



Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Scholarship Paper 2024

Subject: HISTORY

Time: 1 Hour

You must have:

Pen
Pencil

Total Marks

50

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name.
- Answer the questions in the answer sheets provided.
 - *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets.
- This examination is **hour** long.
- The paper is divided into two sections:
- Section 1: Evidence questions
- Section 1 is divided into **Three** time periods:
 - Medieval Realms: The Spanish Armada [Pages 2 and 3]
 - 20th century topic: World War I, the Gallipoli campaign, [Page 4 and 5]
 - Colonisation of Africa: [Page 6, 7 and 8]
- You must choose and only answer questions from **one-time** period sections on the sources.
- You must also answer **one** essay question from **Section 4**.
- You should spend five minutes reading and no more than twenty minutes on Section 1.
- Handwriting and presentation are essential.

SECTION 1

EVIDENCE QUESTIONS

MEDIEVAL REALMS: BRITAIN 1066-1485

Read the introduction and the sources, and then answer the question which follows.

INTRODUCTION

Sources A, B and C are about the Spanish Armada.

The Spanish Armada was one part of a planned invasion of England by King Philip II of Spain. Launched in 1588, 'la felicissima armada', or 'the most fortunate fleet', comprised roughly 150 ships and 18,000 men. At the time, it was the largest fleet ever seen in Europe, and Philip II of Spain considered it invincible. The campaign was a defining moment of Elizabeth I's reign. Spain's defeat secured Protestant rule in England, and launched Elizabeth onto the global stage.

Source A:

An account of action in the Battle of Gravelines fought on 8 August 1588, given by a Spanish captain

The enemy opened heavy cannon fire on our flagship at seven o'clock in the morning, which carried on for nine hours. So tremendous was the fire that over 200 balls struck the sails and hull of the flagship on the starboard side, killing and wounding many men, disabling and dismounting guns and destroying much rigging. The holes made in the hull ... caused such a great leak that two divers had as much as they could do to stop them with tar and lead plates, working all day. The galleon San Felipe of Portugal was surrounded by seventeen of the enemy's ships, which directed heavy fire on both sides and on her stern. The enemy approached so close that muskets and pistols on the galleon were brought into action, killing many enemy men on the enemy ships. The enemy did not dare, however, to come to close quarters, but kept up a hot cannon fire from a distance, smashing the rudder, breaking the foremast and killing over two hundred men in the galleon.

Source B - An extract from a report on the Armada's defeat, written in September 1588, by Francisco de Bobadilla, the general in charge of the Armada's soldiers

We found that many of the enemy's ships held great advantages over us in combat, both in the design, and in their guns, gunners and crews who could do with us as they wished. But in spite of this the Duke of Medina Sidonia managed to bring his fleet to anchor in Calais just several leagues from Dunkirk. If on the day that we arrived there, Parma had come out with his troops we should have carried out the invasion.

Source C: A 16th century painting by a Dutch artist showing the fireships attacking the Spanish Armada in Calais Harbour



Questions

a) To what extent does Source A and B accurately reflect the seriousness of the Spanish threat to England in 1588? [8]

b) **Study Sources A, B and C**

The reasons why King Phillip II of Spain failed in his Spanish Armada campaign against England and Queen Elizabeth's reign was because of poor tactics? Using your knowledge and details of the sources, how far do you agree? [10]

[Total 20 Marks]

NOW GO TO PAGE 9 FOR SECTION 4- ESSAY QUESTION

SECTION 2

EVIDENCE QUESTIONS

World War 1

Read the introduction and the sources, and then answer the question which follows.

Background Information: The Gallipoli Campaign

The Gallipoli Campaign was launched on 25th April 1915. It was the first major amphibious assault in modern warfare. The Gallipoli Campaign was designed to land forces in Ottoman Turkey, defeat them and capture Constantinople (Istanbul). This would enable the Allies to safely pass through the Dardanelles and take the Ottoman Empire out of the First World War. The campaign faced significant difficulties and failed to achieve its objectives. It is famed for the deployment of large numbers of troops from Australia and New Zealand.

QUESTION 2: This question is about the Allied attack against the Turks at Gallipoli in 1915. Study Source A, B, C and D and then answer all the questions that follow:

Source A - Australian troops go 'over-the-top' in an attack on Turkish positions at Gallipoli.



Source B

From an account by a British officer who fought at Gallipoli.

The Turks had sited their trenches very cleverly on the higher ground and it was often useless to attack one set before another had been taken. There were two difficulties: getting the attacks underway at all, and then supporting them properly. The trenches became congested, the telephone wires were cut by shrapnel and the whole show got out of control. The idea was always to go through with a rush and to disregard losses. This tactic had no chance against determined defenders armed with machine guns.

Source C

From a history textbook, published 2001.

British and ANZAC attacks failed to break through against strongly defended Turkish trenches and machine guns which were sited on higher ground. For the Turks, this was a Holy War, a struggle to drive out Christian invaders from Muslim Turkey. Time and again, the Turks charged downhill on the Allies. Despite suffering very heavy casualties from machine-gun fire, the Turks continued their charges.

Source D

From the memoirs of a British officer who fought at Gallipoli.

The major problem was that attacks were carried out by men who had been seriously weakened by the conditions in the trenches. The dead bodies in no-man's land attracted horrendous numbers of flies which, in turn, contaminated our food. Typhoid and dysentery were rife. Those that didn't get either suffered other very unpleasant tummy troubles.

Questions

Study Source A.

- (a) Give **three** statements that could be inferred from Source A about the nature of a trench attack during the Gallipoli Campaign. [4]

Study Sources B and C.

- (b) Does Source C support the evidence of Source B about the attempts to break through at Gallipoli? Explain your answer. [6]

Study Sources A, B, C and D, and use your own knowledge.

