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

What was the purpose of this representation?

Explain your answer, using Source B and your own knowledge.
3 Study Source C and use your own knowledge.

How did the government use the Defence of the Realm Act (DORA) to support the war effort?

Explain your answer, using Source C and your own knowledge. (10)
4 Study Sources D and E and use your own knowledge.

How reliable are Sources D and E as evidence of how people reacted to Zeppelin raids?

Explain your answer, using Sources D and E and your own knowledge.

(10)
**5 Study Sources A, E and F and use your own knowledge.**

**Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in this question.**

Source F suggests that the bombing of Britain during the First World War had limited impact.

How far do you agree with this interpretation? Explain your answer, using your own knowledge, Sources A, E and F and any other sources you find helpful.

(16)
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.

![Poster](image)

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.

![Cartoon Image]

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.

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.