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HISTORY

PAPER 2 OPTIONAL TOPICS

Wednesday **31 MAY 2023** 12:30 P.M.–3:00 P.M.

Additional materials:
Answer booklet

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

BAHAMAS GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.

Write your school number, candidate number and surname and initials in the spaces provided on the answer booklet. Answer **ALL** questions in the answer booklet.

Answer **TWO** questions set on **ONE** of the Optional Topics.

In answering the questions you will need to use your knowledge of the Topics to interpret and evaluate the sources. Where you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources on the Topic if they are relevant to the question you are answering.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks available is shown in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Two questions are provided on each regional option. Each question is divided into 5 parts (a–e).

A total of 30 marks is allocated to each question. Each option carries 60 marks.

- Option A** Caribbean History
- Option B** USA Domestic Policy and Racial Issues from 1919
- Option C** The Arab Israeli Conflict since 1945
- Option D** Aspects of World History



This question paper consists of 24 printed pages and 4 blank pages.

OPTION A – CARIBBEAN HISTORY

Question 1: The Royal West India Commission of 1897 and the problems facing the West Indies in the 1890s.

Instructions: Read the sources carefully and then answer questions (a) to (e)

Source A:

The windmills still used in the British West Indies were no match for the steam-driven cane factories that had revolutionized cane sugar production in other tropical areas. American money had transformed the Cuban sugar industry. Their sophisticated techniques of production, storing and shipping Cuban sugar outpaced the same activities in the British West Indies. It was not, however, competition from other tropical areas that represented the immediate cause of the depression in the British West Indies, but agricultural developments in Europe. Beet sugar production in Europe and then also in the United States had increased enormously and in 1884 European producers dumped a massive quantity of beet sugar on the market driving down sugar's price. This was devastating for the British West Indies.

From an article written in 1992.

Source B:

The 1897 Royal West India Commission of Enquiry was called for a number of reasons, and it would be pointless to seek a single cause for it. The official reason for the commission was 'to enquire into the condition and future prospects of the sugar-growing colonies of the West Indies and to suggest measures that would restore the prosperity of these colonies'. But terrible economic conditions had existed in the region for over a decade and no commission had been called. If a commission was considered unnecessary in the mid-1880s when the depression became obvious, why was it convened in the 1890s? There is, of course, no simple answer. But it seems more than a coincidence that the number of riots and protests in the region was growing. These caught the British government's attention much more than the malnutrition figures. The most serious riots during the period, major sugar workers' riots, must have gone far in pushing British officials into taking some kind of action.

From 'New West India Guide', 1992.

Source C:

Representations have been made by the Governors and inhabitants of our West India Colonies that the sugar industry is in a state of extreme depression, many sugar estates are being abandoned. This is causing distress among the population because the cultivation and production of sugar forms the main industry and supports a large proportion of the population. Full information should be obtained as the causes of the alleged depression of the sugar industry in our colonies and measures that will restore the prosperity of these colonies should be suggested.

Instructions given to the Commission by the British government in 1896 before it started its work.



Source D:

It seems to us that no reform offers so good a prospect for the people of the West Indies as the settlement of the labouring population on the land as small peasant owners. The owners of the sugar estates are not interested in anything sugar and the establishment of any other industry is harmful to their interests. Therefore it is the special duty of the British government to see that the welfare of the general public is not sacrificed to the interests of the small powerful minority who control the sugar industry. If this minority had supported the settlement on the land of the labouring population the West Indies might have been in a better condition than it is at present due to the probable failure of the sugar industry.

From the Report of the Royal West India Commission, 1897.

Source E:

Q: What would be the result of a failure of the sugar industry in Barbados?
A: I should be ruined, and I suppose that all my men would be ruined.
Q: Could they grow sufficient provisions for themselves?
A: They might but there are between 180,000 and 200,000 black people there, and there is sure to be tremendous riots and burning of property. There were serious riots last year in St Kitts when the crops were ready to reap, and immense damage was done. The unreasonable demands of the rioters had to be conceded and wages had to be raised nearly 50% before order was restored

From an interview by members of the Commission of owners of sugar estates in the West Indies.

