



National  
Qualifications  
2024

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X837/77/11

History

TUESDAY, 21 MAY

9:00 AM – 12:00 NOON

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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	page 03
SECTION 2 — Scotland: independence and kingship, 1249–1334	page 07
SECTION 3 — Scotland: from the Treaty of Union to the Enlightenment, 1707–1815	page 11
SECTION 4 — USA: ‘a house divided’, 1850–1865	page 15
SECTION 5 — Japan: the modernisation of a nation, 1840–1920	page 19
SECTION 6 — Germany: from democracy to dictatorship, 1918–1939	page 23
SECTION 7 — South Africa: race and power, 1902–1984	page 27
SECTION 8 — Russia: from Tsarism to Stalinism, 1914–1945	page 31
SECTION 9 — The Spanish Civil War: causes, conflict and consequences, 1923–1945	page 35
SECTION 10 — Britain: at war and peace, 1938–1951	page 39

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

1. ‘Intended to impress others.’

How valid is this view of the purpose of settlements in Northern Britain during the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age?

25

2. To what extent was military might the primary method through which the Romans attempted to control the native peoples of Northern Britain?

25

3. To what extent were geographical factors the main obstacle to the conversion of Northern Britain to Christianity before AD 700?

25

4. ‘The lure of trade was the most significant attraction for the Viking interest in Northern Britain.’

How valid is this view?

25

5. ‘The emergence of Alba, the Scottish nation, was a largely peaceful process.’

How valid is this view?

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 *Scotland's Roman Remains* by Lawrence Keppie (1998)

Agricola formed up his army in traditional Roman fashion, with auxiliary infantry in the centre and cavalry on each flank. But he held back his main strength, the legions, as a reserve, and in the event they were not needed. The Caledonians had a large number of war-chariots; Roman cavalry soon dispersed them. The auxiliaries advanced up the slopes of *Mons Graupius* and, just as they seemed likely to be enveloped by the masses of Caledonians filtering round their flanks down the hillside, Agricola unleashed a reserve force of 2000 cavalry in flank and rear; victory was his. Tacitus gives Roman casualties at 360 and Caledonian losses at about 10,000. After the battle Agricola instructed his fleet to sail round the north coast of Scotland, from east to west, as though to emphasise the totality of the conquest. The battle at *Mons Graupius* formed the climax to Agricola's governorship, and shortly afterwards he was recalled to Rome.

**Source B** from *Agricola and the Conquest of the North* by W. S. Hanson (1987)

Examples of Agricola's supposedly excellent generalship are surprisingly rare. Some episodes are distinctly unimpressive. Having divided his army late in his sixth campaign to avoid encirclement, a sensible precaution, Agricola does not seem to have taken sufficient care to avoid the obvious counter measure, a lightning strike against the weakest point. The IXth legion had been particularly affected by the removal of companies of soldiers to Germany before AD 83 to serve in Domitian's war against the Chatti. Detachments from nine legions including all four British units were serving under a senior centurion there, but in addition a separate company of soldiers from *IX Hispana* was present. Identifying this potential weakness, the Caledonians massed for a night attack on the encamped legion. After a forced march through the night Agricola brought help just in time. Tacitus does his best to describe it as a triumph of Agricola's generalship, but it was a very close call and could have been disastrous.

**Source C** from *Ecclesiastical History of the English People* by the Venerable Bede (AD 731)

At first the only inhabitants of the islands were the Britons, from whom it takes its name. At the present time there are in Britain, in harmony with the five books of the divine law, five languages and four nations — English, British, Irish, and Picts. Each of these have their own language. It is said that some Picts from Scythia put to sea in a few longships, and were driven by storms around the coast of Britain, arriving at length on the north coast of Ireland. Here they found the nation of the Irish, from whom they asked permission to settle; but their request was refused. So the Picts crossed into Britain, and began to settle in the north of the island, since the Britons were in possession of the south. Having no women with them, these Picts asked wives of the Irish, who agreed to this. As part of this arrangement when any dispute arose, they should choose a king from the female line rather than the male, this custom continues among the Picts to this day.

**Source D** from *Scotland: A History* by Fiona Watson (2001)

The traditional story of the origins of the Scots relates that Fergus Mor mac Eirc, an Antrim prince, established his new kingdom in Argyll itself, Knapdale, Kintyre and Cowal. His descendants founded various families, or clans, the main ones being the Cenél nGabrain, the Cenél nÓengusa and the Cenél Loairn. These clans could muster at least 1500 men. The people of the Scottish kingdom of Dál Riata had very close relations with their nearest neighbours across the water, both politically and culturally — the similarity of the languages spoken on either side of the Irish Sea indicates that this was so. At a basic level, the prehistoric communities of the western seaboard remained intact, even if their leaders came from new Irish stock. Indeed, while later such changes at the top began to occur with increasing regularity, thanks again to intermarriage, these distinct but small kingdoms began to come together into the larger kingdom of Scotland.

