

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced

Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

Sample assessment materials for first teaching

September 2015

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

9HI0/35

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Sources for use with Section A. Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914

Source for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From *The Report on the Affairs of British North America*, by Lord Durham, published 1839. Lord Durham had been sent to Canada in 1838 as Governor General following tensions and riots in Upper and Lower Canada. As Governor General, he was based in Quebec. He was known as 'Radical Jack' in view of his liberal sympathies. He had held a series of important government positions.

Being strongly impressed with the necessity of maintaining our connection with our colonial possessions, it is not desirable that we should interfere with the Colonies' internal legislation in matters which do not affect their relations with the mother country. The matters which so concern us are very few.

The connection with the Empire is certainly not strengthened, but greatly weakened, by an irritating interference on the part of the Home Government, with the enactment of laws for regulating the internal concerns of the Colony, or in the selection of the persons entrusted with carrying them out. 5

The colonists may not always know what laws are best for them. They may not know which of their countrymen are the fittest for conducting their affairs. 10
However, at least they have a greater interest in coming to a right judgement on these points. They will take greater pains to do so than those whose welfare is very remotely and slightly affected by good or bad legislation of these portions of the Empire. If the colonists make bad laws and select improper persons to conduct their affairs, they will generally be the only, and always the greatest, 15
sufferers; and, like the people of other countries, they must bear the ills which they bring on themselves until they choose to apply the remedy. But it surely cannot be the duty, or in the interest of Great Britain, to keep such an expensive military presence in these Colonies in order that a Governor or Secretary of State may be able to confer colonial appointments. 20

My own observation convinces me that the predominant feeling of all the English population of the North American Colonies is that of devoted attachment to the mother country. I believe that neither the interests nor the feelings of the people are incompatible with a colonial Government wisely and popularly administered. The proofs, which many who are much dissatisfied with the existing 25
administration of the Government, have given of their loyalty, are not to be denied or overlooked. The attachment constantly exhibited by the people of these Provinces towards the British Crown and Empire has all the characteristics of a strong national feeling. They value the institutions of their country as marks of nationality, which distinguish them from their Republican neighbours. 30

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a letter written by Captain W P Richards to his sister Caroline. It was written on 12 January 1855 from a camp outside Sebastopol. Captain Richards was an officer in the Royal Artillery and had been fighting in the Crimea since mid-1854.

I see in a leading article of *The Times* of the 23rd of last month that you at home are beginning to find out the true state of things here. It would make the people of England's blood boil, to see even one half of the miseries the Army are being made to suffer. Added to this is the horrible waste, mismanagement, and culpable neglect of the stores sent out for us so generously by the public. 5
The soldiers are most thankful for them, that is for the intention, but as to the things themselves, they never get them. The stores are either left on board the transports to rot, or carried into some of the deserted houses at Balaklava, which have been converted into what they call stores. There they are piled in heaps, in an undesirable state of confusion. When anything is applied for, you find 10
Mr. Commissary Jones, Smith or Robinson smoking a cigar (which most likely has been sent out for the soldiers), who tells you that really he is very sorry, he believes that the article is somewhere in one of the stores, but where he has not the slightest idea, and at present he has no time to look for it.

Consequently, the poor soldier is obliged to go to a shop and pay double for an 15
article. If the affairs were carried on as they ought to be, these would have been received from the Government, or our Country, for nothing, or at the worst, what they cost in England. If the soldier does not do this, he must starve from hunger or cold, as the case may be. Now this is – on my honour – the true state of things.

Lord Raglan does not care the least about us. He has a good house, stabling for 20
his horses, good coal fires, good grub, and his things washed and starched just as if he was in England. There he remains, scarcely ever seen except about once a week when he takes a ride through the Army, when it is a fine day. He does not see any of the miseries. He does not see the hundreds of sick in hospital with only one blanket to cover them. He does not see men carried out of the trenches these 25
cold nights frozen to death.

Acknowledgements

Source 1 is from Gerald M Craig, *Lord Durham's Report*, Carlton University Press 2006

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