



National  
Qualifications  
2021 ASSESSMENT RESOURCE

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X837/77/11

History

Duration — 3 hours

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Total marks — 90

Attempt ONE Section only.

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use **blue or black ink**.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



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**SECTION 1 — Northern Britain: from the Iron Age to 1034****Attempt BOTH Parts****PART A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks**

Attempt TWO questions.

1. ‘Religion, ritual and superstition underpinned all aspects of life.’

How valid is this view of North British society in the late pre-Roman Iron Age?

**25**

2. To what extent was defence the main purpose of the walls in the Roman Empire in Northern Britain?

**25**

3. How important was the work of Saint Ninian in the conversion of Northern Britain to Christianity?

**25**

4. How far can it be argued that Pictish symbol stones were nothing more than memorials to the dead?

**25**

5. ‘Driven mainly by the desire to establish permanent settlements.’

How justified is this view of the reasons for the Viking presence in Northern Britain until 1034?

**25****[Turn over**

## SECTION 1 — Northern Britain: from the Iron Age to 1034

### PART B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the following three questions.

Source A from *The Agricola* by Publius Cornelius Tacitus written around AD98

The climate is wretched, with its frequent rains and mists, but there is no extreme cold. Their day is longer than in our part of the world. The nights are light, and in the extreme north so short that evening and morning twilight are scarcely distinguishable. If no clouds block the view, the sun's glow, it is said, can be seen all night long. It does not set and rise but simply passes along the horizon. The reason must be that the flat extremities of the earth cast low shadows and do not raise the darkness. The Celts' strength is in their highly-trained infantry. Some tribes also fight from chariots. The nobleman drives, his dependants fight in his defence. Once they owed obedience to kings; now they are distracted between the warring factions of rival chiefs. Indeed, nothing has helped us more in fighting against their very powerful nations than their inability to co-operate. It is but seldom that two or three states unite to repel a common danger; thus, fighting in separate groups, all are conquered.

Source B from *The Making of the Kingdom* by AAM Duncan (1991)

We may treasure and be proud of the name Scot and Scotland, but we should be aware that they are both words of relatively recent origin and that 'Scot' described originally only one thread in the varied tapestry of our beginnings. These were the men of Ireland who raided Britain for its wealth in silver in the days of declining Roman rule. The people who they displaced from Argyll, the Picts, spoke a language which was probably of the same Celtic family as British. A relatively dense population in northern Europe struggled to survive on resources diminishing as the climate shifted to a prolonged period of colder and wetter seasons. Chiefs and even peoples sought other lands and others' wealth in the age of migrations which brought the Scots to settle in the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> century, when they probably brought with them some trappings of the Christian faith and literacy.

**Source C** from *Were the Scots Irish?* by Ewan Campbell (2001)

There is abundant evidence to show that early medieval Argyll was a sea-based society. In this context the North Channel can be seen as a linking mechanism rather than the dividing one envisaged in the concept of the ‘sea-divided Gael’. The islands of Rathlin and Tiree are respectively 20 km and 100 km from mainland Argyll, though Rathlin is today officially in Ireland and Tiree in Scotland. Both are clearly part of one archipelago where good sea communications would enable the same language to continue to be spoken and develop in tandem. Further south, the much wider Irish Sea would have made daily communication more difficult, and the ‘fault line’ could have lain between Ireland and mainland England and Wales. However, although Argyll maintained a regional difference from at least the Iron Age through to the medieval period, occasional developments in material culture and settlement types passed from one area of the west to another, with individuals moving between the two.

**Source D** from *The Makers of Scotland* by Tim Clarkson (2013)

At the beginning of the 9<sup>th</sup> century AD, the Scandinavian raids on northern parts of Britain were becoming commonplace. The long, broken coastline of Argyll made Dal Riata particularly vulnerable to seaborne assault and its people suffered accordingly. In the face of this growing peril, Domnall the son of Constantine emerged as the overking of the Scots. Constantine died in AD820 and the Picts under his rule received his brother Óengus as their new king. With Domnall still reigning as overking in the West, there was probably much co-operation between uncle and nephew which seems to have permeated down through the aristocracy in their respective kingdoms where it was reflected in social and cultural changes. Of these, the most profound was an increasing Gaelicisation of Pictish society, a process that had probably begun in the previous century. It is likely that the Pictish language, a tongue of Brittonic origin, had already adopted some Gaelic characteristics long before AD800.

**Attempt ALL of the following questions.**

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|--|-------------------------------|
| <p>6. Evaluate the usefulness of <b>Source A</b> as evidence of the challenges facing the Romans during the Flavian conquest of Northern Britain.</p> <p>7. How much do <b>Sources B</b> and <b>C</b> reveal about differing interpretations of the reasons for the Scots' presence in the west of Scotland by the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD?</p> <p>8. How fully does <b>Source D</b> explain the reasons for the formation of Alba by the end of the 9<sup>th</sup> century AD?</p> | <p>12</p> <p>16</p> <p>12</p> |
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**SECTION 2 — Scotland: independence and kingship, 1249–1334****Attempt BOTH Parts****PART A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks**

Attempt TWO questions.

9. ‘Throughout, Edward’s interference in Scotland was focused on expanding his own power in Scotland.’