- (a) Study **Source A**. What can we learn from this source about the problems facing the sugar industry in the West Indies in the second half of the nineteenth century? [3]
- (b) Study **Source B**. What is the message of this source about the main reason why the Royal West India Commission was appointed? [4]
- (c) Study **Source C**. How useful is this source to a historian studying the setting up of the Royal West India Commission? [6]
- (d) Study **Sources D and E**. How reliable are these sources as evidence about the situation in the West Indies in the 1890s? [7]
- (e) Study **ALL** the sources. 'The main problem facing the West Indies in the 1890s was the rioting of the workers.' Do these sources prove this view to be true? Explain your answer. [10]



Question 2: The West Indies Federation

Source A:

The initial budget of the West Indies Federation was quite small, making it dependent upon grants from the United Kingdom. The budgets of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago were both larger than the federal budget, leading to repeated requests for those states to provide greater financing to the federal government. These requests were not well received, as Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago already contributed 85 percent of the federal revenue. Jamaican discontent was the primary cause for the failure of the Federation. Jamaica was making huge profits from the mining of bauxite and Jamaicans did not want to share. Jamaica was much further away from the rest of the member states. Jamaicans were upset that Kingston was not the Federal capital. However, the real problem was Jamaica's status as a British colony. Jamaicans thought that through the Federation they would be able to put Britain behind them, but even after joining the Federation for three years, Jamaica was still not independent. The Federation was seen as dead weight in the race towards independence.

From an account of the Federation, 1965.

Source B:

The West Indies Federation had an unusually weak federal structure. For instance, its provinces were not contained in a single customs union. Each province functioned as a separate economy, largely because the smaller provinces were afraid of being overwhelmed by the large islands' economies. Also, freedom of movement within the Federation was not implemented, as the larger provinces were worried about mass migration from the smaller islands. The weaknesses of the Federation constitution reflected the underlying geographic, economic and political reality. The framers of the constitution faced extremely difficult problems arising from the vast distances and poor communications between the different countries, the differences in their size of their population, their different economic conditions, the strength of their insularity and the weakness of a sense of West Indian nationalism.

From an article about the constitution of the Federation, 1964.



Source C:

The Federation is a tremendous achievement for which the British government deserves a good deal of credit. The West Indian leaders deserve great praise too. They have sunk their island differences and local loyalties, which is not an easy thing to do, to bring the Federation into being, and step by step they have shown great restraint, wisdom and statesmanship. The least we can do now to help them is to try to secure for them what they want. If the Federation has the money, it will really rule in the Caribbean and attract the best men into the Federal Parliament. The West Indies is much advanced in political maturity and I desperately want the Federation to succeed.

From a speech in the British Parliament July 1957

Source D:

It is impossible to suppose that every single West Indian country on its own can ever achieve the basic human services which it is the aim of politics to create. Federation will increase the possibilities of winning the prosperity that we West Indians must create for ourselves. I believe our areas are destined for nationhood. Here we are all on a stormy sea of world conditions, each huddled in some little craft of our own. And we are being offered a substantial boat. If we won't leave our little boats and get into that larger vessel which is able to carry us to our ambitions, then I say without hesitation that we are damned and history will condemn us.

From a speech by Norman Manley speech in 1948. He later became Chief Minister of Jamaica

Source E:

We in Jamaica are going to be fourth-class citizens of the West Indies Federation. Jamaica has been reduced to a nonentity in the West Indies. I as Jamaican could shed tears over this disaster on behalf of all the taxpayers of Jamaica. Mr. Manley, the Chief Minister of Jamaica is responsible for this disaster. No Jamaican who knows the situation would raise his head today with dignity, for our future has been placed in the hands of incompetent men.

*From a speech by Alexander Bustamante after the opening of the Federal Parliament, April 1958.
He later became Prime Minister of Jamaica*



- (a) Study **Source A**. What can we learn from this source about Jamaica's reasons for leaving the Federation? [3]
- (b) Study **Source B**. What is the message of this source about the constitution of the Federation? [4]
- (c) Study **Source C**. How useful is this source to a historian studying the attitudes of Britain towards the formation of the Federation? [6]
- (d) Study **Sources D and E**. How reliable are these sources as evidence of the attitudes in Jamaica towards the Federation? [7]
- (e) Study **ALL** the sources. 'The West Indies Federation never had a chance of being successful.' Do these sources prove this view to be true? Explain your answer. [10]



OPTION B – USA DOMESTIC POLICY AND RACIAL ISSUES FROM 1919

Question 1: The Motor Car industry in the 1920s

Instructions: Read the sources carefully and then answer questions (a) to (e).

