

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

History

International Advanced
Paper 3: Thematic Study with Source Evaluation
Option 1B: The British Experience of Warfare, 1803–1945

Wednesday 24 January 2018 – Morning
Sources Booklet

Paper Reference
WHI03/1B

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

P54514A

©2018 Pearson Education Ltd.
1/1/1/1



Turn over ►



Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a despatch by Nelson to the Admiralty, 11 March 1804. Here Nelson comments on the Mediterranean campaign and the blockade of French ports.

Our job as officers is to keep men healthy rather than wait for a physician to cure them. Situated as this Fleet has been, without a friendly port where we could get all the things necessary for us, it has been difficult for us. By changing where we have patrolled, I have not allowed boredom to take control of the seamen. By patrolling off different enemy ports and then sailing around various islands we can anchor for a few days in different locations. This way I can ensure that the ships can find onions, which I find the best thing that can be given to the seamen. Also we can get good mutton for the sick, cattle occasionally and plenty of fresh water. In the winter it is the best plan, to please the men, to give half the allowance of rum instead of all wine. These things are for the Commander in Chief to decide. However, being unable to land in hostile Spain and only getting refreshments secretly at times; my command has been an arduous one. 5

We seem forgotten by important people at home. Our men's spirits, however, are always kept up by the daily hope of meeting the enemy. The Fleet put to sea on 18 May 1803 and is still at sea. All the refitting of ships and the recruitment of men has been done at sea. You will readily believe that all this must have shaken me and it is true that my sight is getting very bad. However, I must not be sick until after the French fleet is taken. 15

Source 2: From *Memorandum of a conversation between Lord Nelson and Admiral Sir Richard Keats*, published 1846. Keats was a close colleague of Nelson and had served under him for many years. In 1829, he wrote down an account of a conversation he had had with Nelson in September 1805, after they had both returned to England to rest.

Nelson said to me, 'No day is long enough to get two fleets together and fight a decisive battle according to all the traditional rules of engagement. When we meet them, and we will, I will tell you how I shall fight them. I shall form the fleet into three divisions in three lines. One division shall be composed of twelve or fourteen of the fastest two-decked ships, which I shall always keep with the wind behind, or in a position of advantage. I shall put them under a senior officer I can trust who, I am sure, will use them in the manner I wish. I consider it will always be in my power to throw them into battle in any area I may choose. However, if circumstances prevent them engaging with the enemy as I want, then I feel certain my trusted senior officer will use them effectively and, perhaps, in a more advantageous manner than if he could have followed my orders. 20

With the remaining part of the Fleet formed in two lines I shall go at them directly, if I can, about one third of their line down from their leading ship. This will surprise and confound the enemy. They won't know what I am thinking. It will bring about a furious battle, and that is what I want. 25

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.