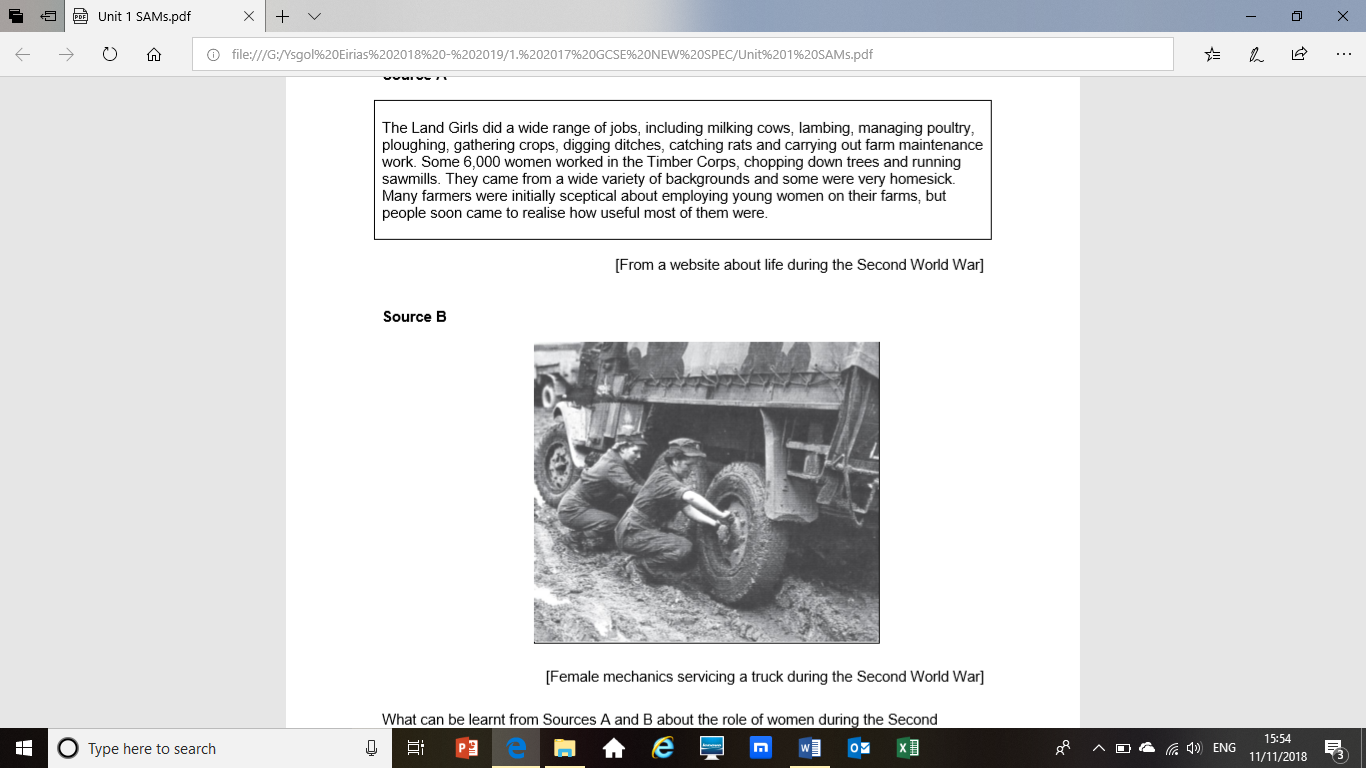
**Question 1**

**Source A**



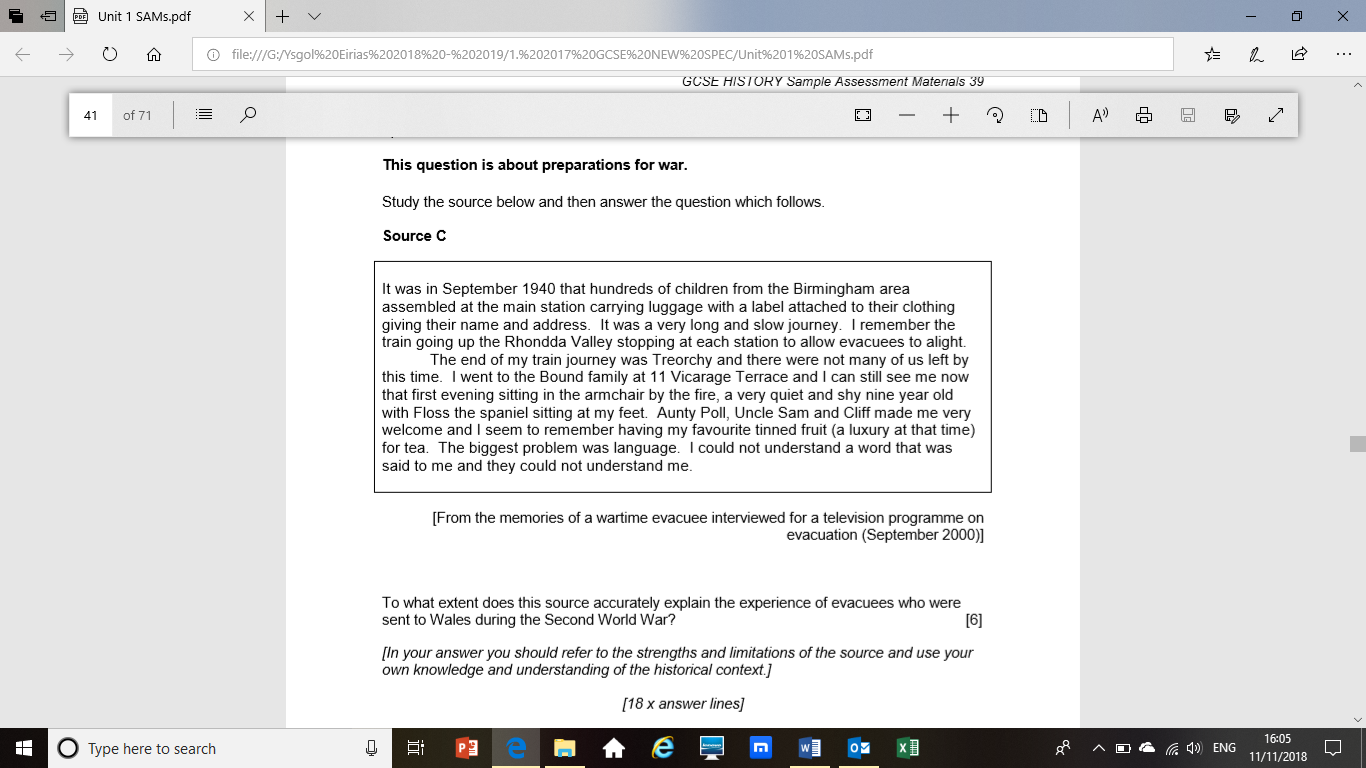
**What can be learnt from Sources A and B about the role of women during the Second World War.? [4]**

Source A and B both show how important women were in helping with the war effect during WW2. Source A tells u that up to “6000 women worked in the Timber Corps” and how they would chop down trees. It can be learnt from Source A that women continue male jobs on the farm such as “ploughing, gathering crops and diffing ditches”. Source B confirms what Source A shows as it is a photograph showing women serving a truck. It can be learnt from Source B that women continue male roles in different areas such as being a mechanic like shown in the photograph.

Q.1 AO3 band 2 4

Please note that the sources if written will be shorter and that both sources will definitely be contemporary to the period.

**Question 2**

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Source C is from a wartime evacuee who has been interviewed for a tv programme in September 2000. This is roughly 60 years after when evacuation happened. As the author did experience evacuation there will be some accuracy to the source as they experienced it. Evacuation was brought in by the British government in September 1939 to move vulnerable people and children away from the most dangerous areas, like cities and industry which could be a target by Hitler’s Luftwaffe. Source C states from the evacuees were “carrying luggage with a label attached”. I know from my knowledge this is true because this was what the British government told children to do. They could only carry one suitcase with items like 2 vests, 2 jumpers etc. So to some extent this is accurate.

Source C continues to describe the journey many children had to go through, catching the train from the city and travelling to somewhere in the countryside. This person travelled to Wales. Over 1.5 million children were evacuated to host families across the UK, like the author. However, there is a limitation to this source. This author is 1 of the 1.5 million who were evacuated. Their experience will be different to other people. This person states “I could not understand a word that was said to me” because they went to a part of Wales where Welsh was spoken. Not all went to Wales had fluent Welsh host families. So this can be seen as a limitation.