Source A:



A 1920 poster by the Ford Motor Company

Source B:

Our post-war prosperity is built more on gambling than on honest productive industry. The opportunity for the gambler and the manipulator of industry has come during the reconstruction since the war, in the ownership of land, in the manipulation of industrial power, in the use of new inventions and discoveries. We have today in the United States, Depression and Prosperity. Depression among those that sell their labour, produce raw materials and manufacture goods; Prosperity among those who manipulate prices, own land and gamble with people's jobs and futures.

Written by W E B Du Bois in 1926.

Du Bois was an African American socialist and a civil rights activist.



Source C:

The policies of Republican governments have provided the working man's dinner and petrol for his car and made the telephone and radio standard household equipment. And placed the whole nation in the silk stocking class. During the eight years of Republican government we have built more and better homes and erected more skyscrapers. Republican prosperity can be seen in fuller wage packets, new construction and in bank savings books. Republican policies have reduced working hours and put a car in every backyard. They have raised living standards and lowered living costs. They have provided concrete roads and knitted the highways together to provide a unified traffic system so that deliveries can be made more quickly and more cheaply. Vote for Hoover.

From a political poster published during the presidential election of 1928.

Source D:

To my mind the largest single force has been the motor car. It was something which people wanted with a desire that amounted to a passion. The effect was two-fold. It stimulated business and it covered the country with the visible appearance of a prosperity that everybody seemed to share. Other prosperous periods have been stimulated by foreign trade, but this particular period was stimulated by a large, active, noisy vehicle visible on every road. The car is something that people were willing to work for, save for, and strive for. It promised three gifts to the human heart: adventure, social standing and the joy of rushing through the air. It has captured or psychological interest. It is the outstanding reason for American prosperity.

From an article entitled 'Why Business Prosperity Came' written in 1929 by an author who wrote about dishonest selling methods.

Source E:

We'd rather do without clothes than give up the car. We used to go to my husband's sister's house to visit, but by the time we got the children dressed there wasn't any money left for petrol. Now no matter how they look, we just put them in the car and take them. We don't have no fancy clothes when we have the car to pay for. I'll go without food before I'll see us give up the car.

A mother with nine children, speaking in 1925.



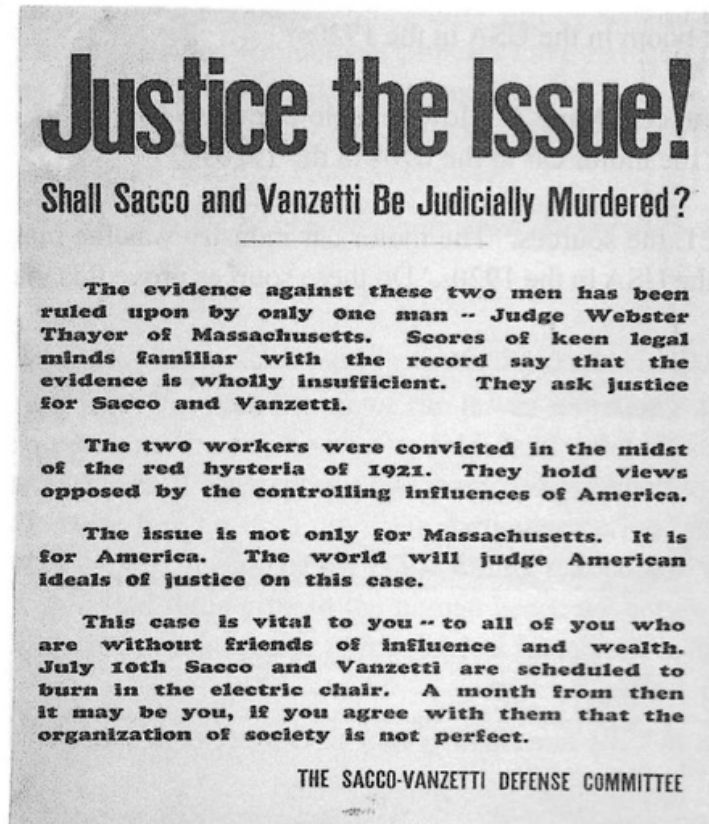
- (a) Study **Source A**. What can you learn from this source about car production in the 1920s? [3]
- (b) Study **Source B**. What impressions does this source give of the USA in the 1920s? [4]
- (c) Study **Source C**. How useful is this source to a historian studying the causes of the economic boom in the USA in the 1920s? [6]
- (d) Study **Sources D and E**. How reliable are these sources as evidence of the impact on people of the motor car in the USA in the 1920s? [7]
- (e) Study **ALL** the sources. 'The motor car industry was the main reason for the economic boom in the USA in the 1920s.' Do these sources prove this view to be true? Explain your answer. [10]