How valid is this view of Edward I’s actions between 1286 and 1292? 25

10. To what extent were the military achievements of William Wallace his greatest contribution to the Scottish resistance movement? 25

11. How important to his success were the tactics Bruce adopted in the Scottish civil war between 1307 and 1309? 25

12. How far were Edward II’s military campaigns in Scotland the reason for England’s inability to defeat the Scots in the ongoing war between 1310 and 1323? 25

13. To what extent was the increase of international pressure on England the most important reason for the creation of the Treaty of Edinburgh–Northampton in 1328? 25

**[Turn over**

## SECTION 2 — Scotland: independence and kingship, 1249–1334

### PART B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the following three questions.

**Source A** from *The Hammer of the Scots: Edward I and the Scottish Wars of Independence*  
by David Santiuste (2015)

Alexander established his authority as one of medieval Scotland's most effective kings. He fostered economic growth by encouraging the wool and leather trades. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century the Western Isles and Orkney still owed allegiance to the Norwegian kings, and in 1263 King Hakon IV attempted to reassert his power in the west by travelling to the islands with an armed force. Alexander successfully raised a Scottish army which confronted Hakon's forces at Largs, although the subsequent engagement was inconclusive. But Hakon then decided to withdraw, and he died of illness on his way home. In 1267, Hakon's successor, King Magnus of Norway formally ceded the Western Isles to the Scottish throne: a significant moment in Scottish history. His reign therefore saw the expansion of the kingdom, at the expense of Norway. Unfortunately, however, for the Scots and their king, there would be much less to celebrate during Alexander's final years.

**Source B** from *The Kings and Queens of Scotland* by Richard Oram (2001)

On St Andrew's Day (30 November) 1292, John was inaugurated as king of Scots upon the Stone of Destiny at Scone. Yet this was a ceremony overseen by English officials acting under Edward I. Worse, within two months, John — again summoned to northern England — crumbled under the demand that he renew his homage to Edward as Scotland's overlord and release him from any promises he had made about Scottish autonomy. There are signs, though, that in his short domestic kingship, John was not a complete broken reed. Alexander III's work of expanding royal authority continued, with three new sheriffs appointed for the west coast. However, King John's highly limited itinerary throughout Scotland suggests that government remained in the hands of the remainder of the former Guardian administration of 1286 to 1291. While John was closely involved, he failed to put any personal stamp on his regime and was probably led by the Comyns and their allies.

**Source C** from *Robert the Bruce's Rivals: The Comyns, 1212–1314* by Alan Young (1998)

Clearly the Bruces formed the most powerful opposition to the Balliol kingship after 1292 but they were not the only group either to resent Comyn power or to look to the king of England for help. By early 1293, Angus Macdonald had also failed to do homage to King John and it was his heir Alexander Macdonald of Islay who made an appeal to Edward I's jurisdiction. The Macdonalds felt that in their long-running dispute with the Macdougalls in the outlying isles they were unlikely to receive support from the Comyns who were as closely related by marriage to the Macdougalls as to the Balliols. In Fife, Macduff, a younger son of Malcolm earl of Fife, complained to Edward I that he had not received justice in King John's court concerning his inheritance of the lands of Creich and Rires. Macduff complained that Balliol 'showed too much favour to the other side', an indication that there was continuing friction in Fife.

**Source D** from *Charges against William Lamberton, Bishop of St Andrews, made to the Pope by English clerics in August 1306*

Edward had embarrassed his enemies so that those of the land of Scotland who had been raised in war against him came to him as their liege lord and rightful king and placed themselves in his grace for their trespass. The king, Edward I, had established peace in all the lands of Scotland, and had assigned certain guardians to keep the peace, and had retained the Bishop of St Andrews in his council and made him chief of the guardians. Robert Bruce then earl of Carrick was raising himself by treason to make himself king of Scotland by force against his sovereign lord the king of England. He murdered John Comyn lord of Badenoch in the Greyfriars church in Dumfries near the high altar, because John would not agree to the treason which Robert planned against the king of England. Then the Bishop of St Andrews knew all the plots of Robert Bruce, even on the day he was with King Edward's council at Berwick to give advice about the crime done by Robert Bruce.

**Attempt ALL of the following questions.**

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| <p>14. How fully does <b>Source A</b> explain how effective Alexander III was at establishing his royal authority over Scotland?</p> <p>15. How much do <b>Sources B</b> and <b>C</b> reveal about differing interpretations of King John's relationship with his Scottish nobility during his reign?</p> <p>16. Evaluate the usefulness of <b>Source D</b> as evidence of the nature of King Robert's usurpation of the Scottish throne in 1306.</p> | <p>12</p> <p>16</p> <p>12</p> |
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**SECTION 3 — Scotland: from the Treaty of Union to the Enlightenment, 1707–1815****Attempt BOTH Parts****PART A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks**

Attempt TWO questions.

17. How important was the Treaty of Union in causing the 1715 Jacobite rising? 25
18. How far can it be argued that Highland society underwent significant changes in the years following the Jacobite defeat at Culloden in 1746? 25
19. To what extent were the developments in Scottish Lowlands agriculture between 1707 and 1815 part of a long-term pattern of change? 25
20. ‘Islay’s management of Scotland was almost free from Westminster’s interference.’ How accurate is this view of Scottish politics in the Age of Islay? 25
21. ‘The Enlightenment was confined to the elite.’ How valid is this view of the impact of the Enlightenment on Scottish society? 25

[Turn over

## SECTION 3 — Scotland: from the Treaty of Union to the Enlightenment, 1707–1815

### PART B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the following three questions.

**Source A** from *Jacobitism* by Murray GH Pittock (1998)

The 1745 rising occurred fully twenty six years after the embarrassing confusion of Glenshiel and three decades after the Earl of Mar's mismanagement of the '15. Charles set off with only two ships, the Du Teillay and the Elisabeth and just over 100 marines raised by Lord Clare. Such an expedition was taken little notice of — few could have thought the invasion of a country would be a practical proposition on such meagre resources. Indeed, the Hanoverian government was too focused on the expansion of overseas trade to concern itself overly with the latest Jacobite plotting. Charles's main chance lay in a dynamic thrust towards London, backed by French men and money, and then finally a French landing on the south coast. Yet the Royal Navy was successful in largely cutting off supplies of both these men and money. Too few of his Scottish commanders realised this tactic was his only real hope.

