

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Edexcel GCSE**

**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 29 January 2013 – Afternoon  
**Time: 1 hour 15 minutes**

Paper Reference

**5HA03/3A**

**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 54.
- 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.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

### Advice

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

Turn over ►

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**PEARSON**







(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)





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**Source D:** Derek Young, *Forgotten Scottish Voices from the Great War* (2005) Page 92, © The History Press, Reproduced with Kind Permission.

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# Edexcel GCSE

## **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 29 January 2013 – Afternoon  
**Sources Booklet**

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**Do not return this Sources Booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

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**PEARSON**

## The development and importance of new weapons on the Western Front

### Background information

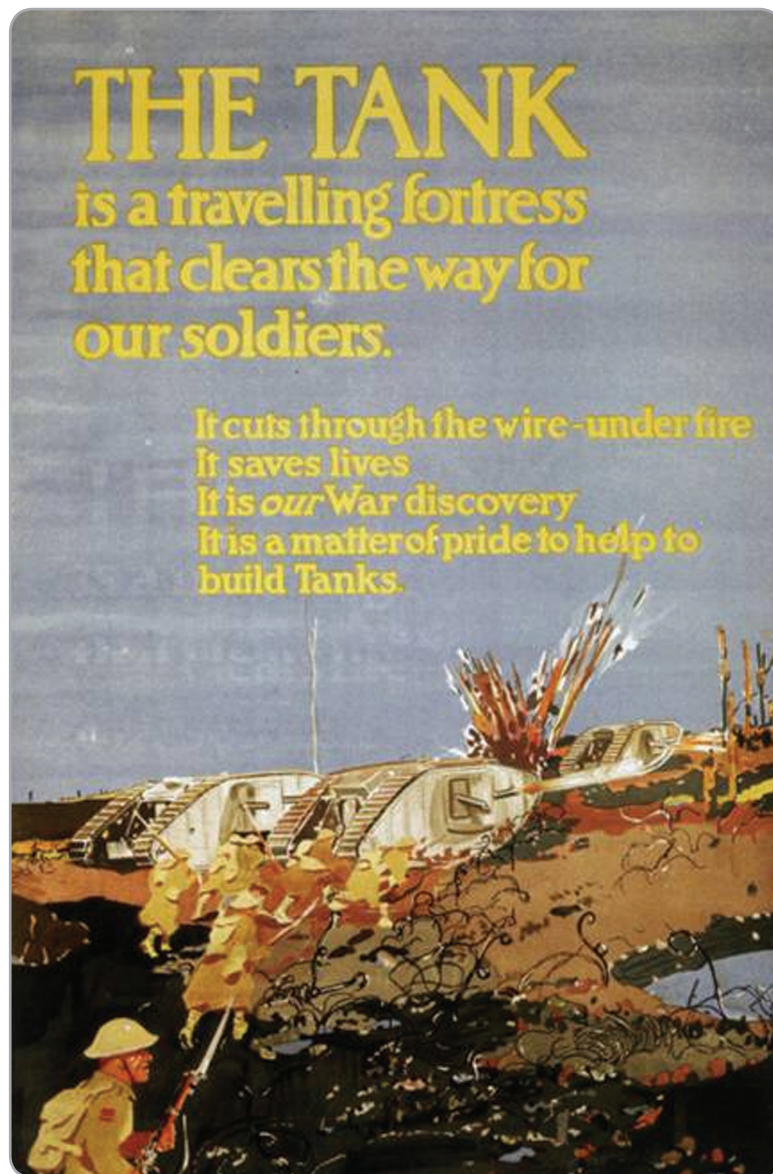
The trench system and the power of the machine gun led to stalemate on the Western Front. Gas, tanks and new artillery weapons, such as heavy field-guns, were introduced by both sides to try to break this stalemate. Some historians believe that these new weapons were very effective on the Western Front. Others suggest that they were not.

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**Source A:** From an interview given after the First World War by a British soldier. He is describing the first appearance of tanks in September 1916 during the Battle of the Somme.

When our tanks first appeared, we didn't know what to think. We didn't know what they were because we hadn't been told anything about them. It was an amazing sight. They came up right in front of us and swung round and went straight for the German line. The tanks rolled over the barbed-wire entanglements. They scared the guts out of the Germans, who ran away like rabbits.

**Source B:** A British government poster of 1917.



**Source C:** From *A Company of Tanks* by a British tank commander, published in 1920. He is describing the use of tanks during the Third Battle of Ypres, October 1917.

In the Third Battle of Ypres, the reputation of the Tank Corps was almost destroyed, sinking like the tanks bit by bit into the mud of the battlefield. It was a disaster. The tanks could not turn, even if they had wished. We had no choice but to go on and attempt to pass, in a hail of shells, those tanks which were already stuck in the mud and could not move. We must have left behind us two or three hundred abandoned tanks. Nevertheless, the following month, our tanks achieved a breakthrough at Cambrai.

**Source D:** An extract from the diary of a British officer, 2 January 1916. He is describing the effects of a German artillery shell.

Their new, long-range, high-explosive shell, which is filled with over 400 bullets, is horrible, as we have already found out. One shell fell close to our Sergeant Major. He heard the shell coming and crouched up against the trench wall, but the shell burst close to him. The poor chap received most of the effect of the explosion. I won't describe his condition. Another shell landed in a dug-out and tore one man's side clean away. He died without a murmur. Another man received a large piece of shell in his stomach. He too will die, I'm afraid.

**Source E:** An official British photograph taken in September 1916. It shows the effects of a British artillery bombardment on a German trench during the Battle of the Somme.



**Source F:** From a history of the First World War, published in 1993.

Both sides developed new weapons during the First World War. The machine gun could mow down hundreds of men a minute but it was a defensive weapon. More soldiers were killed by shells fired from huge field-guns than by any other weapon. However, the shells from these newly developed field-guns caused massive craters in no-man's-land and they slowed down attacks. Poisonous gas, which was first used by the Germans in April 1915, did not achieve a breakthrough, although it eventually killed about 8,000 British soldiers. The British first used tanks at the Battle of the Somme in 1916, but it took two years before they made a significant impact on the Western Front.