Question 2: Intolerance in the 1920s

Instructions: Read the sources carefully and then answer questions (a) to (e).

Source A:



Justice the Issue!
Shall Sacco and Vanzetti Be Judicially Murdered?

The evidence against these two men has been ruled upon by only one man -- Judge Webster Thayer of Massachusetts. Scores of keen legal minds familiar with the record say that the evidence is wholly insufficient. They ask justice for Sacco and Vanzetti.

The two workers were convicted in the midst of the red hysteria of 1921. They hold views opposed by the controlling influences of America.

The issue is not only for Massachusetts. It is for America. The world will judge American ideals of justice on this case.

This case is vital to you -- to all of you who are without friends of influence and wealth. July 10th Sacco and Vanzetti are scheduled to burn in the electric chair. A month from then it may be you, if you agree with them that the organization of society is not perfect.

THE SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Published in a newspaper in 1929



Source B:

I, too, sing America.

I am the darker brother.
They send me to eat in the kitchen
When company comes,
But I laugh,
And eat well,
And grow strong.

Tomorrow,
I'll be at the table
When company comes.
Nobody'll dare
Say to me,
"Eat in the kitchen,"
Then.

Besides,
They'll see how beautiful I am
And be ashamed—

I, too, am America.

Langston Hughes, African American Poet.

Poem by a famous African American poet in 1925

Source C:

Dear Editor:

When the Butler Act against the teaching of evolution in public schools was passed, I could not see why more mothers were not thanking the lawmakers. They were protecting our children from one of the destructive forces which will destroy our civilization. I for one was grateful that they stood up for what was right. And grateful, too, that we have a Christian man for governor who will defend the Word of God against this so-called science. The Bible tells us that the gates of Hell shall not win against the church. We know there will always be those who set an example for the cross of Christ. But in these times of materialism I thank God deep down in my heart for everyone whose voice is raised for humanity and the coming of God's kingdom.

*A letter from Mrs. Sparks who lived in the city of Pope, Tennessee.
It is one of many letters about the Butler Act, sent to, and published in, the local newspaper.*

Source D:

In the past twenty-five years masses of immigrants have crossed the ocean in the great, trans-Atlantic steamships, and landed on our shores, making America the dumping ground for every class of criminals and other undesirables. They have come out from old religious and political dynasties, as truly pagan as those of India and China, where the heathen in their blindness and superstition bow down to gods of wood and stone. What respect have these persons for our laws? or what appreciation for the great achievements wrought out by the hands of toil and sacrifice?

From a book by Alma White, the first woman bishop of the Pillar of Fire Church in the US. She was a supporter of the Ku Klux Klan

Source E:

Thousands come here who never take the oath to support our constitution and to become citizens of the United States. They pay allegiance to some other country while they live upon the substance of our own. They fill places that belong to the loyal wage-earning citizens of America. They preach a doctrine that is dangerous and deadly to our institutions. They are of no service to our people. They constitute a menace to us every day.

From a speech made in 1921 to the Senate by the Democratic Senator for Alabama.

