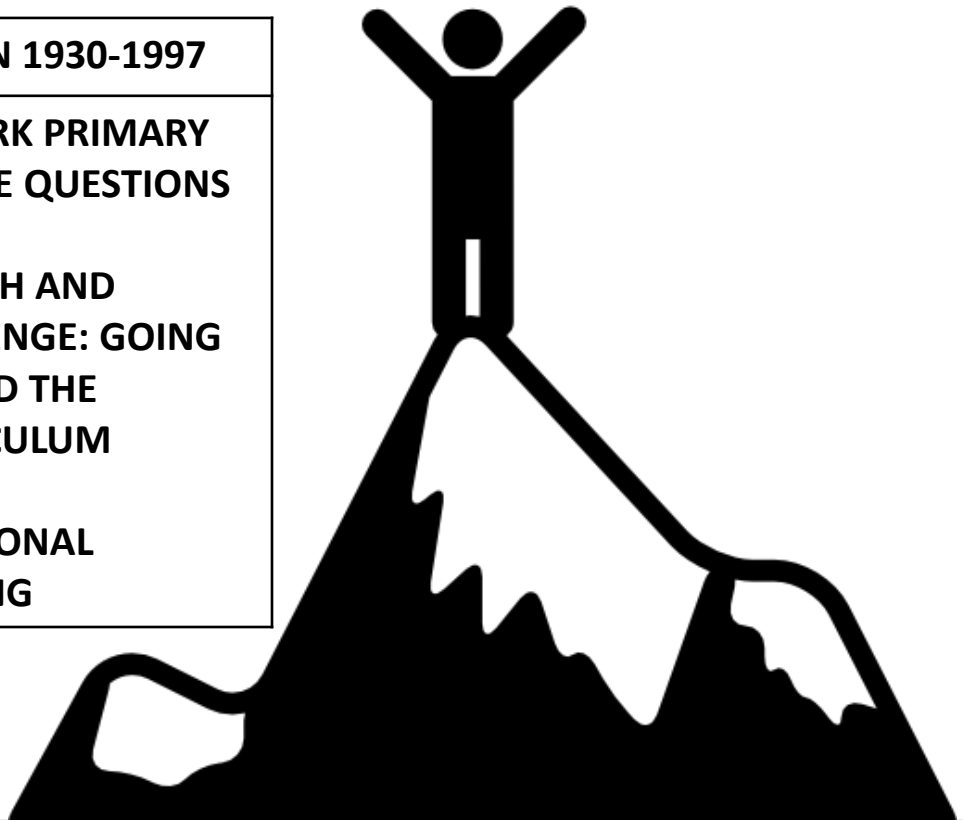


MAKE YOUR
Best
EVEN BETTER!

NAME:	
MEG:	

UNIT:	BRITAIN 1930-1997
SKILLS:	30 MARK PRIMARY SOURCE QUESTIONS STRETCH AND CHALLENGE: GOING BEYOND THE CURRICULUM ADDITIONAL READING



EXAM QUESTION TECHNIQUE: YOUR 30 MARK QUESTION STRUCTURE

For this question, you will need to write five paragraphs

Paragraph 1: Analyse and evaluate Source A	Paragraph 2: Analyse and evaluate Source B	Paragraph 3: Analyse and evaluate Source C	Paragraph 4: Analyse and evaluate Source D	Conclusion: Compare and link sources to make a judgement
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How do we structure our paragraphs?

Mini-Judgement: Link the source to the question	Source A supports the idea that [...] to a significant extent. Source B fails to support the idea that [...]. Source C suggests, overall, that [...].	
QUOTE: Identify a quotation	In Source A, [AUTHOR] states/notes "INSERT QUOTATION" which suggests that...	Repeat for a total of two-three quotations in your paragraph
EVIDENCE: Support or challenge the quotation using your own knowledge	An example of this is... This is clearly demonstrated when... Weight is added to [AUTHOR'S] views because it is known that... The view is further supported by... However, evidence suggests that...	
ANALYSIS: Link back to the overall demand of the question	This therefore demonstrates that... This is significant in showing that... Therefore, it is clear that...	
PROVENANCE: What is significant about the provenance of the source?	The origin of the source is significant because... The provenance leads to a clear support of the idea that [...] because... This means it is unlikely the source would support the idea that/would suggest that [...] because... Considering the source is from [...] it is clear that....	
Mini-Judgement: Link the source to the question	Therefore the source clearly supports the idea that [...] because... Overall, it is clear that the source offers little support to the idea that [...] because...	

Let's break down the question...

You must include an analysis of all sources

You need to use your knowledge of the period to support your analysis of the content and provenance

You need to reach a judgement on each source and the sources together – how far do they support the view in the question?