**Attempt ALL of the following questions.**

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <p>6. How much do <b>Sources A</b> and <b>B</b> reveal about differing interpretations of Agricola's achievements in Northern Britain?</p> <p>7. Evaluate the usefulness of <b>Source C</b> as evidence of the nature of Pictish society in the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD.</p> <p>8. How fully does <b>Source D</b> explain the origins of the Scots of Dál Riata?</p> | <p>16</p> <p>12</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. To what extent was King John unable to provide the strong leadership the Scottish kingdom needed between 1292 and 1296? 25
10. How far was the collapse of foreign support by 1302 the most important reason for the Scots negotiating the Ordinance of Scotland in 1305? 25
11. ‘The death of Edward I in 1307 was the most important reason for King Robert I’s victory in the civil war by 1309.’  
How valid is this view? 25
12. To what extent was the stubbornness of Edward II the most important obstacle to lasting peace between Scotland and England between 1310 and 1323? 25
13. To what extent was the ongoing issue of the Disinherited the most significant challenge to Scottish security after the death of King Robert I in 1329? 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 Treaty of Birgham-Northampton, negotiated by the Scottish Guardians and the English King, July 1290

Having due consideration to the peace and tranquillity of both kingdoms and so that mutual friendship should continue between their peoples for all time, we have granted in the name and on behalf of our lord [Edward I] and his heirs that the rights, laws, liberties and customs of the kingdom of Scotland in all matters and in all ways shall be preserved for all time throughout the whole of that kingdom and its borders. In the name of our lord and his heirs and in our name we explicitly will and grant that if no children are born to Edward [Caernarvon] and Margaret [Maid of Norway], or to either of them and that it so happens that the kingdom of Scotland ought rightfully to revert to the nearest heirs, it shall revert and be restored to them wholly, freely, absolutely, and independently. We promise that the kingdom of Scotland shall remain separate and divided from the kingdom of England by its rightful boundaries and borders as has been observed up to now and that it shall be free in itself.

**Source B** from ‘The Hunt for William Wallace’, *History Today*, article by A. Fisher (2005)

The previous year, Edward I had invaded Scotland when defied by John Balliol King of Scots. Edward defeated and imprisoned Balliol and imposed his own government on Scotland under Earl Warenne and Hugh Cressingham. Edward left for the continent, believing that Scotland was pacified. In this, he was quickly shown to be mistaken. Rebellion against English rule broke out across the country. In the south, Wallace became the focal point of resistance after his murder of Heselrig, whether motivated by patriotism or passion, drew the disaffected to him. If not previously an outlaw, he was certainly one now. Soon after Lanark, Wallace was at Scone, 80 miles north, where he almost captured William Ormsby, Edward’s justiciar. He then swept the English out of Perthshire and Fife, and by August had laid siege to Dundee. Wallace, unsparing of himself and others, left Dundee to the care of the townspeople on pain of loss of life and limb.

**Source C** from '*For Freedom Alone: The Declaration of Arbroath, 1320*' by E. J. Cowan (2008)

Nor should 'Arbroath' be seen as a unifying document which bound the nobility in some nationalist manifesto. The Soules Conspiracy was much more serious than historians have allowed. When Soules was captured in the Borders he allegedly had 360 squires [fighters] in his retinue [followers], no mean force. Interestingly, evidence shows that the source of the revolt can be traced back to the Scone Parliament in December, 1318. Robert was particularly vulnerable at that point because the recent death of his brother Edward in Ireland left the kingdom without an adult heir. The recognition at Scone in 1318 was an agreement that the son of the marriage between Marjorie Bruce and her husband, Walter the Steward, Robert the king's grandson, amounted to an oath of loyalty sworn to the king, thus alienating those who were still hopeful of a successful Balliol claim. Robert II eventually succeeded in 1371 as the first of the House of Stewart.

**Source D** from *The Political Development of the British Isles, 1100–1400* by R. Frame (1990)

Successful kingship in Scotland depended upon harnessing the energies of a group of noble families and providing them with a focal point around which their ambitions could play. When Robert I rewarded his noble supporters with extensive lands and titles, he was not thereby neglecting his duty to the monarchy or reluctantly doing what was unavoidable, he was playing to one of the monarchy's established strengths. Whereas the English kings mobilised large and costly armies through what were by the standards of the time complex governmental systems, the war effort of the kings of Scots seems to have demanded relatively little in the way of money or administrative organisation. The Scottish sense of national identity was sharpened, not so much through interaction between a demanding government and those it taxed, as by the response of a small, conservative society led by King Robert to the sustained threat to Scotland presented by an external enemy — Edward II.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

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|--|-------------------------------|
| <p>14. Evaluate the usefulness of Source A as evidence of the Guardians' ability to govern Scotland successfully between 1286 and 1290.</p> <p>15. How fully does Source B explain the role of William Wallace in Scottish resistance from 1297?</p> <p>16. How much do Sources C and D reveal about differing interpretations of the extent to which King Robert I was able to secure his kingship?</p> | <p>12</p> <p>12</p> <p>16</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. To what extent were the actions of the Earl of Mar responsible for causing the 1715 rising? **25**
18. How far can it be argued that Scotland was an industrialised nation by 1815? **25**
19. To what extent was the rise of Scottish political radicalism due to the impact of the French Revolution? **25**
20. To what extent was the liberalisation of the Kirk due to the rise of the Moderate Party? **25**
21. ‘The Enlightenment was primarily a practical movement.’  
How valid is this view? **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 Lord George Murray's memoirs, *Marches of the Highland Army*, written around 1750

Our army had now returned to the Highlands. On Sunday the 13<sup>th</sup> it was confirmed that the enemy was also advancing, and had crossed the Spey. Yet it was now spring, time to plant crops, and therefore many in our army deserted, returning to their homes. It was not an easy matter to keep them together. On Monday, the 14<sup>th</sup>, Lochiel and his Royal Highness went to Culloden, and our men followed, marching there hoping to rest on safe ground, though much of our baggage remained in Inverness. Early on Tuesday morning, we assembled in a line of battle, on a moor near Culloden. I did not like the open ground and said so — it was certainly not best for our Highlanders charge to be effective. It was then proposed a night attack might be attempted, and His Royal Highness supported this idea. Unfortunately, those who had the responsibility of providing provisions for the army were so unaccountably negligent, that there was nothing to give the near starved men, and they were given very little food that day.