- (a) Study **Source A**. What can you learn from this source about the Sacco and Vanzetti case? [3]
- (b) Study **Source B**. What impressions does this source give about black Americans? [4]
- (c) Study **Source C**. How useful is this source as evidence of intolerance in the United States? [6]
- (d) Study **Sources D and E**. How reliable are these sources as evidence of the attitudes of Americans towards immigrants in the 1920s? [7]
- (e) Study **ALL** the sources. 'There was much support for intolerance in the USA during the 1920s.' Do these sources prove this view to be true? Explain your answer. [10]



OPTION C – ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Question 1: The Israeli Invasion of Lebanon

Instructions: Read the sources carefully and then answer questions (a) to (e)

Source A:

Israeli troops drove into Lebanon with a calculated vengeance. As waves of warplanes unloaded tons of high explosives, four armoured columns attacked Palestine Liberation Organization strongholds in southern Lebanon. The Israeli government claimed 'The decision has been taken to protect all the civilian population of northern Israel from terrorist fire.' The spark that ignited the massive invasion was an attempt on the life of Israel's ambassador in London. A terrorist group based in Syria was responsible for the attack, but Israel blamed the PLO and sent air force jets to strike at suspected terrorist targets in Beirut. The PLO responded with rocket attacks on settlements in northern Israel. Israel then decided to send in the ground forces. It stressed the limited nature of the operation. Its aim, the Israelis said, was to place settlements in northern Israel out of range of PLO rockets.

From a recent account of the Lebanon War of 1982.

Source B:



An American cartoon published in 1983

Source C:

I do think the Lebanon War was one of the most justified of Israel's wars. We entered Lebanon in June 1982 because of PLO terrorism. We had reached a situation in which many Israelis, because of PLO rockets, deserted the north of Israel and moved south for safety. Because of our invasion, the north of Israel became safe and as early as 1983 I argued that it was possible to get out of Lebanon, but I was no longer Minister of Defence.

Ariel Sharon, speaking in 2001.

As Minister of Defence in the Israeli government, he was in charge of the Israeli invasion in 1982. He was found to be responsible for massacres in Lebanon and had to resign.

Source D:

Israel has long sought a peaceful northern border. But Lebanon's position as a haven for terrorist groups has made this impossible. In 1981 there were many PLO terrorist actions on the Lebanese border. Some 18,000 PLO members were in locations across Lebanon. The PLO had mortars, rockets and an extensive anti-aircraft network. It also had hundreds of tanks and surface-to-air missiles. The situation in northern Israel became intolerable as the frequency of attacks forced thousands of residents to flee their homes. The final provocation occurred in June 1982 when a Palestinian terrorist group attempted to assassinate Israel's Ambassador to Britain. In reaction the IDF moved into Lebanon to drive out the terrorists from Lebanon.

From an Israeli website.

The IDF stands for the Israeli Defence Forces, the military forces of the State of Israel.

Source E:

1981 was a period of peace along the Israeli-Lebanese border, but in June 1982 Israel used the attempted assassination in London of the Israeli ambassador by an anti-PLO Palestinian group as an excuse to launch an invasion of Lebanon. Originally claiming that Israel only wanted to advance 40 kilometers into Lebanon to safeguard people in northern Israel, the Israeli army was ordered to advance toward the capital, Beirut. 76,000 Israeli troops and 1,000 tanks crossed into Lebanon. PLO fighters engaged the Israelis in fierce fighting. The Israelis quickly encircled West Beirut and laid siege trying to force the PLO to surrender. Israel's public image suffered as the world watched televised images of the destruction it wrought on civilians in West Beirut. The PLO leadership agreed to evacuate and some 14,000 PLO fighters left the country.

From a Palestinian website.



- (a) Study **Source A**. What can we learn from this source about Israeli actions in Lebanon? [3]
- (b) Study **Source B**. What is the message of this cartoon? [4]
- (c) Study **Source C**. How useful is this source as evidence that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was successful? [6]
- (d) Study **Sources D and E**. How reliable are these sources as evidence of what happened between Lebanon and Israel in 1982? [7]
- (e) Study **ALL** the sources. 'The aim of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was to completely expel the PLO from Lebanon.' Do these sources prove this view to be true? Explain your answer. [10]

Question 2: The conflict over Palestine

Instructions: Read the sources carefully and then answer questions (a) to (e).

