Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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

Wednesday 21 June 2017 – Morning
Sources Booklet

Paper Reference
9HI0/35

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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 an article by the Earl of Cromer, 'Why Britain intervened in Egypt' in *Modern Egypt*, published 1908. Cromer was Consul-General in Egypt in the years 1882–1907. Before he was given his earldom, Cromer was Sir Evelyn Baring.

Egypt may now almost be said to form part of Europe. It is on the high road to the Far East. It can never cease to be of interest to all the powers of Europe, and especially to England. European money to a large extent has been invested in the country. The population is very mixed in background. Although the prevailing faith is Islam, in no country in the world is a greater variety of religious creeds to be found.

In 1882, it had to be recognised that the Egyptian army was in a state of mutiny; the Treasury was bankrupt and the administration was collapsing. The traditional government had fallen and no effective political authority had replaced it. Is it possible that a government with such ineffective leaders could have established a strong regime? The development of 'Egypt for the Egyptians' at this time was impossible.

It is doubtful if ever in history a transfer of power has ever been made to a group as ignorant as the Egyptians were in 1882. They have been used to being a subject race. We need to go back to ancient times to find Egypt ruled by the Egyptians.

If a foreign occupation was inevitable it needed to be considered whether it should be a British occupation. Quite clearly the intervention of any European power would have been preferable to the country falling under Turkish control.

England has shown a special aptitude in the government of Oriental races and we always aim to rule in an effective and benevolent way. An analysis of the situation showed that an armed intervention by Britain was the only possible solution to the current problem.

It was clearly impossible for Great Britain to allow any other power to occupy Egypt and the government needed to act promptly and vigorously. A great nation cannot throw off responsibilities which its past history and its position in the world has imposed upon it. British history is full of examples of taking decisive and effective action in accordance with our interests and our international responsibilities.

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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a letter written by the Duke of Wellington to Lord Bathurst, 22 June 1813. Bathurst was the Secretary of State for War.

The difficult nature of the hilly terrain hindered communication between our different columns as they moved forward. However, four of our divisions, which made up the centre of the advance, were able to attack the height on which the enemy's headquarters was based. At the same time, Lieutenant-General Hill launched an assault from the left flank. The enemy, having weakened their line to stiffen their position on the height, abandoned their position in the valley. As soon as they saw our determination to sustain the attack the enemy retreated towards Vitoria*.

Sir Thomas Graham co-ordinated our advance and had beside him a Spanish division under General Giron who provided valuable information about the area.

As soon as the heights were in our possession, the village of Gamara was gallantly stormed and occupied by Major-General Robinson's brigade which advanced while under very heavy fire from artillery and musketry. They were supported by Major Lawson's brigade of artillery. I especially wish to commend the work of Lieutenant Colonel Rook, the quarter-master. His efforts enabled the movement of troops to be carried out effectively. The nature of the ground did not allow the cavalry to be deployed but their commanders were always active in tracking the enemy.

However, the campaign has also revealed some serious concerns. I am very apprehensive about marching our unruly soldiers through the countryside after a battle. Instead of getting rest and food to prepare themselves for the tasks of the following day, a large number spend their time looking for plunder. This is the consequence of the state of discipline of the ordinary British soldier. We may gain the greatest victories, but we will do no good until we alter our system and force all ranks to do their duty at all times. We have in our service the scum of the earth. The sergeants do not perform their duty to keep their men in order. They are often as bad as the men and too near to them in pay and situation.

*Vitoria – A major victory of Wellington's army over the French in northern Spain, 21 June 1813

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