Write your name here	Other nan	nes
Pearson Edexcel	Centre Number	Candidate Number
GCSE (9–1)		
History Paper 1: Thematic st Option 12: Warfare a and Lond 1939-45		:1250-present
Sample assessment mat September 2016 Time: 1 hour 15 minute	J	Paper Reference 1HI0/12

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 52.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets
 use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

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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PEARSON

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SECTION A: London and the Second World War, 1939–45

Answer Questions 1 and 2.

1	Describe two features of the East End of London that made it a target for the German Blitz.
	Feature 1
	Feature 2
	(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

2 (a	Study Sources A and B in the Sources Booklet.	
	How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into what was done to protect civilians in London from bombing raids?	
	Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your own knowledge of the historical context.	
		(8)

(b) Study Source A.

How could you follow up Source A to find out more about what was done to protect civilians in London from bombing raids?

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:
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 6.

3	Explain one way in which the reporting of war in Britain was different in the coverage of the Crimean War and the Iraq War (2003).
	(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

ou may use the following in your answer:	
conscription National Service	
ou must also use information of your own.	

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Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in this question.

EITHER

5 'The creation of the New Model Army (1645) was a turning point in the composition of the army in Britain in the period c1500–c1700.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- a standing army
- the use of cavalry, c1500–c1700

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

(Total for spelling, punctuation grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

6 'The use of artillery was the main reason why warfare changed during the period c1700–c1900.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the use of infantry squares during the Battle of Waterloo
- the use of artillery during the Crimean War

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

(Total for spelling, punctuation grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9-1)

History

Paper 1: Thematic study and historic environment
Option 12: Warfare and British society, c1250-present
and London and the Second World War,
1939-45

Sample assessment materials for first teaching September 2016

Paper Reference

1HI0/12

Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source A: From the memories of Constance Holt, who was editor of a magazine during the war. She was interviewed about the Blitz for the book *Don't You Know There's A War On?*, published in 1989.

Most of the tube stations were taken over as shelters, as there weren't enough big public shelters that people could get to. Russell Square Station was one of these. I remember on several occasions coming back from the theatre by tube, and when I got out at Russell Square, bunks had been put all along the platform, and you'd see women doing up their curlers and getting ready for bed. Of course, you'd try not to look at them because they were in their 'bedrooms'.

I remember there was a little bit of snobbery about stations. I heard one woman say, 'Oh, us and our family go to Regent's Park now, it's nicer people.' And the children used to go for rides on the tube. At least their mothers knew where they were, and it was much safer than the street.

Source B: A photograph showing Anderson shelters being delivered to houses in central London in February 1939.



Acknowledgments

Source A adapted from Jonathan Croall, *Don't you know there's a War on? Voices from the Home Front*, The History Press, 2006; Source B © Stephenson/Stringer/Getty Images.

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