- (c) *"Living conditions in the trenches were the main reason why the Gallipoli Campaign failed."*

Use all the sources and your knowledge to explain whether you agree with this view.

[10]

[Total 20 marks]

NOW GO TO PAGE 9 FOR SECTION 4- ESSAY QUESTION

SECTION 3

EVIDENCE QUESTIONS

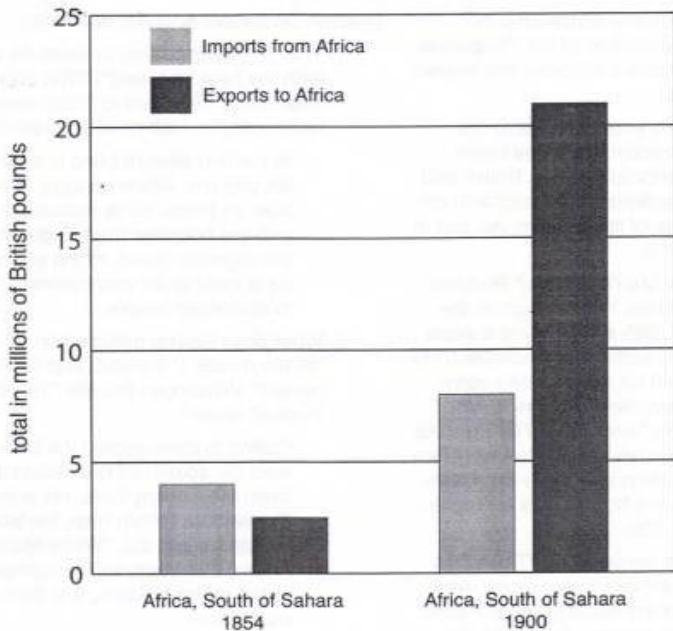
The Scramble for Africa

Read the introduction and the sources, and then answer the question which follows.

The colonisation of Africa was part of a global European process reaching all the world's continents. European colonisation and domination changed the world dramatically. Historians argue that the rushed imperial conquest of the African continent by the European powers started with King Leopold II of Belgium when he involved European powers to gain recognition in Belgium. The Scramble for Africa occurred during the New Imperialism between 1881 and 1914.

1. Study the sources below and use them to answer the questions that follow.

**Great Britain and South Saharan Africa
Imports and Exports, 1854 and 1900**



Source A

Note: The Industrial Revolution led to many discoveries and inventions that helped Europeans to take over Africa.

Technological Development (Date Invented)	Use and Significance
Steam engine (1787) first used in boats; (1804) first used in locomotives	A more constant and forceful source of power than sails on ships or horse-drawn carriages. Steam engines powered ships and railroads.
Method of getting quinine from cinchona tree bark (1820)	Treatment for the disease malaria
Electric telegraph (1837)	Communication over long distances
Bessemer process (1855)	Quicker and cheaper method of manufacturing steel, which was lighter and more durable than iron
Maxim gun (1884)	First machine gun
Repeating rifle (late 1800s)	A faster-loading gun that was able to fire multiple shots more accurately than older muskets

Source B

Selected African Colonies and Their Exports

African Colony (European Colonizer)	Resources Exported	Industrial or Economic Use
Angola (Portugal)	cotton palm oil and palm-kernel oil coffee and sugar	fabrics soap and candles; some food products food processing
Congo Free State (King Leopold of Belgium)	rubber palm oil and palm-kernel oil ivory	waterproof clothes, tires, electrical insulation soap and candles; some food products handles, piano keys, billiard balls
French West Africa (France)	gum palm oil and palm-kernel oil cotton peanuts, bananas, coffee, cocoa	cosmetics, drugs, food products soap and candles; some food products fabrics food processing
Rhodesia (Great Britain)	copper zinc lead coal	coins, metal alloys, electrical wiring metal alloys, rust protection metal alloys, ammunition fuel
South Africa (Great Britain)	gold diamonds	banking, national currencies, jewelry jewelry, industrial cutting tools
Tanganyika (Germany)	sisal coffee rubber cotton	rope and twine food processing waterproof clothes, tires, electrical insulation fabrics

Source C

Questions

Study Source A.

- i) Describe the difference between Great Britain's imports from and exports to Africa in 1854 and 1900. Which experienced a higher rate of growth? [2]

Study Source B.

- ii) Using the source, how did technological development help in the colonisation of Africa? [2]

Study Source C

- iii) Which European country do you think had the most valuable colonies? why? [2]
- iv) How could this document be used to explain the primary cause of imperialism? [4]

Study Sources A, B and C and use your knowledge.

(c) *'The main reason for the progress of colonisation of Africa was political competition for a balance of power between the European nations. Use the Sources and your knowledge to explain whether you agree with this view.* [10]

[Total 20 Marks]

NOW GO TO PAGE 9 FOR THE SECTION 4-ESSAY QUESTION

SECTION 4
ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer ONE question from this section.

Each question is worth 30 marks.

1. Choose a battle or campaign you have studied and explain why one side won. [30 marks]

2. Explain the connections between TWO of the following that have to do with Catholic threats
 - a. Mary, Queen of Scots
 - b. The Ridolfi Plot
 - c. The Throckmorton Plot
 - d. Bull of ex-communication [30 marks]

3. Explain why there was little change in methods of treating and preventing disease from 1500—1700. [30marks]

4. Explain the significance of any battle you have studied. [30marks]

5. Choose an event which caused major changes in British life. Explain who gained and who lost because of the event. [30marks]

6. Choose a monarch you have studied who could be considered unsuccessful, and explain why this was. [30 marks]

7. Choose a local or other historical site you have visited. Explain why it was important in the history of its area. [30 marks]