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill was proposing unrealistic policies with regard to gaining international support against Hitler in the 1930s. [30 MARKS]

Your point of analysis – you need to link back to this part of the question



55 MINUTES
68 MINUTES (+25%)

EXAM QUESTION TECHNIQUE: YOUR 20 MARK QUESTION STRUCTURE

For this question, you will need to write five paragraphs

INTRODUCTION: What is your judgement on the question/factors	Paragraph One: Explain and analyse a factor	Paragraph Two: Explain and analyse a factor	Paragraph Three: Explain and analyse a factor	Conclusion: Explain your judgement and prioritisation
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How do we structure our paragraphs?

MINI-JUDGEMENT: Identify your factor and link to the question	A factor of most significance in exploring ... is... When considering the extent to which... a factor of least significance is... A factor of middling significance to demonstrate... is...		
EVIDENCE: Identify a piece of relevant specific evidence	For example,... Under [Prime Minister's] government For instance,...		Repeat for a total of two-three pieces of analysis per paragraph
ANALYSIS: Link back to the overall demand of the question	This therefore demonstrates that... This is significant in showing that... Therefore, it is clear that...		
MINI-JUDGEMENT: Explain your overall judgement	Therefore it is clear that... Overall, this factor clearly demonstrates that...		

Let's break down the question...

Here a factor has been identified – if a factor is identified, it must be included in the question response

You will need to make a judgement and prioritise your factors

Your point of analysis – you need to link back to this part of the question

“Sleaze and scandal were the most important reasons for the defeat of John Major in 1997. How far do you agree? [20 marks]”

Ensure you reach an overall judgement



35 MINUTES
44 MINUTES (+25%)

30 MARK QUESTION PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE

OPENING SENTENCE: MINI-JUDGEMENT,

QUOTATION, SUPPORT WITH EVIDENCE AND ANALYSE

QUOTATION, SUPPORT WITH EVIDENCE AND ANALYSE

QUOTATION, SUPPORT WITH EVIDENCE AND ANALYSE

PROVENANCE ANALYSIS: MINI-JUDGEMENT – INC. **EVALUATIVE LANGUAGE**



55 MINUTES
68 MINUTES (+25%)



4X SOURCE PARA
CONCLUSION

20 MARK QUESTION PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE

OPENING SENTENCE: FACTOR OUTLINE JUDGEMENT – INC. **EVALUATIVE LANGUAGE**

EXAMPLE 1 – ANALYSE IN RELATION TO THE QUESTION – INC. **ANALYTICAL LANGUAGE**

EXAMPLE 2 – ANALYSE IN RELATION TO THE QUESTION – INC. **ANALYTICAL LANGUAGE**

EXAMPLE 3 – ANALYSE IN RELATION TO THE QUESTION – INC. **ANALYTICAL LANGUAGE**



35 MINUTES
45 MINUTES (+25%)



3 FACTOR PARA
INTRO + CONC.

30 MARK QUESTIONS TO PRACTICE

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill was proposing unrealistic policies with regard to gaining international support against Hitler in the 1930s.

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill was isolated in the 1930s due to controversial views.

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill was in the political wilderness due to his stance on Indian Independence.

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill became Prime Minister in 1940 due to his prior wartime experience.

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill was most suitable candidate for Prime Minister in 1940.

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill's Mediterranean strategy was flawed.

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill was unable to maintain positive wartime relations with other leaders.

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill was successful in managing relations with wartime leaders.

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill was a skilled military leader and strategist during WWII.

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill demonstrated poor leadership skills during WWII.

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill lost the 1945 election due to his attitude towards the post-war consensus.

20 MARK QUESTIONS TO PRACTICE

Assess the seriousness of the problems facing the Labour governments of 1974-1979

Scandal and sleaze were the most important reasons for the defeat of Major in 1997. How far do you agree?

How successful were Conservative economic policies during the period from 1951-1964?

Assess the reasons why Thatcher won the 1979 election.

Assess the impact of economic policy in the outcome of the 1951 election.

Assess the extent to which Britain was in decline in the period 1964-1979.

To what extent was there a social revolution under Thatcher?

Assess the reasons why the Conservatives won the 1970 election.

The Thatcher governments were responsible for an economic revolution. How far do you agree?

Leadership strengths were the main reason for Conservative Dominance in the period from 1951-1964. How far do you agree?

Assess the impact of scandals in Conservative decline in the period 1951-1964.

How successfully did Britain deal with decolonisation?

Assess the extent to which Heath's government successfully dealt with the problems it faced.

