

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Friday 22 January 2021

Morning (Time: 2 hours)

Paper Reference **WHI03/1B**

History

International Advanced

Paper 3: Thematic Study with Source Evaluation

Option 1B: The British Experience of Warfare, 1803–1945

You must have:

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer Question 1 in Section A and **ONE** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

- 2** 'The key features of the British experience of war, in the years 1803–15 and in the years 1939–45, were essentially similar.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3** 'The Second Boer War (1899–1902) and trench warfare on the Western Front (1914–18) showed that the British Army was a poor fighting force.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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Paper Reference **WHI03/1B**

History

International Advanced

Paper 3: Thematic Study with Source Evaluation

Option 1B: The British Experience of Warfare, 1803–1945

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a letter written by Colonel George Bell to *The Times* newspaper, 28 November 1854. Colonel Bell was an experienced and long-serving commanding officer of the 1st Royal Regiment and served in the Crimea at the siege of Sevastopol. Here he is commenting on conditions faced by the British army during the siege.

All the possible elements that might lead to our destruction are present such as sickness, death and uncertain rations. There has not been a drop of rum, to keep the men going, for two days now. The road to Balaclava is impassable as it is knee deep in mud for six miles. The wheels on the waggons cannot move and the poor wretched starved baggage animals haven't the strength to pull supplies through the mud. Horses, even the officers' ones, die in large numbers every night from cold and starvation. 5

Worse than this the men are dying as well. I saw nine men of the 1st Battalion Royal Regiment lying dead in one tent today, and fifteen more dying. All from cases of cholera. However, the men are still supposed to fight on. The poor men are never dry. They go down to the trenches every night where they lie in water, mud and slush until morning. When they come to the hospital tent, they lie down in stinking and contagious conditions, and many die there in agony. 10

It is my duty as Commanding Officer to notice these things and try to help the sufferings of my gallant comrades but I cannot do it. I have no power. The hospital department has been so badly resourced from the start that almost everything is lacking. 15

Source 2: From the *Report of the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the British Army in the Crimea*, June 1855. The British Parliament had established the Committee of Inquiry into the conduct of the war effort in the Crimea.

The army was placed in a situation where fatigue and hardship were inevitable. It was fighting in a hostile country, many miles from England. During a severe winter, it was ordered to besiege Sevastopol which, from lack of numbers, it could not capture. The Committee believes that this amount of suffering has been aggravated by delays and inadequate arrangements for supplying the army with essentials vital to its health and effectiveness as a fighting force. 20

The transport ships, when sent to the Crimea, could not unload their stores and many ships were kept in the port at Balaclava, because there were no warehouses on shore to receive their cargo. Many complaints were made to the Committee about the way in which stores were sent to the East. The chief complaints have arisen in reference to poor records being kept about cargoes. It appears that a cargo-book was not regularly kept until December 1854. Suffering was the consequence of this faulty system. The sick at the main hospital in Scutari needed supplies but, as a result of bad organisation, these supplies were transported to Balaclava. 30

The Government, which ordered the expedition, had no idea as to the strength of the enemy force. They were not aware of the strength of the fortresses in Sevastopol to be attacked, or of the resources of the Russians. The Government hoped and expected that the expedition would be immediately successful, and, as they did not think it would be a long struggle, they made no preparations for a winter campaign. What was planned and undertaken without sufficient information, was conducted without sufficient care or thought. This conduct on the part of the Government was the first and chief cause of the disasters which struck our army. 40

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