication from the commander of the British forces to the Secretary of State for War • The letter was written in the immediate aftermath of the events described • Wellington was extremely thorough and provides specific details to illustrate his comments. 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: Attitude to the army: • It indicates that Wellington is conscious of the significant contribution of his senior officers. He names several and this eye for detail is very characteristic • It indicates that Wellington recognises the importance of supplies and cites Rook as a specific example • It suggests that Wellington was aware of the distinction between the behaviour of troops in battle and after battle

Question	Indicative content
	• It provides evidence that Wellington is concerned about the poor quality of non-commissioned officers. Problems encountered in conducting the war: • It indicates that the terrain in which the fighting took place and the physical environment posed some problems • It suggests that Wellington was reliant on allies, notably the Spanish • It indicates that there were problems of maintaining supplies in what was often hostile countryside • It suggests that there was a need for structural changes in the British Army. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the attitudes of Wellington and the problems he faced. Relevant points may include: • The Peninsular War had reached a crucial stage after the significant victory at Vitoria • Wellington was concerned about ensuring that his cooperation with the native population was effective • The Spanish terrain was often significant in the campaigns • The issue of supplies was significant in the campaigns.

Section B: indicative content

Option 34.1: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918.



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the French Wars, 1793-1815, had a very positive impact on the British economy. Arguments and evidence supporting the argument that the French Wars, 1793-1815, had a very positive impact on the British economy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The demands of war accelerated the diffusion of technology, e.g. the development of the Carron Iron works and the opening of new coal fields outside the North East employing the inventions of Watt and Newcomen • Increased demand for agricultural production boosted the income of, and investment by, farmers. This continued the progress of the Agrarian Revolution • A more sophisticated banking and credit system developed, e.g. the work of Rothschild and the establishment of the new London Stock Exchange in 1802 • The need to replace imports, e.g. bar iron from Sweden and Russia, led to an expansion of domestic production, e.g. pig iron production rose three times in the years 1793-1815. Arguments and evidence supporting the argument that the French Wars, 1793-1815, did not have a positive impact on the British economy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The cost of the wars was massive, including the funding of coalitions, and during the years 1793-1815 rose from 6% to 22% of National Income • The National Debt rose from £292 million in 1793 to £862 million in 1815 and there was an increased tax burden, which went up seven times during the wars with the introduction of Income Tax being especially significant • The civilian economy was deprived of skilled and productive labour because of the expansion of the armed forces. A sixth of the male workforce was in the forces • The general level of wages stagnated while food prices increased, this triggered unrest • There were significant losses of merchant ships to privateers. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the leadership of Wellington was the most significant reason for the success of the British Army during the French Wars Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the leadership of Wellington was the most significant reason for the success of the British Army during the French Wars should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Wellington showed close attention to detail in choosing locations for battle, e.g. at Waterloo, and surveyed the ground before deploying his forces to best effect • Wellington recognised the importance of both morale and discipline. He organised the supply of food, paid local farmers for their produce and dealt harshly with looters • Wellington understood the vital role of the infantry and the need for training to develop the maximum firepower • Wellington maintained a close contact with the political leaders, e.g. his regular detailed reports to Lord Bathurst • Wellington learnt from the mistakes made in earlier campaigns, e.g. in the Low Countries, and his time in India had made him aware of the importance of supply trains in difficult territory. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the leadership of Wellington was the most significant reason for the success of the British Army during the French Wars should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The British government raised the finance to fund the campaigns and maintain alliances • The Royal Navy played a key role in transporting troops, equipment and supplies • Napoleon became overstretched, especially after his invasion of Russia in 1812 and his health deteriorated • The allies played a vital role, e.g. the Prussian forces at Waterloo and the Portuguese forces in the Peninsular War. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that Wellington's conduct of the campaigns during the Peninsular War was his most significant contribution to facing the French threat on land. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that Wellington's conduct of the campaigns during the Peninsular War were his most significant contribution to facing the French threat on land should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Wellington recognised the Royal Navy had a key role in transporting men, supplies and equipment. He understood it was vital to keep Lisbon open and constructed the Lines of Torres Vedras - Wellington showed the ability to develop and adapt different approaches based on the tactical and strategic circumstances he faced. This flexibility was vital given the varied conditions in the peninsula - Wellington realised that the support of the native population would be critical and maintained strict discipline to deter looting - Wellington showed great attention to detail and conducted careful reconnaissance, e.g. before the Battle of Salamanca. He also conducted siege campaigns very effectively, e.g. Badajoz - In 1812, Wellington took advantage of Napoleon starting the Russian campaign to go on the offensive, culminating in the victory at Vitoria. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that Wellington's conduct of the campaigns during the Peninsular War was his most significant contribution to facing the French threat on land should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - In 1814, Wellington commanded a combined force, including Spanish and Portuguese troops, which defeated the French in a series of battles in Southern France, culminating in the surrender of Soult at Toulouse - Wellington recognised that he needed the support of the Prussians to defeat Napoleon's forces at Waterloo and deployed his own forces to facilitate Prussian intervention - Wellington created a new army for Waterloo as the majority of his Peninsular force had dispersed. He drilled his forces in the use of squares enabling them to defeat D'Erlon's cavalry - Wellington recognised the need to fight a holding battle and deployed his forces to use the features of the battlefield, e.g. Hougoumont farmhouse where a force of 2,600 sucked in and resisted 12,000 French troops - Wellington made the ridge at Mont St Jean the key line in his defensive system. He countered Napoleon's artillery by deploying his forces on the reverse slope - The crucial development was the resistance of the infantry at the centre of Wellington's force and the defeat of the Imperial Guard. Once the Imperial Guard was driven back, Wellington ordered an offensive - The decisive defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo led to his final exile and the end of the French military threat. Other relevant material must be credited.



