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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859–1991: perception and reality

AS and A Level History · Paper 3 · Option 37.1

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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QUESTIONS

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



ASPECTS IN BREADTH

REPORTING AND PORTRAYAL OF WAR: MEDIA AND IMAGES

10 questions in this sub-topic · 200 marks · lowest tariff first



-
- 7** How far do you agree that visual images proved the most effective means of conveying the nature of war in the years 1859–1991?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



- 8 How far do you agree that the reporting of the Tet Offensive had the most significant impact of any report from a battlefield in the years 1859–1991?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



-
- 7** How far do you agree that literature was the most effective means of portraying the nature of war throughout the years 1859-1991?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



- 8 How far do you agree that television had the most significant impact on the reporting of war in the years 1859-1991?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 8 'The instantaneous reporting from the First Gulf War had more impact than any previous reporting of war in the years 1859–1991.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 7 How far do you agree that photography made the most significant impact on the reporting of war in the years 1859–1991?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



-
- 7** 'The most significant developments in the reporting of war came after the end of the First World War.'

How far do you agree with this judgement on the years 1859–1973?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



- 7 'Hollywood films made the greatest impact on the remembrance and portrayal of war in the years 1859–1991.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



- 8 'The use of the telegraph was the most significant development in the reporting of war in the years 1859–1991.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



-
- 7** 'Visual evidence from after 1945 was the most effective in conveying the nature of war in the years 1859–1991.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN BREADTH

PROPAGANDA AND SHAPING PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF WAR

6 questions in this sub-topic · 120 marks · lowest tariff first



- 8 How far do you agree that propaganda was the most effective means of influencing the public attitude to war in the years 1859–1975?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



-
- 7** How far do you agree that the Gettysburg Address set the pattern for official attempts to shape the public perception of war in the years 1859–1991?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



-
- 7** How far do you agree that Roosevelt's speech after Pearl Harbor in December 1941 was the most significant government attempt to shape public attitudes to war in the years 1863–1968?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



- 8 How far do you agree that demonising the enemy was the most significant focus of official attempts to influence the public response to war in the years 1859–1991?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 8 'Speeches by political leaders played the most significant part in shaping the public perception of war in the years 1859–1973.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 8 'The most significant developments in propaganda, in the years 1859–1963, occurred during the Second World War.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

TECHNOLOGY AND COMMAND IN THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, 1861-65

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



-
- 3** 'Grant's success as a commander during the American Civil War was due to his ability to use new technology to best advantage.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that the use of steam boats and railways had the biggest impact on the conduct of war in the years 1859–70?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

PRUSSIAN VICTORIES UNDER MOLTKE, 1866-70

3 questions in this sub-topic · 60 marks · lowest tariff first



-
- 3** How far do you agree that the leadership of Von Moltke was the most important factor in explaining Prussian military success in the years 1859–70?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991: perception and reality

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** Assess the value of the source for revealing the qualities of Von Moltke as a military commander and the significance of technology in the wars of 1866 and 1870.

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991: perception and reality

Source for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From Helmuth Von Moltke, *Memorandum on War*, published 1871.

The handling of armies cannot be learned in peacetime. The advances in technology, especially in communications and new weaponry, completely change the nature of war and the issues that a commander needs to deal with. A study of great commanders of the past is of great interest but a successful commander in our age must be prepared to be open to change where it provides new opportunities and challenges. 5

It is vital that the supreme commander has a clear view of the overall picture. He must be able to balance conflicting reports against each other and draw conclusions. Experience teaches us that plans must not go beyond what can be clearly seen and will seldom cover every detail. All plans of operation will require some adjustment when contact is made with the enemy in battle. In my Army the higher ranking the officer is, the shorter and more general his orders will be. The commander on the spot needs to add precise details. Wars cannot be conducted from Headquarters as frequent and rapid decisions have to be made. Effective strategy is a system that requires the ability to adapt to constantly changing circumstances without losing sight of overall objectives. An effective supreme commander must surround himself with subordinates whose judgement and opinions he values and trusts. The development of the General Staff, the development of general military service and my development of staff colleges has made it easier to identify candidates for promotion to positions of responsibility. 10 15 20

An interest in and understanding of technology is vital to a modern commander. During my career there has been a technological revolution which is continuing. In 1866 our needle gun was superior to the weapons of the opposing infantry but in 1870 we were no longer facing inferior infantry weaponry. It was fortunate that our heavy field guns continued to give us an advantage. The railways and the telegraph are also central to the conduct of war. The initial mobilisation, transportation and deployment of mass armies is crucial and our General Staff are well trained in the use of our greatly expanded railroad and telegraph system. These instruments can also be used to transport supplies and to communicate orders and other military information quickly and effectively. 25 30

-
- 3** 'The leadership of von Moltke and the Prussian general staff was more significant than the use of the new technologies in explaining the Prussian victories in the wars of 1866 and 1870.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

THE WESTERN FRONT AND THE FIRST WORLD WAR, 1914-18

9 questions in this sub-topic · 180 marks · lowest tariff first



...

- 4** 'Pétain's qualities as a commander primarily explain the French success in the Verdun campaign.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



Option 37.1 : The changing nature of warfare, 1859–1991 : perception and reality

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** Assess the value of the source for revealing the nature of the British attack at Cambrai in November 1917 and its impact on the German defenders.

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 37.1 : The changing nature of warfare, 1859–1991 : perception and reality

Source for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a report written by 2nd Lieutenant A Saucker of the German 84th infantry regiment. Saucker had fought on the Somme in 1916 and at Ypres in 1917. Here he describes the opening stages of the British attack in the battle of Cambrai, 20 November 1917.

The bombardment started at 6.20am and the British artillery appeared to have our range from the start. Their shells seemed to explode on contact with the ground and clouds of white smoke obscured our view. A wounded man from our 7th company approached us and gasped, 'The British have got tanks!'. The impact of this on the morale of my men was clear. They had been confident that the enemy would once more perish on our barbed wire but now we could see that large stretches of it had been cleanly cut. We all rushed to the front and saw a giant machine heading straight for us. There was a momentary indecision but we then fired shot after shot. This appeared to have no effect and the tank trundled forward. I could now see a whole chain of these steel monsters advancing. The ground was drier than at Ypres and made progress easier. 5 10

I watched one tank which displayed a flag as a recognition mark and had some sort of attachment on its front. It approached the trench and, when it reached the edge, the attachment suddenly fell vertically. My first impression was that the tank had been hit and damaged and I could hardly believe my eyes when it continued to grind forward. There could be no doubt that it had crossed the trench and was pressing on. What I had seen must have been a large wooden object or a great bundle of sticks, which it had released at the appropriate moment to cross the trench. We were not sure how to react as we had come to believe that our defence system was impenetrable. We opened up again with every barrel focusing on these monstrous opponents. If only their infantry had put in an appearance. We could have dealt with men of flesh and blood like ourselves, but we were defenceless against these armoured machines. 15 20



- 4 'The effective deployment of new military technology was the primary reason for the outcome of the Battle of Amiens (August 1918).'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



Explain how the changing nature of warfare, 1914-18 is perceived and reality.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the importance of technology in the Battle of Verdun and the reasons for Germany's failure to achieve its objectives.

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859–1991: perception and reality**Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From a letter written by Crown Prince Wilhelm to the Kaiser's Military Cabinet, 29 August 1916. The Crown Prince commanded the 5th Army, but it had been under the overall command of Falkenhayn at the beginning of the attack on Verdun.

The strategy for the Verdun campaign had been planned by Falkenhayn, who was confident after successes on the Eastern Front. Our aim was to deliver the heaviest possible blow against France whose morale was on the verge of cracking after the losses of 1914–15. Verdun was key to the defence of France and regarded as the gateway to Paris. It was vulnerable as a salient that projected into German controlled territory. This territory contained vital railheads, which enabled us to move in our biggest guns. Falkenhayn stated that the campaign would bleed the French army to death and prevent any effective Anglo-French offensive. 5

The attack began on February 21 but Falkenhayn modified the plan by restricting the offensive to the east bank of the river Meuse. This left our forces vulnerable to fire from French artillery. Our own bombardment was massive with two million shells fired and would have been even more effective but for heavy mists, which limited aerial reconnaissance. Our forces had difficulty moving forward over the shell-cratered ground, especially when a thaw turned the clay to deep mud. The infantry showed marvellous courage and the capture of Fort Douaumont was a triumph. We could have built on this if the reserves promised had arrived on time. 10 15

The French abandoned some positions, but our troops were exhausted and sufficient rations were not available. This gave the French a breathing space and their new commander (Pétain) sent in more men, established a new supply line and restored morale. The French also gained air supremacy. 20

I make no accusations. I report facts and believe a great opportunity has been lost. The speed of the initial attack has been replaced by a gigantic struggle for every foot of ground. We have not broken the defences of Verdun and our losses exceed any gains. We set out to destroy the French army and we are in danger of sacrificing our own. I did everything I could to stop the carnage. 25

The battle is also undermining our overall strategy. Russia has been given time to advance in the East. The resistance of the French forces has shattered the plans of the German military staff and we now face new challenges on the Western Front because of the mobilisation of a much larger British force, which launched an offensive in July. This forced Falkenhayn to send forces to the Somme front and our heavy guns moved north. 30



-
- 3** 'The military judgement of the younger Moltke played the most significant part in the failure of the Schlieffen plan.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 'The German deployment of submarines presented a significant challenge to the British war effort in the years 1917–18.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



Opinion on the changing nature of warfare, 1914-18 in perception and reality.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** Assess the value of the source for revealing how Pétain planned to make use of technology in the defence of Verdun and his 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 1 = 20 marks)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859–1991: perception and reality**Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From the General Order issued by Pétain, 12 March 1916. Pétain had recently taken over command of the defence of Verdun, which was under attack by the Germans.