**Source B** from *Culloden* edited by Tony Pollard (2009)

By friends and enemies alike, both ancient and modern, the last Jacobite army was more often than not referred to as the Highland army. There was a total of 4000 men in this army before the Battle of Culloden began. The Hanoverian front line was backed by a secondary line which was equally strong, however the Jacobite front line by contrast had very little standing behind it; there was in fact no fully-formed second line as such. Further, many regiments within the Jacobite army had too many commanders. That there were too many officers is indisputable, the problem was evident in the Highland regiments and particularly acute in the cavalry. In terms of artillery, over the few short months of its existence the Jacobite army found itself disadvantaged by such a variety of field guns. They were mostly British, and were either obsolete little cannons captured from General Cope's army at Prestonpans, or French swivel guns which lacked wheels.

**Source C** *Scotland's Empire* by TM Devine (2004)

The French Revolution spawned new ideas that seemed to provide an unprecedented challenge to the established order in the Scotland of the 1790s. The bloodbath of the French nobility and clergy in the 'September Massacres' attracted widespread coverage in the Scottish press, which did not spare its readers any of the gory details of the grislier executions by guillotine. From this point on, the Revolution was represented as a grave threat to the entire social order, a political force careering out of control and sliding rapidly into murderous anarchy. This also led to a wave of unrestrained optimism and sheer political excitement, which fuelled an explosive growth of reform societies all over Lowland Scotland between October and December 1792. By the end of that year, local societies of the Friends of the People had been founded in all the towns south of Aberdeen and in a large number of country villages in the central belt.

**Source D** from *The First Statistical Account* compiled by Sir John Sinclair in 1791

Although in the distant past the Scots had few distinguished figures of learning, Edinburgh has now long been associated with thought, education and distinguished writers. Currently the parish of north Leith spends about £100 per annum on supporting the poor and educating their children, although the school master's annual salary is meagre at just £8 and a few pence. Though there is an established elementary school in the parish where approximately 60 children attend, no area of Edinburgh would be better advantaged by the establishment of a grammar school, if only the landowners could be persuaded to finance the construction of a proper school house. The area is a healthy county, at a distance from the town centre where bad examples are to be found. Currently it is the Sunday school that is run by the Scottish Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge (SSPCK) which is of the greatest benefit to the people, because 100 children attend who were formerly brought up in the profoundest ignorance and they are now truly educated.

**Attempt ALL of the following questions.**

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| <p>22. How much do <b>Sources A</b> and <b>B</b> reveal about differing interpretations of the reasons for the failure of the 1745–1746 rising?</p> | 16 |
| <p>23. How fully does <b>Source C</b> explain the reasons for the rise of radicalism in the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century?</p>         | 12 |
| <p>24. Evaluate the usefulness of <b>Source D</b> as evidence of the nature of Scottish schooling in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.</p>               | 12 |

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**SECTION 4 — USA: ‘a house divided’, 1850–1865**

Attempt **BOTH** parts

**PART A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks**

Attempt **TWO** questions.

25. ‘It would be wrong to claim there was an economic gulf between North and South.’  
How valid is this view of the USA in the 1850s? 25
26. ‘Men from both the North and the South were motivated to fight for similar reasons.’  
How justified is this view of the motives of the men who fought in the American Civil War? 25
27. To what extent did the nature of warfare change during the American Civil War? 25
28. How accurate is it to claim that the role of women in sustaining the war effort in both the North and the South during the American Civil War has been significantly underestimated? 25
29. To what extent did Northern political pressure force Lincoln into issuing the Emancipation Proclamation? 25

[Turn over

## SECTION 4 — USA: ‘a house divided’, 1850–1865

### PART B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the following three questions.

Source A from *Secession* by James A Rawley (1990)

Early in 1852, Harriet Beecher Stowe published in book form a novel, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, that had run as a serial in the influential newspaper, *The National Era*. The book, which was in a highly readable story-form, told a heart-wrenching drama of white brutality toward slaves and black courage and humanity. Within little more than a year over 1.2 million copies had been sold, which focused Northern opinion against slavery and provided an extraordinary impetus to the anti-slavery movement. The popularity of Mrs Stowe’s book sprang from the sensational account of a fugitive slave chase, contributing to the widespread excitement about the enforcement of the most hated Fugitive Slave Law, which the North felt had been imposed on them following the 1850 Compromise agreement. These anti-slavery feelings became embedded within Northern politics with political parties appealing for votes by denouncing the ‘Slave Power’ and emphasising the ‘Slave Power Conspiracy’ at the heart of federal government.

Source B from *Liberty, Equality, Power: A History of the American People* by John M Murrin (2008)

Few people in the South could see any difference between Lincoln and Seward — or for that matter between Lincoln and William Lloyd Garrison. They were all Black Republicans and Abolitionists; after all, had not Lincoln branded slavery a moral, social and political evil when he said that the Declaration of Independence applied to Blacks as well as Whites. To Southerners, any attempts by Lincoln to reassure them was meaningless. Two-thirds of the time from 1789 to 1860, Southerners (all slaveholders) had been President of the United States. No Northern President had ever won re-election. Two-thirds of the speakers of the House of Representatives and the highest-ranking senator had been Southerners. Southern justices had been a majority on the Supreme Court since 1791. A Republican victory in the Presidential Election would put an end to the South’s political control of its destiny and would mark an irreversible turning away from this Southern ascendancy.

**Source C** from James Buchanan's Fourth Annual Message to Congress on the State of the Union, 3<sup>rd</sup> December 1860

The immediate peril arises from the incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North. During the last quarter of a century this has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves and inspired them with notions of freedom. This agitation in the North has been continued by the public press and by abolition sermons and lectures. The time of Congress has been occupied in violent speeches on this never-ending subject. The Southern States claim one argument in favour of immediate secession is that they are denied equal rights with the other States in the common Territories. But by what authority are these denied? Not by Congress, which has never passed any act to exclude slavery from these Territories; and certainly not by the Supreme Court. As far as Congress is concerned, the objection is not to anything they have already done, but to what they may do hereafter.