**Source B** from *The Scottish Nation* by T.M. Devine (2000)

The Duke of Cumberland, the king's second son, was given responsibility in the aftermath of the battle for ensuring no further rebellions took place in the Highlands. He opted for a scorched earth policy, and as a result, numerous settlements throughout Glenelg, Kintail, Lochaber and Morvern were burnt and laid waste. The Jacobite territories which had been seen to support the rising were now at the mercy of his forces. Cattle, the main source of wealth held by the clans, were confiscated on a massive scale which inevitably led to impoverishment. The state committed to military control by extending Wade's road system and the construction of Fort George, east of Inverness, which was the most formidable fortress in Europe, all of which was a physical demonstration of the Hanoverian government's determination that the clans would never rise again. These measures ensured the missed opportunity of the policy of leniency after the 1715 rebellion was not repeated.

**Source C** from *Scotland, A New History* by Michael Lynch (1999)

The Annexed Estates was the board set up in 1755 to administer forty Jacobite estates. As the Annexing Act of 1752 made clear, the promotion of the Protestant religion was an integral part of a wide-ranging programme, which was achieved by the provision of financial assistance to the Scottish Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. Other improvements included the stimulation of 'good government and industry' which resulted in the building of prisons at Stonehaven and Inverness, and subsidising the manufacture of linen and salt panning at Brora. Thus the Board was, at first, full of enthusiasm. However, increasingly it fell the way of many other improving landlords whose projects littered the history of the Highlands between 1750 and the 1820s. An absentee landlord which failed to delegate to agents on the spot, the Board lost touch both with its estates and reality. By the time it was dissolved in 1784 it had essentially left little permanent mark on the Highland economy.

**Source D** from *The Union of 1707 to the Franchise Reform of 1832* by Bruce Lenman (2002)

Historically, the complex geology of Scotland ultimately determined the range of agricultural options available. By 1800, farming was affected by demand in distant urban markets, resulting in change which took various forms in regions across the country. For example, Orkney doubled its agricultural exports between 1770 and 1790 without reorganising holdings, but instead by using more sophisticated techniques like the use of systematic crop rotation. And yet in other areas the reasons why Scots were able to feed themselves and also export remain obscure. Nonetheless, the fact is that until agricultural prices rose further, improvement did not always pay returns on capital invested, and agricultural innovation was therefore often only piecemeal and inconsistent across the country, so that in this respect Scottish agriculture was comparable with much of Europe. However, it is clear that enclosing, consolidation and the enlargement of farms did eventually gather momentum, especially in fertile Lowland areas near big urban markets like Edinburgh and Glasgow.

**Attempt ALL of the following questions.**

- |  |                               |
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| <p>22. Evaluate the usefulness of <b>Source A</b> as evidence of the reasons why the Jacobite rising of 1745 failed.</p> <p>23. How much do <b>Sources B</b> and <b>C</b> reveal about differing interpretations of the impact of government action in the Highlands following the 1745–1746 rebellion?</p> <p>24. How fully does <b>Source D</b> explain the developments in Scottish agriculture during the 18<sup>th</sup> century?</p> | <p>12</p> <p>16</p> <p>12</p> |
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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. ‘Disagreements over the Tariff were the most significant issue in the sectionalism debate.’

How valid is this view?

**25**

26. How far can it be argued that a lack of unity was the most significant reason for the limited success of the abolitionist movement in the 1850s?

**25**

27. To what extent were the Northern claims of a ‘slave power conspiracy’ the most significant reason for the emergence of the Republican Party by 1856?

**25**

28. How far can it be argued that the strengths of the Republican Party in 1864 were critical in ensuring Lincoln’s victory in the 1864 Presidential Election?

**25**

29. ‘The issue of States’ rights was crucial in the defeat of the Confederacy’.

How valid is this view?

**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 *The Georgia Declaration of Causes of Seceding States*, January 1861

We, the people of the State of Georgia do ordain that the Ordinance adopted by the people of the State of Georgia declare that the Union, now subsisting between the State of Georgia and other States, is Hereby Dissolved. For the last ten years the hostile policy of the non-slave holding states towards slavery has been pursued with every circumstance of aggravation which could arouse the passions and hatred of our people and has placed the two sections of the Union in the condition of virtual civil war. The party of Lincoln, called the Republican Party admits to being an anti-slavery party and anti-slavery is its mission and its purpose. If we submit to them, it will be our fault and not theirs. An anti-slavery party must necessarily look to the North alone for support, but a united North is now strong enough to control the Government in all of its departments, and a sectional party has been forced upon us. To avoid these evils, we resume the powers to seek new safeguards for our liberty, equality, and security.

**Source B** from *Why the North Won the Civil War* by David Herbert Donald (1962)

With an almost arrogant assurance, General McClellan believed that the war was a business to be carried on by military professionals without interference from politicians, and when he conceived his Urbanna plan, he did not tell Lincoln about it for months. He did not seem to know that it was his job to counsel his political superior on his plans; in fact he did not seem to know that there was any relationship between war and politics. Lincoln would further come into conflict with his generals as while he was determined to see an all-out attack on the South, Lincoln's early generals believed that the war should be fought one fort at a time in one theatre. In the winter of 1861–1862, Lincoln implored McClellan to make a move, even a small diversionary one, to inspire public opinion with the belief that more decisive action was contemplated later. McClellan refused on the grounds that he was not yet completely prepared.

