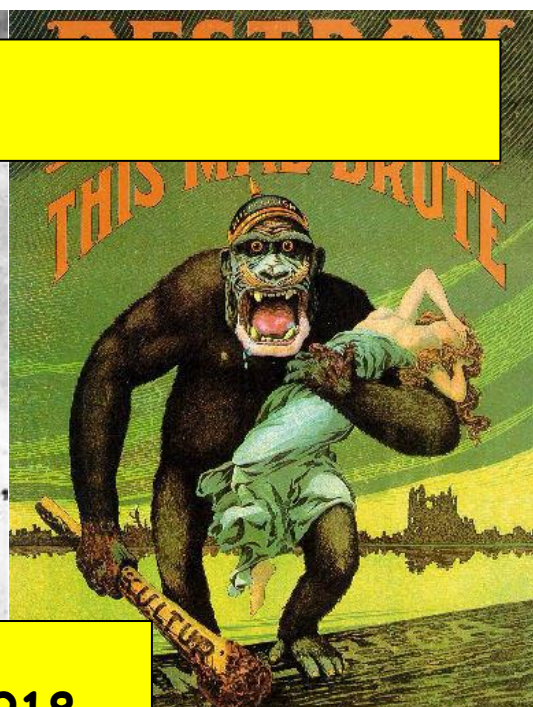
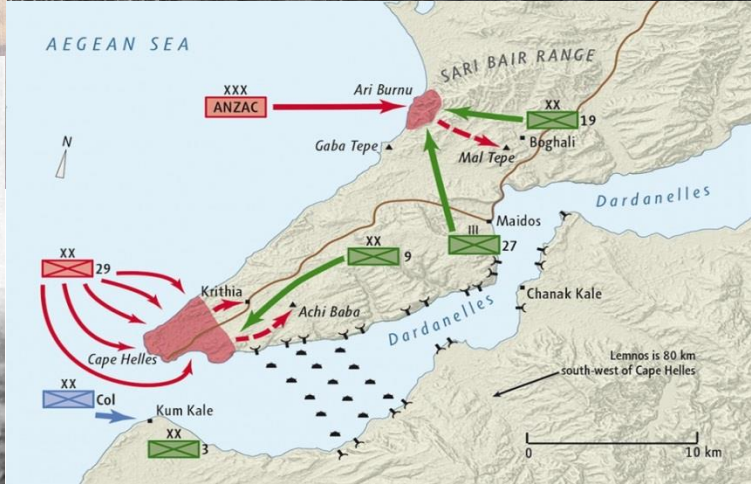
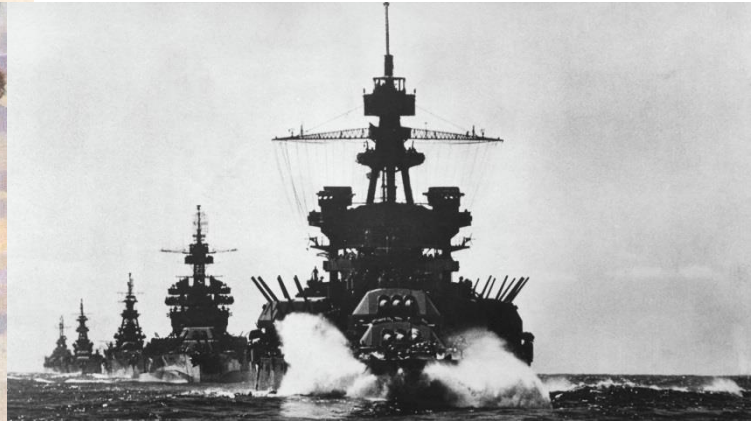
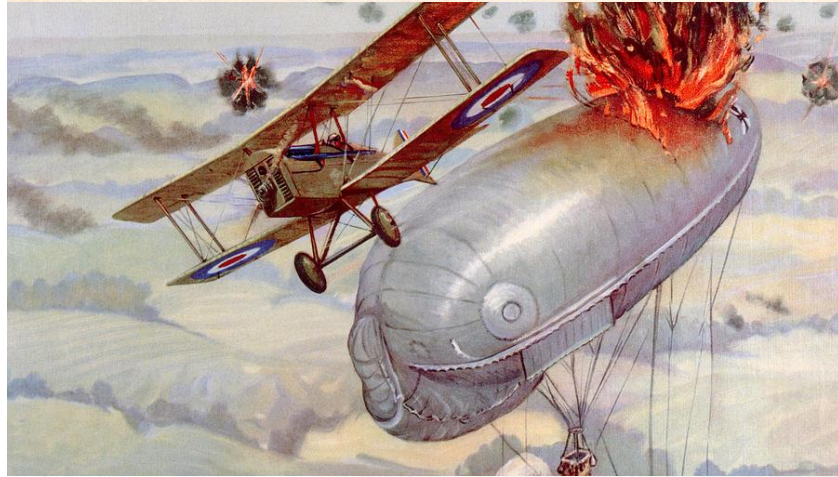
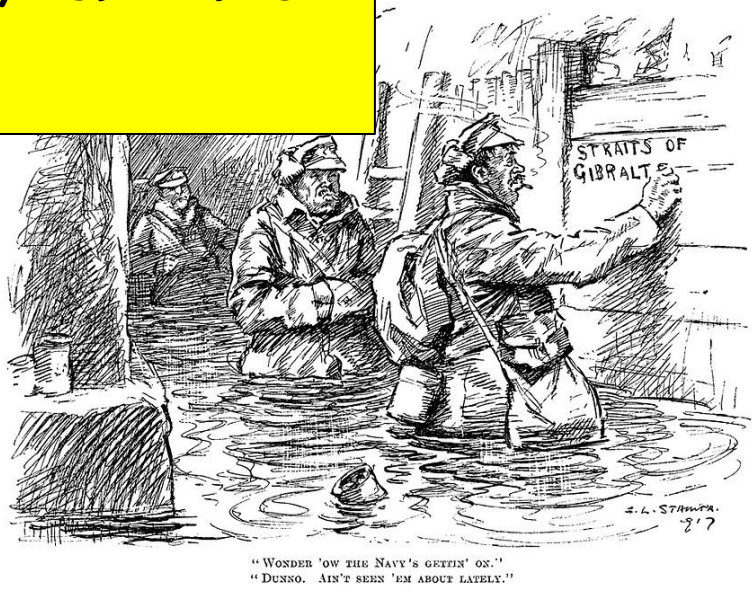





