

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

History B (Schools History Project)

Unit 1: Schools History Project Development Study

Option 1C: The changing nature of warfare

Friday 15 June 2012 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper Reference

5HB01/1C

You do not need any other materials.

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 Questions 1 and 2, **EITHER** Question 3 **OR** 4 and then **EITHER** Question 5(a) and 5(b) **OR** 6(a) and 6(b).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- 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 with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*

Advice

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

Turn over ►

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Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

Question 1

Study Sources A and B.

Source A: A painting of Henry V, the commander of the English army, fighting in the Battle of Agincourt, 1415.



Source B: From an account of a soldier's experiences in the First World War, 1914–18.

Army headquarters would normally be found about 8–15 miles away from the frontline. In 1918, when General Haig visited our army division, it was the first time that any man present had seen the commander-in-chief.



1 What can you learn from Sources A and B about changes in the relationship between army commanders and their soldiers?

Explain your answer, using these sources.

(4)

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)



2 The boxes below show two examples of the use of cavalry.

Choose **one** and explain how effectively the cavalry was used.

(9)

Cavalry in the Battle of Naseby in the English Civil War.

The Charge of the Light Brigade in the Crimean War.

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing an answer.



Blank writing area with horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)



Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3** In what ways did daily life in the English army change in the period 1350–1900? (12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

In 1350 it was difficult to transport supplies of food and weapons in large quantities. There was no uniform and soldiers were often expected to provide their own weapon. Discipline was left to the individual commanders.

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

- 4** In what ways has warfare changed since 1914? (12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

The First World War is sometimes seen as the start of 'total' or 'unlimited' war. The Defence of the Realm Act was passed in 1914. During this war new weapons were developed and London was bombed by a German zeppelin in 1915.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross ☒ in the box.
If you change your mind, put a line through the box ~~☒~~
and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen Question Number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒

Ruled area for writing answers, consisting of multiple horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 The changing nature of warfare from Roman Britain onwards.

(a) Explain how William won the Battle of Hastings. (9)

*(b) 'Recruitment to and training in Henry V's army in 1415 was very different from the system used by the Roman army'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- The Roman army included auxiliary troops from conquered lands.
- In the feudal system, a knight usually owed 45 days of military service to his lord.
- At Agincourt, Henry V's army of 6,000 men contained 5,000 archers.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 Reasons for military conflict c1450 to the present day.

(a) What were the key features of British recruitment propaganda during the First World War? (9)

*(b) Why did the English Civil War begin in 1642? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- At the start of Charles I's reign, parliament tried to limit his right to collect customs duties.
- In 1641, parliament drew up a list of complaints called the Grand Remonstrance.
- In 1642, Charles I tried to arrest five MPs.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)



((a) continued)

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(b)

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((b) continued)

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