

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History B (Schools History Project)
Unit 3: Schools History Project Source Enquiry
Option 3C: The impact of war on Britain
c1914–c1950

Monday 2 June 2014 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper Reference

5HB03/3C

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 **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 53.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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Answer ALL questions.

Look carefully at the background information and Sources A to H in the Sources Booklet and then answer Questions 1 to 5 which follow.

1 Study Source A.

What can you learn from Source A about the involvement of women in the war effort?

(6)

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(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)



(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)



(Question 3 continued)

Ruled area for writing the answer to Question 3.



(Question 4 continued)

Dotted lines for writing.

(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)



***5 Study Sources A, E and H and use your own knowledge.**

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in this question.

'The introduction of conscription was necessary to get women involved in Britain's war effort'

How far do you agree with this statement? Use your own knowledge, Sources A, E and H and any other sources you find helpful to explain your answer.

(16)

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(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)
(Total for Question 5 = 19 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS



P 4 2 7 0 1 A 0 1 5 1 6

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Pearson Edexcel GCSE

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Do not return this Sources Booklet with the question paper.

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Background information

Women made a significant contribution during the Second World War. From the start, women were encouraged to volunteer for war work, for example in civil defence activities such as ARP (Air Raid Precautions) and evacuation. However, the Government later introduced conscription of women.

This paper presents you with sources about the role played by women as volunteers and conscripts during the war and gives you the opportunity to decide for yourself if the introduction of conscription was necessary to get women involved in Britain's war effort.

Source A: From *We'll Meet Again, A Personal and Social History of World War Two* by Vera Lynn, published in 1989.

The conscription of women was introduced in December 1941. The conscripted women were given a choice between serving in civil defence, industry or the services such as the WRNS (Women's Royal Naval Service), the ATS (Auxiliary Territorial Service) and the WAAF (Women's Auxiliary Air Force). By mid-1943 the number of Britain's women who were serving in the forces, munitions works and essential industries was about double that in 1918.

Source B: A Civil Defence poster produced by the Government in 1939.



Source C: From an article published in the *Evening Standard* newspaper, 13 March 1941. It is about the shortage of women volunteering for war work.

Many married women have children and may be unwilling to volunteer until they have made arrangements for their children's care. Local welfare officers from the Ministry of Labour are recommending that local authorities provide nurseries.

Source D: A photograph of a demonstration by mothers in London in 1942.



(Source: © Getty Images)

Source E: From *Careless Talk: The Hidden History of the Home Front 1939–45* by Stuart Hylton, published in 2001.

It was not easy to persuade women to move from working in less important industries to work in industries that were vital to the war effort. This was partly due to the boring and unpleasant nature of much of the war work. Advertising campaigns were run during 1941. These included 'War Work Week' parades and the use of memorable slogans such as 'Don't queue like shirkers, join the workers'. Eventually, conscription of women became the main method of increasing the workforce.

Source F: From *Good Housekeeping* magazine, published in August 1941. It is explaining the role women played in the war effort.

Yours is a full-time job, but not a spectacular one. You wear no uniform. Much of your work is taken for granted, yet so much depends on you. You must bring up your children to be healthy and strong. You must look after your husband so he may be fit for war work. But you must also manage all this with less help, less money and less food than ever before. Any thoughtlessness, waste or extravagance on your part may mean lives lost at sea, or a cargo of vitally-needed weapons sacrificed for an unnecessary cargo of food. We leave this task to you, the Good Housekeepers of Britain, with complete confidence.

Source G: A photograph of women from the Women's Voluntary Service (WVS) in 1942. They are making nets used for camouflage in the Second World War.



(Source: © Getty Images)

Source H: From a report published by Mass Observation in September 1940. Mass Observation was an organisation that collected reports from members of the public about their daily lives.

The Stepney Branch of the Women's Voluntary Service (WVS) in the East End of London has only been formed within the past few months. In the present emergency, it has been doing excellent work. It has provided helpers for the local authorities to evacuate the homeless. It has assisted with transport and operated mobile canteens for ARP (Air Raid Precautions) and other war workers.

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