**Source C** from *Tried by War, Abraham Lincoln as Commander in Chief* by James M. McPherson (2008)

Lincoln possessed a keen analytical mind and a fierce determination to master any subject to which he applied himself. Although not a natural strategist he worked hard to master military strategy, just as he had done as a lawyer. The course of American history before 1861 did not offer much guidance because the Constitution drawn up in 1787 did not define the power of the President as the Commander-in-Chief in charge of the military. Studying late into the night, he pored over the reports from the various departments, held long conferences with eminent military men, and astonished them with his knowledge, grasp of military strategy and operations and the keen intelligence of his questions. As a result of his tenacious efforts, he proved to be a more hands-on Commander-in-Chief than any other president, improvising and stretching his powers beyond normal practice to give the Union an early advantage in the war.

**Source D** from *Abraham Lincoln and the Road to Emancipation, 1861–1865* by William K. Klingaman (2001)

In a conversation with a friend in the Interior Department in late September, Lincoln played down his role in destroying slavery. The President insisted the foundations of slavery have been cracked by the war, by the rebels. Indeed, the proclamation only freed enslaved people in select geographical areas, emancipation arrived piecemeal, leaving thousands still enslaved at the moment of Lincoln's death. The proclamation consisted of legalistic language designed to stifle any challenges to the abolition of slavery, the sort of language one expected from a generation that devoted enormous time and energy to debates over the rights of slave-owners. The Emancipation Proclamation shattered the Northern pro-war coalition, while conservative Republicans eventually returned to support the Lincoln administration, many war Democrats did not, including Irish-Americans in Northern cities. The radicals had argued that to fight slaveholders without fighting slavery was a 'half-hearted business' therefore the proclamation did assure Lincoln of the continued support of Radical Republicans in Congress.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

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| 30. Evaluate the usefulness of Source A as evidence of the reasons for Southern secession in 1860.                                 | 12 |
| 31. How much do Sources B and C reveal about differing interpretations of Lincoln's developing military role during the Civil War? | 16 |
| 32. How fully does Source D explain the consequences of the Emancipation Proclamation?   | 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 can it be argued that the Daimyo were the most significant social grouping within late Tokugawa society? 25
34. To what extent was the contribution of foreigners crucial to the transformation of Japan's educational system after 1868? 25
35. 'The Meiji military and naval reforms had a significant impact on Japanese society.'  
How valid is this view? 25
36. To what extent were the Zaibatsu the most significant cause of the industrial development that occurred in Japan during the Meiji period? 25
37. 'China's violation of the Treaty of Tianjin was the main cause of the Sino-Japanese War between 1894 and 1895.'  
How valid is this view? 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 *A History of Modern Japan* by Richard Storry (1965)

From the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards, under the shogunate, Japan settled down to long years of peace. Much of traditional Japanese culture derived from China. It was during the later Tokugawa shogunate, in the 1850s, that religion became crucial in promoting loyalty to the state, because the shogun of the Tokugawa line, though often sincere patrons of Buddhist institutions, made Confucianism — or, more strictly, later Chinese reinterpretations of Confucianism — into the orthodox ideology of the state. To this branch of Chinese philosophy, known as Neo-Confucianism, the shogunate government lent its entire authority. Several religions and belief systems were present in society at this time. Each were important to different groups. Confucian scholars were favoured by the shogunate who declared that in essentials Shinto and Confucianism were identical. Buddhism and Shinto, which were often closely related, were still practised and Buddhism was usually regarded by the authorities as the most praiseworthy religion, especially for the lower classes.

**Source B** from *The Emergence of Modern Japan* by Janet Hunter (1989)

In the early 1870s the government had set up a special department, the Hokkaido Colonisation Bureau, to be responsible for the development of the Northern Island of Hokkaido. The early 1880s witnessed the founding of political parties that could look forward to constitutional politics and the possibility of real influence. Itagaki, founder of the Jiyuto Party, remained the leading light of the popular rights movement throughout the 1880s and he was strongly influenced by the thoughts of Rousseau and other French thinkers who called for the extension of the democratic principles of liberty, equality and happiness. Early in 1882 Okuma and his followers founded a second party, the Kaishinto, where there was a widening of engagement with politics and democracy as seen by the fact that the core membership comprised discontented intellectuals, ex-bureaucrats and personal followers of Okuma. During the early 1880s the two parties, the Jiyuto Party and the Kaishinto Party, continued to debate the way forward.

**Source C** from *Japan's Modern Myths* by Carol Gluck (1987)

A series of suppressive laws was expanded in the 1870s as the government attempted to control both the formation of political associations and the free discussion of politics in meetings, publications and the press. In 1889 Japanese men of opinion felt that the emperor's bestowal of a constitution enhanced the nation by establishing a modern political system. Since the late 1880s a number of commentators both in and outside the government had warned of the inevitability of social discord. In regard to socialism, it was argued that since the German Kaiser was using every possible means to crush socialism, it seemed appropriate for Japan to adopt the same policy, which led to Yamagata's Home Minister, Suematsu Kenchō, advocating the use of suppressive legislation as a means to control the danger to the state, in this case invoking the Peace Police Law of 1900 to ban the Social Democratic Party.

**Source D** from an excerpt from the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, published 12 February 1902

Having mutually recognised the independence of China and of Korea, the High Contracting Parties [Great Britain and Japan] recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests, if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power or by disturbances arising in China or Korea and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its Subjects. If either Japan or Great Britain, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against its Ally. If in the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that Ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

**Attempt ALL of the following questions.**

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 38. How fully does <b>Source A</b> explain the position of religion in late Tokugawa society?  | 12 |
| 39. How much do <b>Sources B</b> and <b>C</b> reveal about differing interpretations of the extent of the development of democracy in Meiji Japan? | 16 |
| 40. Evaluate the usefulness of <b>Source D</b> as evidence of the causes of the war between Japan and Russia, 1904 to 1905.                        | 12 |

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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.