Source A:

The main conflict between Israelis and Palestinians is often seen as being land – the land that Israelis have occupied and the Palestinians consider theirs. The occupation of this land has led to bloody conflicts. However, politicians and leaders in both countries would be the first to inform the world that they are fighting for much more than a question of land. To many observers, religion is at the core of the conflict. The two dominant religions in the two countries are Judaism (Israel) and Islam (Palestine). Because of this, it's impossible to see a situation where the two states ever agree to settle their differences. The area is full of historical and religious sites that none of the two religions would ever wish to surrender.

A recent account of the conflict over Palestine.

Source B:



An American cartoon published in 2014



Source C:

The Islamic Jihad is one of the most complex and dangerous of the Arab terrorist organisations with groups in the Middle East and Europe. These groups share a fundamentalist Islamic ideology. They recruit young Arabs by means of religious indoctrination. According to Islamic Jihad the only way to resolve the conflict with the Jews in Palestine is by direct violent confrontation. In 1990, one of the organization's leaders said 'The Jews have to return to the countries from which they came. We shall not give up to a Jewish state on our land, even if it is only one village.'

Published by a Jewish organisation based in Jerusalem.

Source D:

A week ago the existence of the State of Israel was in the balance. Now, we are gathered to hear that victory is ours. Our army rules the Sinai Peninsula as far as the Suez Canal, the West bank of Jordan and the Golan heights. Jerusalem is united. For the first time since the establishment of the state Jews can pray at the Western Wall and at Rachel's Tomb. For the first time in our generation Jews can pray at the Cave of Machpela in Hebron.

To Arab nations I would like to say: we were not eager for war. Just as you have your rights to your countries, we have rights to ours. The Jewish people's roots in this country are as deep as the ocean. Today the whole world has seen that there is no force which can drive us out of this land.

*Levi Eshkol speaking to the Israeli Parliament shortly after Israel's victory in the Six Day War in 1967.
Eshkol was Prime Minister of Israel.*

Source E:

Israel forcibly seized control of the entire Gaza Strip and West Bank, including East Jerusalem in 1967. It has occupied these territories ever since. Control over East Jerusalem is sought after by both Palestinians and Israelis due to the religious buildings of Haram al-Sharif and the Western Wall falling within the boundaries of the Old City in the East. Israeli forces have continued to encourage the building of settlements within East Jerusalem and have successfully expanded within the area, something deemed illegal by the UN. The population within East Jerusalem is predominantly Arab Muslims and so East Jerusalem should rightfully be recognized as the Palestinians' capital city. We want sovereignty over our religious places, the Haram al-Sharif, the Dome of the Rock and al-Aqsa mosque, which are two of the most revered Islamic shrines. However, actions by Israeli have meant 4 million Palestinians have been denied their right to worship. Issues such as land confiscation and home demolitions must also be brought to an end. The Israeli military has destroyed over 3,000 Palestinian homes in occupied East Jerusalem since 1967

From a Palestinian website.

- (a) Study **Source A**. What can we learn from this source about the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians? [3]
- (b) Study **Source B**. What is the message of this cartoon? [4]
- (c) Study **Source C**. How useful is this source to an historian studying Palestinian attitudes towards Palestine? [6]
- (d) Study **Sources D and E**. How reliable are these sources as evidence about who has the right to control Palestine? [7]
- (e) Study **ALL** the sources. 'The conflict over Palestine has been mainly about land.' Do these sources prove this view to be true? Explain your answer. [10]



OPTION D – ASPECTS OF WORLD HISTORY

Question 1: The October Revolution of 1917

Instructions: Read the sources carefully and then answer questions (a) to (e)

Source A:

Trotsky distributed leaflets saying a revolution was going to happen but both he and Lenin realized they were finished if Kerensky could get enough troops together. Trotsky made his first moves in the early hours as the city of Petrograd slept. Small groups of Bolshevik Red Guards took control of bridges, the main telegraph office, the railway stations and the power stations. Otherwise, everything seemed normal in the city. Shops and factories were open. Nobody seemed to notice what was happening. Many people thought the Bolsheviks would be defeated as soon as Kerensky arrived with troops but Kerensky had failed to find troops to help him and fled the city and did not return.