**Source D** from a letter from Abraham Lincoln to George B McClellan on 9<sup>th</sup> April 1862

Washington, 9<sup>th</sup> April, 1862  
Major General McClellan.

My dear Sir.

Your despatches complaining that you are not properly sustained, while they do not offend me, do pain me very much. After you left, I ascertained that less than twenty thousand unorganised men were all you designed to be left for the defence of Washington and Manassas Junction; and part of this even, was to go to General Hooker's old position. This presented a great temptation to the enemy to turn back from the Rappahanock [river] and sack Washington. My explicit order that Washington should, by the judgement of all the commanders of Army corps, be left entirely secure, had been neglected. Do you really think I should permit the line from Richmond to Washington, via Manassas Junction, to be entirely open, defended only by less than twenty thousand unorganised troops? This is a question which the country will not allow me to evade. The country will not fail to note, and is now noting, that the present hesitation to move upon an entrenched enemy is but the story of Manassas repeated.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

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| <p>30. How fully does Source A explain the reasons for the growth of anti-slavery sentiments in the USA in the 1850s?</p>                        | 12 |
| <p>31. How much do Sources B and C reveal about differing interpretations of the reasons for Southern Secession?</p>                             | 16 |
| <p>32. Evaluate the usefulness of Source D as evidence of the nature of Lincoln's relations with his generals during the American Civil War.</p> | 12 |

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**SECTION 5 — Japan: the modernisation of a nation, 1840–1920****Attempt BOTH parts****PART A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks**

Attempt TWO questions.

33. How far was the blurring of the caste structure the most significant internal cause of the collapse of the Tokugawa regime? 25
34. How significant was the information gathered from the West in influencing the nature of the Meiji social reforms passed between 1868 and 1912? 25
35. ‘The actions of the Meiji government were crucial in Japan’s economic development.’  
How valid is this view of the development of Japan’s economy between 1868 and 1912? 25
36. To what extent was the 1902 alliance with Britain the most significant cause of the Russo-Japanese War 1904–1905? 25
37. How successful were the Taisho years, between 1912 and 1920, in contributing to changing attitudes towards Japan’s position as a world power? 25

**[Turn over**

## SECTION 5 — Japan: the modernisation of a nation, 1840–1920

### PART B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the following three questions.

**Source A** from *The Making of Modern Japan* by Kenneth Pyle (1978)

The reality of Tokugawa power depended on stabilising a coalition of daimyo because only roughly one quarter of the land belonged directly to the Tokugawa family. The Tokugawa lands were scattered throughout the countryside but mostly concentrated in central Honshu, the largest island within Japan. Within their own domains the daimyo were left with a great deal of autonomy, free from interference as long as they did not behave in any way regarded as disloyal by the shogunate. The lands controlled by the daimyo were called han. During the two and a half centuries of Tokugawa rule, the number of daimyo varied between 240 and 295. The size of these daimyo domains varied considerably across the country. Some argue that Tokugawa Japan missed an opportunity to develop as a centralised state and halted progressive trends such as the emergence of a fluid class system, free cities, and vibrant international contacts.

**Source B** from *A History of Modern Japan* by Richard Storry (1960)

The Tokugawa went far towards enforcing an ideological orthodoxy calculated to preserve the permanent supremacy of their family in a rigidly hierarchical, warrior dominated society. This dominated the Tokugawa period up to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and the rule of the final Tokugawa Shogun, Yoshinobu. They also wanted to create a society uncontaminated by the outside world and this led the Tokugawa government to close Japan. This policy of isolation helped contribute to the shock of delighted astonishment felt by cultured Europeans and Americans when they ‘discovered’ Japan during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Indeed, in Britain the craze for all things Japanese was at its height during the last twenty years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century — *The Mikado* was the symbol of this craze. It is also important to note that the Japanese had lived in peace during the Tokugawa period — except for local peasant risings — with themselves, and with the world for two and a half centuries.

**Source C** from a letter from Tokugawa Nariaki to the Bakufu, written on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1853

This has already been a time of great social change in our islands. I now hear that those who have witnessed the recent actions of the insolent foreigners, think that if the Bakufu does not expel them there may be some who will complain about the humiliation brought upon the country by the government. That, I believe, is because even the humblest are conscious of the debt they owe their country, and it is indeed a promising sign, and the recent Tempo Reforms have gone some way to the Tokugawa family reasserting their control. However, I fear that if you, the Bakufu, do not decide to carry out expulsion of the foreigners, then the lower orders, including ignorant commoners, may fail to understand your actions and opposition might arise. The Bakufu-Han system has been successfully in place since Ieyasu times. It might even be that Bakufu control of the great lords would itself be endangered. That is the reason why we must never choose the policy of peace with these arrogant foreigners.

**Source D** from *Japan's Emergence as a Modern State* by EH Norman (1940)

The Imperial Edict promised the establishment of the national assembly, but this did not put an end to the demand for representative institutions. The democratic movement, as expressed in the growing popularity and power of political parties, was viewed by the Government with the greatest alarm and it took swift action by launching an attack against the two opposition liberal parties, the Kaishinto and Jiyuto, by direct repression. The Kaishinto Party's principles were based on English liberalism and so watered down that, by contrast, the Jiyuto philosophy of 'moderate and sound, slow but steady' seemed revolutionary. Having promised a Diet, the Government in 1882 passed new regulations in regard to meeting and association, which were far more severe and more rigorously enforced than the previous regulations. The most stringent repression, however, came only after the Government had succeeded in removing some of the ablest political leaders from successful participation in the democratic movement.

