

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Wednesday 31 May 2023

Afternoon (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 difficulties faced by Wellington in fighting the Peninsular War?

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

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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SECTION B**Answer ONE question in Section B.****You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.****EITHER**

- 2** 'The most significant opposition to the Crimean War (1854–56) and the second Boer War (1899–1902) occurred within Parliament.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3** 'Montgomery in the years 1939–45 was a far more successful military commander than was Haig in the years 1914–18.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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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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Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**Wednesday 31 May 2023**

Afternoon (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****Sources Booklet****Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.***Turn over* ►**P71810A**©2023 Pearson Education Ltd.
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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From William Lawrence, *The Autobiography of Sergeant William Lawrence*. Lawrence, a sergeant in the 40th Regiment of Foot, wrote the autobiography not long after the end of the Napoleonic Wars. Here he describes the retreat towards Lisbon in early October 1810.

Owing to repeated setbacks to Lord Wellington's plans, we were again forced to retreat in the face of superior enemy numbers. Our march was one of great difficulty, owing to the heavy rains and bad roads; but Lord Wellington did his best to overcome these difficulties by taking us on the best road to Lisbon.

Lord Wellington had issued a proclamation ordering everyone to retreat on the approach of the enemy. Local inhabitants were told to destroy any possessions that were likely to be of use to the enemy French army. Soon thousands of people were to be seen hastily abandoning their homes and retreating with our army. We were accompanied by crowds of desperate men, women and children, all eager to reach Lisbon. They all knew that if they fell into the hands of the French, they would be treated as some of them had been before, with all the barbarities of a cruel enemy. 5 10

We arrived at the town of Torres Vedras after a long exhausting march over difficult terrain. Here we took up our position behind fortifications, which Lord Wellington had previously ordered to be built by the Portuguese peasantry in case our army needed to retreat. Now we found out how much we needed these fortifications when the French came within sight of our strong position. We had arranged our forces to block the French advance and were determined to stop them proceeding towards Lisbon. The French General was rather surprised at our show of strength, which now posed quite a problem for him. 15 20

Source 2: From a letter written by Arthur Wellesley to Lord Bathurst, 2 July 1813. Wellesley was later given the title the Duke of Wellington. Bathurst was the Secretary of State for War. Here Wellesley is commenting on the behaviour of British troops after the Battle of Vitoria.

My Dear Lord

I have heard from the Spanish Governor of Vitoria, about the disgraceful actions of our men after the recent victory there. The men were sent, led by officers, to Vitoria the day after the battle, in order to collect the wounded and all their weapons and equipment. 25

Their actions have revealed some serious concern and I am now very apprehensive about marching our unruly soldiers through the countryside after battle. A large number of our troops seem to want to spend their time looking for plunder instead of getting rest and food to prepare themselves for the tasks of the following day. This is the consequence of the poor state of discipline of the ordinary British soldier. The British Army may gain the greatest victories, but we will do no good until we alter our system and force all ranks to do their duty at all times. We have in our service the scum of the earth. 30
The sergeants do not perform their duty to keep their men in order. They are often as bad as the men and too near to the men in pay and situation for us to expect them to do anything to keep the men in order. 35

It is quite impossible for me or any other man to command a British army under the existing system. It really is a disgrace.

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