

America

Paper 1 - Past Paper 1

Interpretation A : Adapted from an account given by two of Custer's Indian scouts who watched the Battle of the Little Big Horn but did not take part. This account was given to US General Hugh Scott, an expert on Indian life, in 1919.

The Indian scouts claimed that Custer was reckless. He had only seen the Indian village from a distance. Custer said that he would finish the Sioux problem and teach them a lesson. Custer should not have split his troops. Instead of attacking at the same time, Custer held back until he saw Reno fighting. The Indian scouts said they had worked with other army officers who would have attacked differently. A night attack would have surprised the Indians.

Interpretation B Adapted from 'Custer's Last Battle' by Edward S. Godfrey, 1908. Godfrey was a friend of Custer but was an officer under Benteen's command at the Battle of the Little Big Horn. His account of the battle included evidence from Indians who had fought against Custer.

Custer's defeat was caused, firstly, by the overwhelming number of Indians who had left the reservation to join forces against the US troops. Secondly, Reno's panic retreat allowed the Indians to concentrate their attack on Custer.

Custer had successfully divided his troops in the past and so Reno should have followed his orders and kept the Indians fighting. Custer's

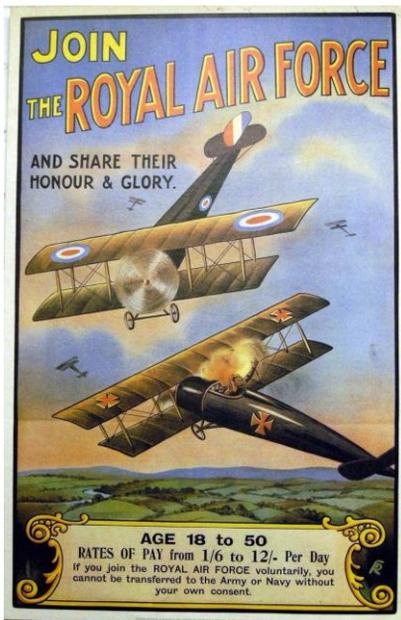
1. How does Interpretation B differ to interpretation A about Custer's defeat at the Battle of Little Bighorn? (4)
2. Why does Interpretation B differ to Interpretation A about Custer's defeat at the Battle of Little Bighorn? (4 marks)
3. Which interpretation do you find the most convincing about Custer's defeat at the Battle of Little Bighorn? (8)
4. Describe two ways in which the buffalo was important to the life of the Plains Indians (4)
5. In what ways were the lives of the homesteaders on the Great Plains affected by the arrival of the railroads? Explain your answer. (8)
6. Which of the following two animals was more important in enabling the Plains Indians to live as nomads of the Great Plains
 - The horse
 - The buffaloExplain your answer with reference to both reasons. (12)

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Source A: A picture about British involvement in Africa published in an American magazine in 1902, it had the title; 'From the Cape to Cairo.' 'Britannia' is shown carrying a large white flag with British soldiers and colonists behind her.



Source B: A recruitment poster from 1918 asking for volunteers to join the Royal Airforce, the image shows a 'dogfight' between Germans and British fighter planes.

Source C: Adopted from the diary of Manfred von Richthofen, the 'Red Baron', a German First World War fighter pilot, 1917

When we passed above Arras I saw planes approaching from the other side. We caught them up. I attacked the man to the rear. His comrades deserted him. My opponent did not make matters easy for me. He was a good shot but he discovered that I was not an easy target. So he plunged and disappeared in a cloud. He had nearly saved himself. I dived after him and at last I hit him. I noticed a ribbon of white benzene vapour. He had to land for his engine had stopped. He was stubborn fellow. I dropped to 900 feet. However, he fought until he landed. I flew over him at 30 feet. In order to see whether I had killed him or not. What did the rascal do? He took his machine gun and shot holes into my machine. Afterwards, my friend told me he would have shot the airman on the ground. I ought to have done so for he had not surrendered. He was one of the few fortunate fellows who escaped with their lives.

1. Source A supports the British Empire. How do you know? Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge (4 marks)
2. Study Sources B and C. How useful are these sources to a historian studying air warfare of the time? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge. (12 marks)
3. Write an account of how events at Gallipoli became a military failure (8 marks)
4. 'The failure of Ludendorff's Spring Offensive was the main reason for Germany's surrender in the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer (16 marks)