Name: _____



Conflict and Tension, 1894-1918
sample questions.



GCSE AQA

 5 mins

Q1 - 4 Marks

“Interpretation A supports _____. How do you know?”


1. Content. What can you see in the source?

2. Provenance. What impact is the artist trying to have? What is their motive?

3. Knowledge. What was happening when the source was produced?

OWN KNOWLEDGE IS KEY!

Cats
Produce
Kittens



Source A President Woodrow Wilson, in a speech to the US Congress made on April 2, 1917.

Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare is a warfare against mankind. The German policy has swept every restriction aside. Neutrality is no longer possible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved.

We do not act for selfish reasons. We desire no conquest. The world must be made safe for democracy. We shall fight for the things which we care deeply about.

07

Study **Source A**.

Source A supports the United States joining the First World War. How do you know?

Explain your answer using **Source A** and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

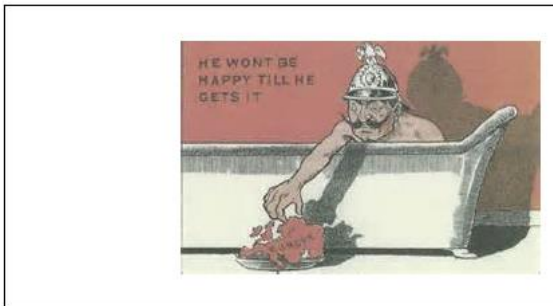
Developed analysis of source based on content and/or provenance. E.g. The impression of the language and tone is that Germany was entirely to blame – for waging war on ‘innocent people’ and for making the world no longer safe for democracy. The date would suggest that the US is ready to declare war because 1917 was the year Germany provoked the US to declare war because U boats had been sinking US ships and taking American lives. The speech represents Wilson’s purpose to justify and gain support for the US joining the war.



Source A

Source A is attacking the German use of U-Boats. How do you know? (4 marks)

Source A A British postcard cartoon of Kaiser Wilhelm produced in late 1914.



Source A

Source A opposes Kaiser Wilhelm II. How do you know? (4 marks)



15 mins

Q2 - 12 Marks

“Which Interpretation is more useful in studying....”

Firstly, the source IS useful!
You will need to work out
what it is useful for?

What is the source
talking about. (C)

Who is doing the
talking? (P)



What is the context of
the source? (K)

The sources might not
have all 3 of the
above. Work with
what you have.

Don't forget to answer the question. Reach a judgement. Which of them do you think is more useful? Why?

Source B A drawing published in 'The Illustrated London News' on 27 July, 1916. It showed the East Surrey Regiment advancing into battle on 1st July 1916



Source C From a report completed in July 1916 containing the evidence of two front line officers. They were giving evidence to an army inquiry after their Division had been accused of 'lacking courage' on the first day of the Battle of the Somme.

Captain Kerr: 'the smoke had at that time [8.10 a.m.] practically disappeared and the enemy's trenches and wire were plainly visible – my men were shot down as soon as they showed themselves and I was unable to get forward beyond 70 or 80 yards'.