41. ‘Germany faced little more than a revolutionary situation.’

How valid is this view of the German Revolution of 1918 to 1919?

25

42. To what extent was German hatred of the Treaty of Versailles entirely justified?

25

43. ‘By the end of 1934, Hitler had completely replaced democracy.’

How valid is this view of the Nazi consolidation of power between January 1933 and the end of 1934?

25

44. ‘The Hitler state was chaotic, avoiding many of the usual routines of governing and government.’

How valid is this view of how the Nazi government operated between 1933 and 1939?

25

45. How successful were Nazi economic policies between 1933 and 1939?

25

[Turn over

## 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 *Weimar and the Rise of Hitler* by A.J. Nicholls (2000)

Cuno's policy of passive resistance in the Ruhr received great support. However, expressions of disgust at French and Belgian actions were not at all the same as declarations of loyalty to the Republic. The government, always a heavy borrower, benefitted as the national debt was virtually wiped out. However, unable to cope with the growing economic and social problems facing Germany, Cuno's government resigned after only 9 months in office on 12 August 1923. Cuno's government had been in no position to fight the French, but it refused to surrender to France's strong-arm tactics. Workers in the factories and on the farms found life very difficult since prices always raced ahead of wages, and workers faced a steadily diminishing standard of living. Germany had hoped that pressure from the international community would cause the French and Belgians to moderate their demands, but this proved to be in vain. After all, the French and Belgians had their own war debts to pay.

**Source B** from *1931: Debt, Crisis, and the rise of Hitler* by Tobias Straumann (2019)

The greatest beneficiary of the international financial crisis which triggered a financial crisis in Germany in 1930 was Adolf Hitler who for many years had consistently spelled out the link between Germany's debts and a looming economic crisis. In autumn 1929 Hitler was invited to join Alfred Hugenberg, leader of the DNVP [German National People's Party], in an anti-Young Plan alliance. Now that the Young Plan and Germany's debts were about to collapse under the weight of Germany's financial crisis, Hitler was in a strong position as he could claim that he had always been right, and this time people were willing to listen. An election was due to be held in September 1930 and in the months leading up to this the various political parties of Weimar campaigned. There are many reasons for the Nazis' triumph in the September 1930 election. The Nazis ran a well-organised campaign with effective propaganda and Hitler's image ensured an appeal to all classes.

**Source C** from *Hitler* by Norman Stone (1980)

Franz von Papen led an intrigue with Hitler that began at the house of a Nazi sympathiser, the banker Kurt von Schröder, on 4 January 1933. Von Papen's industrialist friends had been terrified at the possibility of a left-wing government with army support. There was discussion of the risks they were taking. However, one after another, Hjalmar Schacht the financier, and Krupp, Thyssen, Bosch and Siemens the industrialists, lobbied Hindenburg and von Papen on Hitler's behalf and used their influence to gain support for Hitler. Von Papen wished to associate the Nationalists, under himself and Hugenberg, with the Nazis in a coalition which would have some two-fifths of the Reichstag seats. Hitler agreed. He also agreed that von Papen should be Vice-Chancellor. The decision to appoint Hitler as Chancellor was not one that was taken enthusiastically, nor was it greeted with much enthusiasm beyond those in the Nazi Party. Most Germans remained unconvinced by the Nazis and their policies.

**Source D** from a speech by Julius Streicher on 31 March 1933

German national comrades! The ones who are guilty of this crime, this malicious atrocity and encouragement to boycott, are the Jews in Germany! In defence against the criminal activities of Jews, and to retaliate against this insane crime committed by Jews, the Reich leadership of Germany have decided in defence against these criminals, to impose a boycott of all Jewish shops, department stores and offices beginning on Saturday 1 April 1933 at 10 am. These people have called on their racial comrades abroad to fight against the German people. We are calling on you, German women, and men, to comply with this boycott. Do not go to Jewish lawyers and do not go to Jewish doctors and do not buy from Jewish shops or stores. Show the Jews that they cannot damage Germany and disrespect its honour without punishment. These people have spread lies abroad about Germany. The Jews stand on the side of Germany's enemies, and we will prevent these liars from attending our schools and universities to protect us. Long live our Führer, our people, and the holy German fatherland.

**Attempt ALL of the following questions.**

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| <p>46. How fully does <b>Source A</b> explain the impact of the hyperinflation crisis on Germany between 1922 and 1923?</p> <p>47. How much do <b>Sources B</b> and <b>C</b> reveal about differing interpretations of the reasons for the appointment of Hitler as Chancellor on 30 January 1933?</p> <p>48. Evaluate the usefulness of <b>Source D</b> as evidence of the treatment of the Jewish people in Nazi Germany between 1933 and 1939.</p> | <p>12</p> <p>16</p> <p>12</p> |
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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 far can it be argued that the demands of the mining industry were responsible for determining government policy between 1910 and 1924? 25
50. How important were cultural factors in the growth of Afrikaner nationalism between 1924 and 1939? 25
51. To what extent was Jan Smut's leadership the main reason for the defeat of the United Party in the 1948 election? 25
52. How important was the contribution of the ANC to the growth of organised resistance between 1948 and 1960? 25
53. To what extent was the collapse of the Portuguese Empire in Africa the most significant influence on the foreign policy of the South African government between 1965 and 1984? 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 a letter written by Jan Smuts to Sir Henry de Villiers, Chief Justice to the Cape Colony, July 1907

From a purely selfish point of view the Transvaal has little to gain from federation. Economically the strongest, the Transvaal is also largely independent of any particular colony and because of this the chief danger and opposition will always come from the Transvaal, where you have a strong section who would prefer to snap their fingers at the rest of British South Africa. There is an equally strong section within the Transvaal who see in federation only a consolidation of the 'Dutch' influence. But I do not despair. We who love South Africa as a whole, we are prepared to sacrifice much — not to Natal or the Cape, but to South Africa. There are those who say that federation amounts to extreme nationalism, and that it would be far better to devote our energies to less showy tasks, to repair the losses of the recent war, to further the material welfare of the people, before we begin a federation policy. What with all these views, the cause of federation is by no means assured.

