

MARKS

SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH CONTEXTS — 26 marks

Part E — The Era of the Great War, 1900–1928

Attempt the following **four** questions using recalled knowledge and information from the sources where appropriate.

17. To what extent was the machine gun the most effective weapon on the Western Front during the Great War?

9

(Use recalled knowledge to **introduce** then present a **balanced assessment** of the influence of different factors and come to a **reasoned conclusion**.)

Source A describes the restrictions introduced under the Defence of the Realm Act.

Source A

The Defence of the Realm Act (DORA) was introduced in August 1914. It stated that no-one was allowed to talk about the navy or the army in public places. You were also not allowed to spread rumours about military matters. You could not trespass on railway lines or bridges. It was added to as the war progressed and listed all the things that people were not allowed to do in wartime. In addition, British Summer Time was introduced to give more daylight hours for extra work.

18. How fully does **Source A** describe the restrictions introduced under the Defence of the Realm Act? (Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.)

6

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Source B is from a newspaper interview with Prime Minister David Lloyd George, published on 22 August 1918.

Source B

I admire the splendid manner in which female volunteers came forward to work in administrative offices of all kinds. We would have been unable to cope during the past few months without women working in hospitals. The heroines who have flocked to work behind the front lines as ambulance drivers have faced daily danger. My message is: "Well done, carry on. You are helping to create a new world for yourselves and for your children".

19. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source B** as evidence of women's work during the Great War. 5
(You may want to comment on what type of source it is, who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say and what has been missed out.)
20. Explain the reasons why the Suffragettes harmed the cause of votes for women. 6

[Now go to SECTION 2 starting on page 14]

Q5/2

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
17	<p>Machine guns were an effective weapon on the Western Front to a certain extent. Other weapons like like tanks, were also used used in the Great War.</p>
	<p>Machine guns were used to rapidly fire bullets on the enemy, this means that it was great for defending the trenches and it could be used to inflict large large amounts of damage on the opponent. Additionally, Machine guns were easy to deploy and could be be moved around the battlefield. This means that Machine guns could be tactically moved around to the help in fights. with relatively more Moreover, Machine guns would be very accurate and for when used, this means that soldiers can effectively fire many rounds and minimise wastage of bullets and kill the enemy faster.</p>



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 0 3 *

Q5/3

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
17	<p>However tanks were another weapon that was effective during the Great War. Tanks could be moved across the No Man's Land to destroy trenches and bunkers. This means that tanks could safely attack the enemy while also be protected by the armour and plates of the vehicle. Additionally, tanks could be used as shields for soldiers that cross No Man's Land, this means that more soldiers can also attack the enemy enemy lines without being or killed trying to cross No Man's Land. However tanks were very clunky and unreliable, this means means that tanks often broke down or got stuck in mud.</p> <p>Overall, the machine guns were the most effective weapon during the Great War as it could fire up to 830 bullets per minute minute 830 bpm. But other sections were</p>	

Q5 / 4

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
17	Still effective weapons were effective.	
18	<p>Source A describes the restrictions under the D.O.R.A to a certain extent.</p> <p>Source A shows that people were not able to speak about the army in public.</p> <p>Source A shows that people can't gossip about anything to do with military or their decisions. Source A states that the summer time was over extended by one hour to encourage more working into hours.</p> <p>However the source fails to mention mention that Propaganda was used actively to support support the military. Additionally, the source fails to mention mention that people that were foreign, were closely followed and labelled aliens. Lastly, the source fails to mention that conscription was introduced to enforce the army.</p>	



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 0 5 *

Q5/5

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
18	<p>Source B is overall the Source A fairly describes the restrictions of D.O.R.A, but misses out on the some important points.</p>	
19	<p>Source B is useful at providing providing evidence of Women's work during the Great war to a certain extent.</p> <p>Source B states that Women worked in the Public Sector/Service Sectors Sectors of the government. Source A Source A also states that Women worked in the Medical Services such as being a nurse or doctor. However the Source fails to mention that Women also worked in factories and farms. Furthermore, Women also worked as the Mechanics for the RAF during the the Great War. This makes the Source less reliable it useful as it does not mention important points.</p> <p>① This makes the Source useful as it is relevant.</p>	