Divisions within the Conservative party were the main reason for their defeat in 1997. How far do you agree?

Britain's relationship with the USA was close throughout the period from 1951-1997. How far do you agree?

Anglo-Russian relations remained consistent throughout the period 1951-1997. How far do you agree?

Assess the reasons for the changing attitudes of British governments towards Europe in the period.

Assess the extent to which Britain successfully dealt with international crises in the period 1951-1997.

Britain's relationship with Europe was always controversial in the period from 1945-1997. How far do you agree?

Assess the reasons why the British nuclear deterrent was controversial in the period 1951-1997.

30 MARK SOURCE SKILLS: CHURCHILL IN THE 1920S

Using this source in its historical context, assess how far the source supports the idea that Churchill demonstrated strength as a political figure in the 1920s.

The most surprising of the Ministerial appointments made by Mr Baldwin.. [in] his government in November 1924 was the selection of Mr Winston Churchill as Chancellor of the Exchequer. What induced Mr Baldwin to offer Mr. Churchill this important post still remains an inscrutable mystery. As an ex-Chancellor it fell to me to lead the opposition in the Budget debates, and I found Mr Churchill a foe worthy of my steel. Mr Churchill, during these years, gradually developed as a Parliamentary debater. He learnt to rely less on careful preparation of his speeches and more upon spontaneous effort. However much one may differ from Mr Churchill, one is compelled to like him for his finer qualities. There is an attractiveness in everything he does. His high spirits are irrepressible. Mr Churchill was as happy facing a budget deficit as in distributing a surplus.

Phillip Snowden, ex-Labour Chancellor in his autobiography, 1934

<p>TOPIC: What does the source tell us about the question topic?</p>	<p>QUOTE 1:</p>	<p>QUOTE 2:</p>
<p>OWN KNOWLEDGE: What own knowledge can you use to develop each of the quotes?</p>		
<p>PROVENANCE: Does the origin, nature, intention of the source limit its strength?</p>		
<p>JUDGEMENT: Overall does the source support the view of the question?</p>		

STRETCH AND CHALLENGE: GOING BEYOND THE CURRICULUM

Churchill's Pre-1930s Record

Churchill was far from a war monger. As a young man he had fought in three wars, in India, in the Sudan and in South Africa, and had relished the challenge of danger and leadership. The strategic challenges of war intrigued him, its situations of courage filled him with pride in the achievements of British soldiers.

Interpretation A: Martin Gilbert

What is Gilberts view of Churchill's pre 1930 record? Is it positive or negative?	
How convincing is Gilbert's view?	
Do you have own knowledge to support or challenge his view?	

By the end of 1933 Churchill was widely regarded as a failed politician, in whom no real trust could be reasonably placed; by June 1935, these opinions had been fortified further.

Robert Rhodes James

How convincing is James' view?	
Can you use own knowledge to support/challenge James' view?	

30 MARK SOURCE SKILLS: CHURCHILL IN THE 1930S

Using this source in its historical context, assess how far the source supports the idea that Churchill was in conflict with his party regarding Indian Independence.

It is alarming and even nauseating to see Mr Gandhi, a seditious Middle Temple lawyer now posing as a fakir of a type well-known in the East, striding half naked up the steps of the Viceroy's palace, while he is organising and conducting a campaign of civil disobedience, to negotiate on equal terms with the representative of the King-Emperor. Such a spectacle can only increase the unrest in India and the danger to which white people there are exposed.

Churchill speaks to the West Essex Conservative Association about India, February 1931.

TOPIC: What does the source tell us about the question topic?	QUOTE 1:	QUOTE 2:
OWN KNOWLEDGE: What own knowledge can you use to develop each of the quotes?		
PROVENANCE: Does the origin, nature, intention of the source limit its strength?		
JUDGEMENT: Overall does the source support the view of the question?		

30 MARK SOURCE SKILLS: INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill was out of office in the 1930s because he was in conflict with his own party and leaders.

[30 marks]

Source B fully supports the idea that Churchill was isolated in his party in the 1930s. Churchill angrily criticises the fact that the government have allowed Gandhi to “negotiate on equal terms with the representative of the King-Emperor” during the Round Table Talks that were ongoing in Britain between Gandhi’s INC and the government throughout 1931. Churchill was highly critical of the government releasing Gandhi from prison for civil disobedience in order to attend those talks. He did not agree with the view of the leadership of his party in general on this issue, believing that in giving Dominion status to India, the rest of the Empire could be a risk. Churchill is speaking to the West Essex Conservative Association on the issue and is clearly trying to exaggerate the issue in order to build support behind his position in challenge to the Conservative Party leadership. The speech comes at the beginning of 1931 when the Round Table Talks were ongoing in Britain and therefore strengthens the idea that Churchill was isolated as he was defiantly challenging his party on this issue.