Overall, I think this source is to some extent accurate in explaining the experience of evacuees because the content of this source is very similar to my knowledge about evacuation.

Q.2

AO1 Band 2 2 marks

AO3 Band 2 3 marks

= 5 in total.

As above the examination source will be considerably shorter – 4/5 lines maximum. Unlike the SAMs source it will also be contemporary to the period. I don’t see any problem with using this source but it is important to point this out to colleagues. The attribution will also be stronger and give candidates more to go on.

**Question 3**

**Why was the British Government's use of propaganda significant during the Second World War? [12]**

Propaganda during WW2 came in a variety of methods from posters, to radio shows to cinema and mews reels. This was all part of keeping up morale for the British people and also to tell people what they needed to know about the war.

On 24th August 1939 the British government issued the Emergency Powers Act where they created 5 ministries to help with the war effort. Propaganda was with the Ministry of information. This was very significant to not only the British Government but also the British people as it would help keep up morale and to ensure they supported the war.

As soon as war was declared on 3rd September 1939 by Prime Minister Chamberlain there was already a lot of propaganda around the UK. On example was the Propaganda posters. Posters were a simple way to pass on what the British government wanted the British people to know and believe, therefore being important. Propaganda Posters could be accessed by everyone from all backgrounds. One example being Dig for Victory. This encouraged the British people to plant and grow their own food because the British government was bringing in rationing.

Propaganda was also used over the radio and this was hugely significant to the British government because round 9 million people had access to radio. The government could control what information was being passed to the British people and could over-exaggerate victories to not tell the public about defeats. Even the BBC self-censored and made their shows with war propaganda to help with keeping up morale.

By the end of war over 3000 people were working in the Ministry of Information on creating propaganda, this showing how important it was to the British government.

