

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
International  
Advanced Level

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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**Thursday 23 January 2020**

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 response in Britain to British involvement in the second Boer War (1899–1902)?

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**



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

- 2** 'Both the Napoleonic War (1803–15) and the Crimean War (1854–56) were fought competently by the British.'

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 war effort against Germany, in the years 1914–18 and 1939–45, was the mobilisation of women?

**(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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**Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**

**Thursday 23 January 2020**

Morning

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* ►

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1/1/1



  
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### Sources for use with Section A.

**Source 1:** From a speech made by David Lloyd George to the House of Commons, 25 July 1900.

The government's policy in South Africa is disastrous as it has paralysed the power and military strength of Great Britain abroad. Will the government be able to say that this war has re-established British prestige in South Africa or elsewhere? A very large force of the best-trained men has been needed in order to crush a small army of farmers – and at huge cost. The government has said that all talk of suffering and mounting casualties is irrelevant and have stated that the killing or injuring for life of huge numbers of men on both sides doesn't matter. Surely in a question of this kind the suffering undergone is most relevant. 5

What is it we have gained by this war? British prestige has suffered, and grief and poverty multiplied. As for our military reverses, it is not necessary to say more about them, but clearly, they have not restored prestige. The people have been led into two blunders. The first was the war. But worse than the war is the change in the reasons for which we are fighting it. We went into the war for equal rights; we are now fighting it, so our critics say, for annexation of the goldfields. 10 15

Worst of all, there has been a change in the character of the war. Up to a certain point it was fought with considerable decency and with apparent good temper on both sides. However, a war of annexation, against a proud people must be a war of extermination. Unfortunately, that is what it seems we are now committing ourselves to – burning homesteads and turning women and children out of their homes. 20

**Source 2:** From Emily Hobhouse, *Report of a Visit to the Camps of Women and Children in the Cape and Orange River Colonies*, published and presented to the British Government in 1901.

All over the area, large uncomfortable communities of people have been established in camps. The government calls them refugees and says it is protecting them. The inmates call themselves prisoners of war, compulsorily detained, and detesting this so-called protection. These communities of people are tired of being told by British officers that they are refugees under the kindly protection of the British. In most cases they are here not because of any treachery, or concealing ammunition or food. It was just that an order was given to empty the countryside. 25 30

It is a very costly business upon which Britain has embarked in setting up these camps. Even at such a cost only the barest necessities can be provided, and no comforts. Those women who have lost the most, either by the death of their children or the loss of their possessions by fire and sword, have the greatest patience, and never suggest their fighting men should be the ones to give way. The war must be fought out now, they think, to the bitter end. 35

The people I visited in the camps were very surprised to hear that English women cared about them and their suffering. It has done them a lot of good to hear that real sympathy is felt for them at home in Britain, and so I am glad I insisted on being allowed to come here, if only for that reason. 40

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