Annotate the model answer above. Can you identify the following?

QUOTATION	EVIDENCE	ANALYSIS	MINI-JUDGEMENT	PROVENANCE
-----------	----------	----------	----------------	------------

Mark Scheme		
L	Description	M
1	General own knowledge on the topic. No reference to the source	1-5
2	Describes the source. No analysis of quotations.	6-10
3	Explanation of the source. Some use of EITHER own knowledge or provenance.	11-15
4	Explains the sources with reference to BOTH provenance and own knowledge. May not be fully developed.	16-20
5	Analysis of sources using good knowledge and provenance. Some interim judgements.	21-25
6	Detailed analysis using specific knowledge and provenance – references provenance in conclusion.	26-30

USING THE MARK SCHEME:
What level/mark would you award the response?
What has the student done well?
What could the student do to improve?

Rewrite the provenance analysis of the model response:

30 MARK SOURCE SKILLS: ABDICATION

Using this source in its historical context, assess how far the source supports the idea that Churchill was in conflict with his party regarding the abdication crisis.

I plead for time and patience. The nation must realise the character of the constitutional issue. There is no question of any conflict between the King and parliament. Parliament has not been consulted in any way nor allowed to express any opinion. The question is whether the King is to abdicate upon the advice of the ministers of the day. No such advice has ever before been tendered to a Sovereign in parliamentary times. If an abdication were to be hastily extorted the outrage so committed would cast its shadow forward across many chapters of the History of the British Empire. The matter is pregnant with calamity and all the evil aspects will be aggravated beyond measure if the utmost chivalry is not shown by ministers and the British nation to a gifted and beloved King.

Churchill in a statement on the royal crisis 5th December 1936.

TOPIC: What does the source tell us about the question topic?	QUOTE 1:	QUOTE 2:
OWN KNOWLEDGE: What own knowledge can you use to develop each of the quotes?		
PROVENANCE: Does the origin, nature, intention of the source limit its strength?		
JUDGEMENT: Overall does the source support the view of the question?		

30 MARK SOURCE SKILLS: ABDICATION

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill was out of office in the 1930s because he was in conflict with his own party and leaders.

[30 marks]

Source B also supports the view that he was kept out of office because of his conflict with the Conservatives as Churchill argues in support of Edward VIII, when the majority of the government was against his marriage to Wallis Simpson. Churchill argues that this abdication was 'hastily extorted', which reflects his support of Edward VIII marrying a divorcee, even though the Archbishop of Canterbury would not marry a divorcee in the Church. Churchill calls the King 'gifted and beloved', which reflects the close personal friendship stemming from when the King was the Prince of Wales and Churchill's ardent support of the King can be seen by how he was a member of the Kings Friends. The majority of the government did not support this view, shown by the booing Churchill received when he attempted to say a speech in support of him in the House of Commons. The fact that this source is written at the time of the abdication and takes the form of a public statement shows that Churchill is attempting to persuade the public and the government on their ideas about the abdication and the need to say this all shows how he is yet again of an alternative opinion to the rest of the government. Therefore, this source also supports the view that Churchill was out of office because he was in conflict with his own party and leaders, as the fact that he feels the need to persuade them at all shows their difference of opinion.

Annotate the model answer above. Can you identify the following?

QUOTATION	EVIDENCE	ANALYSIS	MINI-JUDGEMENT	PROVENANCE
-----------	----------	----------	----------------	------------

Mark Scheme		
L	Description	M
1	General own knowledge on the topic. No reference to the source	1-5
2	Describes the source. No analysis of quotations.	6-10
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5	Analysis of sources using good knowledge and provenance. Some interim judgements.	21-25
6	Detailed analysis using specific knowledge and provenance – references provenance in conclusion.	26-30

USING THE MARK SCHEME:
What level/mark would you award the response?
What has the student done well?
What could the student do to improve?

EXAMINER'S REPORT

What has the examiner identified as the key requirements for L6 responses?

In terms of Source B, the majority of candidates demonstrated how this showed Churchill was out of step with party leadership with Churchill opposing Baldwin on the issue of the abdication.. Contextually there was much knowledge applied, although not always well-linked to this passage. Candidates wrote quite generally about Edward VIII and Wallis Simpson, and this needed to be more focused at times. Similarly there were many sweeping assertions made about religious sentiment in Britain at the time. Better responses focused on the nature of Churchill's relationship with the King and the public nature of the statement was the focus of much of the evaluation of provenance

30 MARK SOURCE SKILLS: CHURCHILL IN THE 1930S

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill was isolated in relation to his views on the appeasement of Nazi Germany? [30 marks]

Source A: Anthony Eden, speech in the House of Commons explaining why he had resigned from the government as Foreign Secretary (21st February, 1938)

I do not believe that we can make progress in European appeasement if we allow the impression to gain currency abroad that we yield to constant pressure. I am certain in my own mind that progress depends above all on the temper of the nation, and that temper must find expression in a firm spirit. This spirit I am confident is there. Not to give voice to it is I believe fair neither to this country nor to the world.