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 0 6 *

Q5/6

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
19	<p>important points. The source was written in 1918, this makes it accurate as it was during the time period, makes the source useful. The purpose is to inform and praise women, this makes it useful as it is not showing the women's work. The author is the David Lloyd George, this makes it very useful as he was the PM at the time which means that the information is truthful and real. The source is in the form of a newspaper article or an interview the interview. This makes the source useful as it is recorded and reliable.</p>	
20	<p>There were many reasons why Suffragettes harmed the cause of votes for women. Suffragettes used aggressive tactics like violence. This means that people could label them as dangerous women as dangerous dangerous and unfit for voting.</p>	



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 0 7 *

MARKS

SECTION 2 — BRITISH CONTEXTS — 29 marks

Part E — The Making of Modern Britain, 1880–1951

Attempt the following **five** questions using recalled knowledge and information from the sources where appropriate.

41. Explain the reasons why many people believed some groups of the poor deserved to be helped before 1914. 6
42. To what extent were free school meals the most successful of the Liberal Reforms for the young? 9
- (Use recalled knowledge to **introduce** then present a **balanced assessment** of the influence of different factors and come to a **reasoned conclusion**.)

Sources A and B are about the benefits of the 1911 National Insurance Act.

Source A

All workers earning under £160 per year had to make a payment of 4 pence per week to the National Insurance fund. In return, insured workers received 10 shillings per week for the first 26 weeks of illness and 5 shillings a week after that. They were also entitled to free visits to the doctor and medicine. In addition, there was a maternity grant of 30 shillings for insured workers.

Source B

Some workers resented having to make weekly National Insurance contributions, but the act had many benefits. When insured workers had a baby, they were given a grant of 30 shillings. The 1911 Act also gave insured workers 10 shillings a week for the first six months of sickness and this benefit was then halved until they were fit to return to work. Insured workers were also provided with free medical care.

43. Compare the views of Sources A and B about the benefits of the 1911 National Insurance Act. (Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.) 4

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Source C explains why the Second World War helped to bring about a welfare state.

Source C

In many ways, the Second World War brought people together, created a sense of community and made people determined to create a better Britain. Winston Churchill was Prime Minister of a coalition government after 1940. The government intervened in people's lives more during the war, moving further away from a 'laissez-faire' approach. Rationing was brought in and the Ministry of Food was created, to make sure that everyone got a fair share of food. Some other reforms were introduced before 1945, such as family allowances.

44. How fully does **Source C** explain why the Second World War helped to bring about a welfare state? (Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.) 6
45. Describe the Labour reforms which improved the lives of British people between 1945 and 1951. 4

[Now go to SECTION 3 starting on page 24]

Q5/A

ENTER
NUMBER
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QUESTIONDO
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1
MA

4/1 There were many reasons why people believed some groups of the 'deserving poor' to be helped before 1914. The Booth and ~~Rowntree~~ Rowntree reports showed that 40% of London's population lived in poverty. This meant that the capital/heart of the Empire ~~was~~ had people living in poverty which created a negative ~~image~~ image. The Rowntree report ~~also~~ created a list for the social class within those in poverty, this showed people that people that were poor, did not just ~~become~~ ~~become~~ turn poor due to poor life choices. The results of the Boer ~~was~~ War showed that many people could not join the army as they were too unfit - due to poverty. ~~This~~ This means that the poor needed to ~~be~~ be helped ~~in order~~ in order for Britain to have a proper/fit army to defend itself. Additionally, the Liberal Party was breaking due to the rise in



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 0 8 *

Q5 / 8

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
41	<p>"New Liberalism". This means that the Liberal Party had to change attitudes about the poor for political survival. The rise in Conservative and Labour parties (that had classier stances on poverty and wanted change) threatened the Liberal Party, this means that the Liberal Party needed to help the poor in order to keep its votes and stay in power. Lastly, the Germans already had policies and methods to help the poor, this means that if Britain did not help the poor, it would create a bad impression across the world, and people did not want that.</p>	
42	<p>Free School meals was an successful Liberal reform for the young to a certain extent extent. Other sectors/policies like the Children's Charter act was also a successful Liberal reform.</p>	
	<p>Free School meals were given to all</p>	