2. Finding a mark within a level

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Levels containing two marks only

Start with the presumption that the work will be at the top of the level. Move down to the lower mark if the work only just meets the requirements of the level.

Levels containing three or more marks

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Indicative content

Examiners are reminded that indicative content is provided as an illustration to markers of some of the material that may be offered by students. It does not show required content and alternatives should be credited where valid.

Generic Level Descriptors: Section A

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.



Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether Lord Raglan was primarily responsible for the problems that the British Army experienced in the Crimean War. Arguments and evidence supporting the view that Lord Raglan was primarily responsible for the problems that the British Army experienced in the Crimean War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Lord Raglan lacked the experience to command an army. Most of his 50 years' experience had been in staff work. He had never commanded a formation larger than a battalion • Lord Raglan failed to provide adequate defence for the port of Balaclava, the redoubts on the Causeway Heights were not completed • Lord Raglan did not always communicate his plans and orders clearly enough to his subordinates, e.g. his orders to Lucan before the Charge of the Light Brigade • Lord Raglan did not establish a good working relationship with his allies, e.g. the French commander Saint Arnaud during the Battle of Alma • Lord Raglan appeared to underestimate the military capacity of the Russians, e.g. their ability to construct strong defensive positions. Arguments and evidence challenging the view that Lord Raglan was primarily responsible for the difficulties the British Army experienced in the Crimean War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Lord Raglan inherited a situation in which the Commissariat was not fit for purpose and his frustration with the Commissary-General Filder was clear • There were problems with the landing of supplies and Lord Raglan was concerned about the failings of Admiral Boxer • Lord Raglan had requested more land transport at the start of the campaign and was refused. A railway from the port to the battle front was sanctioned in his time but not completed until after his death • Lord Raglan had a very poor medical staff with Dr Hall being particularly inept. More men died of sickness and disease than in combat • The 25,000 force was a jumble of semi-independent corps with only infantry and cavalry under the direct command of Raglan. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763-1914



2

Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.

Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the nature of the problems encountered by Florence Nightingale in the Crimea and the reasons for these problems. The author of the source is named in the specification and candidates will be aware of the context.

1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences:
 - The letter is confidential and therefore may be considered likely to convey an account of the views of the author on sensitive and/or controversial issues
 - The recipient is Sidney Herbert, who held an important position in Government and may be able to influence decisions which would improve nursing conditions
 - The tone of the source is very direct and expresses the author's views clearly and forcefully.

2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:

The problems encountered by Florence Nightingale in the Crimea:

- It indicates the problems of maintaining hygiene with inadequate water supply and a lack of washing facilities
- It provides evidence of the lack of supplies, e.g. clean linen
- It provides evidence of the death rates in surgery
- It suggests that there was severe overcrowding in the hospital which was inhibiting adequate attention to the needs of patients
- It provides evidence that there was a patronising attitude towards female staff in positions of responsibility.

The reasons for these problems:

- It provides evidence that the military leaders were out of touch with the realities or in a state of denial
- It provides evidence that the quality and attitude of some junior doctors was unacceptable
- It suggests that funding was inadequate and that the collection of voluntary funds was necessary to provide essentials.

3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the problems encountered and the reasons for these problems. Relevant points may include:

- The War produced very heavy casualties from Russian artillery and the spread of disease. Far more men lost their lives through

Question	Indicative content
	infections than in conflict and the medical services were under extreme pressure • The Crimean War was reported on by war correspondents which led to increasing public concern and newspaper campaigns including the raising of funds • The issues referred to led to the setting up of a Commission of Inquiry.

Section B: indicative content**Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1790-1914**



2

Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.

Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the state of morale of the British army in the Crimea and the military challenges faced by the army during the siege of Sebastopol. The author is not named in the specification but candidates will be aware of the context.

1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences:

- Timothy Gowing was the son of a clergyman and literate. He expresses himself very clearly in informing his family of the situation
- The author may have modified some of the details in order to save his family distress
- The author had been through the Alma campaign, which had given him experience of the nature of war in the Crimea
- The author has an eye for detail and illustrates his points with specific examples.

2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:

The state of morale of the British army in the Crimea:

- The source provides evidence of the impact of health problems, 'Many were falling victim to our invisible enemy, cholera. We had no doctors with us and little or no medicine.'
- The source indicates that the challenge of the terrain was made worse by the poor weather conditions, 'up to our ankles in mud' that had an effect on the morale of the soldiers
- The source suggests that the supply problem, which led to serious nutritional issues, 'no hot food', impacted on the morale of the ordinary soldiers
- The source suggests a general feeling that the welfare of ordinary soldiers had been neglected, 'only tents were for officers'.

