Write your name here Surname		Other names	
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number	Candidate	Number
History International Advanced Paper 3: Thematic Study with Source Evaluation Option 1B: The British Experience of Warfare, 1803–1945			
Friday 9 June 2017 – Morni Time: 2 hours	ng	Paper Refere)3/1B
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.

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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 abilities of Winston Churchill as a wartime political leader in the years 1940–45?			
	Explain your answer using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.	(0.5)		
		(25)		

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	(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
1	TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS

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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 How accurate is it to say that politicians and the government machine were more successful in organising the war effort in the years 1803–15 than in the years 1854–56?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 'The British public firmly supported the country's involvement in both the Second Boer War and the First World War.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel

International Advanced Level

History

International Advanced

Paper 3: Thematic Study with Source Evaluation

Option 1B: The British Experience of Warfare, 1803–1945

Friday 9 June 2017 – Morning

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

WHI03/1B

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with SECTION A.

Source 1: From *Of This Our Time*, the autobiography of Tom Hopkinson, published in 1982. Tom Hopkinson was the editor of the magazine *Picture Post* during the war and was well known for his left-wing views. Here Hopkinson is recollecting Churchill's time as Prime Minister when Britain was involved in the struggle against Nazi Germany.

A consequence of this seemingly unending series of disasters of 1941–42 was that now for the first time there began to be criticism of Churchill as Prime Minister. This took two different slants. Popular criticism, such as was to be heard in pubs, air-raid shelters and in general talk, took the line that the 'old man' himself was still the only possible war leader, but that he was failing 5 to share the burden sufficiently with others, and also being 'let down' by commanders in the field. Simultaneously a body of 'insider' criticism began to be heard which followed an opposite line, that it was Churchill who was the cause of our continuing setbacks through his taking far too much upon himself. Confidential meetings took place, at one or two of which I was asked 10 to be present. These were attended by MPs of all parties, two or three editors and influential journalists. There were also some renowned admirals and generals no longer in active posts but carefully briefed, it seemed to me, by senior officers who were unable – or thought it unwise – to attend in person.

Source 2: From *Crusade in Europe,* by General Dwight D Eisenhower, published in 1948. General Eisenhower became Allied Supreme Commander in Europe in 1943 and was in charge of various operations including the Allied Invasion of Europe. His seniority gave him direct political access to Churchill.

An inspirational leader, Churchill seemed to typify Britain's courage and perseverance in adversity. He was a man of extraordinarily strong convictions and a master in argument and debate. He was completely devoted to winning the war and discharging his responsibility as Prime Minister. It was difficult, to get him to change his mind when I disagreed with his views.

I admired and liked him. He knew this perfectly well and never hesitated to use that knowledge in his efforts to persuade me to his own line of thought in any argument. Yet, in spite of his strength of purpose, in those instances where we found our views in direct opposition, he never once lost his friendly attitude toward me when I persisted in my own course. Also he never failed to respect, with meticulous care, the position I occupied as the senior American officer and, later, the Allied commander in Europe.

He was a keen student of the war's developments and of military history, and discussion with him was always useful. If he accepted a decision unwillingly he would return again and again to the attack in an effort to have his own way, up to the very moment of implementation of plans. Some of the questions in which I found myself, at various periods of the war, opposed to the Prime Minister were among the most critical I faced. However as long as I was acting within the limits of my instructions, he had no authority to intervene except by persuasion or by complete destruction of the Allied concept. Nevertheless, in countless ways he could have made my task a harder one had he been anything less than a great man. I shall always owe him an immeasurable debt of gratitude for his unfailing courtesy and zealous support, regardless of his dislike of some important decisions. He was a great war leader and he is a great man.

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