It is vital to our proud nation that we maintain our control of Verdun. Not for the first time, this city stands in the path of a German advance. It is essential that we develop a more resolute defence. This will require us to improve the co-ordination between units so that our front line is continuous. All individual forts and their outworks are to be considered as strongpoints. There will be no repetition of the fall of Fort Douaumont, where the lack of preparation, alertness and discipline led to humiliation. I will lead from the front line and not from the military headquarters. We have to accept that, inevitably, this campaign will be costly in human and material terms. We will fight to retain our position and surrender is not an option.

5

10

The principal element of defence will be heavy artillery. We will shell all bridges, crossroads and assembly points. We will fire by day and night and target enemy troops and their supply lines. We will make effective use of reverse slope tactics. The Germans may think they can break through but they will find they have underestimated our strength and resolve.

15

We must counter the current German aerial supremacy. We will increase our power in the air by forming a squadron of fighter aircraft. We will also develop an effective aerial photography section. Two additional balloon squadrons and two squadrons of fighter planes will be operational in the near future. Knowledge of the enemy's strength and movements will help us to prepare effectively for anything they attempt to do.

20

We will improve our logistical position by an increased focus on supply. We will ensure the security of the Sacred Way* and upgrade the railway system by building new lines that link with the national network. A specialist regiment of engineers will be created to ensure that this essential work is completed speedily and effectively. We must be certain that we have at least two trains, each carrying 100 tons of shells, arriving every day.

25

A high standard of discipline and morale is essential. After five or six days at the front under constant bombardment, the men begin to suffer nervous depression. This is no reflection on them as individuals and we must address the situation. I will introduce a rota system. I will also ensure the quality of rations provided is conducive to the health and fitness of the men.

30

* Sacred Way – a road that conveyed vital supplies to Verdun during 1916



-
- 3** 'Radio had the most significant impact on the development of mobile warfare in the First World War in the years 1917–18.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 'The Battle of Cambrai showed how new military technology was able to make a significant impact on the Western Front in 1917.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

THE SECOND WORLD WAR: FRANCE, ATLANTIC, PACIFIC AND THE AIR WAR

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



Opinion on the changing nature of warfare, 1939–1945 in perception and reality.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** Assess the value of the source for revealing the purpose and the impact of the raids on Hamburg in 1943.

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859–1991: perception and reality**Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From J.M.Spaight, *Bombing Vindicated*, published 1944. He was a senior civil servant in the British Air Ministry. This book was commissioned by the government. Here he discusses the raids on Hamburg in 1943.

No German city experienced so terrible a period of suffering as that of Hamburg in the last week of July, 1943. The great port had been bombed repeatedly for three years but all of this was surpassed by the storm which swept it in those seven days and nights of fire and flame. It was raided six times by night and twice in daylight raids. Three of the raids were mammoth affairs in each of which 2,300 tons of bombs were dropped. 5

The total weight of bombs dropped on the city in those seven days was over 8,000 tons, a weight which exceeded that dropped on London during the whole period of 1940-41. The maximum tonnage ever dropped on London in a single night was 450. No city in the World has ever endured such a colossal, concentrated battering. The effect is clear in the comments of a German radio commentator: 10
'Terror Terror Terror..... pure, absolute, bloody terror.'

The defence of the city had been overwhelmed despite the deployment of new guns and more searchlights. The number of night fighters was also increased but nothing could withstand the fire and fury of the onslaught. 15

Huge conflagrations sprang up everywhere. Fire engines were brought in from neighbouring cities but our bomber crews arriving for later attacks found that the fires from previous raids had not been extinguished.

The attacks were targeted at military objectives but the analysis of aerial photographs revealed the massive scale of the damage. In old towns like Hamburg it was inevitable that many sites of historical and cultural interest were destroyed. However, great damage was done to the harbour area and several railway workshops were destroyed, one of which covered five acres. The railway sidings and goods yards were swept away. Clearly the words of the prime minister earlier in the year had been put into practice, 'It is our policy to remove Germany's capacity to sustain a major war.' 20 25

War cannot be waged without the risk of destruction of many things which all would desire to be preserved. The destruction of them is the incidental and unavoidable consequence of the lawful operations of war, notably the attacking of the sources of the enemy's munitions. 30



- 4 How far do you agree that Enigma and British code breaking was the key factor in the victory in the battle of the Atlantic in the years 1939–45?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



3 'Guderian played the key role in the military fall of France in 1940.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Opinion on the changing nature of warfare, 1939–1945 in perception and reality.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the strengths of the United States and the weaknesses of the Japanese in the Battle of Midway (1942).

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859–1991: perception and reality

Source for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a report sent by Admiral Spruance to Admiral Nimitz, 12 June 1942.

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REPORT OF EVENTS AT MIDWAY 4 JUNE 1942

It had been decided that we must not allow the Japanese to seize the initiative. We achieved this because we knew of the enemy's presence, their objective and the forces they had available. The Battle of Midway was essentially a victory of Intelligence. In this respect, I feel it is important to commend the outstanding work of Commander Rochforth, who monitored Japanese communications and provided us with vital information. It was also crucial that our commanders kept close contact and co-ordinated tactics. 5

The Japanese were unaware of our positions until our carrier planes attacked them. In attempting a surprise attack, they were themselves surprised. A very different situation from that of December 1941. It appeared that the Japanese believed that our aircraft carrier, Yorktown, was undergoing repair at Pearl Harbor after the damage it had previously sustained at the Battle of the Coral Sea in May. They had underestimated our work on fire control and the effectiveness of the special squads we created to restore severely damaged ships. The Japanese seemed convinced that we had no effective carrier force. 10 15

Our scouting planes covered a very wide area and did their duty although suffering heavy losses. They kept our commanders informed of the position of Japanese forces. The communications system enabled all our planes, ships and Headquarters staff to operate on the same radio frequency. It became clear, during the battle, that the enemy were not able to decode our messages. 20

The defences on Midway had been very considerably strengthened and they were able to resist massive raids from Japanese aircraft.

The Japanese scouting seemed far less extensive and effective and they did not detect the movement of our attacking fleet on their flank. Their objectives in the battle seemed confused, not knowing whether to bomb our base at Midway, or to concentrate on being effective in naval engagements. When our planes attacked, Nagumo's aircraft were in the process of being re-fitted in order to launch their own assault. The fleets of Nagumo and Yamamoto were far apart and were not able to support each other at crucial stages of the battle. Our dive-bombers exploited this to full effect and caused massive damage to Nagumo's fleet. 25 30

I can report with confidence that we now have supremacy in the Pacific.



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the failure of General Gamelin to make effective use of new technology was the primary cause of the military failure of France in 1940?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



...

- 4** 'Dönitz was responsible for German failure in the Battle of the Atlantic in the years 1939–45.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 'The Japanese application of superior technology was the main reason for the success of their attack on Pearl Harbour (1941).'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



Explain how the changing nature of warfare, 1939–1945, perception and reality.

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the reasons for the problems facing the German submarine fleet and the factors that explain the improved performance of the allies in the Battle of the Atlantic.

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859–1991: perception and reality**Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From the *Naval Staff War Diary* of Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz, June 1943. Dönitz was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy in January 1943 but retained operational control of the U-boat fleet. The *Naval Staff War Diary* was an official record of the reasons for decisions taken by senior officers during the war.

We have to accept that the German navy has suffered a series of setbacks and I have come to the sad conclusion that we must suspend our U-boat operations in the North Atlantic.

The U-boat service has never been given the priority in terms of resources that I constantly argued was essential. In the early stages of the Atlantic campaign, when we held the initiative, priority was given to the development of our surface fleet. Nevertheless, I was able to deploy four wolfpacks and we hunted convoys with great success, sinking many merchant ships and preventing thousands of tons of vital supplies from reaching Britain. However, because of the nature of the demanding struggle in the Atlantic Ocean, I was not able to deploy more than 90 U-boats in any operation.

We reached the peak of our success in the spring of 1942. We continued to have considerable success until mid-March of this year but a combination of factors has changed the situation. The enemy has introduced new detection devices and more effective weaponry. Their escort forces have been enhanced and the quality of their command has risen to match the determination of our own commanders. The air support to their convoys has been especially effective, notably from Liberator aircraft provided by the United States to support the Royal Navy.

