Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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.

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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 King George III's Address to both Houses of Parliament, 26 October 1775. This reflected the consultations between the King and his ministers.

I have been informed by my Prime Minister that the rising in America has now reached such a level that it must be treated as a foreign war. The violence that has been committed by those who have taken up arms in Massachusetts has brought matters to a head. I have issued a Proclamation of Rebellion forbidding all commerce with the colonies and requiring all my subjects to help in the suppression of the rebellion on pain of treason. The colonists have been misled by dangerous and wicked men, who have forgotten the loyalty they owe to the British Government that has protected and supported them.

The rebels, who have long worked to inflame my people in America, have raised troops and are collecting a naval force. They have seized government money and have sought to take over the power to pass laws and run the courts. Several disorderly acts have disturbed the public peace. They have obstructed lawful trade. The rebellion has been encouraged by treasonable plotting and the publication of disloyal articles by people in our own country. Step by step, the demands of the colonists have increased and independence is clearly their objective. If they succeed, Ireland would soon follow. Britain will become a poor island indeed and many merchants would look elsewhere for their trade. Peace must be obtained without submitting to terms that threaten our Empire.

So far, My Government has reacted moderately and listened to the arguments put forward by the colonists. However, this struggle is fundamental to the defence of order and our Constitution. It is essential that the colonists accept the supreme authority of Parliament. We will not move on this issue. However, we are eager to prevent the disasters that will follow in a war. If the conflict spreads and an independent state is developed, I need not explain the fatal consequences.

We must act to put a speedy end to all of this. I have increased our navy and our land forces and our finest commanders have been sent to bring matters to a conclusion. We will pursue with vigour every measure which will force these deluded people to submit.

When they accept their true position, I shall be ready to treat them with tenderness and mercy.

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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a letter written by Florence Green, an eyewitness to an air raid on 25 May 1917 by German Gotha bombers on Folkestone. The letter was dated 6 June 1917. She was writing to her sister who was in the USA. The letter was returned to the author by the censor.

I am writing about the air raid, which has now been widely reported in the newspapers, to assure you that, although deeply shocked, we are all well.

It was a lovely sunny day and we were shopping to stock up for the bank holiday weekend. I was walking in the street with two friends, and suddenly the planes came over and a man pulled me to safety. Just then, a bomb fell and my two friends were killed. There were babies in prams outside the shops and some of them had their heads blown off. It was an awful sight, a carnage. The greengrocer had received a delivery of potatoes which had attracted a considerable queue. Many in the queue were killed or wounded.

The local newspaper has reported that 71 innocent people lost their lives, including 21 women and 27 children.

We had never suffered a naval bombardment, and had previously felt great sympathy for Dover, which had suffered 22 attacks. The papers have reported that there were coastal guns to deal with a bombardment from German ships, but no guns to respond to a threat from the air. Many people are saying that, because the military base is so close to us, we should have been protected with anti-aircraft guns and a siren warning system. The German planes were apparently flying too high for our aircraft to go up and challenge them. We have a siren now, and on any approach by hostile aircraft, it is sounded.

Our neighbour lost his wife and two young sons. He also had to write to his brother, who was at the Front, to inform him that his wife had lost her life. The local doctors and hospital have worked very hard and saved many people. We also owe a great debt to the Canadian doctors and nurses from the military base.

The local papers have been full of letters expressing the feelings of the community. One demanded that the memorial to the German sailors, who drowned off the coast early in the war, should be removed from the cemetery. A local businessman put in an advertisement stating that no Germans, Austrians, Turks or Bulgarians would be allowed to enter his shop.

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: PROCLAMATION FOR SUPPRESSING REBELLION AND SEDITION, GEORGE III AND HIS MINISTERS IN 1777

Source 2 from: www.Warrenpress.net/FolkestoneThenNow/TontineStAirRaid.html