Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Monday 8 January 2024

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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SECTION A

Answer Question 1. Write your answer in the space provided.

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the reasons for the Royal Navy's success at the Battle of Trafalgar, 21 October 1805?

Explain your answer using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(25)

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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 'Lord Raglan, in the years 1854–55 of the Crimean War, and Sir Redvers Buller, in the years 1899–1900 of the second Boer War, were primarily responsible for the problems experienced by the British army during these conflicts.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 How accurate is it to say that the most significant factor in the organisation of the British war effort against Germany, in the years 1914–18 and 1939–45, was the ability of government to recruit successfully for the armed forces?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 2** ☐ **Question 3** ☐

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

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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 Vice Admiral Collingwood's dispatch to the Admiralty, sent from HMS *Euryalus*, off Cape Trafalgar, 22 October 1805. Following the death of Lord Nelson in the battle of Trafalgar, Collingwood had assumed command of the British fleet. Here he is commenting on the build up to, and early stages of, the battle.

On 19 October, it was communicated to Lord Nelson, from our ships watching the movements of the enemy fleet in Cadiz, that the combined French and Spanish fleet had put to sea. His Lordship concluded that their destination was the Mediterranean and he immediately set sail for the entrance to the straits with the British squadron, consisting of 27 ships.

At daybreak on 21 October, when we were positioned off the Cape of Trafalgar, the enemy was located 6 or 7 miles east of us. As the wind was behind us, his Lordship immediately gave the signal for the fleet to form up in two columns and prepare to attack. His Lordship had previously explained this mode of attack to all the commanders to avoid the inconvenience and delay of forming a line of battle in the usual manner. The enemy's line, consisting of 33 French and Spanish ships, was formed in good order, with the ships all close together.

As the mode of our attack had been previously communicated to all the flag officers and captains, few signals were necessary. Consequently, none were made except to direct the close order of the columns as the attack bore down on the enemy. His Lordship, in HMS *Victory*, led one column and I, in HMS *Royal Sovereign*, led the other.

The action began at 12 o'clock with the leading ships of our columns breaking through the enemy's line. The conflict was severe, and the enemy's ships fought with gallantry, which was highly honourable to their officers. However, the attack on them resulted in a complete and glorious victory for His Majesty's navy.

Source 2: From an eyewitness account of the Battle of Trafalgar by Captain Pierre Servaux, published 1906. Servaux served on board the French ship *Fougueux*, which was heavily involved in the earliest exchanges of the battle.

The English fleet, with the wind behind them, quickly advanced towards our rather irregular and ill-formed line. I was the master-at-arms on the *Fougueux*. Her immediate leader in the line was a Spanish man-of-war. By bad handling that ship left a significant gap between herself and us. This gave the enemy an easy passage through. It was just at this point that Admiral Collingwood, one of the British commanders, directed his attack as he advanced to break our line.

At 12.15, the *Fougueux* opened fire on Collingwood's flagship, which was a greatly superior vessel in size, height, guns and the number of crew. Her main-deck and upper-deck guns could fire right down onto our decks, leaving us exposed and without cover. In accordance with our bad habit in the French navy, we had fired away over 100 rounds of shot from our big guns at long range. By contrast, it was not until we found ourselves side by side with the English flagship that she fired at all. Then she gave us a broadside from 55 guns and carronades, hurtling forth a storm of cannonballs and musket shot. I feared that the *Fougueux* was shattered to pieces – pulverised. The storm of cannonballs that hurled themselves against and through the hull of the ship made it lean over. Most of the sails and rigging were cut to pieces and most of the seamen and soldier sharpshooters, working on the upper-deck, were killed.

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