Lieutenant Auden: 'I was in the third wave of the attack and from what I saw I don't think the wire had been successfully cut by the artillery as the posts were all standing and the grass in which the wire was standing was not destroyed. There was a heap of British dead and wounded in one small gap in the wire'.

Complex evaluation of both sources with sustained judgement based on content and provenance. E.g. this may relate to the way that, taken together, the sources are useful because they reflect similar attitudes towards the need to show heroism in the army, but they also have limitations. Source B is propaganda and its purpose is to show heroism in action. Given the disaster of the first day of the Somme and news about the losses at home, the Illustrated London News would wish to show Tommies taking the fight to the enemy.

Source C is from an Inquiry into a military failure and you might expect it to deliberately cover up the truth, but it doesn't. In assessing utility students may observe that Source C has particular value because the evidence from the officers is supported by other battlefield reports of the failure of 7 days of shelling against barbed wire, the 20000 death toll on the first day, and the fact that German machine gunners survived to train their machine guns on gaps in impenetrable wire.



Source B

British troops in mud towards the end of the Battle of Passchendaele, 1917.

Source C

British troops out of the trenches during the Battle of Passchendaele, 1917.



How useful are Sources B and C for helping an historian understand the experience of British soldiers during the Battle of Passchendaele? (12 marks)

Useful	Limited

Source B An Austro-Hungarian postcard produced in 1914 after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo.

The fist represents Austria-Hungary, while the writing says 'Serbia must die'.



Source C From advice given by Conrad von Hotzendorf, the leader of the Austro-Hungarian armed forces, to the Austro-Hungarian government after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914.

This is not the crime of a single fanatic; the assassination is Serbia's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary. If we miss this chance, Austria-Hungary will break up. We must wage war to prevent this. To wait any longer means a diminishing of our chances – there must be a final and fundamental reckoning with the Serbs. It will be a hopeless fight – nevertheless it must be waged.

0 8

Study Sources B and C.

How useful are Sources B and C to a historian studying opinions in Austria about Serbia?

Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

Useful	Limited

SOURCE B

(An extract from Sir Douglas Haig's Final Despatch, published in March 1919. Haig was commander-in-chief of the British forces in France for most of the war. Here he is reflecting on the Battle of the Somme in 1916.)


The three main objectives with which we had commenced our offensive in July had been achieved. Verdun had been relieved; the main German forces had been held on the Western Front and the enemy's strength had been very considerably worn down. Any one of these results is in itself sufficient to justify the Somme battle.

SOURCE C

(From an interview with Corporal W. H. Shaw in which he is recalling the first day of the Somme in 1916. The interview took place in the 1960s.)

We didn't get anywhere, we never moved from the line, hardly. The German machine-guns were trained on us and they were mowing the top of our trenches. You daren't put your finger up. Our men were just falling back in the trenches. Whatever was gained it wasn't worth the price the men had to pay to gain that advantage. It was no advantage to anyone. It was just sheer bloody murder. That's the only words you can use for it.

How useful are Sources B and C for helping an historian understand the levels of achievement of the British during the Battle of the Somme? (12 marks)

 10 mins	<h2 style="margin: 0;"><u>Q3- 8 Marks</u></h2>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 0 auto; width: 80%;"> <p style="margin: 0;">“Write an account of _____”</p> </div> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0; color: green;">The question is asking you to write a story about one aspect of the unit in <u>CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.</u></p> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0; color: green; text-align: center;">Your story should have a beginning, middle and end. <u>CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.</u></p> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0; color: green;">This is a knowledge based question. You need at least three developed points which contain - <u>names, dates and events.</u></p>	

Write an account of results of Ludendorff's Spring 1918 Offensive. (8 marks)

Complex analysis of causation/consequence. Answer is presented in a coherent narrative/account that demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question. E.g. The Ludendorff Offensive threatened to break through the Western Front. The attacks were effective because the Allies faced well trained German 'shock troops' and they had to fall back to such an extent that even Paris came into range of German guns. The crisis for the Allies was how to regroup and they unified command under Foch. However during May, German offensives made little progress. This was because their best troops had been killed, discipline was poor and they faced Allies who were well resourced and supported by inexhaustible reinforcements from the US. When the Allies counter attacked, the German resistance crumbled and they faced their own crisis, ie retreat and defeat.

