This year's paper is about Britain during World War Two.

Answer Questions 1 and 2.

1. **Study Source A.**
   What can you learn from Source A about the effects of the Blitz on London in September 1940?

   (5 marks)

2. **Study ALL the sources (A-F).**

   'The main reasons for the survival of Britain in the years 1940-41 was the Luftwaffe's (German air force) failure to destroy the RAF (Royal Air Force) during the Battle of Britain.'

   Using all of the sources, explain whether you agree with this view.

   (20 marks)

TOTAL 25 marks

Useful definitions:

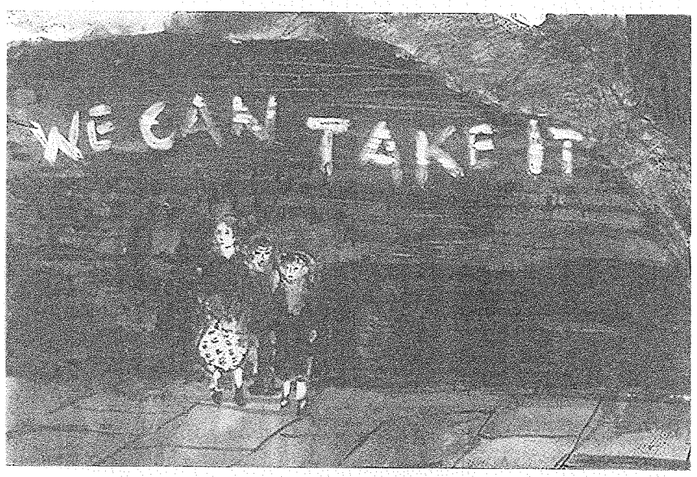
The Blitz:	The German aerial attacks on Britain in World War Two. The term 'Blitz' was subsequently applied to many individual bombing campaigns or attacks.
The Luftwaffe:	The German Air Force. At the outset of the war, the Luftwaffe was one of the most modern, powerful, and experienced air forces in the world, dominating the skies over Europe with aircraft much more advanced than their counterparts.
RAF:	The Royal (British) Air Force.
Morale:	Refers to the positive attitudes of civilians during the War. If the War was going well then one might say that 'morale was high' (i.e. people felt positive about it). If the War was not going well, then one might describe morale as 'low'.
Winston Churchill:	British Prime Minister, May 1940-July 1945.
Dunkirk:	A town in northern France. The Dunkirk evacuation was the evacuation of Allied soldiers from the beaches and harbour of Dunkirk, France, between 26 May and the early hours of 3 June 1940, when British, French and Belgian troops were cut off by the German army.
BEF:	British Expeditionary Force. The name given to the British Forces in Europe from 1939–1940 during The Second World War.

Sources A to F

Source A: From a report on the effects of the Blitz produced by local government officials in the East End of London in September 1940.

The newspaper versions of life going on normally in the East End of London are greatly distorted. There was no bread, no milk and no telephones. There is no humour or laughter. There was every excuse for people to be distressed. There was no understanding in the huge government buildings of central London of the suffering in the tiny crumbled streets of the East End.

Source B: A painting showing a slogan chalked on a bombed-out building in London's East End, December 1940.



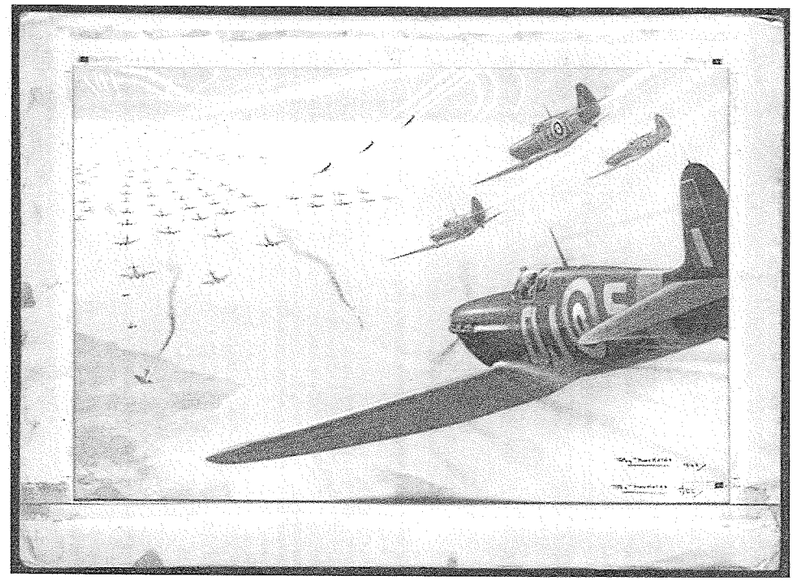
Source C: From an article in a London newspaper, January 1941.

The Blitz is not affecting the morale of the people. Seventeen women and children were trapped in the basement of a London house damaged by a bomb last night. They shouted to wardens who went to their rescue: 'We're alright. Look after everybody else'. Then they started singing 'It's a long way to Tipperary' and shouting to the people in the road: 'Are we downhearted? No!'

Source D: From a radio broadcast by Winston Churchill to the British people, 20 August 1940.

The gratitude of every home in our Island, in our Empire, and indeed throughout the world, goes out to the British airmen. These men are not put off by the odds, the constant challenge and the threat of death. They are turning the tide of the world war by their skill and by their devotion. Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few. All hearts go out to the fighter pilots, whose brilliant actions we see with our own eyes day after day.

Source E: A painting in 1942 by an official Royal Air Force (RAF) artist. It shows an attack by Spitfires on German planes during the Battle of Britain.



Source F: From a history of the Second World War, published in 2007.

Dunkirk ensured the survival of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF). However, with the fall of France in June 1940, Britain stood alone against the Axis Powers of Germany and Italy. Churchill's leadership was important during the Battle of Britain when the Luftwaffe (German Air Force) attempted to destroy the RAF and failed, and then bombed British cities. However, Britain's survival was greatly assisted by Hitler's decision to invade the Soviet Union in June 1941.