The military challenges faced by the army during the siege of Sebastopol:

- The source provides evidence that logistical issues had not been addressed, 'six miles away across very difficult terrain' and the inadequacy of the port of Balaclava, 'steep slope down to the harbour.'
- The source suggests a lack of informed planning based on reconnaissance, 'on 27 September Sebastopol was reconnoitred for the first time'
- The source provides evidence of significant differences between commanders, Raglan and Burgoyne, over the strategy that followed in the attack
- The source provides evidence of the strength of the Russian defences, 'lines of forts with huge gun batteries.' and the fact that the Russians were, 'receiving supplies... daily'.

3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the state of



Question	Indicative content
	morale of the British army in the Crimea and the military challenges faced by the army during the siege of Sebastopol. Relevant points may include: • There were significant differences of opinion between British commanders throughout the campaign • Supply issues and medical problems were enduring problems leading to a commission of inquiry • The weather was a constant problem and the winter of 1854-55 especially harsh • The siege lasted until September 1855 when the Russians withdrew.

Section B: indicative content**Option 35.1: Britain losing and gaining an empire, 1763-1914**

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the work of Florence Nightingale in improving the health care of wounded soldiers in the made the most positive contribution to this issue during the Crimean War. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the work of Florence Nightingale in improving the health care of wounded soldiers made the most positive contribution to this issue during the Crimean War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Florence Nightingale was a highly efficient manager and trainer of nurses and played a key part in establishing the hospital at Scutari • She was a pioneer in the analysis and presentation of data, which aided the making of medical judgements • She understood the importance of improving hygiene and living standards and played a part in arranging a visit from the Sanitary Commission to the Crimea • Her work in the Crimean War showed her to be a role model for the development of more professional nursing and the role women could play • She gained the support of people of influence, e.g. the War Minister Sidney Herbert, which enabled her to access more resources. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the work of Florence Nightingale in improving the health care of wounded soldiers made the most positive contribution to this issue during the Crimean War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The campaigns of <i>The Times</i> newspaper and their editor Delane raised awareness of the appalling conditions and its fund provided finance • The Sanitary Commission inquiry led to the McNeill-Tulloch report. This made a series of recommendations about medical conditions and the diet required for serving soldiers • There is some evidence that the survival rate of wounded soldiers sent to Scutari declined during Nightingale's time there • A prefabricated hospital was constructed by Brunel and its innovative design provided better ventilation and sanitation facilities. It was supervised by Dr Edmund Parkes and had a lower death rate than Scutari • Mary Seacole made a very positive impact with her compassion and establishment of the British hotel, a self-funded hospital, and her pioneering work on the treatment of dysentery and cholera. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which public opinion about the Boer War became increasingly hostile as it developed. Arguments and evidence supporting the argument that British public opinion about the Boer War became increasingly hostile should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • At the outset a brief and glorious war was anticipated and this aroused enthusiasm but the setbacks of Black Week in 1899 had considerable impact • The sieges of British forts, notably Mafeking and Ladysmith, which continued into 1900, caused considerable alarm • Radical Liberals, notably Lloyd George, had been against the war from the start but began to speak out very strongly and attract more public support • Some radical newspapers, notably the Manchester Guardian and the Daily News, began a sustained campaign against the war from 1900 onwards • In 1901 there was shock at the revelations about the issue of concentration camps. Emily Hobhouse wrote powerful articles and Campbell Bannerman condemned 'methods of barbarism' in June 1901. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that opinion did not change. Relevant points may include: • Initial setbacks led to changes in command and the appointment of Roberts led to a run of military success from February to September 1900 • The mass circulation newspapers, notably the Daily Mail, supported the war throughout • The very clear victory for the government in the Khaki election of 1900 • The massive celebrations after such events as the relief of Mafeking • In 1901 Kitchener took over from Roberts and ground down the Boer resistance with a ruthless and relentless campaign which brought a popular military victory. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the tactics used by the Boers and the deficiencies of the British forces in Black Week, December 1899. Candidates can be expected to be aware of the events of Black Week. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: • The report comes from a newspaper that had established a reputation for reporting on conflict • The data for analysis was collected by reporters who were on the spot • It aims to provide the evidence from which readers could draw conclusions • It makes use of facts available after the battle, notably the damming of the river. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: Tactics used by the Boers: • It indicates that the Boers made optimum use of the landscape in positioning their defences • It indicates an effective system of communication with systematic use of signalling • It suggests tactics had been carefully planned • It suggests a high level of discipline with the Boers remaining quiet and not responding during the British bombardment • It indicates the Boers were in possession of the latest technology, e.g. smokeless powder. Deficiencies of the British army: • It suggests a lack of reconnaissance with no awareness of the positions the Boers had taken up • It suggests a disciplined and drilled force but not one that was suited to the nature of the campaign • It suggests an underestimation of the quality of the Boer forces. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the tactics used by the Boers and the deficiencies of the British forces in Black Week, December 1899. Relevant points may include: • The battle was the third of a series of defeats during what became known as Black Week • There had been a very strong reaction in Britain to the events with much debate in the newspapers • The source does not comment on the controversy about the commanders and the changes that took place as a consequence of Black Week.