**Attempt ALL of the following questions.**

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| <p>38. How much do <b>Sources A</b> and <b>B</b> reveal about differing interpretations of the nature of society during the late Tokugawa period?</p> <p>39. Evaluate the usefulness of <b>Source C</b> as evidence of the impact of foreign influences on Japan before 1868.</p> <p>40. How fully does <b>Source D</b> explain the nature of the response of the Meiji regime towards the demands for political reform after 1868?</p> | <p>16</p> <p>12</p> <p>12</p> |
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**SECTION 6 — Germany: from democracy to dictatorship, 1918–1939**

Attempt **BOTH** parts

**PART A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks**

Attempt **TWO** questions.

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|--|----|
| 41. To what extent were the Germans justified in considering the Treaty of Versailles to be nothing more than a disgraceful act of vengeance?                  | 25 |
| <br>   |    |
| 42. How far can it be argued that the appearance of stability during the period called the 'Golden Years', between 1924 and 1929, hid severe tensions?         | 25 |
| <br>   |    |
| 43. 'Decision-making in the Third Reich was chaotic.'<br>How valid is this view of German government under Hitler between 1933 and 1939?                       | 25 |
| <br>   |    |
| 44. 'The status of women was seriously diminished by Nazi policies.'<br>How valid is this view of the changing role of women in Germany between 1933 and 1939? | 25 |
| <br>   |    |
| 45. To what extent was the development of the German economy between 1933 and 1939 aimed at gearing Germany towards war?                                       | 25 |

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## SECTION 6 — Germany: from democracy to dictatorship, 1918–1939

### PART B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the following three questions.

Source A from *The Weimar Republic* by John Hiden (1974)

The deteriorating situation in Germany by late 1918 triggered dramatic events. The war-weary German Imperial High Seas Fleet refused to put to sea at Kiel on 28<sup>th</sup> October 1918. German sailors unloaded the shells from each of the ships' guns and stacked them on the quayside. Through impatience or scepticism, the exhausted German masses had no time for the Kaiser and continued to regard him as the reason for past troubles, the cause of their present suffering and the most important remaining obstacle to the signature of an armistice to end hostilities with the Allied Powers. The German army meanwhile remained in occupation of many areas throughout France and Belgium fighting a rear-guard action. At home however the rapid spread throughout Germany of workers' and soldiers' councils on the model of those that had emerged in the recent Russian Revolution confirmed that the German masses were committed to demanding radical political change.

Source B from *The Reichswehr and the Weimar Republic* by William Mulligan (2009)

Late 1918 had a series of events which saw great change in how Germany was governed. For SPD leader, Friedrich Ebert, common sense and mutual interest dictated cooperation between the officer corps and his moderate Social Democrat Party and in return for their support the officers would retain their power of command. Ebert agreed with the army that demobilisation should be organised as quickly as possible in the process of establishing the new state. Alarmed by the development of the Russian Revolution in 1917, Ebert was prepared to forge a relationship with the officer corps to hold back the threat of revolution in Germany. Ebert focused all his efforts on how to deal with this. Events in Germany gathered pace. The eventual strategy developed by Ebert was to create a larger coalition of a broad centre, which would direct the establishment of the Republic. Ebert continued with these efforts throughout 1918 and into 1919 to establish the Republic.

**Source C** from a speech by Adolf Hitler to the Industry Club in Düsseldorf in January 1932

Many hundreds of thousands of SA and SS men of the National Socialist movement have every day to mount on their lorries, protect meetings, undertake marches and sacrifice themselves night after night for the German nation. They sacrifice what little they possess to buy their uniforms, their shirts, and their badges, yes, and even pay their own fares. If only the whole German nation today had the same faith as these hundreds of thousands, Germany would stand stronger than she stands now. No one can deny that we are industrious, but we need your support if we are to change this political situation we are in and gain control of our own economy and free it from oppressive foreign interference to make our nation strong again. Therefore there can be only one basic solution to our current situation. This solution is a realisation that a flourishing economy can only be protected by a powerful and stable political state which my Party, with your help, will establish for the people of Germany. Gentlemen, the situation is clear for all to see.

**Source D** from *The Nazi Seizure of Power: The Experience of a Single German Town 1922–1945* by WS Allen (1965)

While threats and rumours served to maintain control, there was no increase in actual terrorism in the first years of the Nazi regime in the town of Northeim in Lower Saxony. This was not because the regime had relaxed its commitment. Nazi informers regularly reported any suspicious activities to the local Gestapo office and the very existence and activities of these Nazis' snoopers doubtless helped inhibit resistance. Yet in Northeim, as in many other parts of Germany a sort of equilibrium existed whereby Northeimers did what was expected of them and in return were spared the potential rigours of the police state and possibility of terror. This kind of unspoken agreement was the essential requirement for the development of Nazi rule in Northeim. After 1935, when the Nazi state increased its scrutiny of the attitudes of the Churches, police detectives stood at church doors on Sundays taking down names and taking notes on the contents of services.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

46. How much do Sources A and B reveal about differing interpretations of the nature of the German Revolution of 1918–1919? 16

47. Evaluate the usefulness of Source C as evidence of the reasons why the Nazi Party was able to increase its support between 1928 and 1932. 12

48. How fully does Source D explain the reasons for the limited extent of resistance in Nazi Germany between 1933 and 1939? 12

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**SECTION 7 — South Africa: race and power, 1902–1984**

Attempt **BOTH** parts

**PART A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks**

Attempt **TWO** questions.