In particular, enemy radar detection systems operating from aircraft and ships have greatly improved. The enemy's air force can now provide cover for the whole area of the North Atlantic. It is clear that the naval and air forces of the United States have played an increasing role. The Atlantic Gap, which we were able to exploit earlier in the conflict, has now been closed.

The enemy weaponry has greatly improved and more powerful depth-charges have been deployed. We have lost many great commanders and valuable trained crews. At one stage, the more effective reaction of the enemy to our movements made me fear that our communication system had been decrypted but I was repeatedly assured this could not possibly be the case.

We have also needed to deploy significant resources elsewhere because of the enemy operations in North Africa. U-boats have been sent to the Moroccan coast, the Straits of Gibraltar and the Western Mediterranean.

ASPECTS IN DEPTH

AIR POWER IN VIETNAM AND THE FIRST GULF WAR

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



- 4 'The impact of air power was limited in the conduct of the Vietnam War, but crucial in the conduct of the First Gulf War.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



Opinion on the changing nature of warfare, 1955–1970: perception and reality

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the strength of Allied Coalition airpower during the First Gulf War and the impact of its use.

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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859–1991: perception and reality**Source for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From the *Gulf War Air Powers Survey*, commissioned by the United States Department of Defence, published 1993. The survey focuses on the role of airpower in the military campaign launched on 17 January 1991.

President Bush announced to the nation on 17 January 1991 that the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait could not be tolerated. The act of aggression had also been condemned by the United Nations and a coalition had been built to enforce international authority. The President stressed that the action had a clear objective and that the United States was not embarking on 'another Vietnam'. 5

Desert Storm* started with eight Apache helicopters, armed with precision-guided missiles, eliminating Iraqi radar sites that controlled the skies between the Kuwaiti border and Baghdad. Reconnaissance from aircraft and satellites also provided the military commanders with the Intelligence to target their attacks.

Technological advancements developed the use of airpower in the Gulf War in new ways. Stealth bombers, invisible to radar, made direct attacks on heavily defended enemy areas without the need for the deployment of ground troops. In fact, ground forces were not sent into action until 24 February. The bombers also knocked out all radar stations in and around Baghdad. This opened the way for conventional bombers to attack Baghdad with minimal losses. They also targeted power stations which supplied the military. 10 15

A part of the plan was to strike at Iraq's command and control system and neutralise its ability to deploy offensive threats, such as nuclear and chemical weapons. The majority of the bridges and railway links to Kuwait were hit, denying the Iraqis the opportunity to supply or support their forces. 20

The aim was to make the Iraqi leaders realise that they faced crushing defeat if they did not withdraw from Kuwait. The attacks by 'tank busting' Warthog aircraft devastated Iraqi divisions in the open desert. On 28 February, the Iraqi land forces surrendered and President Bush declared a ceasefire.

This war of advanced technology allowed surgical strikes. Therefore, the United States allowed unprecedented access to the media to provide evidence that success was being achieved with minimum loss of life to the Coalition forces and civilians. However, technological advances also applied to the satellite communication systems of the television news teams. The media showed an attack on what US Intelligence stated was an underground command centre. It initially appeared to confirm the unerring accuracy of the guidance system. However, the Iraqis informed the media that the target was a civilian shelter, containing many children. This shocked people around the world, including those in the United States. 25 30

*Desert Storm – the name given to the Allied Coalition intervention to liberate Kuwait

MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



Question	Indicative content
7	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 as to how far in the years 1859-1991, visual images proved the most effective means of conveying the nature of war. Arguments supporting the proposition that visual images proved the most effective means of conveying the nature of war should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include : • Photography was a very powerful way of showing the impact of war e.g. Matthew Brady's photographs of the American Civil War show the impact of war as did Robert Capa and Lee Miller in twentieth century conflicts • The development of film led to the making of documentaries , such as The True Glory which , combining words and film, showed the experiences of ordinary soldiers • Popular feature films, such as Wings and All Quiet on the Western Front depicting both courage and suffering with the screenplays showing the emotions of war • Newsreels had great immediacy and showed powerful evidence of war in the 1930's, especially with the impact of bombing of civilians during the Spanish Civil War • World War Two led to the making of some powerful documentary style films often using men who had been involved in the campaigns being depicted, notably John Huston's Battle of San Pietro • After the war some very powerful feature films tackled the issue of the impact of war on those who were trying to come to terms with life afterwards. The Best Years of our Lives being an outstanding example in this category • The Vietnam War also produced some very powerful films depicting the realities of modern war and its impact on both participants and civilians • Modern TV coverage, notably by organisations like CNN, has made an impact and has sometimes led to changing attitudes to the conflict in the domestic population. Arguments and evidence contradicting or modifying the proposition that visual images proved the most effective means of conveying the nature of war should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include : • The writings of war correspondents , such as W H Russell and Martha Gelhorn, reveal the nature of warfare more directly than official dispatches which were not always published for many years • Some senior commanders and ordinary men, such as Grant and James Sims, wrote autobiographies or published diaries. They show war from different perspectives • Many novelists were inspired to write about their reactions to conflict, notably Stephen Crane in the Red Badge of Courage and Ernest Hemingway about twentieth century conflicts
	• Many interviews have been conducted with both military of all ranks and with civilians. Series like The Great War, the World at War are very rich in insights. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
8	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 reporting of the Tet Offensive in 1968 had the most significant impact of any reporting from a battlefield in the years 1859–1991. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the reporting of the Tet Offensive in 1968 had the most significant impact of any reporting from a battlefield in the years 1859–1991 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Tet came after a 10-week US government campaign to emphasise the progress being made in the war. It cast doubt on the claims and promises made by the military leadership • Leading media figures, e.g. Walter Cronkite, and influential journals such as <i>Newsweek</i> expressed serious reservations about the war. President Johnson was devastated by Cronkite's report • The photographs and film footage of the Vietcong presence in Saigon, notably for a brief spell in the US embassy compound, caused a great shock in the US as television brought the images into the home • The reporting of events boosted the arguments of the peace movement and of those in Congress who were becoming increasingly critical of the war • It was the reporting of the events rather than a real military failure that caused confidence in the US military to be shaken. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that other reporting, not the reporting of the Tet Offensive, had the most significant impact should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The reporting of the American Civil War and the Spanish American War shocked many and showed the increasing impact of newspapers • Films and photographs from the Western Front, which were linked to the writings of war correspondents, really brought home the reality of war • In the Second World War there were many graphic films and photographs that shocked many, e.g. the fighting on islands such as Tarawa and the scenes in the liberated concentration camps, e.g. Belsen • During the Gulf War there was instantaneous reporting from CNN, which made a huge impact. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871–1990: united, divided and reunited.



Question	Indicative content
7	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 as to how far in the period 1859-1991 literature proved the most effective means of conveying the nature of war. Arguments and evidence supporting the proposition that literature proved the most effective means of conveying the nature of war should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The American Civil War and the Spanish American War inspired some very powerful novels that focused on the nature of war as experienced by individuals, e.g. the bestselling novel <i>The Red Badge of Courage</i> • Novelists who had first-hand experience of the nature of war wrote graphic accounts, e.g. Ernest Hemingway about the Italian Front in the Great War • Senior commanders and political leaders wrote memoirs revealing the nature of war from the perspective of those who made key decisions, e.g. Grant after the American Civil War and Churchill after the Second World War • The Vietnam War produced some very powerful novels, e.g. <i>Paco's Story</i>, which describes the experience of conflict and offers insight into the problems of adjustment when back in the United States. Arguments and evidence challenging or modifying the proposition that literature proved the most effective means of conveying the nature of war should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • War correspondents wrote about the nature of warfare more directly than official dispatches, e.g. the writings of W H Russell about the American Civil War and Martha Gellhorn during the Second World War • Photographers began to produce very graphic portrayals bringing home the horror of the nature of war, e.g. Matthew Brady in the American Civil War and Robert Capa in the Second World War and other conflicts • The Vietnam War inspired some very powerful films depicting the realities of modern war and its impact on both participants and civilians, e.g. <i>Born on the Fourth of July</i> • Television coverage of the nature of war, e.g. by CNN in the First Gulf War, had an immediacy and brought war into the home. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
8	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 television has had the most significant impact on the reporting of war in the years 1859-1991. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that television has had the most significant impact on the reporting of war in the years 1859-1991. Relevant points may include: • Television coverage had a powerful impact during the Vietnam War with correspondents reporting from the front line, e.g. scenes in My Lai and events in Saigon during the Tet Offensive • Television journalists, e.g. Walter Cronkite, who were held in high esteem began to express their feelings about the conflict, which had an impact on the public mood • Coverage of war by CNN began to provide an instantaneous view of war that could not be subjected to editing, e.g. from the Gulf War • Television focused on the domestic reaction to war and showed demonstrations and some shocking examples of campus unrest, which led to increased questioning of the wars • Television provided a forum for debate and questioning of policy and conduct by prominent public figures, e.g. Congressman Mike Mansfield. Arguments and evidence challenging or modifying the statement that television has had the most significant impact on the reporting of war should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of the telegraph in the mid-19th century enabled information and opinions to be transmitted from the battlefield much more quickly • Newspapers began to employ more war correspondents, e.g. W H Russell in the American Civil War, whose work reached a wide audience because of syndication • Radio reporting developed during the Second World War and the BBC's War Report and the programmes of the Voice of America reached wide audiences • Photo journalism became a more important part of reporting, e.g. the work of Picture Post during the Korean War following on from images of the Spanish-American War, the First World War and the Spanish Civil War • Film encouraged the development of Cinema Newsreels, which became increasingly popular and influential from the late 1920s and vast audiences were influenced by scenes such as the bombing of Guernica. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited



Question	Indicative content
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	Other relevant material must be credited.
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Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited



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	• In the First Gulf War (1990-91) advances in satellite communications technology facilitated instantaneous reporting from correspondents, e.g. Peter Arnett, who were embedded with U.S coalition forces. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
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Question	Indicative content
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Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited



Question	Indicative content
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Question	Indicative content
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Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited.