Question	Indicative content
	Other relevant material must be credited.



Section B: indicative content**Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914**



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the effect of the writings of Winston Churchill and Emily Hobhouse had the most significant impact in influencing the attitudes of the public in Britain to the Boer War. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the effect of the writings of Winston Churchill and Emily Hobhouse had the most significant impact in influencing the attitudes of the public in Britain to the Boer War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Churchill, a war correspondent, wrote a graphic account of the Battle of Spion Kop, exposing the confusion of command on the hill, which led to very heavy losses and increased doubt about Buller's competence • Churchill's military experience, and his heroic escape from captivity, promoted wide interest in his opinions. He wrote that a change in military strategy was essential, which aroused popular support for Roberts • Emily Hobhouse reported on camps in which over 20,000 Boer civilians died. This included photographic evidence, which had considerable impact on the attitudes of public figures and the British people • The Hobhouse report made people realise that the conditions reflected badly on Britain: 'When children are dying in this way, we are arousing the passions of the human heart against British rule in Africa.' • Hobhouse influenced prominent politicians, e.g. Campbell Bannerman and a committee of inquiry, chaired by Millicent Fawcett, confirmed her writings, convincing many of the public of the severity of the crisis. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the effect of the writings of Winston Churchill and Emily Hobhouse had the most significant impact in influencing the attitudes of the public in Britain to the Boer War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • A team of journalists, led by Leo Amery, produced wide-ranging analysis and description of military failings. This came to a head in 1900 after the failures of Black Week • The setbacks of 1899, and early 1900, led to pressure on Buller from both politicians and the media and many campaigned for his replacement by the popular imperial commanders, Roberts and Kitchener • Many newspapers, e.g. the <i>Daily Mail</i> and the <i>Daily Express</i> continued to take a strong pro-imperial line and their reports on successes, e.g. the relief of Mafeking, triggered a more optimistic mood and huge celebrations • There was consistent opposition from some radical members of the Liberal Party, e.g. Lloyd George • Large sections of the electorate remained in favour of the war and Salisbury's government won a decisive election victory in the Khaki Election of 1900. Other relevant material must be credited.



5	17–20	• Interrogates the evidence of the source in relation to both enquiries with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying secure understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.
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Sections B and C

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	- Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. - Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. - The overall judgement is missing or asserted. - There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	4–7	- There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. - An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. - The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	8–12	- There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. - Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. - The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	13–16	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
5	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. - The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.



Section A: indicative content**Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763-1914**

Question	Indicative content
1.	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the problems faced by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada in the years 1837-38 and the attitude he took to his role. The author of the source is not named in the specification but candidates should be aware of the context. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: • The author was Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada and speaks with authority about the situation • The author has resigned his post as the result of fundamental disagreements with the British Government over policy and may be seeking to justify his position • His tone is very self-assured and he writes clearly and directly about his experiences and his feelings • He cites specific examples to illustrate the points he is making. 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: Problems faced by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada: • It indicates that he faced a very complex set of problems ('conflicting interests in Upper Canada.'), which erupted into open conflict in the 1837 rebellion • It provides evidence that leaders of interest groups had radical ideas and expressed themselves strongly ('William Lyon Mackenzie ... threat to stable government.... aggressive attitude.') • It suggests that the Lieutenant Governor was frustrated at the lack of support from the London government ('Lord Glenelg...who had appointed me...not sympathetic to my policies'). The attitude he took to his role: • It indicates that he was acting without any influence from political considerations ('totally unconnected to any political party') • It provides evidence that he held very strong views: he referred to US democracy as 'detestable' and hypocritical because of its acceptance of slaves. It suggests that he is not a man given to compromise • It indicates that he had total belief in the British Constitution and felt that the law should be applied ('Two death sentences...I saw to it that they were carried out.') • It provides evidence that he was prepared to listen to a range of views, appointing three of the Reform Group to the Council but makes clear that he believed that they were there in a purely 'consultative' role. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the effectiveness of the source in revealing the problems faced by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada in the years 1837-38 and the attitude he took to his role. Relevant points may include:

Question	Indicative content
	• The Lieutenant-Governor had very little previous experience of Government business • His attitude to Robert Baldwin, who was essentially moderate, created a feeling in London that Head did not have the flexibility required to deal with the situation in Upper Canada • Head was removed to allow the appointment of the Earl of Durham who produced a report that introduced a form of Responsible Government.