**Source B** from *History of South Africa: 1902 to the Present* by Thula Simpson (2021)

The left alliance that was showing early signs of making progress soon disintegrated. Gumede never managed to bring the ANC with him in his tilt towards Moscow. When reporting on his Russian voyage to an ANC congress of chiefs in Bloemfontein in 1928, he repeated his 'I saw there a new Jerusalem' claim, but when his speech was submitted for adoption, there was pushback from the congress chair who mentioned communism's revolutionary goals and warned chiefs against signing their collective death warrant. The chiefs drafted a motion disapproving of 'fraternisation' with communists, but withdrew it following Gumede's rebuttal that the CPSA [Communist Party of South Africa] was hated by the white establishment precisely because of its support for black people. The underlying hostility nonetheless remained, and with the ANC facing the prospect of repression from the state on account of Gumede's approach, it resurfaced. In the leadership election in April, Gumede lost to Pixley Seme by 39 votes to 14.

**Source C** from *The Rise of African Nationalism in South Africa* by Peter Walshe (1971)

The ANC's own ambitions had, from its very foundation in 1912, been essentially reformist in nature, involving an expectation of emancipation through growing African unity and self-help which they mistakenly believed would lead to the participation of an increasing number of individuals in the European-dominated economy and established political institutions. The first challenge came with the passage of the 1913 Land Act. In introducing the legislation, the government was attempting to secure white political support, and counter Hertzog's appeal to Afrikaners. However, the Act's main impact fell on Africans. In the 1920s, leaders of the African National Congress were not men with vision or with any expectation of real political power. The protests of these leaders, even when passive resistance was resorted to, were aiming at transforming European opinion by the sheer strength of their moral assertions, by the justice of their case. Such a transformation would then open doors to equal opportunity, not to political assertion and African domination.

**Source D** from *The African National Congress* by Saul Dubow (2000)

For at least a decade after 1964 the African National Congress virtually ceased to exist in South Africa and the prospects for liberation appeared more remote than ever. Under the leadership of Hendrik Verwoerd, white minority rule seemed more secure and arrogant than ever. What was the ANC doing during this period? For the most part it was attempting to survive into the future in the context of Cold War politics. The organisation's capacity for survival was anything but assured. There were several dimensions to the ANC's existence at this time. London became the centre of its external mission, and widespread diplomatic connections were cultivated by Oliver Tambo. Forward bases were established in front-line states. However, this was a difficult balancing act to maintain, especially during the first two decades of exile. The ANC's intimate relationship with the Communist Party meant that it could rely on substantial ideological, military and financial help from the Soviet Union.

**Attempt ALL of the following questions.**

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| <p>54. Evaluate the usefulness of <b>Source A</b> as evidence of the obstacles to the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910.</p> <p>55. How much do <b>Sources B</b> and <b>C</b> reveal about differing interpretations of the reasons for the ineffectiveness of opposition to segregation before 1948?</p> <p>56. How fully does <b>Source D</b> explain the changing nature of resistance to apartheid in the 1960s?</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. To what extent can the February Revolution be considered ‘spontaneous?’ **25**
58. How far can it be argued that the Provisional Government was responsible for its own downfall? **25**
59. To what extent were Bolshevik ideals sacrificed in the pursuit of power in Russia between 1917 and 1924? **25**
60. How successful was the management of the economy by the Soviet government between 1928 and 1939? **25**
61. ‘The Great Terror was simply the result of Stalin’s paranoia.’  
How valid is this view of the reason for the Purges and Terror in Russia during 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 *Russia, Revolution and Civil War 1917–1921*, by Antony Beevor (2022)

The Civil War led to the deaths of up to 12 million people, the utter impoverishment of the whole country and suffering on an unimaginable scale. A determination to resist only began to develop during the summer, when the Bolshevik programme polarised opinion. The Whites lost the Civil War largely because of their inflexibility to contemplate land reform until it was far too late. It also is true to say that they were determined not to allow any autonomy to the nationalities of the Tsarist Empire. For far too long we have made the mistake of talking about wars as a single entity. The idea of a purely ‘Russian’ civil war is another misleading simplification. The fighting right across the Eurasian land-mass was violent beyond belief, especially the unspeakable cruelty of Cossack leaders in Siberia, and even the arch-conservative politician V V Shulgin believed that this ‘moral collapse’ undermined support for the Whites among the peasants.

