

Assessment Task 1 (Units 1–3)

1. Describe **two** features of life on the Plains for Native Americans before 1862. (4 marks – two paragraphs)

Life on the Plains for Native Americans was spiritual. Native Americans would contact the spirit world through dances, like the Buffalo and Scalp dances.

Polygamy existed in the life on the Plains as there were more women than men. Men would have more than one wife to ensure the women were cared for.
2. Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about slavery. (4 marks – two paragraphs)

Source A infers that the voyage to slavery was life-threatening. The detail in the source that tells me this is 'disease was generated to such an extent that in several cases he had known only one-half survive.'

Source A also infers that the slaves were treated as objects. The detail in the source that tells me this is 'in regard to the amount of dollars received; and that was all he cared for.'
3. Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Sepoy Rebellion in 1857. You may use the following in your answer:

Gun cartridges
Viceroy

You **must** also use information of your own. (8 marks – three paragraphs)

To begin with, the Indian soldiers were given new rifles and gunpowder in 1857. These were neatly wrapped in packages, but required the soldiers to break the cartridge with their teeth. This caused a problem for the soldiers because the cartridges were covered in grease from animal fat (pork and beef fat), which the Hindus and Muslims could not eat or put near their mouths. The Sepoys refused to use the cartridges, which caused tension between the British and the Indians resulting in their arrest.

The consequence of this was that other Sepoys rioted in support of their imprisoned comrades and this led to the whole of northern India taking part in a rebellion. Tensions continued to increase as the British were massacred at Cawnpore. The British sought revenge and this led to 70,000 new troops arriving in India to deal with the Sepoy Rebellion. Subsequently, the British got revenge and brutally punished the Sepoys by strapping them to the barrel of a gun, which was then fired.

Following the Sepoy Rebellion, the British were more careful about how they governed India. The result was that the running of India was taken away from the East India Company and replaced with direct rule by the British government. Finally, a new government department was set up and a viceroy was put in charge of India on behalf of Queen Victoria.

Total = 16 marks

Assessment Task 2 (Units 3–6)

1. Explain **two** consequences of the Treaty of Versailles, 1919. (8 marks – two paragraphs)

One consequence of the Treaty of Versailles was that Germany had to pay reparations to the Allies. This was to pay for the damage caused during the First World War and was set at the amount of £6.6 billion in 1921. The amount agreed could have been paid in money or goods.

Another consequence of the Treaty of Versailles was that Germany lost land. In total, Germany lost 13 per cent of her land including Alsace-Lorraine and she had to hand over all of her colonies to Britain and France.

2. Explain the importance of Kristallnacht (1938) for the treatment of the Jews. (8 marks – two paragraphs)

Kristallnacht was important in the treatment of the Jews because it marked an increase in violence towards the Jews in Germany and Austria. On the night of 9 November 1938 Jewish homes and businesses were destroyed. Rudi Bamber tells of how his family cafe was vandalised and the fear that he felt as a result.

Kristallnacht was also important because it marked the first time that large numbers of Jews were deliberately targeted and killed by the Nazis. On this night nearly one hundred Jews were killed. One of these was Rudi Bamber's father. He was beaten so badly by the SA, while they vandalised his café, that he died.

3. **a** Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views of the Treaty of Versailles, 1919. What is the main difference between the views? Explain your answer using details from both interpretations. (4 marks – one paragraph)

Interpretations 1 and 2 disagree about how fair the Treaty of Versailles was for Germany. Interpretation 1 argues that the Treaty of Versailles did not punish Germany enough as it states 'the Treaty of Versailles was quite moderate'. However, Interpretation 2 argues that the treaty was incredibly harsh and ruined Germany as it is described as 'one of the most outrageous treaties in history.'

3. **b** Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the Treaty of Versailles, 1919. (4 marks – one paragraph)

Interpretation 1 and 2 give different views about the Treaty of Versailles because the authors of each have a different emphasis. The author of Interpretation 1 compares the Treaty of Versailles to other treaties and the expectations at the time from the Germany people. This can be seen in the quotation 'It was the acknowledgement of defeat as much as the treaty terms themselves, which they found so hard to accept.' However, the author of Interpretation 2 has focused on the immediate context of the treaty and describes Germany as the victim; 'a helpless, prostrate and bleeding Germany.'