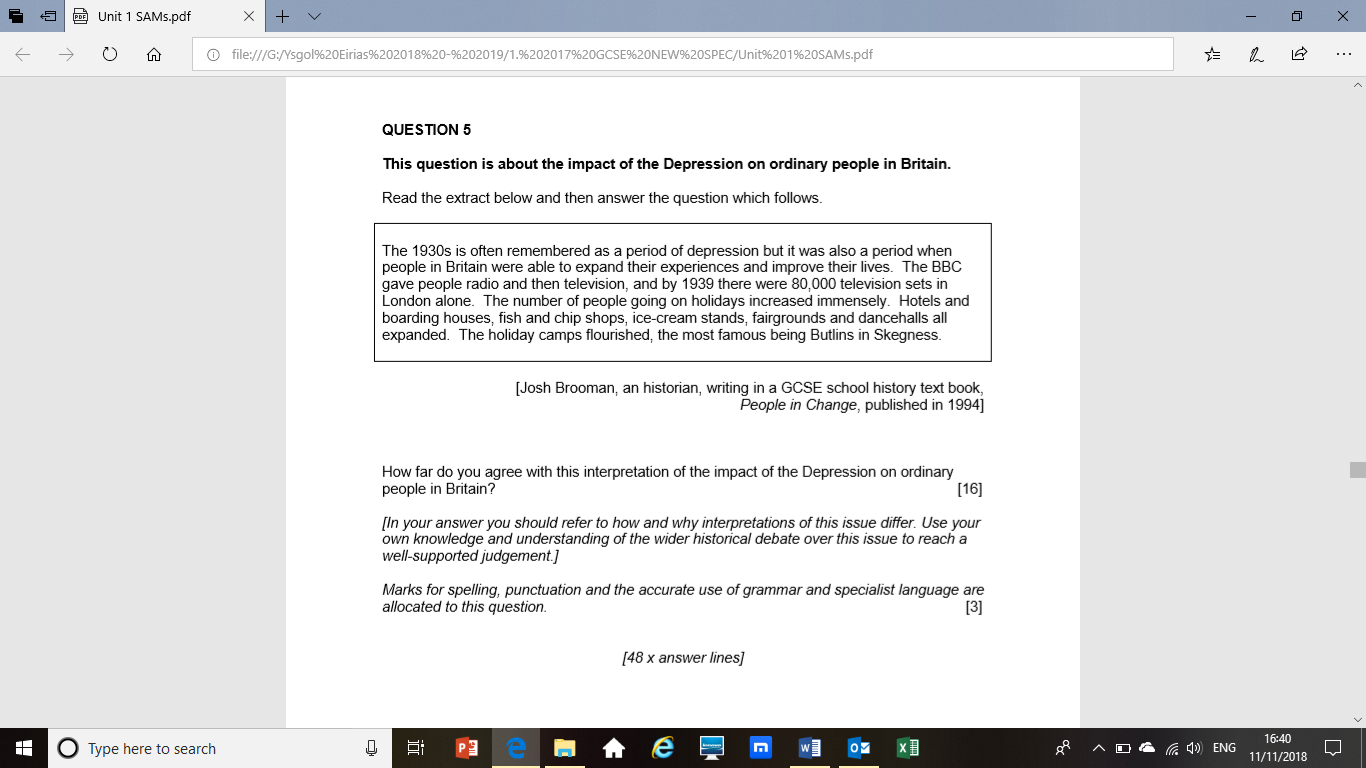
Q.3

AO1 Band 3 3 marks

AO2 Band 4 7 marks

= 10 in total.

It seems to me that there could be slightly more specific examples given but the focus on significance is very good.

**Question 5**

The interpretation given by Brooman states that during the depression live for the British was ok. Brooman states that during the 1930s it was a period where British people “were able to expand their experiences and improve their lives”.

The depression had occurred in Britain because of a variety of reasons from Britain being slow on the uptake on new methods like mass production from having more and more competition from abroad and therefore unable to compete business like ship building were no longer needed and business would close. During the depression unemployment steadily increased reaching 2 million at one point. This contradicts with Brooman’s interpretation. Brooman’s interpretation seems to be focusing on the latter part of thee depression. He seems to be focusing more with a positive tone towards the depression on ordinary people.

Brooman is an historian who is writing for a GCSE history textbook called People in Change. It was published in 1994. As Brooman is an historian will have access to a wide variety of evidence and sources to help him reach his interpretation. Brooman will use the evidence, which could be from people’s interviews to government publications to help him look into the Depression. As Brooman is writing after the event in 1994, he will also be able to look objectively at the event more so than someone who lived through it. Brooman has benefit of hindsight.

Brooman is also writing for a book for GCSE students, so it is for education purpose based on people’s lives changing. The book is called People in Change. This is what Brooman focused on. He states “the BBC gave people the radio and then television” this is showing a technical change to the British people during the depression. This shows how technology had made a change on people’s lives. During this time the BBC and radio was popular to used by the British government as a propaganda tool.

Brooman also mentions about the impact of Depression as a period of change with the growth of holidays, which links to the name of the book he is writing his interpretation in. “The number of people going on holiday increased immensely”. During the depression people did turn to escapism. Escapism being a mental diversion out of the depression. Like listening to the radio or to travelling to the seaside or going to Butlin’s as it was affordable. This evidence is what Brooman has maybe used to help him reach his interpretation.

However, the is another interpretation about the impact of the Depression on ordinary people in the 1930s which contradicts Brooman’s interpretation. This interpretation being the depression really did hit peoples lives and many people struggled to make ends meet. An undeployed family was hardly getting by and things like getting the dole was quite humiliating.

After the trigger of the Wall Street Crash over in America this further created more economic problems to some places like Jarrow and South Wales who were already on the verge of a depression. This interpretation is different to Brooman’s. The people in Jarrow and South Wales really struggled and suffered with the period of the Depression. This impact to had on people would see unemployment sore and with some mothers sacrificing their food in order to feed their husbands and children.

Looking at the interpretation Brooman gives I don’t fully agree with it as I believe the impact the depression had on ordinary people was far more hard hitting than Brooman make out. I can see why Brooman has reached this interpretation, but I don’t agree with it as when the depression hit it really impacted ordinary people harshly and it took a while for the government to help out. Millions of men had lost their jobs due to new methods coming in. As the main breadwinner was not bringing in money this impacted the wife/mother who had to do with the little income they had.

Q.5

AO1 Band 4 4 marks

AO4 Band 4 11 marks

= 15 marks

SPaG 3.

Total = 18 out of 19

Please note that the word interpretation will be used not extract as in the SAMs. The interpretation will be shorter and there will be more of a steer in the attribution.