49. How significant were the demands of agriculture in driving segregationist policies of South African governments before 1929? 25
50. How far can it be argued that the growth of Afrikaner Nationalism in the 1930s was a result of the promotion of a shared culture? 25
51. To what extent was bitter division in the white community the greatest consequence of South African participation in the Second World War? 25
52. ‘The development of Bantustans was largely intended as a source of cheap labour.’  
How valid is this view of apartheid policies after 1960? 25
53. ‘Soweto gave Africans a sense of confidence that they could challenge the government’s power.’  
How important was the Soweto uprising in the development of African resistance in the 1970s? 25

[Turn over

## SECTION 7 — South Africa: race and power, 1902–1984

### PART B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the following three questions.

Source A from *Modern South Africa in World History* by Rob Skinner (2017)

In the aftermath of the war, the British authorities under Milner determined that rebuilding the Witwatersrand mining industry was critical to a stable South-African economy. They also aimed for a unified state under imperial control. Productivity and profit remained closely linked to the costs of labour, but sources of African workers, even from the main labour pool in Portuguese East Africa, had begun to dry up. Milner's answer was to turn to China, and between 1904 and 1908, over 63,000 Chinese indentured workers were brought to South Africa. Many of these workers had travelled from rural parts of present-day Hebei and Shandong provinces in northern China, areas affected by environmental crisis and population pressure as well as social and political instability. The so-called Chinese labour question quickly became a political controversy that affected both the development of South African labour politics and shaped the course of (another) British general election.

Source B from *A Short History of South Africa* by Gail Natrass (2017)

The theory behind the apartheid policy, implemented by Malan and his National Party government, was that whites and blacks are so culturally dissimilar that they could never live together as a community. The solution as they saw it was to divide up the country. But they then went even further and divided up black people according to ethnic differences: the Zulu were allocated separate land from the Xhosa, the Basotho, the Tswana and so on. The government argued that African people had absolute ethnic and culturally distinct differences that had to be preserved in separate homelands. However, it is more likely that the plan was to keep the more numerous African communities separate so that they would be unlikely to present a united front against whites. What the government did not take into account was that while some black communities were relatively culturally homogeneous [the same], others were not. The Basotho for example were made up of diverse cultures in the Sotho kingdom.

**Source C** from *Long Walk to Freedom* by Nelson Mandela (1995)

Apartheid was a new term but an old idea. It literally means apartness, and it represents the codification of one oppressive system of all the laws and regulations that had kept Africans in an inferior position to whites for centuries. The often haphazard system of the past three hundred years was to be consolidated into a monolithic system that was diabolical in detail, inescapable in its reach and overwhelming in its power. The premise of apartheid was that whites were superior to Africans, Coloureds and Indians, and the function of it was to entrench white supremacy forever. The Nationalists' platform rested on the term *baaskap*, literally 'boss-ship', a loaded word that stood for white supremacy in all its harshness. The Dutch Reformed Church furnished apartheid with its religious underpinnings by suggesting that Afrikaners were God's chosen people and that blacks were a subservient species. In the Afrikaners' world view, apartheid and the church went hand in hand.

**Source D** from The Inaugural Speech on the Formation of the PAC by Robert Sobukwe, April 1959

The Africans constitute the indigenous group and form the majority of the population within the borders of South Africa. They are the most ruthlessly exploited group in the country and are subjected to humiliation, degradation and insult. Now it is our contention that true democracy can be established in South Africa and on the continent as a whole, only when white supremacy has been destroyed. In this matter, it is the illiterate and semi-literate African masses who constitute the key and centre and content of any struggle for true democracy in South Africa. And the African people can be organised only under the banner of African nationalism in an All-African Organisation where they will by themselves formulate policies and programmes and decide on the methods of struggle to be used. We wish to emphasise that the freedom of the African means the freedom of all groups of people in South Africa, because only the African can guarantee the establishment of a genuine democracy in which all men will be citizens governed as individuals and not as various sectional groups.

**Attempt ALL of the following questions.**

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|--|-------------------------------|
| <p>54. How fully does Source A explain the aims of British government policies in South Africa before 1910?</p> <p>55. How much do Sources B and C reveal about differing interpretations of the reasons for the introduction of apartheid?</p> <p>56. Evaluate the usefulness of Source D as evidence of the nature of African resistance during the 1950s.</p> | <p>12</p> <p>16</p> <p>12</p> |
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**SECTION 8 — Russia: from Tsarism to Stalinism, 1914–1945**

Attempt **BOTH** parts

**PART A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks**

Attempt **TWO** questions.

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 57. How far can it be argued that the February Revolution was ‘a revolution from below’?  | 25 |
| 58. To what extent was Lenin’s leadership responsible for the success of the Bolshevik Party from April to October 1917?                            | 25 |
| 59. How successful was the NEP in achieving its aims?   | 25 |
| 60. How far can it be argued that Stalin’s victory in the leadership struggle was due to his skills as a politician?                                | 25 |
| 61. ‘The rise of external Fascist threats was the driving force of the Purges.’<br>How valid is this view of the causes of the Purges of the 1930s? | 25 |

[Turn over

## SECTION 8 — Russia: from Tsarism to Stalinism, 1914–1945

### PART B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the following three questions.

**Source A** from *Always with Honour* the memoirs of ex-General Baron Wrangel, written in 1926

The struggle which began in the south of Russia soon raised echoes elsewhere, in the north, north west and Siberia. Yet victory was not in store for the White Armies. Our noble cause was undermined because the Reds had the great advantage in the war of having control of the substantial military assets of our noble country, for example the armaments factories of Tula province alone were capable of producing over a thousand rifles and sixty machine-guns in a week. We, on the other hand, were reduced initially to scavenging from the enemy to supply the army with the necessary munitions, which meant that at one point we were only able to fire two shells per field gun on a daily basis. The Whites were severely hampered by this in early 1918. We did count on the support of our allies from abroad as the threat from Bolshevism was directed towards the whole of Western civilisation. This assistance was, however, limited in nature with only the British offering money and suitable equipment needed to continue the fight for freedom.

**Source B** from *Revolutionary Russia 1891–1991* by Orlando Figes (2014)

In 1932–1934 working women were spending three times longer than their men on household chores and by 1936 they were spending five times longer on household chores than their men. They were working in a factory and then did a second shift in the home, cooking, cleaning and looking after the children. The liberation of women from domestic drudgery was not on the horizon in those years. Now the role of the parent was supported as a figure of authority irrespective of their social origins or attitudes. ‘Young People’, declared *Komsomolskaya Pravda* in 1935, ‘must respect and love their parents, even if they are old-fashioned and don’t like the Komsomol’. Women were losing established rights they had gained in the early 1920s as the 1936 Family Code made the provision of abortion almost impossible for women to obtain legally as the battle for births was seen as a priority for the State.