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the tactics used by Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo and the qualities he showed as a commander. The author appears in the specification and candidates will be aware of the context. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: - The Duke of Wellington was an experienced commander and is writing about his first-hand experiences - Wellington is writing the day after the battle and providing an update to his political superior - The tone of the source is very calm and it identifies the key points that determined the outcome of the battle. - The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: The tactics used by Wellington: - It provides evidence that Wellington made a tactical decision to 'fall back and establish a strong position', which would force the French to attack uphill against interlinked defensive positions - It provides evidence that Wellington understood that success would depend on coordinating with Blücher ('I maintained contact with him') and ensuring that the Prussian forces would make a decisive intervention - It suggests that Wellington understood Napoleon's battle plans and the role of the artillery in preparing the way for the decisive assault. He countered this by use of the reverse slope ('less vulnerable...massive bombardment') - It provides evidence that Wellington made effective tactical use of squares, which broke the impetus of the French cavalry assault and that he would adopt defensive tactics until it was opportune to launch a decisive assault. Wellington's qualities as a commander: - The source indicates that Wellington was confident in his subordinate commanders ('my officers worked very well...officers from...Hanover.') and in the ability of Blücher and his force to play a vital role in the battle - It provides evidence that Wellington carried out careful reconnaissance and selected specific buildings on the slopes that could be fortified and 'make the French vulnerable to crossfire', which hampered the French advance - It suggests that Wellington was concerned about the number of inexperienced troops and carefully linked them with veterans of his successful Peninsular War campaigns - It provides evidence that Wellington maintained close contact with his political superiors to ensure that he retained their confidence and that he would receive full support. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the effectiveness of tactics employed by Wellington and his qualities as a commander. Relevant points may include:



Question	Indicative content
	• After the success in the Peninsular War, Wellington's army broke up, with many being posted to North America during the 1812 conflict. This meant that Wellington needed to rebuild his force for the 1815 campaign • In the Peninsular War, Wellington had established the reputation of being a firm and decisive commander who prepared thoroughly for his battles and earned the respect of his subordinates • Napoleon had defeated the Prussians at Ligny but the force he sent to eliminate the threat of Blücher failed to do so and did not win a decisive victory at Wavre, allowing a Prussian force to intervene at Waterloo • The weather conditions, heavy rain from the early hours, delayed the French offensive and made conditions difficult for an attacking force fighting uphill.

Section B: indicative content**Option 35.1: losing and gaining an empire, 1763-1914**

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the superior military skills of the rebel Americans played the biggest part in Britain's loss of their American colonies. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the superior military skills of the rebel Americans played the biggest part in Britain's loss of their American colonies should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • George Washington was an effective leader who had the total confidence of the Continental Congress. He showed especial skill in leading a combined American-French force against Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781 • Washington learned from his years serving in the British army. In particular, he recognised the effectiveness of the irregular warfare employed by the Native Americans in the Indian Wars • The rebel forces made effective use of terrain. Forces could melt away and then re-form • There was no rebel base that the British could focus their campaign against and the rebels avoided conventional pitched battles • The rebel forces were not a professional force but were committed ideologically. Many of them were farmers who were adept at using German hunting rifles. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the superior military skills of the rebel Americans played the biggest part in Britain's loss of their American colonies should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Washington was not always successful in his military campaigns and was defeated at Philadelphia in 1777 • The British commanders lacked competence and there was a lack of co-ordination, e.g. between Burgoyne, Howe and Clinton during the Saratoga campaign • The British Army's supply lines were stretched and they were rarely able to use the rivers for transportation. The scale of the British military presence in the colonies at the beginning of the conflict was low, 8,000 • There was a lack of effective leadership from the War Department in London, which was largely the responsibility of the ineffectual Lord George Germain • Many politicians and influential writers in Britain, e.g. Edmund Burke and Tom Paine had sympathy for the rebels' point of view, which led to a lack of unity in the attitudes in Britain • The British failed to establish links with American Loyalist groups. Some estimates believe these groups contained at least a third of the population. This was a significant loss of potential support • The French navy played a vital role under de Grasse. They prevented the British from controlling the coastline and played a key role in the defeat of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the decision to establish a settlement in Western Australia was primarily motivated by economic and commercial considerations. Arguments and evidence supporting the judgement that the decision to establish a settlement in Western Australia was primarily motivated by economic and commercial considerations should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The area was rich in farming land that was ideal for growing a range of crops and fruit ideally suited to the Mediterranean climate of Western Australia. There was also rich grazing land • The area offered the opportunity for young people from Britain, especially younger sons, to emigrate to an area of economic potential. In 1828, Captain Stirling persuaded the Government to provide land grants • The Swan River was easily navigable after the initial stretch, and this encouraged further exploration and development of the interior where, later in the century, important mineral resources were discovered • Timber was available in vast quantities and would enable good quality homes to be built for a developing population • The port, on a site selected by Captain Fremantle in 1829, was intended to be a staging post on routes to the Far East and to forestall French trading links with the Far East. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the decision to establish a settlement in Western Australia was primarily motivated by economic and commercial considerations should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Admiralty was concerned that the French were actively considering establishing a base which would have strategic implications. There was a major French expedition in 1800-03 • The Royal Navy felt that Western Australia would be an ideal base to defend British interests in the Pacific and was attracted by vast quantities of timber for construction and repairs and salt beef for food • In 1827, Stirling began a series of expeditions using the Swan River to explore the interior. These, led by the botanist Charles Fraser, were motivated by scientific considerations • Stirling was an idealist and wanted to develop a free state, which was not, like New South Wales, used to house surplus prisoners from Britain. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the strengths of the Boer forces account for their consistent success against the British military up to the relief of Ladysmith (February 1900) Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the strengths of the Boer forces account for their consistent success against the British military up to the relief of Ladysmith (February 1900) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Boers developed a conscript army of farmers who were committed to their cause and were often both excellent horsemen and good shots • The Boers had effective commanders, e.g. Cronje, who instilled discipline and effective use of guerrilla tactics. They were given the title commando and showed speed in attack and the readiness to withdraw if necessary • There was effective communication during battles, e.g. the use of lamps, for signalling orders quickly and silently • The Boers used German Mauser rifles with a range of 2,000 yards and a rapid rate of fire. These were superior to the British Lee-Enfield rifles. The use of smokeless powder helped to conceal the Boers' position • The Boers used their knowledge of the terrain and were able to conceal forces to surprise the enemy. They also used their knowledge of the landscape to execute outflanking movements. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the strengths of the Boer forces account for their consistent success against the British military up to the relief of Ladysmith (February 1900) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The British did not have sufficient forces in South Africa, only 50,000 at the outbreak of war, to deter or to resist effectively the Boer offensive • Sir George White, the initial commander, was ineffective in the early stages and his replacement, Sir Redvers Buller, had no experience of overall command • The British Army, with the exception of the Crimean War, had been involved, post 1815, in colonial campaigns in which it relied on frontal assaults. They were not prepared for the tactical astuteness of the Boers • The British public and political leaders believed that relieving the sieges, e.g. at Ladysmith, was the priority, rather than a direct attack on Pretoria. This forced Buller to disperse his forces rather than focus on one campaign • There was some evidence that Boer morale could be brittle under pressure. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the military situation in the Boer War in January 1900 and the relations between Buller and Roberts. The authors of both letters appear in the specification. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: - The exchange of messages took place at a crucial stage in the War - Both authors were senior commanders and write with authority about the situation, albeit from different perspectives - Both sources are very clearly expressed and the tone suggests an undercurrent of ill feeling between the two commanders. - The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: The military situation in the Boer War in early 1900 - Buller expresses fears about potential defeat at Ladysmith, 'unless I receive reinforcements.' - Buller suggests the Boers have shown great military strengths, '...Boers can predict my arrival...superior forces.' - Roberts provides evidence of his reservations about Buller's military capacity after the losses the forces he commanded had sustained, 'The repeated loss of men in Natal without satisfactory results.' - Roberts indicates that he is determined to take a positive line, '...take Bloemfontein before the end of February'. The relations between Buller and Roberts - Buller indicates that he feels let down, 'I assumed that I would be sent more troops.' - It suggests that Buller has doubts about Robert's ability to achieve success, 'I hope your forecast will prove correct but I have my doubts' - The tone of Robert's response suggests that he is determined to assert himself, 'about any matter that should concern you.', 'You will act strictly on the defensive until I can see ...' - Roberts suggests his impatience with Buller, 'At no time...have you given an indication that you might need additional forces...'. His reference to Buller's communication with Sir George White suggests contempt. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the military situation in the Boer War in early 1900 and the relations between Buller and Roberts. Relevant points may include: - Roberts had decided on an offensive strategy, using the extra forces to move forward into Boer areas with the initial target of taking Bloemfontein - Buller had presided over three defeats during Black Week in late 1899 and failure continued into 1900 with the disastrous defeat at Spion Kop



