Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Friday 7 June 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 treatment of the Boer population by the British in the second Boer War?

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 'British military leadership during the Napoleonic Wars (1803–15) was much more effective than was British military leadership during the Crimean War (1854–56).'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 'There were more differences than similarities in the organisation of the British war effort in the years 1914–18 compared to the years 1939–45.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(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 General Kitchener's orders issued to his senior commanders, 21 December 1900. Here Kitchener is commenting on a plan to respond to the Boer strategy of guerrilla warfare.

I desire that all means shall be taken to stop guerrilla warfare. Of the various methods suggested for this, the one which has been strongly recommended is the removal of all men, women and children, and native Africans from the areas which the enemy's soldiers persistently occupy. This idea has been suggested by surrendered Boers, who are anxious to finish the war as quickly as possible. They see this as the most effective method of limiting the endurance of the Boer guerrillas. Currently, there are disloyal men and women living on farms in these areas, who are willingly supplying the Boer guerrillas with help. Those locals that are loyal to us, refuse to do so. Moreover, removals are desirable to protect women, living alone in these areas, from being insulted or molested by natives.

The women and children brought in should be put in camps near the railway so that they can be supplied. The Army Ordnance Department will supply the tents and the District Commissioner will be in charge of organising the food supply.

The women and children brought in should be divided in two categories. The first are Refugees, and the families of Neutrals, non-combatants, and surrendered Boers. The second are those women whose husbands, fathers and sons are out fighting in the Commando units. Preferential treatment in accommodation and assistance should of course be given to the first group.

It should be clearly explained to the Boers fighting in the field that, if they voluntarily surrender, they will be allowed to live with their families in the camps until it is safe for them to return to their homes.

Source 2: From Sophie Leviseur, *Memories*, published 1982. Leviseur (1857–1962) was a Boer who lived in Bloemfontein throughout the second Boer War and was never an internee. Here, in an account written towards the end of her life, she comments on the war and the concentration camps.

In comparison to the other big wars of the twentieth century, it was an acceptable war. There was no firing on undefended cities. Of course, there were nasty incidents, but the way the traditional Boers talk about them is absurd. The British did burn down farmhouses but never shot a single one of the people in them. On many occasions, a farmhouse was burnt down because some Boers fighting in the area had fired on the British soldiers from a nearby hill or from the farm itself.

Also, the story of the concentration camps is frightfully exaggerated. First of all, taking the women off the farms was a military necessity. The British were fighting in a country they did not know and only raided the homes of the Boers when necessary. Naturally the womenfolk collected all the information they could get hold of and warned our men as to the whereabouts of the British troops. The women also supplied our Boer fighters with food and ammunition. No enemy army could have left the womenfolk to do that.

Of course, all this was still terrible. However, though soldiers did dreadful things, as they always do in warfare, no orders were given by either the Boer or the British headquarters to shoot or kill civilians. No, it was as much a gentleman's war, on both sides, as war can be.

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