**Source C** from a speech by Stalin to Red Army Commanders in the Kremlin, 24<sup>th</sup> May 1945

Our government made a few errors in the desperate situation of 1941 and 1942 when our Motherland was in grave danger. The necessary ‘scorched earth’ policy which our army pursued as it was retreating, destroyed collective farms and industrial machinery in Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia and the Leningrad region, because there was no other way out. This policy was vital but so costly after so much effort had been made to modernise our beloved land before the war. A different people could have said to the Government, ‘You have failed to justify our expectations. We shall install another government which will conclude peace with Germany and assure us of a quiet life’. The Russian people did not take this path because it trusted its government and therefore were ready to make the needed sacrifices to ensure the defeat of Germany. This confidence of the Russian people and the heroic bravery of the Red Army proved to be the decisive force which ensured the historic victory over fascism.

I drink a toast to the great Russian people!

**Source D** from *The Soviet Union at War, 1941–1945* by David Stone (2010)

The result of growing sophistication and stability among the Soviet High Command was more effective control and tactical performance from 1943 onwards, where Soviet Commanders had learned from hard experience how to manage a war of mobility in both defensive and offensive battles. These talented commanders were of the highest standard who proved able to plan the defeat of the Wehrmacht and their allies. Soviet industry was fully geared to producing enough modern war materials needed to defeat the enemy; tank and aircraft production was, by early 1944, out-performing that of Germany and the occupied economies of Europe by a ratio of 2 to 1. German technology was generally more sophisticated but was fragile in the conditions found on the Eastern Front. Soviet society was responding to official appeals to Russian patriotism where defence of the Motherland was given priority over Communist ideology and now ‘Mother Russia’ became sacred soil.

**Attempt ALL of the following questions.**

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|---|-------------------------------|
| <p>62. Evaluate the usefulness of Source A as evidence of the reasons for the defeat of the Whites in the Civil War.</p> <p>63. How fully does Source B explain the extent of social change in Stalinist Russia?</p> <p>64. How much do Sources C and D reveal about differing interpretations of the strengths of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War?</p> | <p>12</p> <p>12</p> <p>16</p> |
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**SECTION 9 — The Spanish Civil War: causes, conflict and consequences, 1923–1945**

Attempt BOTH parts

**PART A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks**

Attempt TWO questions.

65. How far can it be argued that the failings of its agricultural system was the main problem facing Spain in the 1920s? 25
66. To what extent was the disunity of the Right the main reason for the victory of the Popular Front in the 1936 election? 25
67. To what extent were the resources of Spain evenly divided between the Republicans and the Nationalists at the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War? 25
68. ‘The supreme farce of our time.’  
How valid is this view of the effectiveness of the Non-Intervention Committee? 25
69. ‘Franco’s military leadership was the single most important reason for the Nationalists’ victory.’  
To what extent is this an accurate assessment of the reasons for the outcome of the Civil War? 25

[Turn over

## SECTION 9 — The Spanish Civil War: causes, conflict and consequences, 1923–1945

### PART B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the following three questions.

**Source A** from *The Spanish Civil War* by Hugh Thomas (1961)

Azaña and his friends went to the polls in defence of their achievements: there had been important laws on leases, arbitration, education, religious orders, agriculture, the army and Catalan home rule. There had been a new and advanced divorce law, as well as one legalising civil marriage, laws on rights for women and a more fair recruitment for the civil service. There had been a new penal code. In one of the most touching experiments, Republican students had, under the leadership of Luis Santullano, carried out travelling cultural missions to the remotest parts of Spain, bringing to poor peasants free performances. But even so, many were disappointed with the Republic; the Agrarian Reform Institute had as yet only installed 4600 families. An expropriation committee was still working its way slowly through the problems caused by the dissolution of the Jesuits; it was making poor progress. Like so many others before and since, Azaña had frightened the middle class.

**Source B** from a loudspeaker announcement by the Republican Government in Madrid on 27<sup>th</sup> July 1936

The Government is now on the point of finishing with the criminal subversion fostered by some sections of the military — those shameful elements who have betrayed their country! They will be overcome. The Government therefore now requests that the order about to be re-established should remain entirely in the hands of the public forces of law and order and of those elements of the workers associations which, subject to the control of the Popular Front, have shown such abundant and heroic proof of lofty patriotism. The Government is well aware that fascist elements within the Left, in despair at their defeat, are trying to fake solidarity with our cause in order to join with others in an effort to discredit and dishonour the forces loyal to the Government and the people. They do this by presenting themselves as alleged revolutionaries who carry out such acts as looting and robbery in our name! The Government commands all its loyal forces, whether military or civilian, to crush any such disturbances wherever they encounter them and be prepared to apply the utmost severity of the law to those who commit such offences.

**Source C** from *The Spanish Civil War: Reaction, Revolution and Revenge* by Paul Preston (2006)

Many volunteers enlisted in the militias formed by their left-wing parties because they knew they would have to fight to protect the rights they had gained; an example of this was when left-wing militiamen from the capital headed south to reverse the success of the rising in Toledo. With loyal regular troops, they captured the town. In Barcelona, Companys refused to issue arms but depots were seized by the CNT. In the early hours of 19<sup>th</sup> July, rebel troops began to march on the city centre. They were met by anarchists who believed that this was the perfect time to launch their own revolution. When General Goded arrived by seaplane from the Balearics, he was forced to broadcast an appeal to his followers to lay down their arms. This was a major victory for the Government, for it ensured that all of Catalonia would remain loyal in fighting for the Republic in the hope that they would re-gain their autonomy.