Question	Indicative content
	• Buller had communicated to Sir George White that the position in Ladysmith was hopeless. This had played a key part in undermining Buller's position.

Section B: indicative content**Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763-1914**



Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether Haig's strengths as a commander were greater than his weaknesses in the years 1916-18. Arguments and evidence supporting the view that Haig's strengths as a commander were greater than his weaknesses should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Haig was successful in responding to the German offensive of 1918 and this led to the enemy seeking an armistice • He was receptive to new military technology, including planes and tanks, and the quality of the artillery in particular was transformed between 1916 and the end of the war • He was prepared to sanction the use of new tactics, notably the creeping barrage • He worked effectively with Foch when the latter was made supreme commander. Arguments and evidence supporting the view that Haig's weaknesses as a commander were greater than his strengths should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Haig was the product of 19th century officer training and had a strong belief in the power of the offensive and that superior character would triumph. This led to rigid tactics when the nature of war was changing • Haig placed too much reliance on what was often dubious military intelligence, notably from Charteris • Haig's relationship with the political leaders, notably Lloyd George, was increasingly poor • Haig did not always have an effective working relationship with his subordinate commanders, notably Rawlinson in 1916 • He made mistakes in the selection of commanders in certain campaigns, notably in choosing Gough, rather than Plumer, to lead the initial assault in 3rd Ypres. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content**Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763-1914**

Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that developments in technology enabled the Royal Flying Corps to play an increasingly important role on the Western Front in the years 1914–18. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that developments in technology enabled the Royal Flying Corps to play an increasingly important role on the Western Front in the years 1914–18 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Improvements in communication, e.g. the Sterling lightweight radio, made it possible to use the aircraft to send back information about range finding and enemy positions • The artillery on the planes became more effective and facilitated aerial combat • Mass production techniques enabled a vast increase in the manufacture of aircraft • Cameras were developed that could take effective photographs for interpretation • Bombs were developed that could weaken and isolate the enemy positions by being deployed against ammunition dumps and transport links. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that other factors, not improvements in technology, were the main reasons that enabled the Royal Flying Corps to play an increasingly important role on the Western Front in the years 1914–18 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Individual heroism was still a key factor and the fatality rate amongst pilots remained very high throughout the war • Haig was very aware of the value of the RFC and gave considerable support to its leaders, e.g. Trenchard • Increasing government investment and the development of a large workforce enabled the scale of production of aircraft to be increased. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content**Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763-1914**

2

Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.

Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the work carried out by the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) on the Western Front and the attitude of the pilots to that work. The author is not named in the specification and therefore candidates cannot be expected to know about him but should be aware of the context, namely the work of the Royal Flying Corps on the Western Front.

1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences:
 - The author of the source survived three years active service in the Royal Flying Corps, which adds authority to his views. His valour was recognised by the award of the Victoria Cross
 - The letter was written in the immediate aftermath of the events described
 - The author is writing candidly to his brother
 - It is clear that his training as an engineer enables him to appreciate the importance of technological developments.
- 2 The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:

The importance of the work carried out by the Royal Flying Corps on the Western Front:

- It suggests that the work was important in providing intelligence
- It suggests that much of the work was important in identifying German movements and informing the HQ of these so that countermeasures could be taken
- It suggests that missions were conducted regularly and were an integral and very important part of British operations
- It provides evidence that the destruction of enemy scouts would contribute to the success of the campaign.

The attitude of the pilots to the work:

- It suggests that experienced pilots felt a sense of responsibility for new recruits
- It indicates the pilots took their responsibilities very seriously and that the tactics for air combat had been carefully thought through
- It suggests that there was an awareness of the extreme dangers that pilots faced and a recognition of the importance of their work.



Question	Indicative content
	3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the work carried out by the RFC and the attitude of the pilots to their work. Relevant points may include: • The role of the RFC had developed and was recognised by senior commanders, e.g. Haig • There was rapid development of technology in aircraft design • Aircrew losses were very high • Pilots were very highly regarded by the public and there was wide readership for their writings • The RFC drew from a wide range of society.

Section B: indicative content**Option 34.1: The British experience of warfare, c1790-1918**

Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the Battle of Passchendaele (1917) revealed that the British Army had learnt from previous setbacks on the Western Front. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Battle of Passchendaele (1917) revealed that the British Army had learnt from previous setbacks on the Western Front should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Plumer improved the staff work, e.g. appointing Tim Harrington as chief of staff, which led to more effective co-ordination of the artillery, infantry and armour • The offensives between 20 September and 4 October were thoroughly planned, with 'bite and hold' tactics supported by massive bombardments, which countered the German defence in depth • The importance of the Royal Flying Corps was understood and they were used to identify targets, which were then bombarded by the artillery • The value of the Australian, New Zealand and Canadian forces was recognised and they were integrated into the offensive effectively, e.g. at Polygon Wood. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the Battle of Passchendaele (1917) revealed that the British Army had learnt from previous setbacks on the Western Front should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Haig's initial plan was still over ambitious like the Battle of the Somme, e.g. aiming to break through to the coast and take the ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge • Haig continued to rely on the faulty Military Intelligence provided by Charteris and failed to understand that the Gheluvelt Ridge enabled the Germans to subject the attacking forces to deadly cross fire • Haig repeated the mistake of 1916 by continuing the offensive when it was clear that no decisive breakthrough was going to be made • Haig initially appointed Gough, who was a believer in the already-tried tactic of massive frontal assault, to command the offensive rather than Plumer. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content**Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763-1914**



Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the British Army failed to adjust effectively to the changing nature of warfare on the Western Front in the years 1914-16. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the British Army failed to adjust effectively to the changing nature of warfare on the Western Front in the years 1914-16 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Despite the experiences of the Boer War, the British Army failed to adjust to the need to counter strong defensive positions, which were equipped with massive firepower • There was a widespread failure to recognise the potential of using aerial reconnaissance to identify enemy positions and to assist artillery spotting, which limited the effectiveness of the artillery in weakening defences • There was a failure to recognise the importance of training programmes for the British Army, especially for junior officers • Commanders failed to understand that massive bombardments before infantry assaults alerted the enemy to an offensive and often created obstacles to advance by destroying the natural drainage of the soil • The quality of intelligence and communications was poor, with new technology neglected and cases of reliance on cavalry patrols for intelligence in the early stages • There was a lack of recognition of the importance of linking the use of artillery effectively with an infantry assault. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the British Army failed to adjust to the changing nature of warfare on the Western Front in the years 1914-16 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The British Army did recognise the potential of the use of gas in making a breakthrough and attempted to deploy it in the Battle of Loos in 1915. There was some initial success • The British Army recognised the need to break through the strong linear defensive systems established by the Germans and developed tanks, which showed their potential in the campaigns of 1916, e.g. at Flers • The British Army began to develop and issue new weaponry, e.g. the Stokes trench mortar in 1915 and the Lewis light machine gun, which was widely deployed by the end of that year • Haig, who became British commander on the Western Front in late 1915, recognised the potential importance of the RFC, working closely with Trenchard and encouraging the use of technology, e.g. short-wave radio • Rawlinson and Plumer argued for more flexible and imaginative tactics, e.g. the creeping barrage. These began to be used towards the end of 1916 • In 1916, Fuse 106, which employed a sensitive percussion device exploding on impact, was deployed making bombardments of enemy positions more effectively.