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 0 9 *

Q5 / 9

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
42	<p>Children in Schools, this ensured that the poorest would have access a meal to prevent malnutrition. Additionally, as the meals were free, this meant that families did not have to pay pay, this meant that people in poverty did not have to worry about falling into further poverty poverty as the cost of when supporting their children as that meal has been paid for. Furthermore the meals would be specially designed to ensure that it was balanced balanced, this means that children would have a healthy diet under the free schools meals act.</p>	
	<p>The Children's Charter act was also a successful Liberal Reform. Under the act, the child death penalty was abolished. This meant that the young would not be killed for their crimes, this helped increase reduce the</p>	

Q5/10

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
42	<p>Child death rates in Britain. Moreover, there would be an inspector that would enter homes to check if the house was safe for children. This ensured that the young would be properly looked after. Additionally, and parents would be given a small payment (dole) to help support their their income as they had children. This means that families with children did not fall into poverty and so helped children develop properly as they would have their families could support them better.</p>
	<p>Overall the Children's Charter act was the most successful Liberal Reform for the youth. This is because because fire rails were fire rails were given to families with children and a fire place. This means that children would have the hazard of getting burned in their families homes and so protected them from death (due to the stoves).</p>



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 1 1 *

Q5/11

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
43	Both Source A and B agreed on the benefits	
	benefits of the 1911 National Insurance Act	
	Source	
	Source A and B agree that workers were	
	the workers were entitled to medical care	
	to free for free.	
	Source A states "entitled to free visits	
	to the doctor and medicine", this agrees	
	with Source B which states workers	
	"workers were also provided with free medical care"	
	Source A and B agree that that people that	
	who became ill received 10 shillings for the	
	source on Maternity Leave, were given 30	
	shillings.	
	Source A states "Maternity grants of 30 shillings	
	for insured workers", this agrees with Source	
	B which states "When insured workers had a	
	the baby, they were given a grant of 30	

Q5/12

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
43	Shillings	
44	<p>Source C explains why the Second world war helped bring about a welfare state to a fair extent but misses out on some important points points.</p> <p>Source C states that the Second world war made people bond more with each other each other than before. Source C shows that people were wanting to create a more equal society society that included everyone in Britain. Source C also shows that the governments already intervened became a large part in peoples lives, meaning that they should create a welfare state as they have done a lot already. Additionally, the source shows that rationing rationing closed the social class divide as people did not get more than others, this reduced the divide and made people people feel equal.</p>	



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 1 3 *

Q5/13

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
44	<p>However the source sets to mention that bombings caused the rich and poor to live with each other, this further creates a bond with each other. Moreover the source sets to mention that the Beveridge report showed that there was was 4 grains that caused poverty and that the government needed to help in order to take them. Lastly the source sets to mention mention that the evacuation evacuations shocked the rural population due to the poor conditions that children lived in the when they were at the city, this made people sympathetic to the others and there made people have a welfare state.</p>	
45	<p>Labour reforms improved the lives of the of the British people between 1945 to 1951.</p>	



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 1 4 *

Q5 / 14

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
45	<p>The NHS allowed people to receive free prescriptions, that allowed but it was run on top and the the demand far exceeded the initial statistics. The new New law towns act created new houses for the poor to live in, additionally it created towns like Doncaster Lumbardale. The new National Insurance act allowed everyone to claim the benefits of the NIA, not just the workers. The removal of many limits on the benefit system made many benefits not mean means tested. The reformed education system made children have to stay in school until the age of 15. The pensions were also reformed to lower the age and provided more money money to people people.</p>	



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 1 5 *

MARKS

SECTION 3 — EUROPEAN AND WORLD CONTEXTS — 25 marks

Part E — Red Flag: Lenin and the Russian Revolution, 1894–1921

Attempt the following **five** questions using recalled knowledge and information from the sources where appropriate.

66. Describe the methods used by the Tsar to control the Russian people. 4

Source A is about the 1905 Revolution.

Source A

The 1905 Revolution involved a number of separate uprisings throughout Russia. In January, a wave of strikes began throughout the country involving 400,000 people. The Tsar's uncle, the Grand Duke Sergei, was assassinated in February. By summer, the demands of the protestors had become far more political. They took to the streets demanding freedom of speech, an elected parliament and the right to form political parties. In Poland and the Baltic provinces, national minorities who were opposed to the Tsarist regime also rose up to demand political and economic reforms.

