

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson**  
**Edexcel GCSE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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**History A (The Making of the Modern World)**  
**Unit 3: Modern World Source Enquiry**  
**Option 3A: War and the transformation of**  
**British society, c1903–28**

Tuesday 16 June 2015 – Morning

**Time: 1 hour 15 minutes**

Paper Reference

**5HA03/3A**

**You must have:**

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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### 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.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 53.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (\*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed.  
– *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

P44753A

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**PEARSON**

**Answer ALL questions.**

Look carefully at Sources A to F in the Sources Booklet and then answer Questions 1 to 5 which follow.

**1 Study Source A.**

What can you learn from Source A about the General Strike of 1926?

**(6)**

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Lined writing area for the answer to Question 1.

**(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)**



**2 Study Source B and use your own knowledge.**

What was the purpose of this representation?

Use details of the cartoon and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

**(8)**

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing.



Lined writing area for the answer to Question 2.

**(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)**





**3 Study Source C and use your own knowledge.**

Use Source C and your own knowledge to explain why there were problems in the coal industry after the First World War.

(10)

Dotted lines for writing.



Lined writing area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

**(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)**







Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Lined writing area for the answer to Question 4.

**(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)**





Lined writing area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Lined writing area for student response.

**(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)**  
**(Total for Question 5 = 19 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS**





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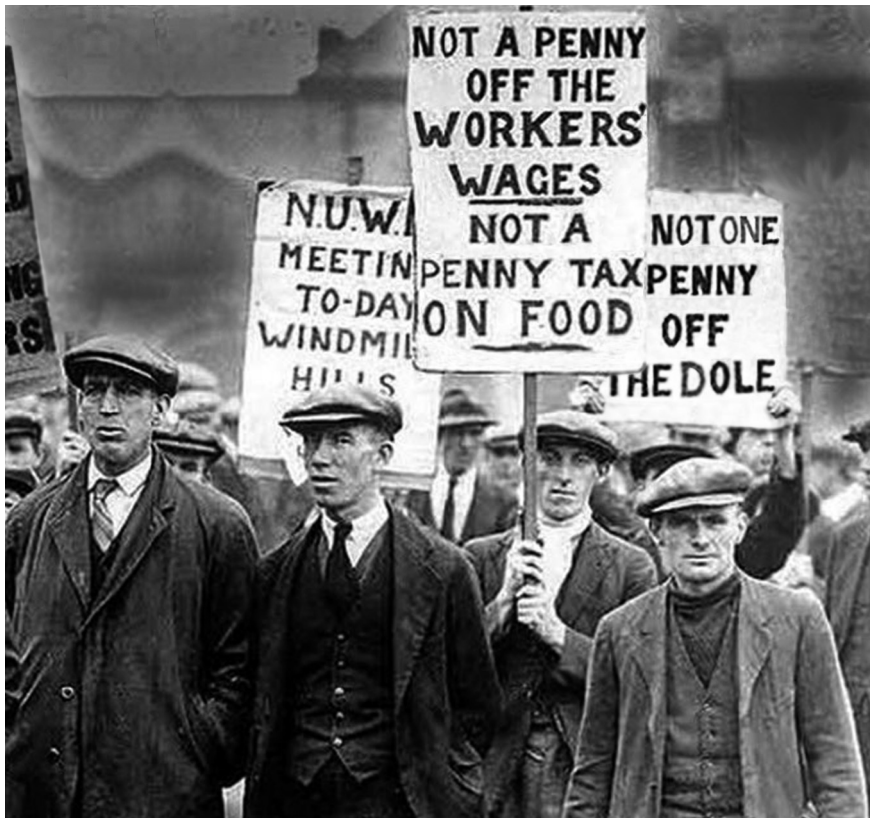


**Source B:** A cartoon published in a British newspaper in 1925. A.J. Cook was a leader of the miners during the General Strike. 'Direct Action' refers to the threat of a general strike.

**Source C:** From an article published in a British newspaper in 1921.

Demand for British coal is falling at home and abroad. American coal is easy to obtain and mined cheaply because it is near the surface in thick, easy-to-work seams and in great quantities. British coal is expensive to mine. At home, there is competition from other forms of power.

**Source D:** A photograph published in a British newspaper which supported the TUC. It shows a demonstration by strikers in north-east England during the General Strike.



Sources E and F are on page 5

**Source E:** Some of the headlines in the *British Gazette* during the nine days of the General Strike in 1926. This was a newspaper published by the British government.

## **DISORDERLY SCENES**

**SHOP WINDOWS LOOTED BY  
STRIKERS IN EDINBURGH**

**TRANSPORT DEPOT  
STORMED BY MINERS**

**ATTACKS ON TRANSPORT  
BY STRIKERS**

**48 STRIKERS ARRESTED**

**BATON CHARGES AGAINST  
STRIKING MOB IN GLASGOW**

**BUS ATTACKED BY STRIKERS  
IN LEEDS CITY CENTRE**

**Source F:** From a history of Britain, published in 1984.

The General Strike did threaten to bring about revolution in Britain. The Trades Union Congress (TUC) leaders knew that there were some extremists in the trade union movement who wanted the strike to bring down the government. However, the TUC never used its full strength. Strikers all over the country were given strict instructions to avoid threatening behaviour, which they generally obeyed. TUC leaders wanted to make sure that the strike did not get out of control. The leaders were most certainly not revolutionaries.

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Pearson Education Ltd. gratefully acknowledges the following sources used in the preparation of this paper:

**Source F:** *United Kingdom: A Social and Economic History of Modern Britain*, John Wilkes, 1984, Cambridge University Press.

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