Source B: Winston Churchill, speech in the House of Commons on the resignation of Anthony Eden (22nd February, 1938)

A firm stand by France and Britain, under the authority of the League of Nations, would have been followed by the immediate evacuation of the Rhineland without the shedding of a drop of blood; and the effects of that might have enabled the more prudent elements of the German Army to gain their proper position, and would not have given to the political head of Germany the enormous ascendancy which has enabled him to move forward. Austria has now been laid in thrall, and we do not know whether Czechoslovakia will not suffer a similar attack

Source D: George VI, letter to Neville Chamberlain (16th September, 1938)

I am sending this letter to meet you on your return, as I had no opportunity of telling you before you left how much I admired your courage and wisdom in going to see Hitler in person. You must have been pleased by the universal approval with which your action was received. I am naturally very anxious to hear the result of your talk, and to be assured that there is a prospect of a peaceful solution on terms which admit of general acceptance. I realize how fatigued you must be after these two very strenuous days, but if it is possible for you to come and see me either this evening or tomorrow morning, at any time convenient to yourself, I need hardly say that I shall greatly welcome the opportunity of hearing your news

Neville Chamberlain, radio broadcast (27th September, 1938)

How horrible, fantastic, incredible, it is that we should be digging trenches and trying on gas-masks here because of a quarrel in a far-away country between people of whom we know nothing! I would not hesitate to pay even a third visit to Germany, if I thought it would do any good. Armed conflict between nations is a nightmare to me; but if I were convinced that any nation had made up its mind to dominate the world by fear of its force, I should feel that it must be resisted. Under such a domination, life for people who believe in liberty would not be worth living; but war is a fearful thing, and we must be very clear, before we embark on it, that it is really the great issues that are at stake.

30 MARK SOURCE SKILLS: CHURCHILL IN THE WILDERNESS YEARS

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill was out of office in the 1930s because he was in conflict with his own party and leaders.

[30 marks]

Significant in that Churchill is opposing the Government of India Act prior to its royal assent in August → aiming to change the government approach

Churchill out of office due to traditional views → maintained that Britain offered education and modernisation for India

Churchill out of office due to conflict with party → believed in Jewel of the Crown → trading of resources and in turn India in receipt of manufactured goods.

Source A: Churchill comments on the Government of India Act 1935. Churchill, speech in the House of Commons, 5th June 1935

Does this Bill mean a broadening of Indian life; a widening and elevating of Indian thought? Does it mean that the Indian worker when he rises to his daily task will have a better chance of 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness'? India is a country, almost a continent, which has responded to the influence of British peace, order and justice and all the applications of modern science. New wealth, new food, new facilities. They have been brought into being in the last fifty years. Such a vast helpless mass of people requires extra British guidance. All you offer them are liberal formulas and decline.

Speech to the House of Commons → Churchill seeking to persuade as an MP → demonstrates conflict with own party given that Baldwin is PM

Churchill out of office due to controversial views regarding Empire → maintained Anglo-Saxon superiority

Suggests Churchill is out of office due to conflict → referencing the lack of consideration for morganatic marriage in which the British establishment refused to acknowledge

Suggests Churchill is out of office due to conflict → Churchill maintained a close and personal relationship with the King and was a royalist/member of the King's friends

Source B: Churchill comments on the royal crisis of 1936. Churchill, public statement, 5 December 1936

I plead for time and patience. The nation must realise the character of the constitutional issue. There is no question of any conflict between the king and parliament. Parliament has not been consulted in any way, nor allowed to express any opinion. The question is whether the king is to abdicate upon the advice of ministers of the day. No such advice has ever before been tendered to a sovereign in parliamentary times. If an abdication were to be hastily extorted, the outrage so committed would cast its shadow forward across many chapters of the history of the British Empire. The matter is pregnant with calamity and all the evil aspects will be aggravated beyond measure, if the utmost chivalry is not shown by ministers and the British nation to a gifted and beloved king.

Suggests Churchill is out of office due to conflict → referencing the concern regarding the abdication of a monarch and impact upon Britain and empire → context of tense international relations AND traditional views

30 MARK SOURCE SKILLS: CHURCHILL IN THE WILDERNESS YEARS

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill was out of office in the 1930s because he was in conflict with his own party and leaders.