Result 1	
Result 2	
Result 3	

Write an account of results of the Battle of the Marne, 1914. (8 marks)

Result 1	
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Result 2	
Result 3	

Write an account of results of the Battle of Jutland, 1915. (8 marks)

Result 1	
Result 2	
Result 3	

Write an account of consequences of the Bolshevik Revolution of October 1917 on the war on the Western Front. (8 marks)

Result 1	
Result 2	
Result 3	

Write an account of reasons for Allied success in the Hundred Days Offensive, 1918. (8 marks)

Result 1	
Result 2	
Result 3	

Write an account of events in Morocco became an international crisis in 1905 and 1906. (8 marks)


Result 1	
Result 2	
Result 3	

Write an account of events in Morocco became an international crisis in 1911 and 1912. (8 marks)

Result 1	
Result 2	
Result 3	

Write an account of events in Bosnia became an international crisis between 1908 and 1914. (8 marks)

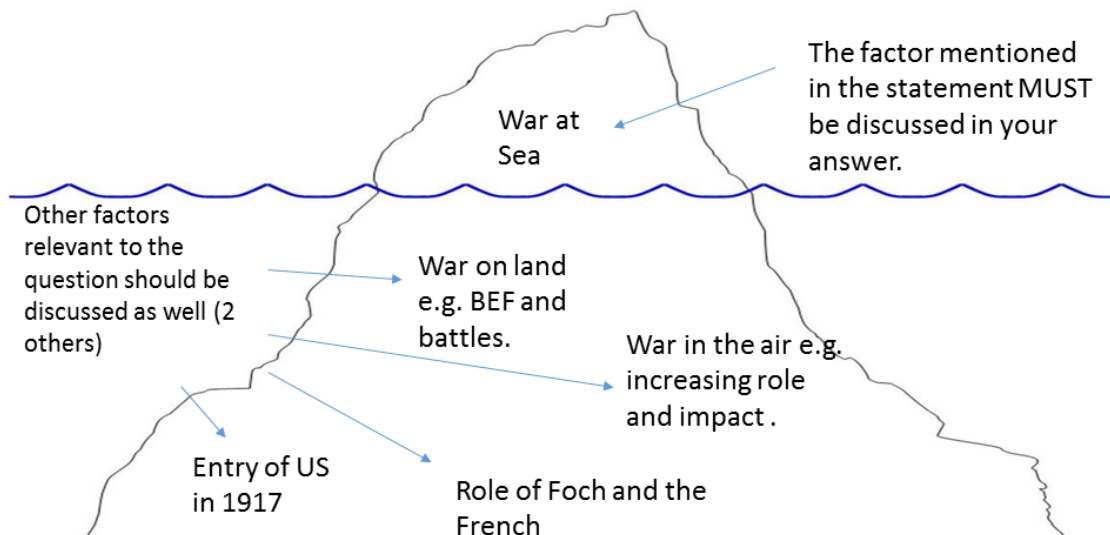
Result 1	
Result 2	
Result 3	


 20 mins

Q4 - 16 Marks

+4 **BONUS** SPAG Marks

“Statement-How far do you agree with a specific statement?”
 “The war at sea was the main reason for Germany’s defeat...”



 20 mins

16 Mark

+4 **BONUS** SPAG Marks

How should I structure my 16 mark answer?

Begin with a 2 or 3 sentence **introduction**. E.g “There were many reasons why the Germans hated the TOV, I will examine each in turn and decide which is the most important.

PARA 1 - Named factor in question (military restrictions) [Names/Dates/Events](#)

PARA 2 – Second factor (from below the water line) [Names/Dates/Events](#)

PARA 3 – Third factor (from below the water line) [Names/Dates/Events](#)

PARA 4– Fourth factor????? **INSURANCE IF NEEDED** (from below the water line)

CONCLUSION – Make a judgement – The most important reason is...because

'The actions of

Germany proved the main reason for the outbreak of the First World War.’ How far do you agree? (16 marks)

Complex explanation of stated factor and other factor(s) leading to a sustained judgement. E.g. The actions of Austria-Hungary were very significant in causing the outbreak of WWI as they were

determined to crush Serbian nationalism. With the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand the issued an ultimatum to Serbia that they had no intention of letting the Serbs meet. Despite the Serbs agreeing to all but one of the ultimatums the Austro-Hungarians declared war on them. Austria-Hungary s=were aware that this would probably drag Russia into the war as they were allied with the Serbs. So Austria-Hungary's determination to control the Balkans and crush the Serbs was a major reason for the outbreak, but Germany and Britain would also be responsible.

Agree	Disagree/Other factors

'The incompetence of British commanders proved the main reason for Allied failure in Gallipoli in 1915.' How far do you agree? (16 marks)

Agree	Disagree/Other factors

'The main significance of the Battle of the Somme was in relieving the pressure on the French at Verdun.' How far do you agree? (16 marks)

Agree	Disagree/Other factors

'The contribution of Sir Douglas Haig was of greater significance than that made by Marshal Foch.' How far do you agree? (16 marks)