**Source B** from *How Could This Happen*, an article written by Leon Trotsky published in Istanbul on 25 February 1929

... by what means did Stalin manage to become master of the apparatus and direct it against others? One would have to say he is the most outstanding mediocrity in our party, yet he is gifted with practical sense, which appears as a strong will and perseverance in the pursuit of his aims. His political field of vision is extremely narrow; his work of compilation — *Foundations of Leninism* — is full of juvenile errors. His ignorance of foreign languages compels him to follow the political life of other countries second-hand. His political line is a series of zig-zags; he has an extraordinary attitude towards facts and people, where he never finds it awkward to call something white today which yesterday he called black. Lenin in his Testament commented on two characteristics of Stalin; rudeness and disloyalty, but only after Lenin’s death did these develop to their fullest extent where Stalin was now prepared to create as poisonous an atmosphere as possible in the party to achieve his ends. Lenin warned as early as 1922, ‘This cook will prepare only peppery dishes’.

**Source C** from *Stalin* by Robert Service (2005)

Soviet commanders only saw the military side of Stalin's activity; they had little knowledge of his many other interventions in the USSR's war effort. For instance, the massive territorial losses of the early years of the war caused a collapse in food supplies, and although no directive was issued, the authorities slackened off in their efforts against the black market in agricultural produce as market economics more widely crept back into the Soviet order. He also understood the need to widen the limits of cultural expression, and many intellectuals who had once been considered suspect by the authorities were now told that the state welcomed their creative services. Notable among them were the poet Anna Akhmatova and the composer Dmitri Shostakovich. Still more important were Stalin's decisions on the Russian Orthodox Church where he welcomed Acting Patriarch Sergei's patriotic stance, whereby the offertories [offerings] collected in the church paid for the production of armaments. The Dmitri Donskoi tank column came from this source.

**Source D** from *Stalin: The Court of the Red Tsar* by Simon Sebag Montefiore (2003)

The Germans attacked by land and devastated Stalin's city from the sky. The gravity of Stalingrad finally concentrated Stalin's mind; he realised that the road to survival and glory lay with professional generals instead of his own impatient amateurism. At GKO [State Defence Committee] meetings Stalin exuded power and energy; he drove the pace, never ceased issuing instructions, talking on the phone, signing papers and personally drafted every press release. At the same time, Stalin's commissars and generals had inevitably been up since dawn; a life that demanded enormous physical and moral resources. Beria and Mikoyan were expected to spend most nights with him while achieving a herculean [impressive] workload, yet they managed it, running sprawling and sleepless administrative empires. After midnight Stalin and his companions would probably head over to his dacha for dinner and then a film, but these dinners were not the drunken carousals of later years. Stalin read history books on his divan until he fell asleep.

**Attempt ALL of the following questions.**

62. How fully does Source A explain the reasons for the outcome of the Russian Civil War, 1917–1921? 12

63. Evaluate the usefulness of Source B as evidence of the reasons for Stalin's victory in the leadership struggle. 12

64. How much do Sources C and D reveal about differing interpretations of the reasons for Soviet victory in the Great Patriotic War? 16

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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 important was the Pact of San Sebastián in bringing about the fall of the monarchy in 1931? 25
66. To what extent was Spain's new constitution in 1931 an attack on the traditional institutions within the Spanish establishment? 25
67. 'Azaña's reforms faced greatest resistance from the right.'  
How valid is this view of opposition to Azaña's reforms, between 1931 and 1933? 25
68. How important was the contribution of the opposition to Gil Robles and CEDA to the victory of the Popular Front in the election of 1936? 25
69. 'Claims that Spain was a broken country in the years after the end of the Civil War have been exaggerated.'  
How valid is this view of Spain between 1939 and 1945? 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 *A People Betrayed* by Paul Preston (2020)

A military uprising began on 17 July 1936. By 21 July the rebels had achieved limited success. The coup was only successful in the Catholic smallholding areas which voted for the CEDA. However, in the left-wing strongholds of industrial Spain and in the great estates of the South, the uprising was defeated by the spontaneous action of working-class organisations. The rebels had expected near instant success and so, in places where the rising was successful, there began a bloody repression of Republicans by forces loyal to the rebels. In the navy, left-wing sailors had mutinied against their right-wing officers and because of this, at first the rebels' strongest card, the ferocious colonial army under Franco, was blockaded in Morocco by Republican warships. This created a significant and costly delay for the Army of Africa. The Republic also had a numerical advantage in both the number of aircraft and the number of ships. The rebels quickly adopted the name, 'Nationalist'.

Source B from *The Civil War in Spain* by Raymond Carr (1986)

Martinez Barrio, prime minister after Casares' panic resignation, hoped to form a government that would bring the generals back from revolt. Barrio spent the evening of 18 July and the night of 19 July telephoning every important garrison and this was not time wasted as it probably saved Malaga and Valencia for the government. The rising could not be dismissed, as it had been by Casares, as 'an absurd conspiracy without prospect of success in Spain itself.' By midnight 19 July, the workers' militias had taken over the railway stations, the communications system and the streets. Radio broadcasts from cities that had fallen told another story, the rising had already been successful in nearly a third of Spain. In Seville, the treachery of General Queipo de Llano saw it taken by the rebels. At this point, Barrio handed power to Giral, who had no alternative but to arm the workers in order to resist the military uprising.

**Source C** from *The Life and Death of the Spanish Republic* by Henry Buckley, formerly correspondent in Spain for the Daily Telegraph (1940)

The French government was struggling to contain the warring factions within its own country and looked to be headed for civil war over the issue of aid to the Spanish Republic. On 25 July 1936 the French began proposing non-intervention to Britain, and early in August the two nations pledged themselves to send no arms. They were neighbouring democracies and centres of far-flung empires whose trade routes ran by Spain. A legitimate Government in Spain had now been refused the right to buy arms to maintain order in its own country. The British Government were determined to take no action which would have put Britain on the same side as 'the Reds' in Spain as the government had decided Giral was not a 'nice person' but was in their view a 'Red hooligan'. Meanwhile, for the time being, Germany and Italy were stringing the democracies along, playing the anti-communist record every day and smiling with glee as they prepared more shipments for Spain with natural indifference to their own official pledges. They had their own plan.