[30 marks]

Source C: In a letter to his sister, the prime minister reflects on Churchill's proposals for change in foreign policy. Chamberlain, letter, 20 March 1938.

The plan of the Grand Alliance, as Winston calls it, had occurred to me long before he mentioned it. I talked about it to Halifax and we submitted it to the chiefs of staff and foreign office experts. There is everything to be said for it until you come to examine its practicability. From that moment, its attraction vanishes. You only have to look at the map to see that nothing France or Britain could do could possibly save Czechoslovakia from being overrun by the Germans if they wanted to do so.

Source D: Chamberlain's private secretary, later to work in the same capacity for Churchill, gives his view of Churchill. Sir John Colville, diary, 1 October 1939

He certainly gives one confidence and will, I suspect, be prime minister before this war is over. Nevertheless, judging from his record of untrustworthiness and instability, he may, in that case, lead us into the most dangerous paths. But he is the only man in the country who commands anything like universal respect, and perhaps with age he has become less inclined to undertake rash adventures.

30 MARK SOURCE SKILLS: CHURCHILL APPOINTED AS PM

What do the sources tell us about why Churchill was appointed Prime Minister in May 1940?

Source A: A political admirer of Churchill, Duff Cooper recalls the position in 1940.

The choice lay between Churchill and Lord Halifax. Churchill's reputation had risen sharply since 1039. He had shown himself a highly competent First Lord of the Admiralty. His speeches in the Commons had been better than any of his colleagues. Everything he had prophesied in the past had come true... The choice was obvious.

Source B: Churchill recalls the position in May 1940. From his book *The Gathering Storm*.

Failure at Trondheim! Stalemate at Narvik! Considering the prominent part I played in these events (in the Norway campaign) it was a miracle that I survived and maintained my position in public esteem and parliamentary confidence.

TOPIC: What does the source tell us about the question topic?	QUOTE 1:	QUOTE 2:
OWN KNOWLEDGE: What own knowledge can you use to develop each of the quotes?		
PROVENANCE: Does the origin, nature, intention of the source limit its strength?		
JUDGEMENT: Overall does the source support the view of the question?		

TOPIC: What does the source tell us about the question topic?	QUOTE 1:	QUOTE 2:
OWN KNOWLEDGE: What own knowledge can you use to develop each of the quotes?		
PROVENANCE: Does the origin, nature, intention of the source limit its strength?		
JUDGEMENT: Overall does the source support the view of the question?		

30 MARK SOURCE SKILLS: CHURCHILL APPOINTED AS PM

What do the sources tell us about Churchill as a wartime prime minister?

Source A: An extract from a Ministry of Information Report after the evacuation from Dunkirk.

The grave tone of Churchill's speech made some impression and may have contributed in some measure to the rather pessimistic atmosphere of today. It should be remarked, however, that only the Daily Mirror and the Daily Worker have Churchill's speech headline value (We shall never surrender). The contents of the speech were expected but some apprehension has been caused throughout the country on account of the PM's reference to fighting alone".

Source B: Former Labour MP Aneurin Bevan, Churchill by His Contemporaries, 1965.

Churchill's greatest contributions were to persuade people not to look at facts. When the people of this country might have been depressed by the brute facts of Dunkirk, he was persuading them to think about Queen Elizabeth and the defeat of the Armada in 1588. He flung a Union Jack over five tanks and got the people to behave as if they had been fifteen. He put the case of Britain to the world and the destiny of Britain to the British.

TOPIC: What does the source tell us about the question topic?	QUOTE 1:	QUOTE 2:
OWN KNOWLEDGE: What own knowledge can you use to develop each of the quotes?		
PROVENANCE: Does the origin, nature, intention of the source limit its strength?		
JUDGEMENT: Overall does the source support the view of the question?		

TOPIC: What does the source tell us about the question topic?	QUOTE 1:	QUOTE 2:
OWN KNOWLEDGE: What own knowledge can you use to develop each of the quotes?		
PROVENANCE: Does the origin, nature, intention of the source limit its strength?		
JUDGEMENT: Overall does the source support the view of the question?		

