Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 13 June 2023

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

P72266A

©2023 Pearson Education Ltd.

N:1/1/1/

P 7 2 2 6 6 A

Pearson

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 report written by Lachlan Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 27 July 1822. Macquarie had recently retired as Governor of New South Wales. Bathurst was the minister responsible for Colonial policy.

In 1810, I discovered New South Wales to be suffering from many problems. Forty miles from Sydney, the country was said to be inaccessible and agriculture and commerce were limited. The quality of public buildings was low. Decent roads and bridges were lacking. Above all, the people suffered from the lack of religious worship and educational opportunities.

I inherited a difficult situation after a recent rebellion against the previous government. I felt it necessary to reduce the power and influence of the New South Wales Corps* who, I believed, were concerned only with their own interests.

I set about tackling all these, and many other, problems. My overriding motivation was that I must create opportunities for people to make a better life. This started with the recognition of the importance of education and I worked to establish new schools. I was told that the Blue Mountains presented an insurmountable barrier, but I organised expeditions to survey the area. This began the opening of the interior and the discovery of the fertile plains. I believe that I showed energy and judgement in encouraging individual enterprise. The evidence of the success of sheep farming illustrates this very clearly.

The province had been the victim of famine. I tackled this by initially purchasing wheat from India and then ordering that large areas of land on high ground, out of the reach of floods, should be cultivated with wheat and maize. I also provided cattle, which enabled farmers to establish themselves and bring benefits to their communities.

I began the development of new townships on the fertile banks of the Hawkesbury River. In this respect, I was helped by the decision in 1812 to provide finance from London to invest in the development of New South Wales. I also introduced sterling silver coins to provide financial stability.

I was determined to improve the manners and morals of the population. I rewarded merit and punished wrongdoing. I treated all equally, regardless of whether they were free people, convicts or the native population. I believed that the aim should be to reform criminals and to provide them with opportunities once they had served their sentences. I supported these people with land grants, which was resented by the free settlers. There was opposition to some of my measures, and even legal challenges, but I acted in the interests of the colony we were seeking to build.

*New South Wales Corps – a detachment of British regular soldiers sent to Australia to replace the original garrison sent with the First Fleet

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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a letter written by Timothy Gowing to his clergyman father, 23 October 1854. Gowing was a sergeant in the Royal Fusiliers and had taken part in the Battle of the Alma, 20 September 1854. Here he is discussing the siege of Sebastopol.

We were woken early on 23 September to continue our march to the Fortress of Sebastopol. We marched all day, many of our men dropping out from sickness. Many were falling victim to our invisible enemy, cholera. We had no doctors with us and little or no medicine.

When we reached the hills above the port of Balaclava, we saw the steep slope down to the harbour. The harbour was full of our ships. They were packed with the weapons, ammunition and supplies that our success would depend on. We were told that Balaclava was too small also to provide supplies for the French forces. The French had to march further round the coast to find a suitable harbour.

After massive efforts, our siege guns were hauled up the slope and we then realised we would have the huge task of transporting them to the base for our attack, which was six miles away across very difficult terrain. We were up to our ankles in mud as we struggled towards Sebastopol. The mud stuck like glue and we had not expected such an ordeal even before the fighting got underway.

On 27 September, Sebastopol was reconnoitred for the first time. We were told that Lord Raglan had favoured an immediate all-out assault. However, Sir John Burgoyne, who was our commander, had insisted that we must first use our siege guns to reduce the enemy's firepower.

On 28 September, we began to prepare our assault on the fortress. Our artillery and cavalry were ordered to the front. The Russians, many of whom we had faced at the Alma, had wasted no time strengthening the defences and we could see lines of forts with huge gun batteries.

We settled down for the night and our spirits were not raised by the meagre supper we were offered. There was no hot food and the meal consisted mainly of mouldy biscuits. The only tents were for officers and we were lying on open ground.

The enemy started a bombardment that hit us from morning to night. The Russians were receiving supplies and reinforcements daily while we waited days for more support.

Our first assault did not last more than half an hour, and we lost thousands of men. We were crushed beneath devastating fire. It was clear we were in for a long, hard struggle.

BLANK PAGE

Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: Clark, Manning. Sources of Australian history / selected and edited by M. Clark Oxford University Press London 1957

Source 2 from: A Soldier's Experience By Timothy Gowing, 1892