**Source D** from *The Battle for Spain* by Antony Beevor (2006)

By the end of 1936 the Nationalist army's strength approached 200,000 men. The Carlist *requetés*, the Nationalists' most effective troops after the Army of Africa, now numbered about 60,000. At least half of them came from Navarre, which led to the Carlist claim regarding the Communist threat that 'Navarre had saved Spain'. This arrogance, combined with a contempt for the Castilian Church which they considered corrupt, did not make them popular with their allies. The famed discipline of the *requetés* derived not from strong respect for hierarchy but from the self-discipline of the hill farmer. Their leader, Fal Conde, exaggerated when he described Carlism as a movement led from below, but it was a uniquely populist form of royalism. Their medieval crusading faith made them fearless. Colonel Rada described the *requetés* as men 'with faith in victory, with faith in God; one hand holding a grenade, the other holding a rosary'.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

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| <p>70. How fully does Source A explain the extent to which the failure of the reforms of the Azaña government paved the way for the election of right-wing parties in 1933?</p> <p>71. Evaluate the usefulness of Source B as evidence of the political challenges facing the Republican Government at the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War.</p> <p>72. How much do Sources C and D reveal about differing interpretations of the motives of Spaniards who fought in the Civil War?</p> | <p>12</p> <p>12</p> <p>16</p> |
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**SECTION 10 — Britain: at war and peace, 1938–1951**Attempt **BOTH** parts**PART A — HISTORICAL ISSUES — 50 marks**Attempt **TWO** questions.**73. ‘The Devil’s Decade.’**

To what extent was this bleak assessment of Britain’s social and economic conditions still valid by 1939?

**25****74. ‘The battle to defend Britain in 1940 was won by the RAF.’**

To what extent is this an accurate assessment of the events of 1940?

**25****75. ‘It is impossible to exaggerate the significance of Churchill’s wartime leadership.’**

How valid is this view of Churchill as a war leader?

**25****76. To what extent did the work of Labour Ministers in the wartime Coalition**

Government contribute to Labour’s election victory in 1945?

**25****77. How far can it be argued that Britain was no longer a leading world power by 1951?****25****[Turn over**

## SECTION 10 — Britain: at war and peace, 1938–1951

### PART B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks

Study the sources below and attempt the following three questions.

**Source A** from *The Fateful Years: Memoirs 1931–1945* written by Hugh Dalton in 1957

May 8<sup>th</sup> was the second day of our House of Commons debate on the conduct of the war. A most striking speech had been made by Admiral Keyes, on our failure to go in and take Trondheim. He was wearing his uniform of Admiral of the Fleet, his uniform covered with medals, in order to show, he said in his opening sentences, that he spoke for a large number of naval officers who were deeply critical of the Government's handling of the naval side of the war. During the debate, another most dramatic Parliamentary performance was Amery's criticism of the Government, ending with Cromwell's famous words of dismissal to the Long Parliament, 'You have sat here too long for any good you have been doing. Depart, I say, and let us have done with you. In the name of God, go!' Labour's Herbert Morrison spoke well, with much good detail, and was very definite. He named Chamberlain, Sir John Simon and Sir Samuel Hoare as Ministers who must go. He ended up by announcing that we should vote. Chamberlain replied: 'I accept the challenge'.

**Source B** from a Mass Observation report, January 1944

When asked 'Should married women be able to go out to work after the war?' one woman stated: I am 39 years of age, from Leicester, single and work as a nurse. Married women who are well-trained and fitted for their job will be allowed to continue, as is the case for teachers and nurses where there is need of them. But going out to work is incompatible with the proper care of children. Even before the war one saw the sad results of mothers working in the factory in a certain manufacturing village near here. The children ran about the streets wild and uncared for with no home life. Some women liked the independence their wartime earnings gave them and thought that staying at home looking after a family was very dull. Once the war is over, I think that if the men have work that is well paid, many married women who worked during the war will be glad to stay at home.

**Source C** from *Democratic Socialism and Economic Policy: The Attlee Years, 1945–1951* by Jim Tomlinson (1997)

Women's employment had rapidly expanded in the war period, though the significance of the increase has been much debated. Whilst much of the recent argument about the limited impact of the war on women is persuasive, it commonly treats developments in the later 1940s as a minor postscript to wartime changes. Traditional employers of women such as textiles, clothing and pottery did not recover their pre-war position, whilst others such as metal manufacture and chemicals saw significant expansions. Accompanying the shift in the composition of women's jobs was a shift from full-time to part-time employment. This trend, encouraged by the government, was linked to the change in the age and marital status of working women. The long-term trend towards older and married women making up a much larger proportion of employed women is clear by the late 1940s. There was a lively political debate on the question of women's employment under the Attlee government.

**Source D** from *Macmillan 1894–1956: Volume 1 of the Official Biography* by Alistair Horne (1988)

Labour called an election in October. The Tories based their campaign once again on the Butler-Macmillan *Right Road* platform. They cashed in heavily on the electorate's weariness with the years of Sir Stafford Cripps' austerity, following on all the drawn-out hardships of the long war. Foremost among the Conservative promises of a better life was the pledge to build 300,000 houses a year, which had come to be adopted in an almost haphazard fashion at the pre-election Blackpool Party Conference of October 1950. When the election votes were counted the results were, once again, disappointing to Tory hopes. The country was still split down the centre, with the socialists again actually increasing their overall vote. However, the Tories managed just to scrape in with a majority of 26 over Labour and 17 over all parties combined. The narrowness of this victory was to influence Conservative policy-making for many years to come.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

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| <p>78. Evaluate the usefulness of Source A as evidence of the reasons why Chamberlain resigned as Prime Minister in May 1940.</p> <p>79. How much do Sources B and C reveal about differing interpretations of the extent to which wartime work had a significant and lasting effect on many women's lives by 1951?</p> <p>80. How fully does Source D explain the reasons why the Conservative Party won the 1951 General Election?</p> | <p>12</p> <p>16</p> <p>12</p> |
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