30 MARK SOURCE SKILLS: WARTIME RELATIONS

Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill was successful in managing relations with other wartime leaders. [30 marks]

Source C fails to support the view that Churchill was successful in managing relations with other wartime leaders to a significant extent. Lord Moran states, 'Roosevelt said that he was anxious to relieve the pressure on the Russian front by invading France', which suggests that Churchill's wartime strategy led to a tense relation with the USA. This can be supported by consideration of Churchill's Mediterranean Strategy. The strategy failed to directly support the USSR who had suffered 8-10 million casualties and instead furthered Churchill's aims within Italy and North Africa. This demonstrates that Churchill failed to manage relations with other wartime leaders as he failed to acknowledge the pressing need for a Second Front, leading to strained relations with both the USA and USSR. Additionally, Lord Moran notes, 'When I saw the Prime Minister this morning he was plainly put out' which suggests that a failed management of relations had affected interactions at the Tehran Conference as Roosevelt had refused to meet alone with Churchill. The Tehran Conference was intended to co-ordinate military strategy following the agreement of an invasion of Normandy during the Quebec Conference in August 1943. This was the first meeting of all three wartime leaders. This clearly demonstrates a failure to manage relations with other wartime leaders as, despite a final agreement to D-Day, Churchill maintained what Roosevelt considered to be an imperialist approach during the war for too long, hindering their personal relationship. The provenance is significant in assessing the success of Churchill in managing relations as it is taken from Churchill's personal doctor. Given that Lord Moran held a medical profession, it is unlikely that he would have in-depth knowledge regarding diplomatic relations and would comment honestly within his diary, due to its private nature, regarding his observations of Churchill's relations with leaders. This is significant as it demonstrates that Churchill failed to manage relations to a noticeable degree. It is clear therefore that Source C does not support the view that Churchill was able to manage wartime relations due to his failure to co-ordinate a strategy regarding the Second Front.

Annotate the model answer above. Can you identify the following?

QUOTATION	EVIDENCE	ANALYSIS	MINI-JUDGEMENT	PROVENANCE
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Mark Scheme		
L	Description	M
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6	Detailed analysis using specific knowledge and provenance – references provenance in conclusion.	26-30

USING THE MARK SCHEME:
What level/mark would you award the response?
What has the student done well?
What could the student do to improve?

30 MARK SOURCE SKILLS: RELATIONS WITH GENERALS

What do the sources tell us about Churchill's relations with his Generals?

Source A: Field Marshall Wavell expressing his view of Churchill's military outlook.

The Prime Minister thought that because of a comparatively small number of mounted Boers had held up a British division in 1899 or 1900 during the Boer war in South Africa, it was unnecessary for the South African brigade under my command to have more equipment than rifles before taking the field in 1940. Winston's tactical ideas had to some extent crystallised at the South African war of 1899.

Source B: Churchill's Chief of Staff writes to Sur Claude Auchinleck after his appointment to command in the Middle East in July 1941.

The idea that Churchill is rue, arrogant and self-seeking is entirely wrong. He is certainly frank in speech and writing but he expects others to be equally frank with him. A child of nature, he does not appreciate the changes that have taken place in modern armies , with their heavy and complicated logistical needs. Do not be irritated with telegrams on every kind of topic , many of which may be irrelevant and superfluous.

TOPIC: What does the source tell us about the question topic?	QUOTE 1:	QUOTE 2:
OWN KNOWLEDGE: What own knowledge can you use to develop each of the quotes?		
PROVENANCE: Does the origin, nature, intention of the source limit its strength?		
JUDGEMENT: Overall does the source support the view of the question?		

TOPIC: What does the source tell us about the question topic?	QUOTE 1:	QUOTE 2:
OWN KNOWLEDGE: What own knowledge can you use to develop each of the quotes?		
PROVENANCE: Does the origin, nature, intention of the source limit its strength?		
JUDGEMENT: Overall does the source support the view of the question?		

STRETCH AND CHALLENGE: GOING BEYOND THE CURRICULUM

Military Strategy

Churchill could not contemplate another British bloodbath like the Somme, and US troops were not ready in sufficient numbers to mount a cross-Channel attack. And while the Royal Navy and the RAF had been built up during the re-armament of the 1930s, the Army was under par – it had been intended to play second fiddle to the French Army, which was now out of the war. A North African campaign would allow Churchill to rebuild the Army's battle-hardness for any later invasion of France.

Neil Midgley

To what extent does Midgley justify the Mediterranean Strategy?	
How convincing in Midgley's view?	
What own knowledge do you have to support/challenge his view?	

Anglo-US Relationship

The 'special relationship' is, and has always been, a British fantasy.

Correlli Barnett

Recall what you know of Churchill and Roosevelt's relationship.	
Does this own knowledge support the view Barnett puts forward?	
How convincing is his view?	

30 MARK SOURCE SKILLS: BOMBING OF GERMANY

Using this source in its historical context, assess how far the source suggests that Churchill's approval of the bombing campaign in Germany was appropriate.

