

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Edexcel GCSE**

## **History B (Schools History Project)**

**Unit 3: Schools History Project Source Enquiry**

**Option 3C: The impact of war on Britain c1914–c1950**

Tuesday 29 January 2013 – 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.

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(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)



P 4 1 2 0 5 A 0 3 1 6

**2 Study Source B.**

How does the artist get the message across in this poster? Explain your answer, using Source B.

(8)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing an answer.



(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)



**3 Study Sources A, C and D.**

How far do Sources A, C and D suggest that propaganda created a feeling of hatred towards the Germans? Explain your answer, using these sources.

(10)

Dotted lines for writing the answer.





(Question 3 continued) .....

(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)





**4 Study Sources E and F.**

Which of Sources E or F is more valuable to the historian who is investigating the Government's attitudes to Zeppelin raids? Explain your answer, using Sources E and F. (10)

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(Question 4 continued) .....

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**\*5 Study Sources A, B and G and use your own knowledge.**

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

‘The role played by propaganda during the First World War was the most important factor in persuading people to support the war effort.’

How far do you agree with this statement? Use your own knowledge, Sources A, B and G 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)**

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**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS**



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**Edexcel GCSE**

**History B (Schools History Project)**

**Unit 3: Schools History Project Source Enquiry**

**Option 3C: The impact of war on Britain c1914–c1950**

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**Sources Booklet**

Paper Reference

**5HB03/3C**

**Do not return this Sources Booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

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## Background information

The role played by propaganda during the First World War (1914–18) was an important part of the Government's efforts to maintain morale and strengthen people's determination to defeat Germany. Reports of attacks on Britain by German Zeppelins (airships) and the German navy were used as propaganda to encourage hatred of Germany.

This paper presents you with sources about the attacks and gives you the opportunity to decide for yourself whether propaganda was the most important factor in persuading people to support the war effort.

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**Source A:** From the recollections of Sydney Bond, who was a child during the First World War. Here he is recalling his experiences for a television documentary in 2002.

Every national newspaper, and every local newspaper, had two centre pages full of propaganda attacking Germans and their behaviour in the war. This had an enormous effect on us all. These newspapers began to contain deliberate propaganda against the Germans who were sinking our ships and making attacks on the East coast. These newspapers had gruesome details, and they quickly got every artist they could to draw detailed pictures. And then in 1915, the Germans sank the *Lusitania*. This caused such a stink that it turned Germans into absolute swine.

**Source B:** A Government poster produced after the German navy's attack on Scarborough, on the East coast, December 1914.

# MEN OF BRITAIN! WILL YOU STAND THIS?



*No 2 Wykeham Street, SCARBOROUGH, after the German bombardment on Dec: 16<sup>th</sup>. It was the Home of a Working Man. Four People were killed in this House including the Wife, aged 58, and Two Children, the youngest aged 5.*

**78 Women & Children were killed and 228 Women & Children were wounded by the German Raiders**

## ENLIST NOW



**Source C:** A poster displayed in London Underground stations in 1915.



**Source D:** From *I Renounce War* by Sybil Morrison, published in 1962. Here she is remembering the shooting down of a Zeppelin over London in 1917.

The Zeppelin seemed to come down slowly instead of falling down with a bang. And we knew that there were about 60 people in it and that they were roasting to death. Of course you weren't supposed to feel any pity for your enemies, nevertheless I was appalled to see the kind, good-hearted British people dancing about in the streets at the sight of 60 people being burnt alive. The crowd was clapping, singing and cheering. And my own friends were also delighted. When I said I was appalled that anyone could be pleased to see such a terrible sight they said 'But they're Germans, they're the enemy, not human beings'.

**Source E:** From *All Quiet on the Home Front*, published in 2003. It is describing reactions to the first Zeppelin raids.

The Government could not decide if they should highlight the Zeppelin raids in order to condemn the killing of women and children, or keep such reports quiet in case they increased public anxiety. The Defence of the Realm Act had included restrictions on the press, forbidding the reporting of news likely to cause alarm and fear. Yet when the first raid over London took place on 31 May 1915 some newspapers, such as the *Daily News*, did run front page headlines like 'Zeppelin Raid Over Outer London'. When a second raid was reported it led people to demand immediate improvements to security.

**Source F:** From a speech by Lord Montagu in the House of Lords in July 1917. He was a member of the Government.

It is absolute nonsense to talk of London being an undefended city. The Germans have a perfect right to bomb London from Zeppelins. London is defended by guns and aeroplanes and it is the main centre for the production of munitions. We are wrong to talk about London being an undefended city. And we are wrong to say that the Germans who attack London are acting like uncivilised people.

All this might not be a popular thing to say at the moment, but it is an actual fact.

**Source G:** From the recollections of F.B. Vaughan, published in 2002. He fought in the First World War.

It was not just a sudden decision that I made to join the army. My pals were going, chaps I had kicked about with in the street, kicking tin cans or a football. I don't know whether patriotism entered into it or not, maybe it did. We were stirred I know by the atrocities, or the rumours of atrocities, when the Germans invaded Belgium and France. The other great factor was that women, 50 per cent of the population, were very keen on the war. Some of them would stop us in the street and say, 'Why aren't you in uniform?'. The whole effect built up, but we were not forced to enlist. We made our own decisions.

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