Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information					
Candidate surname			Other names		
Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)	Cen	tre Number	Candidate Number		
Time 1 hour 15 minutes		Paper reference	1HI0/12		
History					
PAPER 1: Thematic study and historic environment OPTION 12: Warfare and British society, c1250-present <i>and</i> London and the Second World War, 1939-45					
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.
- There are two sections in this question paper. Answer Questions 1 and 2 from Section
 A. From Section B, answer Questions 3 and 4 and then EITHER Question 5 OR
 Question 6.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 48.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ▶



P 6 7 1 1 6 A 0 1 1 6

SECTION A

London and the Second World War, 1939–45

Answer Questions 1 and 2.

1	Describe two features of the preparations for war in London in 1939.				
	Feature 1				
	Feature 2				
	(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)				

How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into government control of news reporting about the impact of bombing in London?	
Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context.	
	(8)





(b) Study Source A.

How could you follow up Source A to find out more about government control of news reporting about the impact of bombing in London?

In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use.

Complete the table below.

(4)

Detail in Source A that I would follow up:
Question I would ask:
What type of source I could use:
What type of source reduit use.
How this might help answer my question:

(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS



SECTION B

Warfare and British society, c1250-present

Answer Questions 3 and 4. Then answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

Explain one way in which the recruitment of the medieval feudal army was different from the recruitment of Cromwell's New Model Army.			ıı	
		(Total for	Question 3 = 4	marks)

6

	(12)
You may use the following in your answer:	
mass productionsteam-powered transport	
You must also use information of your own.	







Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

EITHER

The use of gunpowder was the most important factor affecting the nature of warfare in the years c1250–c1700.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- muskets
- dragoons

You **must** also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 5 = 16 marks)

OR

The introduction of specialist groups was the most significant change in the composition of the army during the years c1700–present.

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- bomb disposal units
- cavalry

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 6 = 16 marks)









TOTAL FOR CECTION D. CO. CO. CO.
TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 32 MARKS

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 32 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 48 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9-1)

Time 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper reference

1HI0/12

History

PAPER 1: Thematic study and historic environment OPTION 12: Warfare and British society, c1250-present *and* London and the Second World War,

Source Booklet

1939-45

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Sources for use with Section A.

Source A: From *The Blitz: Wartime Memories of the London Bombardment*, by Mary Hanway, published in 2010. Here she is commenting on the disaster at Bethnal Green Underground station in 1943. Mary was 14 years old when she witnessed the event.

As the crowd was entering the station, someone shouted that a bomb was falling. People began to panic and started pushing. A woman carrying a small child slipped on the damp steps. The crowd continued to surge forwards and people started to fall on top of one another.

173 people died in the panic – 27 men, 84 women and 62 children. A further 62 people had to be taken to hospital.

The government was scared that such a disaster would destroy public morale, so they decided that the whole affair should be hushed up.

The following morning there were no reports in the newspapers and the station's steps had been washed to remove any evidence. The official account was simply that a woman had tripped while carrying a baby and that a few people had fallen on top of her.

Source B: From the front page of the *Daily Mail* newspaper, 31 December 1940. The photograph of St Paul's Cathedral in London was taken during a night of heavy bombing on 29 December. The government censored the photograph and then allowed it to be published with the headline shown below.

WAR'S GREATEST PICTURE: St Paul's Stands Unharmed in the Midst of the Burning City



