Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 11 June 2024

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper reference **9HI0/35**

History

Advanced

PAPER 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

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.
- You must answer **three** questions on the option for which you have been prepared.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **one** question from Section A, **one** question from Section B and **one** question from Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- 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.

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SECTION A

Choose EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2 for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer on page 3.

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the problems faced by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada in the years 1837–38 and the attitude that he took to his role.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

2 Assess the value of the source for revealing the tactics used by Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo and the qualities that he showed as a commander.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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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 1** ☐ **Question 2** ☐

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914

EITHER

3 'The superior military skills of the rebel Americans played the biggest part in Britain's loss of their American colonies.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 'The decision to establish a settlement in Western Australia was primarily motivated by economic and commercial considerations.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

EITHER

5 'The strengths of the Boer forces account for their consistent success against the British military up to the relief of Ladysmith (February 1900).'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

6 'The use of new technology was the principal cause of the war on the Western Front becoming a war of attrition rather than a war of movement in the years 1914–18.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☐ **Question 4** ☐

Question 5 ☐ **Question 6** ☐

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SECTION C

Answer ONE question in Section C on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914

EITHER

7 'The power of the Royal Navy provided the most significant stimulus to Britain's increasing commercial success in the years 1763–1878.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

8 'Developments in the Americas, rather than developments in the Far East, had a more significant impact on the pattern of trade in the years 1763–1898.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

EITHER

9 'The Haldane army reforms (1905–12) were most significant in identifying the issues that the British army faced and in advancing solutions in the years c1800–1912.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)

OR

10 How accurate is it to say that changes in ship types were the most significant factor in the development of the Royal Navy as a fighting force in the years c1790–1918.

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)

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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 7** ☐ **Question 8** ☐

Question 9 ☐ **Question 10** ☐

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TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

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History

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Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 35.1: Britain: losing and gaining an empire, 1763–1914

Source for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a farewell speech given to the Executive Council of Upper Canada by Sir Francis Bond Head, 6 March 1838. Head had been Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada for two years.

My time in Upper Canada has been short but eventful and demanding. I shall return to London totally unconnected to any political party and with no wish to pursue a political career.

I leave Upper Canada with my judgement confirmed that all men are not, by nature, equal and that the admiration for the republican government system of the United States is a false one. The United States constantly talks of democracy but practises slavery. So much for their detestable democracy. I also feel that the extensive French influence in Lower Canada needs to be considered before any proposal for unification of Canada is carried through.

I am firm in my belief that the British Constitution is the best guide for this noble land of Canada. There is a clear need for unquestioned obedience to the law.

On taking up my post, my task was to reconcile the conflicting interests in Upper Canada. In order to do this, I recognised the importance of both conciliation and firmness. A radical change would have ended in disaster.

During the voyage to Canada, I carefully read the speeches of William Lyon Mackenzie in an attempt to understand his viewpoint. I found his views unacceptable and a threat to stable government. This view was re-enforced at a meeting with him when I was appalled by his aggressive attitude.

In February 1836, I extended membership of the Executive Council and invited three members of the Reform Group to join, including Robert Baldwin. However, these three could not accept that their role was consultative and that final decisions were made by me as the representative of the British Government.

In 1837, I faced a rebellion and had to deal with this and punish those who were responsible. Two death sentences were passed, and I saw to it that they were carried out.

I was concerned when it became clear that Lord Glenelg, the Colonial Secretary who had appointed me, was proposing to send Lord Durham to become High Commissioner of all Canada. Quite clearly the government in London was not sympathetic to my policies and I felt it impossible to continue. My resignation was accepted.

The government of Lord Melbourne had decided that a system of Responsible Government was required and that Lower Canada must be merged with Upper Canada to form a new state. I fear the government is underestimating the problems it will encounter.

Option 35.2: The British experience of warfare, c1790–1918

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a letter written by the Duke of Wellington to Earl Bathurst, the Secretary of State for War, 19 June 1815. Here he is writing about the Battle of Waterloo.

I have the honour of reporting the outcome of yesterday's military engagement. I was commanding a coalition army against the attempts of Napoleon to divide my army from that of Prince Blücher*. This he failed to do.

The position which I took up on the ridge at Mount St Jean covered the main road and was the last high point on the route to Brussels.

We had held off the French offensive at the Battle of Quatre Bras and I took the decision to pull back and establish a strong position to counter a French advance. Prince Blücher suffered a setback at Ligny, but his main force was not eliminated. I maintained contact with him and was confident that his Prussian forces would continue to play an important role.

I established two outposts in front of Mount St Jean, at the farm at La Haye Sainte to the left and the chateau at Hougoumont towards the centre. This would make the French vulnerable to crossfire as they advanced up the slope. I put commanders who had distinguished themselves in the Spanish campaigns in charge of both strongpoints. I ensured that their men consisted of experienced warriors as well as newer recruits. My officers worked very well with the officers from the Netherlands and Hanover.

I placed our artillery and main forces on the reverse slope of the ridge. They were less vulnerable to the massive bombardment launched by the French.

The French took La Haye Sainte but Hougoumont remained in our hands because of the gallantry of the men inspired by our commander, Colonel MacDonnell.

The enemy's repeated charges were met by our artillery and we held our positions with disciplined squares. The artillery was led to my entire satisfaction by Sir George Wood. Such an action could not be fought without great loss. We have lost many who have served their country with distinction.

I was informed that the Prussians had defeated a pursuing French force and that Prince Blücher had ordered his forces to attack the French flank. This was a decisive intervention and opened the way for my final assault.

I decided to attack and advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by our cavalry. The attack succeeded at every point and the enemy was forced back.

*Prince Blücher – leader of the Prussian forces, who were a vital element of the coalition against Napoleon

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Acknowledgement:

Source 2 from: © John Murray