Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 12 June 2019

Afternoon	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

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

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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 a letter written by Sir James Stirling to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, July 1828. Stirling had been a successful naval commander and was sent to the South Pacific to assess the intentions of the French in the region and the potential commercial opportunities of the area.

I beg your lordship to consider the contribution that could be made to the interests of the British Empire by establishing the colony of Western Australia.

Western Australia has a most favourable geographical position and is especially fortunate in the possession of a major river, the Swan. It has seemingly inexhaustible stores of timber which is ideally suited to building ships and vast areas of land that offer great opportunities for agricultural development. I have conducted a preliminary survey of the interior which showed the greatest promise in terms of the growth of fruits and the cultivation of rich grazing land. I propose to extend this survey by sending expeditions to investigate the climate, soil and water supply. The area has great potential and will provide many opportunities. However, difficulties have also been identified which we must bear in mind when developing our plans. The richest grazing land is some miles from the coast and it will be essential to build good roads and the development of a large and secure port is of huge importance.

It is also a site of great strategic importance for our Royal Navy and for our great Empire. Events in recent years have shown us how our power and wealth has been rooted in our naval strength. We can develop a naval base which will make our Eastern possessions much more secure. It is also vital that we prevent the French from establishing a base in the area. It will also help us develop our commercial links with India and China. The grazing land will also supply vast quantities of salted meat for the Royal Navy.

I believe most strongly that we should decide that Western Australia is not to be a convict state and that it would be inappropriate to seek to use it to address the problems of our overcrowded prisons in England. Creating a free state will encourage more young men with some funds and much ambition to settle there. However, we have to realise that in the crucial early stages we need to have capital and workforce to establish a good basis for development. I believe that our government should make available to each settler a grant in land relative to the amount of money they can themselves invest.

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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a letter written by James McCudden to his brother, 18 October 1917, during the Battle of Passchendaele. McCudden was a pilot in the Royal Flying Corps who had trained as an engineer. He completed three tours of duty on the Western Front starting in July 1916, and was later awarded the Victoria Cross.

The system for combat I developed was always to attack the German pilots from above. If I felt that my opponent had the upper hand I broke off the combat as quickly as possible. I have a respect for our enemy and the more I fight them, the more I admire their qualities. The German anti-aircraft gun was accurate and, as it was essential to fly a straight course when photographing enemy positions, we were often under heavy fire. It is worth taking risks to get good photos. I was shown in briefings how our photographs helped the army commanders plan their offensives and pinpoint targets for our bombers.

I am convinced that the only way to play our part in ending this war is to hit as many of the enemy as possible with the minimum losses to our side. It takes time and skilled instruction to put a man in the air and we must conserve our planes and our men. However, it is clear that we will have to accept the loss of many brave men.

At 6am on the 8th August I took off in my new plane. It was great to be in a machine that was faster than the enemy and to know that one could run away if things got too hot. It was essential to show the right mixture of caution and aggression. I was aware of my responsibility to the many less experienced pilots. Any fellow coming new to my flight flew his plane next to mine with, if possible, another experienced man on his other side. I was flying at 20,000 feet at the limit of my plane's endurance and I sighted a formation of four enemy reconnaissance machines 6,000 feet below. The Germans were involved in taking photographs of our forward trenches and, like us, had developed the capacity to communicate with their ground control by radio so they could brief their artillery.

I saw a German plane running away to the east and I chased it. I overtook my target and, thanks to the improved firing system recently fitted, I quickly got into position and fired a burst from both guns and he went down in a vertical dive. I saw the flames touch the German pilot and felt sick for a minute. Then I realised that I mustn't be squeamish about killing.

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