	Other relevant material must be credited.
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Section C: indicative content**Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763-1914**



Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the development of British air power played a significant part in the victory on the Western Front in 1918. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the development of British air power played a significant part in the victory on the Western Front in 1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In April 1918, the RAF was created as an independent force which was no longer subordinated to the British Army or the Royal Navy, a clear recognition of the significance of their contribution • Aerial squadrons were assigned to support tank corps and developed aircraft/armour liaison, which was vital in neutralising German anti-tank artillery • Trenchard, who had been given responsibility for bombing, ordered a series of tactical bombing raids on German airfields and railway hubs, which reduced German aerial capacity and the supply system for its forces • In the autumn of 1918, Britain had 3,300 front line aircraft to Germany's 2,600. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the development of British air power played a significant part in the victory on the Western Front in 1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1918, the Germans began to suffer from an acute shortage of experienced pilots and their aircraft industry production levels dropped in the face of both material and labour shortages • The Royal Air Force performed what was essentially a supporting role to the Army in the concluding stages of the Western Front campaign • The German army did not have the resources to sustain their campaign after their massive losses in the Spring Offensive and their supply lines had become severely over stretched • The intervention of US forces, which brought 1.5 million troops to France, had a psychological as well as a military impact • The Allied naval blockade had put Germany under sustained pressure, e.g. shortages of food lowered morale on the Home Front • The allies had developed 'all arms warfare' with effective use of artillery to provide a brief and carefully focused opening bombardment, followed by co-ordinating their artillery with the advancing infantry • The Allied infantry were better equipped, e.g. with Lewis guns, which gave them more firepower when engaging with the enemy and could be carried and fired by individual soldiers. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763-1914



Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the use of new technology was the principal cause of the war on the Western Front becoming a war of attrition rather than a war of movement in the years 1914-18. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the use of new technology was the principal cause of the war on the Western Front becoming a war of attrition rather than a war of movement in the years 1914-18 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of machine guns made the defence more formidable. The guns could fire up to 500 rounds a minute and teams of soldiers could be trained to use them more easily than to use conventional rifles • The development of air power made it possible for defenders to see troop movements and target their artillery accordingly to inhibit advance. Planes began to be equipped with radios to improve their link to headquarters • The artillery bombardments of enemy positions before the infantry assault were counterproductive. They destroyed natural drainage and warned the enemy that there would be no assault until the bombardment ceased • At Passchendaele in 1917, the German commander Lossberg developed defence in depth by placing multiple machine guns in mutually supporting pill boxes. This had a devastating impact on the advancing infantry • The impact of the intervention of the United States and the failure of the Germans to sustain their Spring Offensive led to the massive campaigns of the autumn of 1918. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the use of new technology was the principal cause of the war on the Western Front becoming a war of attrition rather than a war of movement in the years 1914-18 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The mindset of commanders had a very significant impact on the conduct of campaigns and the inflexibility of commanders, e.g. French at Loos in 1915 certainly frustrated a more mobile campaign • The introduction of fuse 106 made shells more effective during the bombardment of fixed defensive positions and the deployment of tanks had a significant shock effect, e.g. at Cambrai (1917) • The pressure that the Royal Navy were able to apply to the Baltic coast had an increasing impact on the domestic situation in Germany and began to undermine the German war effort on the Western Front • Plumer used mines to break through enemy defences, e.g. at Messines. He developed all-arms tactics coordinating artillery, infantry and armour and developed the use relatively brief and focused opening bombardments • Air reconnaissance became more effective and the use of radio enabled accurate information about defensive positions to be transmitted to advancing forces who were then given significant air support • Allied infantry became better equipped as military technology developed, e.g. the introduction of the Lewis gun, which gave more firepower and mobility when engaging the enemy as it could be carried by individuals. Haig was able to coordinate the different branches of the force available to him and develop all-arms warfare, which facilitated the decisive breakthrough in 1918. Other relevant material must be credited.



Section C: indicative content

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763-1914



Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the failure of the British army to make a decisive breakthrough on the Western Front by the end of 1916 was the consequence of the poor leadership of the senior commanders. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the failure of the British army to make a decisive breakthrough on the Western Front by the end of 1916 was the consequence of the poor leadership of the senior commanders should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Sir John French did not establish a good working relationship with the senior French commanders, which led to a lack of coordination in dealing with the advancing German forces • The lessons of the Boer War did not appear to have been learned and commanders continued to order frontal assaults on heavily-defended German positions • At the Battle of Loos (1915), disputes between commanders led to the failure to send forward the reserve force to exploit a potential breakthrough. This failing led to French being replaced by Haig • There were disputes between senior commanders, e.g. Haig and Rawlinson, about tactics adopted in the Battle of the Somme. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the failure of the British army to make a decisive breakthrough on the Western Front by the end of 1916 was the consequence of the poor leadership of the senior commanders should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The size of the British Army was small compared to the German and there was a continuing reliance on voluntary enlistment • The Germans developed very strong defensive positions with effective linear defence and high rates of machine gun fire • The French were unable to play their anticipated role in the Somme offensive in 1916 because of the demands of the Verdun campaign • There was a lack of heavy artillery as well as inadequate shells, which limited the firepower available to the commanders • The Gallipoli campaign took considerable potential resources from the Western Front. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763-1914