67. How fully does **Source A** describe the events of the 1905 Revolution? (Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.) 6
68. Explain the reasons why the February Revolution broke out in 1917. 6

MARKS

Source B is from a textbook written by a modern historian, published in 1963.

Source B

The Tsar abdicated in March 1917 and the Duma set up a Provisional Government. It was designed to promote democracy and liberalism in Russia. However, it did not overcome the difficulties facing Russia. The Provisional Government also continued the war, even though the Russian people were completely against it and the army became much less willing to fight. Finally, the Provisional Government failed to solve the issue of land settlements which also angered the peasants.

69. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source B** as evidence of the reasons for the failure of the Provisional Government.

5

(You may want to comment on what type of source it is, who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say and what has been missed out.)

Sources C and **D** are about the effects of the Civil War on Russian peasants.

Source C

My troops entered the village and put all the Bolshevik traitors to death, this was the usual punishment. After the executions, their houses were burned. The whole village protested but we did not care. Many villages had to be dealt with in this way but it was necessary. Then the rest of the population was ordered to deliver, without payment, all of their grain. We left them with their cattle and horses.

Source D

Both the Reds and the Whites practised terror in areas under their control. They looked on the death penalty as an emergency measure, which was only used when absolutely necessary. The Whites adopted a policy of grain requisitioning, sending soldiers, usually armed, to get a share of the grain out of peasants' barns. They also took farm animals and horses to help them win the war.

70. Compare the views of **Sources C** and **D** about the effects of the Civil War on Russian peasants. (Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.)

4

Q5/15

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
66	<p>The Tsar used many methods to control the Russian people. The Church was used to portray the Tsar as a god and the divine ruler of Russia. The Army crushed any opposition with force and prevented any rebellions. The Okhrana Okhrana arrested and threatened people from speaking again against the Tsar. The Civil Service censored to all newspapers and textbooks to ensure ensure that it always had the positive about the Tsar and that it did not threaten the his control control.</p>	
67	<p>Source A describes the events of the 1905 revolution to briefly but it misses missed out on very important the important points.</p>	
	<p>Source A states that thousands of people protested in Russia. Source A also states that the Tsar's</p>	



Q5/16

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
67	<p>relitine was (Sergii) was was assassinated during the revolution. Lastly the source states that minorities rose up to fight against the Tsar.</p> <p>However the source fails to mention that Trade Unions and Workers began to go on strike and protest protest. Additionally, Peasants began to fight fight/rebel against the Tsar. Lastly, the source fails to mention that transport and railroads were were put out of order by the rebellions.</p>	
68	<p>There were many reasons why the February February Revolution broke out in 1917. Peasants were living in constant debt due to the the redemption payments. This made peasants very angry and hateful towards the Tsar. There was a famine that it killed many peasants and the Tsar did not help, this made the Tsar look like a bad leader and it caused unrest. The war was failing as Russia was losing. This made people demotivated and hateful over the</p>	



Q5/17

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
68	<p>Tsar's decision to decision start the war. join the war. The Tsar became Commander in Chief of the army, and soon the military this created a clear target for people to point the blame at. The Tsar Tsar's was German German and friendly with Russia. This made her very unpopular and people did not like her. Food and supplies were low and the heat drained everyone, causing very the infections. This made people very unhappy of the Tsar Tsar and the situation.</p>	
69	<p>Source B is useful at providing evidence for the failure of the provisional government to a certain extent.</p> <p>Source B shows that the Provisional Government did not fix the problems that it presented presented was to fix, and the land</p>	

Q5/18

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
69	<p>reform did not happen. This makes the source useful as it has relevant information. However the source fails to mention that the Soviets had control over the army. This makes the source less useful as it did not mention important factors.</p> <p>The purpose of the source is to inform, this is useful as it provides people with the information needed. It was written in 1968, this is useful as it would be written with hindsight.</p> <p>The type is in textbook, this is useful as it is more accurate and reliable. The author is a modern historian historian, this is useful as it is done by a specialist.</p>	
70	<p>Both Source (cont. D) disagree with each other about the effects of the Civil war on Russia.</p>	