

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Wednesday 10 June 2020

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper Reference **9HI0/35**

History

Advanced

Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

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.
- You must answer **three** questions on the option for which you have been prepared.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **one** question from Section A, **one** question from Section B and **one** question from Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- 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

Choose EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2 for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer on page 3.

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the strengths of the British forces and the weaknesses of the Dervish army at the Battle of Omdurman in 1898.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2 Assess the value of the source for revealing the problems encountered by Florence Nightingale in the Crimea and the reasons for these problems.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 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 1** **Question 2**

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

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

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914

EITHER

- 3 'The Durham Report successfully dealt with the key problems facing Canada in the years 1837–40.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 'It was the weaknesses of the Indian rebels that explains the defeat of the Indian Rebellion of 1857.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

EITHER

- 5 To what extent was the leadership of Wellington the most significant reason for the success of the British Army during the French Wars?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

- 6 'The Battle of Passchendaele (1917) revealed that the British Army had learnt from previous setbacks on the Western Front.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 3** **Question 4**

Question 5 **Question 6**

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SECTION C

Answer ONE question in Section C on the option for which you have been prepared.

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

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914

EITHER

- 7 How accurate is it to say that trade with the Americas played the most significant part in the expansion of British trade in the years 1776–1914?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 'The retention of Gibraltar in 1783 was most significant in the development of British control of key strategic naval bases in the years 1763–1878.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

EITHER

- 9 How far can carronades be regarded as the key turning point in the development of weaponry in the British military in the years 1790–1918?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)

OR

- 10 'The McNeill-Tulloch Report (1855) was the most significant factor in addressing the weaknesses in the British Army in the years 1815–1918.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 7** **Question 8**

Question 9 **Question 10**

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TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

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Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914

Source for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From the diary of Lieutenant R.F. Meiklejohn, 12 September 1898. Meiklejohn had been in the British Army for six years and had served in both Africa and India. Here he is writing about the Battle of Omdurman.

Our force had moved down from Egypt in early August and our 8,000 British troops linked up with about 17,000 from the armies of Egypt and the Sudan. These native forces were commanded, and had been trained, by British officers with experience of campaigns in India and Africa. It was estimated that the Dervishes* had about 50,000 in their force. Our commander, Kitchener, had sent out a cavalry group to scout the enemy positions and to assess the landscape, which was an open plain with very little cover of any kind. They came back with information that helped the commanders to form the plans for the battle. 5

Our greatest concern was that the Dervishes would attack at night. This would have made it difficult for us to use our firepower, especially our magazine rifles and our machine guns, to maximum effect. Their numbers could have given them an advantage in hand-to-hand fighting. In order to deter a night attack the ground in front of our lines was swept all night by the searchlights of our fleet of gunboats. We later discovered that the Dervish commanders doubted their ability to command and control their men in darkness. The gunboats were also used to bombard the enemy positions and to hit Omdurman itself including the Mahdi's tomb, which was a very sacred site in the eyes of the Dervish forces. 15

Just after dawn the enemy cavalry charged with reckless daring. They aimed to break through our lines and divert our fire to create an opening for their infantry. These fearless fanatics faced certain death but advanced with flashing swords. A continuous stream of our bullets was killing riders until not a single horseman was left. We had to admire their devotion to a cause. 20

The Dervish infantry also showed reckless courage with a total lack of concern for their lives. They charged forward like a wave and hundreds planted their banners in the ground and then rallied round them until they were killed. They all seemed inspired by the Black Banner of their leader, but were cut down by the concentration of rifle, machine-gun and shell fire. Kitchener then ordered his forces forward to destroy any resistance and to destroy the Mahdi's tomb in order to avenge the brutal killing of Major-General Gordon at Khartoum. 25 30

*Dervishes – native soldiers in the Mahdist army

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a letter written by Florence Nightingale to Sidney Herbert, the Secretary at War, 25 November 1854. She was writing from the Barrack Hospital at Scutari.

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My dearest friend, you would not believe what is here. It is hard to know how to begin to tell you of the conditions that I have found. There is no provision for adequate washing for either the medical staff or for the bleeding and wounded soldiers. There is a lack of clean water and a whole shipment of linen, which is needed urgently, cannot be found. 5

A large London hospital might have 500 patients in any night but here we receive up to 2,500. I deeply regret that the death rate is averaging 100 every night.

Mr Andrew Smith, the Chief Medical Officer of the British Army, assured me that there were no shortages and that all supplies were in safe hands. I have not found this to be the case. Mr Smith added that it was embarrassing to him that he was being asked to rely on 'a small group of well-meaning ladies' 10

When we talked in London you suggested the possibility of setting up a Commission of Inquiry. This must be done at the earliest opportunity. The Government has been deceived by the information sent. We have been shown impressive lists of stores sent from home but very little has reached us. I have had to rely on money from a fund set up by *The Times* newspaper to purchase basic necessities. There are insufficient beds and very little cooking equipment or fresh provisions. The dead lie all around us often sown into blankets and such indignity attracts little notice. 15 20

I appreciate the work done by Mr MacDonald of *The Times*, who established the fund, and over half the medical equipment that I have ordered is being paid for by that fund. No senior officer of the British Army has been to see me.

There have been no cases of cholera but there has been a great deal of dysentery and about half of our amputation cases do not survive surgery. The lack of hygiene plays a part but I am also alarmed by the ignorant, conceited and idle attitude of some of the young surgeons. 25

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