Question	Indicative content
7	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 Gettysburg Address set the pattern for official attempts to shape the public perception of war in the years 1859–1991. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Gettysburg Address set the pattern for official attempts to shape the public perception of war should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Lincoln emphasised the importance of the principle of defending basic human rights, 'all men are created equal'. In 1898, President McKinley spoke of 'actions in the cause of humanity' - Lincoln emphasised that the United States stood for political freedom and this is clearly expressed in later conflicts, e.g. by Roosevelt in his 1941 speech after Pearl Harbour - Lincoln emphasised the sacrifice that the dead soldiers have made and the importance of remembrance - Lincoln emphasised the need to identify and defend the interests of the United States. In this case, preserving the Union 'that the Nation might live'. The word 'Nation' is repeated five times - The nature of modern war meant that leaders needed to communicate with the mass of the people and the Gettysburg Address was printed in newspapers. Arguments and evidence supporting the view that the Gettysburg Address did not set the pattern for official attempts to shape the public perception of war should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant examples may include: - Later conflicts were not civil wars and brought up a wider range of issues involving relations between different states - The Gettysburg Address made no attempt to denigrate the enemy whilst official statements in later wars often focused on demonising the enemy, e.g. portraying Germany as a militaristic state in the First World War - In later conflicts, beginning with McKinley in 1898, official statements identified the political and economic interests of the United States that were threatened - During the twentieth century there was increasing focus on conflicting political ideologies and the threat that they posed, notably during the Cold War. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
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	Johnson made a statement justifying the Vietnam War at Johns Hopkins University in April 1965, 'We must take this painful road so that every country can shape its own destiny'. This encouraged the Hawks. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
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	Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited



Question	Indicative content
8	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 judgement that speeches by political leaders played the most significant part in shaping the public perception of war in the years 1859-1973 Arguments and evidence supporting the judgement that speeches by political leaders played the most significant part in shaping the public perception of war in the years 1859-1973 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Lincoln's Gettysburg Address identified the issue at the root of the conflict, 'We must preserve the Union that the Nation might live', which made clear to the public that the future of the whole Nation was at stake - McKinley in the Spanish War (1898) made clear the values that Americans were fighting for and reinforced the feeling that the USA was taking 'action in the cause of Humanity.' - Wilson, in his Fourteen Points, made very clear the principles the USA were fighting for and that they were involved in a just war. This resonated strongly with the American public - Roosevelt's Pearl Harbour speech emphasised that the USA had the moral high ground, 'December 7 1941 will live in infamy', and that the USA was defending the cause of freedom - Kennedy's speeches on the situation in South East Asia emphasised the importance of safeguarding freedom and American values - Some leading members of Congress, including Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, became critics of the conduct of the Vietnam War under President Johnson and were widely quoted in anti-war campaigning. Arguments and evidence challenging the judgement that speeches by political leaders played the most significant part in shaping the public perception of war in the years 1859-1973 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Literature had a powerful impact with Stephen Crane's novel, <i>The Red Badge of Courage</i>, depicting the physical and emotional experience of ordinary soldiers in the American Civil War - The film <i>Pershing's Crusaders</i> showed the contribution of American soldiers and the devastating impact of war on ordinary communities in France. It made it very clear what the men were fighting for - Cinema audiences in the USA could see newsreels, e.g. of the bombing of Guernica during the Spanish Civil War, which showed the destructive power of bombing - The photojournalism of Robert Capa made an enormous impact with his <i>Magnificent Eleven</i> from Omaha Beach, illustrating the nature of war and the sacrifices being made by the American military. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited

Question	Indicative content
8	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 most significant developments in propaganda, in the years 1859-1963, occurred during the Second World War. Arguments and evidence supporting the judgement that the most significant developments in propaganda, in the years 1859-1963, occurred during the Second World War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Films highlighted American achievements and illustrated the moral case to mass audiences. <i>Burma Victory</i> celebrated the deeds of ordinary soldiers and <i>So Ends Our Night</i> showed the depravity of the enemy • Governments realised the need to get across messages about the impact of shortages and the danger of leaking information. This led to a vast increase in poster campaigns and public information films • Radio journalists could access mass audiences and report from war fronts, e.g. the reports of Ed. Murrow very effectively showed the US audience the will to resist of the British people • The Voice of America was established in 1942 to inform the US public of the contributions that the American forces were making throughout the conflict • Walt Disney produced a series of cartoons satirising the Nazi regime, e.g. <i>Der Fuehrer's Face</i> in 1943, which reached very wide audiences. Arguments and evidence challenging the judgement that the most significant developments in propaganda, in the years 1859-1963, occurred during the Second World War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The American Civil War propaganda reached mass audiences on both sides with campaigns in the South defending States' Rights and campaigns to recruit men to safeguard the cause of freedom in the Union states • In the late nineteenth century, there were very effective campaigns in mass circulation newspapers vilifying Spain for their actions in Cuba and, in particular, the sinking of the USS Maine in Havana (1898) • In the First World War, a Committee of Public Information was established to emphasise the principles of freedom that the Americans were fighting for and demonise the Germans in the eyes of the masses • In the First World War, films showed the qualities of the American military, e.g. <i>Pershing's Crusaders</i> and the visual images of the experiences of ordinary soldiers made a huge impact • In the Korean War, a Psychological Warfare Staff was established that set up a radio station 'The Voice of the United Nations' to broadcast anti-Communist propaganda and 12 million propaganda leaflets were dropped • In 1963, the US Information Agency began to produce a series of posters that promoted American values and demonised the Communist regime, saying that 'the South were struggling to maintain freedom from slavery'. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990, united, divided and re-united



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 Grant's success was due to his ability to use new technology effectively. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that Grant's success was due to his ability to use new technology effectively should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Grant made excellent use of the expanding railroad system to transport men, supplies and equipment. He also ordered Sherman to take action against the Confederate railway hub at Jackson during the Vicksburg campaign • He made effective use of the navy for transport and for the bombardment of targets. Northern industrial technology produced 12 new heavily armed ships and Grant established an excellent relationship with Admiral Porter • Grant used the telegraph system to get updated messages and information. He kept Washington informed during his campaign which helped him to retain Lincoln's confidence • Grant trained his land forces in the use of newly developed heavy artillery. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that Grant's success was due to factors other than the ability to use new technology should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Grant had a very clear grasp of his strategic objectives and communicated orders clearly and directly. He knew that he was fighting a Total War • He had complete faith in his subordinates, notably Sherman and Rawlins, and was trusted by them • He showed great tenacity and tactical flexibility which was not undermined by setbacks in some campaigns, notably Vicksburg • In 1863 he did not have to face Stonewall Jackson who had died at Chancellorsville. Jackson's successor, Pemberton, was a far less formidable opponent • He received total support from Lincoln. Other relevant material must be credited.

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 use of steam boats and railways had the biggest impact on the conduct of war in the years 1859-70. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the use of steam boats and railways had the biggest impact on the conduct of war in the years 1859-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of railways gave commanders the ability to mobilise large armies quickly • The development of railways facilitated the transportation of heavy equipment, e.g. artillery • Steamboats did not depend on the wind. They developed greater versatility, e.g. in the Vicksburg Campaign when Admiral Porter made a massive contribution to Grant's success • Steam powered Ironclads were used by the Union to tighten its blockade of the Confederate States and to guard against foreign intervention • Steamboats and railways were also capable of carrying large quantities of food and other supplies. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the use of steam boats and railways had the biggest impact on the conduct of war in the years 1859-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Handguns and rifles had developed with greater range, accuracy and rate of fire, e.g. the Colt revolver and the Dreyse needle gun • Large calibre artillery developed, which was breech loading, and fired shells, e.g. developed by Krupps and organised by von Moltke into mobile batteries • Military academies were established to identify, and train potential officers and the command structure became more professional in both the Union forces in the American Civil War and in Moltke's Prussian army • Communication developed, e.g. the use of the telegraph, which enabled information and orders to be transmitted more quickly and effectively • The evolution of the concept of a General Staff facilitated more effective leadership and sophisticated planning. Other relevant material must be credited.