Churchill memorandum to the Chiefs of Staffs, 6th July 1944

It is absurd to consider morality on the topics when everybody used gas in the last war without complaints from the moralists or the Church. On the other hand in the last war the bombing of open cities was forbidden. Now everybody does it as a matter of course. It is simply a matter of fashion changing. I want a cold-blooded calculation if how it would pay us to use poison gas. We could drench the cities of the Ruhr and many other cities in Germany in such a way that most of the population would be requiring medical attention.

<p>TOPIC: What does the source tell us about the question topic?</p>	<p>QUOTE 1:</p>	<p>QUOTE 2:</p>
<p>OWN KNOWLEDGE: What own knowledge can you use to develop each of the quotes?</p>		
<p>PROVENANCE: Does the origin, nature, intention of the source limit its strength?</p>		
<p>JUDGEMENT: Overall does the source support the view of the question?</p>		

STRETCH AND CHALLENGE: GOING BEYOND THE CURRICULUM**Attlee's Government**

To some extent, Attlee was a consensus politician. To his mind, reforms would only work if they were popular enough. Hence, he pragmatically accepted that, despite its imperfections, the constitution of Labour part could not be altered. He made no attempt to change the commitment to nationalisation, in Clause Four, despite being adverse to left-wing dogmas. Similarly, he wished to foster policies that would command the long-term assent of the nation, including the Conservative party, which, he realised, would eventually be back in government with the power to revoke Labour legislation. Hence, he was not afraid of compromises or partial solutions. He was a realist.

Yet Attlee was not just a competent administrators and consensus politician. He could act decisively. He also had very strong feelings. Certainly, he was determined that his government should make a difference and should improve life for the mass of British citizens. Despite enormous economic and financial difficulties, which might have tempted many a prime minister to scrap expensive reforms, Attlee was determined to press on and implement the programme outlined in Labours 1945 manifesto. Hence he was a conviction politician. As well as being a realist, Attlee was also an idealist. He was indeed one of the most idealistic and realistic of modern political leaders. Power was never an end in itself to him: it had to be used for positive ends. A moralist who believed in plain living and high thinking, Attlee consistently appealed not to human selfishness but to the motive of service.

Robert Pearce

DEFINE: Consensus Politician	DEFINE: Realist	DEFINE: Idealist	DEFINE: Conviction Politician
GIVE AN EXAMPLE OF ATTLEE DEMONSTRATING THIS.	GIVE AN EXAMPLE OF ATTLEE DEMONSTRATING THIS.	GIVE AN EXAMPLE OF ATTLEE DEMONSTRATING THIS.	GIVE AN EXAMPLE OF ATTLEE DEMONSTRATING THIS.

How convincing is Pearce's view of Attlee?

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STRETCH AND CHALLENGE: GOING BEYOND THE CURRICULUM

Additional Reading:

Churchill: The Gathering Storm

<https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.17693/page/n613/mode/2up>

This volume is a crucial part of Churchill's account of the war, detailing his perspective on the political and military landscape leading up to the conflict. It includes his analysis of the Treaty of Versailles, the rise of Hitler, the policy of appeasement, and the early stages of the war.



The War Speeches of Winston Churchill

https://ia904504.us.archive.org/3/items/in.ernet.dli.2015.226365/2015.226365.The-War_text.pdf

A collection of Churchill's wartime speeches compiled by Charles Eade. The second volume of the war speeches of Mr Winston Churchill carries the story from the darkest days of the Battle of the Atlantic, in the summer of 1941, through the Japanese attack on America, the grave reverses in the Far East, the triumphs in North Africa, the landings in Sicily and Italy, the downfall of Mussolini and on to the Conference at Quebec.



Parliamentary Archives: Churchill in the Wilderness

<https://www.parliament.uk/globalassets/documents/parliamentary-archives/Churchill-for-web-Mar-2014.pdf>

The Parliamentary Archives contains a number of documents relating to Churchill during his "Wilderness Years" and his time as Prime Minister during the War. This is an exhibition of just a few of those documents.



Churchill: The power of Words, Martin Gilbert

Located within NSFC library

https://libsearch.newcastlesixthformcollege.ac.uk/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=62647&query_desc=churchill

Throughout his six decades in the public eye, Winston Churchill understood the power of words. In particular, his wartime speeches have fascinated generation after generation with their powerful narrative style and thoughtful reflection.



Churchill, Roy Jenkins

Located within NSFC library

https://libsearch.newcastlesixthformcollege.ac.uk/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=62650&query_desc=churchill

Roy Jenkins' Churchill is an exhaustive biographical picture of the man who oversaw some of the most important events the world has ever seen, from the Admiralty to the miner's strike, from the Battle of Britain to the Nobel Prize.