Total= 24 marks

Assessment Task 3 (all units)

1. Describe **two** features of the weapons used in warfare since 1900. (4 marks – two paragraphs)

Warfare since 1900 has seen the use of gas. For example, during World War One chlorine, phosgene and mustard gas was used by both sides in the trenches causing internal blisters and suffocation.

Warfare since 1900 has seen the use of drones. These are unmanned aircraft that are used to drop bombs on the enemy.

2. Explain **one** way in which the recruitment of the army was different in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. (4 marks – one paragraph)

During the nineteenth century, only men were recruited into the armed forces.

However, since 1949 women have been recruited into the army. This change has occurred because the attitudes in society have been more accepting of women in combat.

3. How useful is Source A for an enquiry into the evacuation of Dunkirk in 1940? Explain your answer using Source A and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks – two or three paragraphs)

Source A is useful for an enquiry into the evacuation of Dunkirk because it explains the significance of Dunkirk as a port. We are told that Dunkirk was crucial to the Allies after the loss of 'Boulogne and Calais' following the advance of the Germans. Source A is also useful because it explains that ships were being prepared for the evacuation from May 20. This shows the planning that was behind the Dunkirk evacuation; 'Ever since May 20, the gathering of shipping and small craft had been proceeding under the control of Admiral Ramsay.' Later in the source, we are told that the evacuation was a success making this a useful source for the enquiry. This can be seen in the statement 'the first troops were brought home that night.'

The provenance of Source A also makes it useful because it is a description of Operation Dynamo from Winston Churchill. From my own knowledge, I know that Winston Churchill was the British Prime Minister during the evacuation and so he would have detailed knowledge of the plans and how they were carried out, making the information in this book accurate and valuable for any enquiry into the Dunkirk evacuations.

4. 'The First World War was entirely bad for Great Britain.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

Battle of the Somme

Female suffrage

You **must** also use information of your own. (16 marks – three paragraphs)

Arguably, the First World War was bad for Great Britain because of the loss of civilian life that was experienced. On the first day of the Battle of the Somme in 1916, 55,000 men died. This has gone down in history as one of Britain's most significant military defeats. The battle went on for a further four months with more heavy losses and very

little territorial gain. By the end of the First World War, Britain had lost approximately 21 million people. The First World War was intended to only last until Christmas, but it went on to last four years. During the four years so many lives were lost in the most horrendous circumstances for very little gain and success. It is for this reason that the First World War can be argued to have been bad for Great Britain.

However, there were some positive consequences to come out of this war. Many do argue that a war can be a catalyst for change and the First World War was no exception. Following the announcement of war and the conscription of men from 1916, many British women joined the war effort and supported the government as nurses, munitions workers and mechanics. This gave the women of Britain the opportunity to show that they were equal to the men and deserved to be given the right to vote. As a result of this, after the First World War women over the age of 30 gained suffrage and this opened the door to further acts and advances towards equality, which can only be argued to have been a good thing for Great Britain.

Additionally, the First World War saw great advances in surgery and treatment of the wounded in war. Blood banks were developed allowing for blood transfusions to take place throughout the war. Prior to the First World War, blood transfusions took place, however the donor and the patient had to be in the same room. The demand for blood storage so that transfusions could take place on the battlefield led to the use of sodium citrate to prevent the blood from clotting and citrate glucose solution to allow blood to be stored. This, in turn, led to the successful use of the first blood bank at the Battle of Cambrai in 1917. The First World War also saw the development of skin grafts thanks to the work of Doctor Harold Gillies. Gillies developed the use of skin grafts to repair the damage some soldiers experienced to their faces from shrapnel and bomb explosions. These advances in medicine have continued to be developed and used into the twenty-first century and so show that the First World War did have some positive consequences for Great Britain.

In conclusion, it can be argued that the First World War was not entirely bad for Great Britain. In the short term, there was a great loss of life on the battlefield. However, this war provided the opportunity for long term benefits, including greater equality between the genders of Great Britain and the development of surgical procedures. We are still benefiting today from female suffrage as women can now hold significant roles in government and become Prime Minister, for example Margaret Thatcher and Teresa May. Medicine continues to develop as skin grafts and plastic surgery take place routinely to treat disfigurement and is hardly noticeable. It could be argued that without the First World War, these developments that benefit us today, may never have taken place.

32 marks