



SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION

HISTORY

2018

Time: 1 hour

Name:

.....

School:

.....

Instructions:

Please read these instructions carefully.

Candidates should do Section A (30 mins) and then choose ONE question worth 20 marks from EITHER section B OR C (30 mins).

The paper is One Hour. If a section is not finished write a note in the margin and go on to the next Section.

Section A – First World War recruitment

On the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, Britain only had a small volunteer army of around 250,000 professional soldiers. Lord Kitchener, began a campaign to recruit a total of 1,000,000 men into the armed forces. Largely the campaign was successful, a total of 500,000 men signed up to join the British army in the first month of war. By March 1916, over 2.5 million men had volunteered to join Kitchener's army.

Read the sources and then answer all the questions below.

SOURCE A

A British Army recruitment poster from the First World War



SOURCE B

A man explains, why, as a schoolboy he wanted to join up.

A military band and marching soldiers are always an inspiring sight, but this was for real – they were off to war and how we youngsters envied them. And to tell you the truth, that was it – glamour – to be in uniform – to take part in a great adventure was as much the reason for so many youths joining up as any sense of patriotism.*

*Patriotism – love of one's country

SOURCE C

Irving Jones, a miner from South Wales, explains why he joined up.

I was working in a coal mine and there were people joining up, you know, and I thought, oh well – my brother-in-law, we discussed it and we decided to join up. We thought, well, a holiday, maybe, you know, that's what we thought. We'd beat the Germans in about six months. That's what we thought. Joining the army was a way of getting out of the coal pit.

SOURCE D

A historian, Martin Middlebrook writing in 1971

Many of the mature men felt a genuine patriotism*. There was an intense pride in Britain and the Empire and a general dislike of the Germans. The younger men were almost certainly inspired by the thoughts of adventure and travel at a time when few people had been further than their own city or the nearest seaside resort. The miners, industrial workers and unemployed often saw the call as a means of escape from their dismal conditions, away from the slums and large families, and into a new life where there was fresh air and good companionship, regular meals and all the glamour of Kitchener's Army.

*Patriotism – love of one's country

SOURCE E

A Journalist writing in 2008 describes how one young man was given a 'White Feather' symbolizing that he was a coward for not being in an army uniform.

A 15-year-old boy lied about his age to get into the army in 1914. He had already fought in several battles when he caught a fever and was sent home. Walking across Putney Bridge in London, four girls gave him white feathers.* "I explained to them that I had been in the army and been discharged**", and I was still only 16. Several people had

collected around the girls and there was giggling, and I felt most uncomfortable and ... very humiliated." He walked straight into the nearest recruiting office and rejoined the army.

*women were encouraged to hand out white feathers to men not in army uniform as a symbol of cowardice for not wanting to fight.

**Discharged – had left the army

1 Read Source **C**.

In your own words explain why it was that Irving Jones decided to join the army in 1914. [2]

2 Read Source **A** and **E**.

How do these two sources show that men were made to feel guilty if they did not join the army in the First World War? [6]

3 Read all the sources.

Using evidence from all the sources, do you agree that men joined in the army in 1914 mainly out of a sense of love of their country? [12]

Now choose ONE question from EITHER Section B OR Section C.

Allow 30 minutes - but do not worry if you run out of time – please say so ! Each question is worth [20 marks]

SECTION B

- 1] What changes did the Norman Conquest make to England?
- 2] Describe the feudal system.
- 3] The Black Death and Peasants' Revolt are forever linked in history. Why?
- 4] Describe any one successful English campaign during the Hundred Years' War and explain the main reasons for its success.
- 5] Explain whether internal or external opposition posed the greater threat to Elizabeth I
- 6] What did Oliver Cromwell achieve?
- 7] 'Distance and lack of interest led to the loss of the American colonies.' Discuss.
- 8] Which factors led Britain to become an industrial nation in the 19th century?

SECTION C

- 1] How far does art, architecture or music reflect the spirit of its time? Illustrate your answer with examples from history.
- 2] Why have historians generally been more interested in kings than in peasants?
- 3] What seem to you to be the qualities needed in a good ruler? Illustrate your answer with examples from history.
- 4] Explain how you would try to trace the history of your family.
- 5] Explain the importance of one historical character in Europe before 1914.
- 6] Write briefly on two of the following, explaining how they are useful to an Archaeologist in their work:

Crop marks, coins, pottery, aerial photography

- 7] How has television helped your understanding and enjoyment of history?
- 8] Does history have any lessons to teach us today?