From an account, written in 1996, about the situation in Petrograd in October 1917.

Source B:



A painting of the storming of the Winter Palace on 25 October 1917 by the Bolsheviks.

Source C:

The garrison of the Winter Palace originally consisted of about 2,000 including detachments from military training schools, three squadrons of Cossacks and a company from the Women's Battalion. The garrison had dwindled owing to desertions, for there was no food and it had been starved for two days. There was no strong man to take command and to enforce discipline. No one had wanted to fight; and some of the soldiers even borrowed coats from the women to enable them to escape. Most of the students from the Artillery School had gone taking with them their guns. Then the Cossacks left, declaring themselves opposed to bloodshed! By 10 pm a large part of the soldiers had left leaving few defenders.

Alfred Knox reporting to the British government on 25 October 1917. He was a representative of the British government in Petrograd. He thought the British government should be supporting Kerensky.

Source D:

I am writing these lines on the evening of November 6th. The situation is critical in the extreme. It is absolutely clear that to delay the revolution now will be to inevitably fail. I beg my comrades with all my heart and strength to realise that everything now hangs by a thread, that we are being confronted by problems that cannot be solved by conferences and congresses but only by the people, the masses, by the struggle of the armed masses. We must at all costs, this very evening, this very night, arrest the Government. We must not wait! We will lose everything! History will not forgive revolutionaries for hesitating when they can be victorious today, while they risk losing much.

Lenin's instructions to the Bolsheviks, 24 October 1917.

Source E:

On behalf of the Military Revolutionary Committee, I declare that the Provisional Government is no longer in existence. Some ministers have been arrested. Others will be arrested in the course of a few days or hours. The revolutionary garrison, at the disposal of the Military-Revolutionary Committee, has dissolved the session of the Parliament. We have been on the watch here throughout the night and have followed the detachments of revolutionary soldiers and the workers' guards by telephone as they silently carried out their tasks. The citizen slept in peace, ignorant of the change from one power to another. Railway stations, the post-office, the telegraph, the Petrograd Telegraph Agency, the State Bank, have been occupied. The Winter Palace has not yet been taken, but its fate will be decided during the next few minutes.

Trotsky speaking to the Petrograd Soviet, 24 October 1917.



- (a) Study **Source A**. What can we learn from this source about the situation in Petrograd in October 1917? [3]
- (b) Study **Source B**. What impression does this painting give of the storming of the Winter Palace? [4]
- (c) Study **Source C**. How useful is this source to an historian studying the storming of the Winter Palace in October 1917? [6]
- (d) Study **Sources D and E**. How reliable are these sources as evidence about the Bolsheviks in October 1917? [7]
- (e) Study **ALL** the sources. 'The Bolsheviks were successful in October 1917 because they were well organised.' Do these sources prove this view to be true? Explain your answer. [10]



Question 2: The Policy of Appeasement

Instructions: Read the sources carefully and then answer questions (a) to (e)

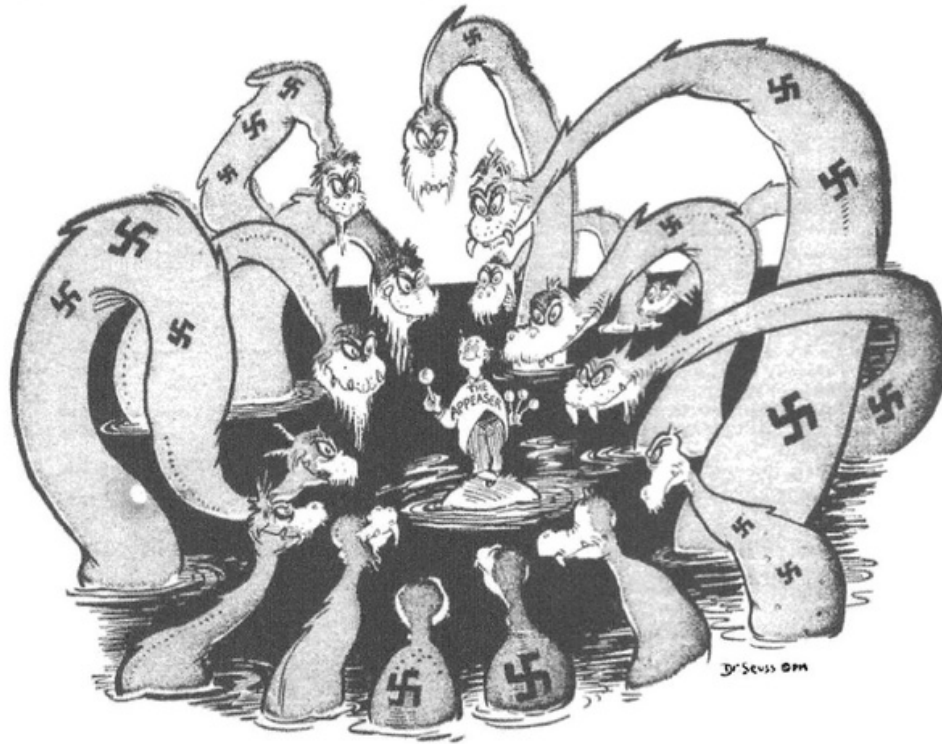
Source A:

I have listened to your broadcast speech with gratitude. But while I am sure you have the cause of Peace and Justice at heart, I cannot agree that an attempt at world domination can be defeated by war, and more, that the Czechs can be saved by it. I appeal to you to make every concession rather than plunge us into war, for war will inevitably cost more than any concession. The German people do not want to dominate their neighbours. Continued appeals to them may yet cause them to disown their leaders.

A letter from a member of public to the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, September 1938.

Source B:

'Remember . . . One More Lollypop, and Then You All Go Home!'



An American cartoon, published in 1938.

Source C:

The Chamberlain–Hitler meeting seems to have been a huge success. Neville is returning to London today to put Hitler’s propositions before the Cabinet. I have come to the conclusion that there would be no war, no matter what people say. Chamberlain may have done a dishonest deed to reach a high goal. The ultimate object was all that counted.

A diary entry for 5 September 1938 by a member of Chamberlain’s government.

Source D:

We did not go to Munich to decide whether the predominantly German areas in the Sudetenland should be passed over to the German Reich. That had been decided already. Czechoslovakia had accepted the Anglo-French proposals. What we had to consider was the time of the transfer of the territory. All the elements were present for the outbreak of a dreadful conflict. It was essential to reach a conclusion, so that this difficult transfer might be carried out quickly.

The real triumph is that it four great Powers can find it possible to agree on a way of carrying out a difficult operation by discussion instead of by force, and thereby they have averted a catastrophe which would have ended civilisation as we have known it. Ever since I became Prime Minister my purpose has been to work for the peace of Europe. The path which leads to appeasement is long and full of obstacles. The question of Czechoslovakia is the latest and perhaps the most dangerous. Now that we have got past it, I feel that it may be possible to make further progress along the road to sanity.

Chamberlain speaking in the British Parliament about the Munich Agreement, September 1938.

Source E:

We have suffered a total defeat. Many people, no doubt, honestly believe that we are only giving away the interests of Czechoslovakia, whereas I fear we shall find that we have deeply compromised, and perhaps fatally endangered, the safety and even the independence of Great Britain and France.

We are in the presence of a disaster of the first magnitude which has befallen Great Britain and France. Do not let us blind ourselves to that. It must now be accepted that all the countries of Central and Eastern Europe will make the best terms they can with the triumphant Nazi power. The system of alliances in Central Europe upon which France has relied for her safety has been swept away, and I can see no means by which it can be reconstituted.

Winston Churchill speaking in the British Parliament about the Munich Agreement, September 1938.



- (a) Study **Source A**. What can we learn from this source about how some people in Britain felt about the policy of appeasement? [3]
- (b) Study **Source B**. What is the message of this cartoon? [4]
- (c) Study **Source C**. How useful is this source to an historian studying the Munich Agreement? [6]
- (d) Study **Sources D and E**. How reliable are these sources as evidence about the Munich Agreement? [7]
- (e) Study **ALL** the sources. 'Appeasement was the right policy to follow.' Do these sources prove this view to be true? Explain your answer. [10]



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