

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
Pearson Edexcel GCSE	Centre Number
	Candidate Number
History B (Schools History Project) Unit 3: Schools History Project Source Enquiry Option 3C: The impact of war on Britain c1903–c1954	
Tuesday 16 June 2015 – Morning Time: 1 hour 15 minutes	Paper Reference 5HB03/3C
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.
- 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 ►

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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 impact of this Zeppelin raid on life in London?

(6)

Dotted lines for writing the answer.



Lined writing area for the answer to Question 1.

(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)



Lined writing area for the answer to Question 2.

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)



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)



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Lined writing area with 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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Historical Enquiry: The impact of warfare on civilians in the First World War

Source A: From *In London during the Great War: The diary of a journalist* by Michael MacDonagh, published in 1935. He was a reporter for *The Times* newspaper during the First World War.

9 September 1915:

The Zeppelin was striking at the very heart of London. In the city, there were destroyed and smouldering warehouses and deep holes in the road. A bomb dropped in front of a bus and blew it to pieces. Of the twenty people on board, nine were killed instantly and eleven seriously injured. Overall, in the raid 38 people were killed (including two policemen) and 124 wounded. Property destroyed is valued at half a million pounds*. No independent reports of the raid are permitted in the newspapers.

*half a million pounds = approximately 40 million pounds today

Source B: A 1915 government poster. It is a representation of a Zeppelin raid over London.

Source C: From *All Quiet on the Home Front: An Oral History of Life in Britain during the First World War* by Richard Van Emden and Steve Humphries, published in 2003. It describes the media coverage of Zeppelin raids.

The press and the government were not able to decide how to report the Zeppelin raids. Should they condemn the killing of women and children or not report the raids to avoid increasing public anxiety? The Defence of the Realm Act (DORA) had included restrictions on the press. It did not allow the reporting of news likely to cause alarm and depression. Yet when the first raid over London took place on 31 May 1915, newspapers such as *The Daily News* ran front-page headlines 'Zeppelin Raid Over London'. A second reported raid on London brought loud and immediate demands for greater security.

Sources D and E are on page 4

Source D: A *Punch* cartoon of August 1916. *Punch* was a magazine that mocked events of the time. The cartoon shows a servant watching a Zeppelin raid from her window at the top of the house.



The mistress of the house, carrying a candle, says to the servant: “Jane, won’t you come downstairs to shelter from the Zeppelins with the rest of us?”

Jane the servant replies: “Oh, thank you, madam, but I can see much better from here.”

Source E: From the diary of Winifred Tower who worked in a London hospital at the time of the Zeppelin raids in 1915.

Lighting regulations were very strict in London and the streets were very dark at night. All illuminated shop-signs and bright headlights on cars were forbidden. Blinds had to be pulled down as soon as the inside lights were lit and penalties for breaking the rules were pretty severe. People began making preparations for Zeppelin raids. One wine dealer rented out his underground cellars. Most people had buckets of water or sand on every landing. We laughed at this at first but gradually everyone realised they needed to take certain precautions.

Source F: From *The Experience Of World War I* by J.M. Winter, published in 1988.

The First World War saw the first attempts at using air power against strategic targets to alter the course of the war. Attacks were launched on factories and transportation networks. They even attacked civilian areas far away from the threats of military and naval operations. However, such raids were infrequent, did no great damage to the targets attacked and had little impact.

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