

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History B (Schools History Project)
Unit 3: Schools History Project Source Enquiry
Option 3B: Protest, law and order in the
twentieth century

Tuesday 21 June 2016 - Morning
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper Reference

5HB03/3B

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 TUC’s attitude to the mining dispute? (6)

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(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)



P 4 5 9 6 0 R A 0 3 1 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.

(8)

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(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)



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3 Study Source C and use your own knowledge.

What part did violence play in the General Strike?

Explain your answer, using Source C and your own knowledge.

(10)

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(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)



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4 Study Sources D and E and use your own knowledge.

How reliable are Sources D and E as evidence of how much the General Strike disrupted normal life in Britain?

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

(10)

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(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)



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***5 Study Sources D, E and F and use your own knowledge.**

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

Source F suggests that the main reason why the General Strike failed was because the TUC did not use its full power.

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

(16)

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(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)

(Total for Question 5 = 19 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS



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Do not return this Sources Booklet with the question paper.

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Historical Enquiry: The General Strike and its failure, 1926

Source A: From a statement made by the Trades Union Congress (TUC), 1 May 1926.

There is an attempt to force a settlement to the mining dispute which will be unfair to the miners. Therefore the TUC, with the full support of the trade unions, has been forced to organise united resistance. Unless an agreement is reached by midnight on Monday, workers in essential industries will go on strike. The trade unions deny any responsibility for the disaster that is now likely. The TUC's action is not directed against the public. The mine-owners and the government will be entirely to blame if there is a general strike.

Source B: A cartoon published in the magazine *Punch*, May 1926, at the end of the General Strike. The cartoon is a representation of the part played by volunteers during the General Strike.



“THE BRITISH WORKER.”

MR PUNCH (to Volunteer). “THANK YOU, SIR.”

Mr Punch salutes the great army of volunteers who kept the country going.

Source C: From *The British General Strike* by Margaret Morris, published in 1973.

Many accounts of the strike have perhaps exaggerated the lack of violence and the good relations between the police and strikers. In fact, trams were overturned, windows were broken and vital engine parts were removed from buses. There were police baton charges on strikers and on gatherings of onlookers. Many complaints were made about the violent behaviour of special constables. Many people were injured, especially in the last days of the strike.

Sources D and E are on page 4

Source D: A photograph showing armoured cars protecting a convoy of food trucks in central London in May 1926.



Source E: From the diary of Margaret Woods, written 7 May 1926. She was a school girl during the General Strike.

All the teachers are at school. There have been very few girls arriving late and still fewer girls who are absent. Dad has been splendid in the strike. He picks up people every morning in his car. He keeps a weapon on the seat beside him because many of the communist thugs like to show their anger towards hardworking citizens. People are all well-protected by police and special constables. Riots have been quickly stopped by baton charges.

Source F: From a history textbook, published in 1984.

The TUC never used its full power. Public health workers were deliberately not called out on strike. Strikers all over the country were given strict instructions to avoid threatening behaviour. They generally obeyed this order. TUC leaders wanted to make sure that the strike did not get out of control.

The leaders were most certainly not revolutionaries. However they did know that there were some extremists in the trade union movement. The TUC believed that these extremists wanted the strike to overthrow the government.

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