**Source D** from *A Short History of The Spanish Civil War* by Julian Casanova (2013)

The officers who rose up in July 1936 won the war because they had the best trained troops in the Spanish army. Losing the war cost the Republic almost as much as Franco spent on winning it, some six hundred million dollars on both sides. Although the Republic was not short of money or armaments, the war materiel that the Republic acquired using Bank of Spain gold reserves was inferior in quality to that which the Fascist powers supplied to the military rebels. The two sides in Spain were so different from the point of view of ideas, of how they wanted to organise the state and society. The most important factor during the war was that Franco received his aid constantly, while the Soviet aid depended on the entente between Moscow and the Western democratic powers. The war ended with one side obliterating the other, a victory associated with the killings and atrocities that were then spreading across Europe.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

70. How much do Sources A and B reveal about differing interpretations of the reasons for the failure of the military coup in July 1936? 16

71. Evaluate the usefulness of Source C as evidence of the attitudes of the different countries towards non-intervention during the Spanish Civil War. 12

72. How fully does Source D explain the reasons why the Republicans lost the Spanish Civil War? 12

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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. To what extent was Chamberlain's foreign policy the main reason for his resignation in May 1940? 25
74. How successful was the wartime government's management of the British economy during the Second World War? 25
75. 'The war led to no lasting changes in women's circumstances.'  
How valid is this view of the impact of the Second World War on women by 1951? 25
76. To what extent was the Labour Party's commitment to the Beveridge Report the decisive factor in its victory in the 1945 election? 25
77. How successful was Ernest Bevin in preserving Britain's status as a 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 *Britain's War: Into Battle, 1937–1941* by Daniel Todman (2016)

By the summer of 1939 Britain was much better prepared to withstand an immediate assault than it had been a year before. In the aircraft industry there had been a step change in production, as factories solved the problems of adapting to modern aircraft construction, laid out their assembly lines and expanded their workforce. As 1939 went on, Britain and France became increasingly confident. Intelligence from Germany suggested that its rearmament programme was creating such economic problems that it was already past its peak. British monthly aircraft production exceeded the equivalent German figure for the first time in September 1939 to the extent that 26 of the RAF's 39 squadrons had been re-equipped with the most modern aircraft. Critically, these were now incorporated into an air defence system with an operational set of radar stations that would provide early warning of incoming raids. This might deter the Germans. If it did not, it would decide the war.

**Source B** from *The Battle of the Atlantic: How the Allies Won the War* by Jonathan Dimbleby (2015)

There were a number of efforts to tackle the problem of attacks against the British fleet attempting to cross the Atlantic. Bletchley Park's contribution to the Battle of the Atlantic — though far from negligible — was at best intermittent and therefore significantly less critical to the outcome of the struggle than in other theatres. In the early days, Ultra was often marginal in use and effectively out of action at crucial periods because decrypts were either incomplete or out of date by the time they reached the Submarine Tracking Unit. The first six months of 1942 were a case in point. The Germans added a fourth 'rotor' to the naval Enigma in the New Year. At a stroke it became impossible for Turing's team to break the German code, a blackout which lasted for ten months, during which the U-boats enjoyed their longest 'happy time' of the war. To the Admiralty's despair, the graph of losses seemed to promise catastrophe.

**Source C** from *Air Force Blue: The RAF in World War Two* by Patrick Bishop (2017)

It was the Royal Air Force Coastal Command's fate to be third in line for everything, which included resources, money, glory and attention. Yet its role in Britain's survival was at least as important as that played by Fighter Command, and its contribution to victory was as significant as that of Bomber Command. By the end of the war, the Leigh Light fitted aircraft had attacked 218 U-boats by night and sunk 27 of them because the beam had not only made the night day but tended to blind the German gunners as the attacker moved in for the kill. To reach the Atlantic the German U-boats had to make their way from the safety of their massively reinforced pens such as La Rochelle on the French coast up to their hunting grounds. Coastal Command was in continuous action and by the end of the war, by their own efforts, they had sunk 169 enemy submarines and seriously damaged another 111.

**Source D** from a Home Intelligence report for the Government on the state of morale in March 1941

Many visitors from areas of the South, including some skilled observers of public behaviour and opinion, were most apprehensive of the possible effects of the heavy raids on the area of the Clyde. However, the general atmosphere after the Clydeside raid is described as one of 'carrying on with a sense of relief at having been able to stand up to the ordeal'. It is clear that the people of Clydebank are of high moral and intellectual calibre. A large proportion of the people living in the area are skilled workers at the shipyards and factories. The official announcement was then made on Wednesday morning of the 19<sup>th</sup>, of the casualties over the whole area as being 500 dead and 800 injured. A great deal of the very extensive damage that was done was caused by fire, particularly in the Parkhall Housing Estate, and as a result very few of the houses in that area are now in a habitable state. There are many requests that the Government should announce its decision about Easter holidays as soon as possible.

**Attempt ALL of the following questions.**

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| <p>78. How fully does <b>Source A</b> explain the extent to which Britain was prepared for the outbreak of war in 1939?</p>   | 12 |
| <p>79. How much do <b>Sources B</b> and <b>C</b> reveal about differing interpretations of the effectiveness of British strategies during the Battle of the Atlantic?</p> | 16 |
| <p>80. Evaluate the usefulness of <b>Source D</b> as evidence of the impact of the Blitz on Britain.</p>  | 12 |

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