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 how far they agree that the leadership of Von Moltke was the most important factor in explaining Prussian military success in the years 1859–70. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the leadership of Von Moltke was the most important factor in explaining Prussian military success in the years 1859–70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Von Moltke recognised the need to work closely with the political leaders and his partnership with Roon, the Prussian war minister, was especially important • Von Moltke created the Prussian General Staff, which formed a highly trained elite. He inaugurated a scheme in which the most promising junior officers were identified and given specialist training • Von Moltke grasped and exploited new developments in technology, notably the telegraph and the railway: his development of four new lines leading into Alsace played a significant part in the 1870 invasion of France • Von Moltke kept himself abreast of new military developments and his visit to study the American Civil War is a case in point. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that other factors, not the leadership of Von Moltke, were important in Prussian military success in the years 1859–70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The military success owed a great deal to the diplomatic work of Bismarck who showed great skill in identifying and isolating his targets • The development of the Prussian armaments industry, for example Krupps, played a big part in providing the tools of modern war that Von Moltke could exploit • His opponents lacked the discipline, training and organisation present in the Prussian force, e.g. the Austrian forces at Sadowa in 1866 • The French, in particular, failed to exploit the new military technology that they possessed. Other relevant material must be credited.

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 qualities of Von Moltke as a commander and the contribution made by technology in the wars of 1866 and 1870. The author of the source is named in the specification and candidates can therefore be expected to know about him and should be aware of the context, namely his victories in 1866 and 1870.
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 account, written by Von Moltke
 - Von Moltke comprehensively surveys his military methods
 - The account was published in 1871, which gave Von Moltke opportunity to reflect on the wars
 - It is designed to instruct and inform.
 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:

Qualities of Von Moltke as a commander:

 - It indicates that Von Moltke has a very clear appreciation that the supreme commander must establish the overall strategy but not try to micromanage the conduct of operations
 - It suggests that Von Moltke has learned from his experience that the nature of war is constantly changing and that his forces must be prepared to respond quickly and flexibly
 - It suggests that he understands the importance of the training and selection of subordinate officers and that he values their opinion and trusts them
 - It suggests that Von Moltke understood that an awareness of technological developments was essential in modern war and that planning must take account of changes.

Contributions made by technology to his success in the wars of 1866 and 1870:

 - It indicates that the development of railroads had revolutionised warfare in the transportation of both troops and military equipment
 - It suggests that the telegraph had revolutionised communications in speeding up transmitting of information, facilitating decision making and allowing orders to be issued quickly
 - It suggests that Prussian technology had played a vital part in his victories.
 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the qualities of Von Moltke as a commander and the contributions made by technology. Relevant points may include:



Question	Indicative content
	• Von Moltke was writing in the aftermath of his two great victories against Austria at Sadowa in 1866 and France at Sedan in 1870 • The state of Prussia had been built on the basis of its military power with its very professional General Staff and policy of universal recruitment • There were significant developments in technology in the mid-19th century, e.g. by the late 1860s Prussia had 5,000 miles of railroad, Krupps produced increasingly powerful rifled breech loading steel guns.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited



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 judgement that the leadership of von Moltke and the Prussian general staff was more significant than the use of new technologies in explaining the Prussian victories in the wars of 1866 and 1870. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the leadership of von Moltke and the Prussian general staff was more significant than the use of new technologies in explaining the Prussian victories in the wars of 1866 and 1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Von Moltke focused on the selection and training of officers, stressing that, in action, they had to be prepared to adapt to specific circumstances in battle without losing sight of the overall objectives • Von Moltke improved and developed the general staff to ensure uniformity in training. He ensured that promotion was on merit and that training programmes enabled his senior officers to brief their subordinates • The general staff, and all senior commanders, were instructed to keep in close contact with von Moltke throughout any campaign • Von Moltke stressed to his general staff the importance of reconnaissance and preparation for battle, e.g. at the Battle of Sedan (1870), MacMahon's French army was hemmed in against the River Meuse • Von Moltke worked to ensure that he had the total trust of the King of Prussia and played the key role in developing a state based on military power and a policy of universal recruitment. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the leadership of von Moltke and the Prussian General Staff was more significant than the use of new technologies in explaining the Prussian victories in the wars of 1866 and 1870 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The rapid movement of forces and equipment was facilitated by the Prussian railroad network, e.g. the transportation of the Army of the Elbe to Königgratz took Benedek by surprise • The telegraph system enabled commanders to communicate quickly and effectively • Prussian industrialists, e.g. Krupp produced powerful guns, and the heavy artillery batteries played a key role in overwhelming both Austrian and French defensive positions • The Dreyse Needle gun, a breech loading rifle using bolt action, was especially effective, and Benedek, the Austrian commander at Königgratz (1866), believed it was instrumental in defeating his forces. 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 the accuracy of the statement that Petain's qualities as a commander primarily explain the French success in the Verdun campaign. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that Petain's qualities as a commander primarily explain French success should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Petain provided more resolve to the defence with his slogan, 'They shall not pass' • He tightened discipline but also improved the conditions of his men by improving their rations and introducing a rota system for service in the front line • He improved supply and communications by developing the 'Sacred Way' • He improved the artillery and made effective use of reverse slope tactics. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that other factors were the primary reasons for French success should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Falkenhayn was pessimistic about the prospects of outright victory and favoured campaigns that would weaken and exhaust the enemy and lead to peace talks • Falkenhayn did not follow up his initial capture of some of the forts surrounding Verdun with an outflanking movement. The delay in crossing the Meuse was especially important • The Germans had some ineffectual subordinate commanders, notably Prince Wilhelm • The Germans redeployed some troops to the Somme at a crucial stage of the battle of Verdun. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited.



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 nature of the British attack at Cambrai and its impact on the German defenders. Saucker is not a named person on the specification but candidates should be aware of the context, the Battle of Cambrai. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: • The source provides a German perspective with a first-hand account from an officer • It is an initial impression of the opening stages of the attack and makes no reference to how the battle developed • The author of the source is an officer with experience of previous engagements • The source refers to one specific assault and does not give any overall picture or indication of the number of tanks deployed. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: Nature of the British attack : • It indicates that the British were seeking to deploy their tanks in a coordinated way • It indicates that there was a shock element to the bombardment with the intention of catching the Germans by surprise. The bombardment starting at 6.20 am just over an hour before the attack began • It indicates that the tanks were fitted with an attachment enabling them to cross obstacles and penetrate the defences • It suggests that the British may have chosen this area for the assault because of the firmer ground • It provides evidence that the British had developed shells that would explode on impact. The impact on the Germans: • It indicates that the Germans were shocked by the tanks, notably reference to 'giant machine', and it is stated that there was an impact on their morale • It indicates that the Germans fought back but found their machine guns, which had previously been so devastating, appeared to have no impact • It suggests that the Germans had got used to certain modes of attack from the British and were very confident at countering those but were taken by surprise by the nature of this attack.



Question	Indicative content
	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 British tactics and the reaction of the German defenders. Relevant points may include: • The attack came at the end of a long attritional campaign in Flanders • Earlier attempts to deploy tanks had limited success but Haig recognised the potential they had. The British shells incorporated the 106 fuse designed to explode on impact • The Germans had developed a new defensive system that they believed would be even more formidable than the system they had built on the Somme in 1916. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited.

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 the accuracy of the statement that the effective deployment of new military technology was the primary reason for the outcome of the Battle of Amiens (August 1918). Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the effective deployment of new military technology was the primary reason for the outcome of the Battle of Amiens (August 1918) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Allied artillery made a massive contribution with a brief, but very heavy and carefully focused, opening bombardment and then co-ordinated their fire with the advancing infantry in creeping barrages • The Air Force contributed very effectively with reconnaissance, artillery spotting and ground attack sweeps with bombs and machine guns • Tanks were deployed effectively to help break the German lines and then, especially the new Whippet tanks, to use their increased mobility to wreak havoc behind the German lines • The infantry was well equipped, e.g. with Lewis guns, which gave it far more firepower when engaging the enemy. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the Battle of Amiens was decided by the effective deployment of new technology should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The very effective command of Foch, who had great drive but was also realistic. Foch worked well with Haig, who himself worked effectively with Rawlinson, the Army commander for the offensive • The Allied naval blockade had put Germany under sustained pressure, e.g. increased shortages of food and lowered morale on the Home Front • The self-belief of the German army declined when it became apparent that the Spring Offensive had not been decisive. They had outrun their supply lines and were experiencing shortages of equipment and supplies
	• The American entry into the War brought 1.5 million men, which had a psychological as well as a military impact • The forces from the Empire made a very significant contribution and were well commanded, e.g. Australians under Monash and Canadians under Currie. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited



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 importance of technology in the Battle of Verdun and the reasons for Germany's failure to achieve its objectives. 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 directly involved in the campaign and, because of his military position and high social status, was well informed about the planning and execution of the campaign
 - The author was writing when recriminations were starting and this may have influenced his account, 'I did everything I could to stop the carnage'
 - The author expresses his views clearly and cites specific evidence.
2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:
- The importance of technology in the Battle of Verdun:**
- It provides evidence that German control of the, 'vital railheads.' was significant, 'enabling us to move in our biggest guns.'
 - It provides evidence that the developments in artillery, with new heavy guns and more powerful shells, was central to Falkenhayn's tactics, 'two million shells fired.'
 - It suggests that developments in air power were vital with 'aerial reconnaissance' important to both attackers and defenders
 - It indicates that the moving of the heavy guns to a different front will have a significant impact on the German assault.
- The reasons for Germany's failure to achieve its objectives:**
- It suggests failings of overall command, 'a great opportunity thrown away'. It implies criticism of Falkenhayn's decision to modify the original plan and limit the attack to the East Bank of the Meuse
 - It provides evidence of the difficulty of advancing because of the impact of the bombardment, 'shell cratered ground.'
 - It suggests that there have been failings in planning and organisation, 'if the reserves promised had arrived on time.', 'rations were not available in sufficient quantity.'
 - It provides evidence of French revival after a change of command, 'sent in more men, established a new supply line and restored morale.' It also indicates that the French were achieving air supremacy
 - It provides evidence that the weather hindered the advance by limiting the effectiveness of the spotting that would aid the artillery, 'heavy mists, which limited aerial reconnaissance.'

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 effectiveness of source for revealing the importance of technology in the battle of Verdun and the reasons for Germany's failure. Relevant points may include: • The French army had suffered 650,000 casualties in 1914-15 and this led to Falkenhayn's confidence that they were on the verge of cracking • The casualties at Verdun were huge with the Germans suffering 337,000, including 143,000 dead and the French 377,231 of whom 162,440 died • Because of their commitments on the eastern front, the Germans lacked the reserves to attack on a broad front. Falkenhayn limited his attacks and did not deal with the French forts on the west bank of the Meuse • The railway systems were vital in transporting military supplies, e.g. the 17cm heavy artillery guns and the vast quantities of canister mines (miniwerfers) used by the German army • Pétain took over command of the French forces on 24 February and made the inner ring of forts the spine of his defence strategy.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited



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 military judgement of the younger Moltke played the most significant part in the failure of the Schlieffen Plan.

Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the military judgement of the younger Moltke played the most significant part in the failure of the Schlieffen Plan should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Moltke made many modifications to the Plan. He did not ensure that his forces were balanced to facilitate the encirclement of Paris
- Moltke made the decision to move men from the crucial right wing to the left wing facing the French in Alsace Lorraine
- The unexpected speed of mobilisation by Russia led Moltke to judge that it was necessary to transfer forces to the Eastern Front. This compromised the original plan to have a significant force moving to the west of Paris
- There was insufficient focus on the issue of supplies, e.g. there were insufficient lorries and a considerable distance from the main railway hubs to the areas of military concentration
- Moltke did not give sufficient attention to communications. At the start of the campaign there was one radio transmitter and at a crucial stage in the Battle of the Marne there was no radio communication between 1st and 2nd armies
- Moltke did not manage his subordinate commanders effectively, e.g. Kluck and Bulow.

Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the military judgement of the younger Moltke played the most significant part in the failure of the Schlieffen Plan should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The plan was not fit for purpose and based on outdated assumptions. The Russians had made huge progress in developing their military capability and attacked East Prussia
- The Austro-Hungarian forces on the Eastern Front performed badly and Moltke had to divert more German forces to this campaign
- Joffre commanded the French forces with great determination and they fought back strongly, driving the Germans back to the Aisne
- The resistance of Belgium was stronger than anticipated, e.g. the fortress at Liège was more strongly armoured, which held up the advance
- The British declared war on August 4 and a BEF was sent to France. The force of 125,000 was markedly smaller than either the French or German military, but they held back the Germans at Mons and played a part at the Marne.

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 the accuracy of the statement that German deployment of submarines presented a significant challenge to the British war effort in the years 1917-18. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the German deployment of submarines presented a significant challenge to the British war effort in the years 1917-18 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1917, the U-boat fleet had expanded with 46 operating in the Atlantic and 30 in the Western Approaches. The Germans had developed more powerful torpedoes and, in April, 800,000 tons of shipping were sunk • The Royal Navy senior commanders initially rejected the idea of a convoy system, believing that groups of ships would be a more inviting target. U-boats were able to pick off individual ships • The development of U-boat bases on the Belgian coast, e.g. at Ostend and Zeebrugge, posed an increasing threat to the Royal Navy • Britain needed to import food and the U-boat campaign was having an increasingly serious effect, e.g. on imports from Canada. Rationing was introduced in January 1918. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the German deployment of submarines presented a significant challenge to the British war effort in the years 1917-18 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The German submarine campaign, far from damaging the British war effort in the long term, helped it by contributing to the USA's entry into the war on the British side • The Royal Navy developed effective tactical responses, e.g. the deployment of convoys, after they had proved effective on the Norway route. In August 1917, British losses were cut to under 200,000 tons • The Royal Navy identified and targeted key German submarine bases, e.g. Ostend and Zeebrugge • The Royal Navy developed more advanced technology to counter the U-boat threat, e.g. depth charges and SONAR with extensive research on hydrophones • The U-boat campaign was conducted in fits and starts, doing enough to alienate neutral countries, but without being pressed to a definitive conclusion • The deployment of US destroyers operating out of Irish ports made a significant impact from late 1917. The USA also laid minefields across the North Sea, preventing U-boats reaching the Atlantic. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited



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 how Pétain planned to make use of technology in the defence of Verdun and his qualities as a commander. 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:

- Pétain was commander of the defence of Verdun and, therefore, in a position to write with authority
- The rhetorical style of the first paragraph is clearly designed to boost morale
- Pétain has written this after a careful review of the overall situation and the source makes clear that Pétain has thought through the issues
- Pétain expresses himself clearly and his tone is calm with a very honest and realistic message.

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

How Pétain planned to make use of technology in the defence of Verdun:

- It suggests that Pétain has kept abreast of the rapid technical developments that had become characteristic of modern war. He is prepared to use new methods both in combat and in treating his men
- It provides evidence that Pétain understood that advances in heavy artillery made it central to his tactics and that he knows it must be used relentlessly ('by day and night')
- It suggests he is aware of the need to develop air power for attack and defence ('a squadron of fighter aircraft.') to engage the enemy and an 'aerial photography section.' to provide information on enemy positions
- It suggests that Pétain is aware that technology can revolutionise the supply of manpower, munitions and rations. He decides to have 'A specialist regiment of engineers' to work on road and rail construction.

Pétain's qualities as a commander:

- It provides evidence that Pétain has a very clear understanding of the objective and importance of the campaign and that he shares this with his men. He states that Verdun 'stands in the path of a German advance.'
- It suggests that he will seek to provide inspirational leadership ('will lead from the front line') and inspire confidence in the outcome ('they have underestimated our strength and resolve.', 'surrender is not an option.')
- It suggests that he understood the importance of thorough reconnaissance and of making effective use of the terrain ('reverse slope tactics.')
- It suggests that Pétain understands the pressures that his men are fighting under and the need for respite and decent rations ('I will introduce a rota system.').



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 policies stated by Pétain and his qualities as a commander, points may include: • The German commander, Falkenhayn, believed that the attack on Verdun would lead to losses that the French could not sustain and that it would make a joint French-British assault on the Western Front less effective • During the battle the French fired over 30 million artillery shells • The cost of the battle was very high, the French lost over 160,000 men dead or missing, with at least another 200,000 casualties • Pétain did have genuine concern for the conditions and morale of the ordinary soldier and did spend time in the front line.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited

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 radio had the most significant impact on the development of mobile warfare in the First World War in the years 1917-18. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that radio had the most significant impact on the development of mobile warfare in the First World War in the years 1917-18 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Radio was increasingly used by the RFC to send back information, e.g. from artillery spotters, about enemy positions, troop movements and artillery installations, in order to plan attacks more effectively • Radios became easier to carry/transport and were used to co-ordinate attacks between units. They could also report back on features of the defence system, which could be targets for bombardment • Radios were used for deception purposes, e.g. in seeking to deceive the Germans about the plans for the Amiens offensive, in order to confuse the enemy and facilitate the offensive • Radios were fitted into tanks to allow communication with infantry units so that informed decisions could be made more quickly to ensure the effectiveness of all arms attacks • Radio provided the means for communication with HQ to enable senior officers to make more informed decisions about their plans for advance. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that radio had the most significant impact on the development of mobile warfare in the First World War in the years 1917-18 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of motor transport allowed men, equipment and supplies to be moved more quickly • The development of tanks provided more firepower to penetrate the enemy defences and create opportunities for the infantry to move through. The tanks also had a shock effect as shown at Cambrai • Improvement in shell technology, e.g. fuse 106, made artillery bombardments more effective in weakening the German defensive positions • The developments in the RFC made it possible to provide support by strafing defensive positions with their machine guns after the introduction of the interrupter gear. 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 the accuracy of the statement that the Battle of Cambrai showed how new military technology was able to make a significant impact on the Western Front in 1917. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Battle of Cambrai showed how new military technology was able to make a significant impact on the Western Front in 1917 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The battle opened with a short and carefully targeted artillery bombardment that gave less warning of an imminent attack. This was followed by an infantry offensive supported by a creeping barrage • The offensive was planned to involve infantry, artillery, tanks and aircraft. It marked the beginning of 'all arms warfare'. The RFC carried out reconnaissance and conducted missions against German supply points • The analysis of aerial photographs of the German positions used new interpretive techniques and enabled more effective identification of targets • The tanks were deployed in a coordinated assault and were fitted with fascines designed to counter obstacles. The attack had a significant shock effect and initially there was good coordination with the infantry • Very effective use was made of Fuze 106 shells that exploded on impact but did not cause the cratering that had proved an obstacle in previous offensives. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the Battle of Cambrai showed how new military technology was able to make a significant impact on the Western Front in 1917 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • 400 Mark IV tanks were deployed but were liable to mechanical failure and proved vulnerable to German artillery. 180 of the tanks were no longer operational by the end of the second day of the offensive • The Germans were able to regroup, and the Bourton Ridge proved to be a strong defensive position, which was less vulnerable to the British weaponry and tactics • The Germans, after an initial shock, remained resolute, and their use of trench mortars was very effective • The British failed to commit reserves at a crucial stage and found themselves under extreme pressure in a salient, which made them vulnerable to flank assaults, forcing Haig to order a retreat. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 37.2: Germany 1871-1990: united, divided and re-united



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 assess its value for revealing the purpose and the impact of the raids on Hamburg in 1943. Spaight is not named in the specification but candidates can be expected to be aware of terror bombing. 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 Report, commissioned by the government and written by a senior Air Ministry civil servant • The evidence used in the account was gathered from people directly involved in the events It aims to persuade, making a case through argument as well as evidence. 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: The purpose of the raids : • It states that military objectives were targeted ('attacking the sources of the enemy's munitions') • It provides evidence that an objective was to destroy the German transport infrastructure • It states that its essential purpose was to carry out the instructions of the Prime Minister to 'remove Germany's capacity to sustain a major war'

Question	Indicative content
	• It suggests that terror is a purpose of the raids despite the claims to the contrary e.g. the powerful second paragraph celebrating tonnage of bombing. The impact of the raids: • It suggests satisfaction in the scale of the raids and the terror being inflicted with details piled on and comparison made with the raids on the UK • It suggests that the impact of raids was very carefully assessed and the raid photographs analysed in detail • It suggests that German reactions were carefully analysed • It states that sites of historical and cultural interest were destroyed • It provides evidence that German defences were overstretched and support was brought in from other regions. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the reasons for and the effectiveness of the bombing. Relevant points may include: • Under the leadership of Harris, Bomber Command had adopted the policy that massive area bombing of German cities and industrial targets was their role in the winning of the war • There was increasing controversy in Britain about the morality of the massive area bombing campaigns. Spaight is clearly addressing this debate in his book • There has been much debate about the impact and effectiveness of the campaigns.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited.



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 how far you agree that Enigma and British code breaking was the key factor in the victory in the Battle of the Atlantic in the years 1939–45. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that Enigma and British code breaking was the key factor in the victory in the Battle of the Atlantic should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The early stages of the war make it clear that the breaking of the codes was vital because of the scale of sinkings despite the small size of the German submarine fleet • In the summer of 1941, despite a significant increase in the German submarine deployment, the British had broken the naval code and losses were reduced • In early 1942 the importance of code breaking was highlighted when the Germans introduced a more sophisticated coding system, which led to very serious losses that alarmed Churchill • In December 1942 the British broke the sophisticated Shark code and were able to protect British convoys and reduce losses. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that other factors, not Enigma and British code breaking, were key factors in the victory in the Battle of the Atlantic should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the early stages of the war Hitler denied the German submarine commanders the resources they requested • There was an increasing number of escort ships, mainly British and Canadian, and they were well trained • There were significant developments in the anti-submarine equipment fitted to British ships, e.g. the hedgehog and huff-duff • The British deployed aircraft increasingly in anti-submarine operations and the Atlantic gap was closed • The work of the Western Approaches command based in Liverpool was outstanding, notably under the leadership of Admiral Horton • The US contributed vast numbers of Liberty Ships, notably through the enterprise of Henry Kaiser. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871–1990: united, divided and reunited.



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 Guderian played the key role in the military fall of France in 1940. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that Guderian played the key role in the military fall of France in 1940 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Guderian outlined his concept of warfare in a book in 1937 and followed the principles set out in the campaign of 1940 • Guderian deployed mass formations of tanks with support from air power • Guderian used tanks with effective radio communication between different elements of the attacking force • Guderian worked with Manstein to develop the strategy of attacking through the Ardennes • Guderian took the initiative by taking the decision to push on west after crossing the Meuse. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that Guderian played the key role in the military fall of France in 1940 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • France was haunted by the human and material losses of the Great War and another conflict seemed unthinkable, which influenced both the mood and the material preparation of France • France in the 1930s neglected the development of military technology and did not build on the developments of the 1920s especially relating to radio and aircraft • There was a belief that the Ardennes could not be penetrated by a modern army • Gamelin proved to be an ineffective commander and seemed to become increasingly isolated from the campaign • Other German commanders, e.g. Rommel, also played a significant part in the campaign. Other relevant material must be credited.

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 United States strengths and Japanese weaknesses in the Battle of Midway (1942). Both the writer and the recipient are 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:
- The source is a confidential exchange between two senior United States commanders
 - The report was composed 8 days after the events described
 - The report contains specific details to support judgements made.
2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:
- United States strengths:**
- It suggests that the United States had learnt from previous experience, e.g. developing the ability to carry out emergency repair work on badly damaged ships
 - It suggests that the United States Intelligence system was working effectively and that military strategy was being based on its reports
 - It provides evidence that the United States Air Force, e.g. its scouting planes and its dive bombers, played a key role
 - It suggests that the United States commanders were in close communication and worked effectively together.
- Japanese weaknesses:**
- It suggests that the Japanese had made some mistaken assumptions and that their intelligence was not on a par with that of the United States
 - It provides evidence that the co-ordination between commanders was lacking and that the forces of Nagumo and Yamamoto were too far apart to be able to support each other
 - It indicates that the scouting carried out by the Japanese was insufficient.
3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the strengths

Question	Indicative content
	and weaknesses of the Americans and Japanese. Relevant points may include: • The United States had suffered setbacks against the Japanese at Pearl Harbour and had reformed their command structure as a result • The USA had carried out the Doolittle Raids on Tokyo in April 1942, which had shown the potential vulnerability of Japan, leading Japan to try to eliminate Midway as the advance US base in the Pacific • The Battle of Midway altered the balance of power in the Pacific theatre, e.g. the Japanese lost their 4 large aircraft carriers and 25% of their aircrew, and from that stage the USA took the initiative.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited

Question	Indicative content

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 failure of Gamelin to make effective use of new technology was the primary cause of the military failure of France in 1940. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the failure of Gamelin to make effective use of new technology was the primary cause of the military failure of France in 1940 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Gamelin's headquarters at Vincennes had not developed the secure and effective communication system essential to direct a fast-moving campaign • The French had some advanced tanks, e.g. the Somua and the Char B1, but the majority did not have modern two-way radio sets. Gamelin did not deploy the Char tanks in massed formation, limiting their effectiveness • Gamelin based his strategy on fighting a defensive campaign until forces had been built up. He failed to exploit the numerical advantage France had in motorised infantry divisions • Gamelin underestimated the developments of modern motorised military vehicles and believed they would not be able to penetrate the Ardennes. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the failure of Gamelin to make effective use of new technology was the primary cause of the military failure of France in 1940 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Gamelin was firmly set in the theories of 1918 and was very detached from his troops. He had bad relationships with many of his subordinate commanders, e.g. General Georges • Guderian, in his book <i>Achtung Panzer!</i>, showed that modern war was based on mobility, with self-propelled guns, supported by aircraft. The French faced a motorised spearhead able to cover 100 kms a day • French units had very uneven levels of modern armaments, training, leadership and morale. The reservists were particularly ineffective • The German air force was dominant; by 1939 Germany was producing 3,000 aircraft annually, while the French, although they were beginning to develop new planes, only had 600 • The French had a long frontier to defend. Corap's forces were left to defend the Ardennes front with infantry and lightly mechanised cavalry, which was inadequate against the panzer divisions • Belgium had announced its neutrality in 1936 and this prevented any development of a joint military strategy. 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 the accuracy of the statement that Dönitz was responsible for German failure in the Battle of the Atlantic in the years 1939-45. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that Dönitz was responsible for German failure in the Battle of the Atlantic in the years 1939-45 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Dönitz failed to counter the improved tactics adopted by the Royal Navy from mid 1943, e.g. the Raspberry tactic which made optimum use of ASDIC and depth charges • Dönitz made significant tactical errors at key points in the Battle, e.g. failing to recognise the implications of code breaking • Dönitz was unable to counter advances in Allied technology. There were significant developments in both direction finding and weaponry, e.g. huff-duff and the hedgehog • Dönitz failed to counter the impact of Canadian and US forces, e.g. the deployment of Liberators closed the Atlantic Gap. In September 1943, the Germans lost 59 U-boats and only sank nine merchant ships • Dönitz diverted his U-boats away from the Battle of the Atlantic to other theatres at crucial times, e.g. the Mediterranean, where they suffered very heavy losses at the hands of the Royal Navy. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that Dönitz was responsible for German failure in the Battle of the Atlantic in the years 1939-45 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Dönitz had a very clear strategy. He recognised that Britain depended on the import of food and war materials and, in 1940, the pre-war level of 22 million tons of food was reduced to 12 million • Dönitz was initially frustrated by the insistence of Raeder, the head of the German Navy, to give priority to the construction of surface ships • Initially Dönitz was based at Wilhelmshaven but from June 1940 he established a specialist HQ at Lorient, which opened up direct access to the Atlantic • In the first half of 1942, Dönitz insisted on changes in German Naval Enigma with the introduction of Shark, which led to an immediate increase in the U-boat success rate • Dönitz developed the concept of wolf packs, which made effective use of the Enigma coding system, and the intelligence provided by the B-Dienst code breakers • Dönitz selected very able commanders, e.g. Otto Kretschmer, who countered ASDIC by shadowing convoys and surfacing to attack from the middle of the convoy at night.



	Other relevant material must be credited.
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Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited



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 the accuracy of the statement that the Japanese application of superior technology was the main reason for the success of their attack at Pearl Harbour (1941). Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Japanese application of superior technology was the main reason for the success of their attack at Pearl Harbour (1941) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of the aerial torpedo provided a new dimension to the attack • The Japanese had developed high altitude bombs that could penetrate the decks of warships before exploding • The Japanese Zero fighters were fast, exceptionally manoeuvrable and had formidable firepower. Over 200 of them took part in the assault • The Japanese had 6 up-to-date carriers, two of which only came into service in 1941, from which they could prepare and launch their air assault. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that Japanese application of superior technology was the main reason for the success of their attack at Pearl Harbour (1941) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There were serious lapses by the United States Intelligence. They failed to pass details of Japanese diplomatic messages, including one sent on 1 December • United States Intelligence and the duty commanders failed to recognise the significance of the detection of two Japanese midget submarines near the perimeter of the harbour • The United States was anticipating a possible attack on the Philippines and did not believe it was within the capacity of the Japanese to stage multiple attacks • The radar detection system employed by the United States was misinterpreted and when a large flight of aircraft was identified they were believed to be B17 bombers <i>en route</i> to the Philippines. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited

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 reasons for the problems facing the German submarine fleet and the factors that explain the improved performance of the allies in the Battle of the Atlantic. 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:

- Dönitz had been promoted to be commander-in-chief of the German Navy in January 1943; he had previously been commander of submarine operations. He was a highly respected commander
- He is writing in his official military record that would have only been accessible to senior military personnel
- He is very candid in providing an assessment that shows awareness of the problems of his own side.

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

Reasons for the problems facing the German submarine fleet:

- It suggests that Dönitz is frustrated that although he 'constantly argued' for more U-boats to sustain success, his fleet 'has never been given the priority in terms of resources' because the focus was on surface ships
- It provides evidence of significant losses of crews, 'we have lost many great commanders and valuable trained crews.'
- It indicates that he has had doubts about the security of the German communications codes, 'fear that our communication system has been decrypted'
- It provides evidence that developments in other theatres of the War have had an effect, 'we have also had to deploy significant forces elsewhere'.

Factors that explain the improved performance of the allies in the Battle of the Atlantic:

- It suggests that the weaknesses in the Royal Navy force that had contributed to earlier German success had been addressed, 'the enemy has new detection devices and more effective weaponry.'
- It indicates that Royal Navy officers are now on a par with U-boat commanders, 'quality of command has risen'
- It provides evidence that the Royal Navy is receiving support from other branches of the services, 'air support... has been especially effective'
- It indicates that the USA has provided very significant support, notably a significant number of Liberator aircraft, and that 'the Atlantic Gap... has now been closed.'

3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing what Dönitz feels were the problems facing the German submarine fleet and the factors that explain the improved fortunes of the Royal Navy in the Battle of the Atlantic. Relevant points may include:



Question	Indicative content
	• 1943 was the turning point year in the Battle of the Atlantic. In late March and April, in U-boat attacks on ONS5 and SC129 and 130, only 2 merchant ships were lost and over 20 U-boats were sunk • In early 1943, there was a considerable build-up of Allied forces in North Africa that necessitated greater focus by the German Navy in the Mediterranean • Huff-Duff and the Hedgehog respectively are examples of detection devices and more effective weaponry • There had been a breakthrough at Bletchley Park and the highly sophisticated Shark communications code had been broken.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990, united, divided and re-united

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 the accuracy of the statement that the impact of air power was limited in the conduct of the Vietnam War but crucial in the conduct of the First Gulf War. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the impact of air power was limited in the conduct of the Vietnam War but crucial in the conduct of the First Gulf War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Operation Rolling Thunder was initially limited and was subject to frequent pauses as well as not targeting key sites, e.g. Hanoi and Haiphong • The intensity and the range increased from 1967 but the North Vietnamese built tunnels and developed the Ho Chi Minh trail. The bombing did not prevent the Tet Offensive having initial success • The bombing in the First Gulf War was much more precise, e.g. stealth missiles destroyed enemy command/control capability. Air power neutralised the Iraqi military before the ground war began • Attacks from US warships using Tomahawk missiles were very effective hitting Iraqi SCUD missile sites • Iraqi missile sites were destroyed by F-4G Wild Weasel attacks. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the impact of air power in the conduct of the Vietnam War was limited and in the conduct of the First Gulf War it was crucial should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The stepping up of Operation Rolling Thunder by President Johnson did frustrate the North's Easter Offensive • Operation Linebacker 2 persuaded the North to make concessions leading to the Paris agreement of February 1973 • President George H W Bush decided not to launch air strikes against Saddam's retreating armies, which some felt prevented a decisive outcome • The US stuck closely to implementing the UN resolutions over Kuwait and did not exploit the weaknesses exposed in the Iraqi military. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited



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 strength of Allied Coalition airpower during the First Gulf War and the impact of its use. The authors of the source are 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 report was commissioned by the US Defence Department to review the effectiveness of the deployment of airpower during the campaign
 - The report was published two years after the events, providing the time for consultation and assessment
 - The report is clearly expressed and deals with both positive and negative aspects of the campaign
 - The report looks at things mainly from the Coalition perspective.
 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:

The strength of Allied Coalition airpower during the First Gulf War:

 - It suggests there was confidence that the initial assault would be an overwhelming success because the technologically sophisticated stealth bombers were 'invisible to radar'
 - It suggests that the use of 'aircraft and satellites' enabled the Coalition to conduct Intelligence-led operations by identifying specific targets
 - It indicates that the Coalition were deploying new technology, in the form of 'precision-guided' missiles, to disrupt the Iraqi 'command and control system' and conduct 'surgical strikes'.

The impact of its use:

 - It provides evidence of the deployment of a wide variety of new technologies in air warfare to effectively neutralise the Iraqi defence system and armed forces as a prelude to a ground attack
 - It suggests that airpower fulfilled its role effectively as the ceasefire came four days after the deployment of ground forces and the Iraqi forces had proved extremely vulnerable to Coalition airpower, e.g. 'the Warthog'
 - It indicates that the deployment of new technology enabled President Bush to avoid "another Vietnam" and avoid large scale deployment of ground troops
 - It provides evidence that, despite sophisticated methods of identifying targets, mistakes occurred and innocent civilians were killed or wounded.
 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the strength of Allied Coalition airpower during the First Gulf War and the impact of its use, points may include:
 - The use of airpower with high technology specifications and delivery systems minimised losses to the Coalition, e.g. only 2 planes were lost in the raids on Baghdad

Question	Indicative content
	- Coalition air forces flew over 100,000 missions in the 43 days of the campaign and airlifted supplies to over 400,000 troops - There was considerable apprehension that the Iraqis would deploy chemical weapons, which they had against the Kurds in 1988 - After the Iraqis withdrew from Kuwait, a ceasefire was announced in line with the United Nations Resolution.

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited

Question	Indicative content