

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname		Other names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	
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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

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.

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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 problems that faced Governor Macquarie in New South Wales and his approach to dealing with 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 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 morale of the British army in the Crimea and the military challenges faced by the British army during the siege of Sebastopol.

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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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 How far do you agree that economic factors were the primary cause of the outbreak of the American War of Independence?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 'The actions of Arabi Pasha and the rise of Arab nationalism were a significant threat to British interests in Egypt in 1882.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 5 How far do you agree that Wellington's conduct of the campaigns during the Peninsular War was his most significant contribution to facing the French threat on land?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

- 6 How accurate is it to say that the development of British air power played a significant part in the achievement of victory on the Western Front in 1918?

(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 far do you agree that the development of trade with India had the most significant impact on the pattern of trade in the years 1807–1914?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 To what extent do you agree that the acquisition of the Falklands and Aden in the 1830s made the most significant contribution to the development of key strategic bases around the world in the years 1783–1914?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 9 How far do you agree that the improvements in naval gunnery were the most important development in the conduct of war at sea in the years 1790–1918?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)

OR

- 10 'It was not until the First World War that the civilian population made a significant contribution to the war effort.'

How far do you agree with this judgement on the years 1790–1918?

(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 SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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History

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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 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.	5
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.	10 15
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.	20
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.	25
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.	30

*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. 5 10

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. 15

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. 20

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. 25

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. 30

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.

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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

