**The Era of the Great War – National 5 Practice – Standard Grade 2011-2013**

**Source A is a poster issued by the British Government in 1916.**



1. **Evaluate the usefulness of Source A as evidence of British Government propaganda during the period 1914–1918? 6**

(You may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out.)

**Source B**

When German submarines began sinking ships coming to Britain, there were bad shortages. The Government did not do enough to encourage people not to waste food. This was probably because most housewives were not happy with any interference. Food shortages peaked in 1917. People tried to get the best out of their gardens. Some people even preserved their own fruit. Many people were not lucky enough to have gardens. Even if you could get the canning equipment, the metal for cans was in short supply.

1. **Compare the views of A and B about about the effects of food shortages in Britain. 4**

**Source C describes some of the ways the Government controlled everyday life in Britain during the war**.

The Defence of the Realm Act allowed the Government to introduce whatever restrictions were necessary to protect the country during the war. British Summer Time was introduced to give more daylight working hours. Pub opening hours were limited to prevent drunkenness. High casualties on the Western Front eventually led to conscription. People who believed in 1914 that life in Britain would not be affected much were quickly proved wrong. Even newspapers were censored.

1. **How fully does Source C describe how the Government controlled everyday life in Britain during the First World War? (Use Source C and Recall) 6**

**Source D is from “Bonnie Fechters—Women in Scotland 1900–1950” by Sheila Livingstone published in 1994.**

Despite a mix of social backgrounds within the movement, women were not all sisters under the skin. There were fierce arguments about the differing actions which should be used. The Suffragettes were more militant than other groups and had attracted a large following in Scotland. They were frowned upon by many women. Some considered they had given the movement a bad name. They were criticised for giving MPs, who pledged to support votes for women, an excuse to back down and vote against the Conciliation Bill of 1912.

**Evaluate the usefulness of Source D for investigating the impact of militant tactics on women’s struggle for the vote? 6** (You may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out.)

1. **To what extent did the militant tactics of the Suffragettes help to gain women the vote in 1918? 8**
2. **Describe the use of gas as a weapon during the First World War. 5**

**Pennyprint**

1. **Describe the role of Scottish regiments at the Battle of Loos? 5**

**SOURCE E**

Haig’s plan for a decisive breakthrough was hopelessly optimistic. To succeed the German trenches had to be captured in two or three days. Instead, the Battle of the Somme became a pointless slaughter. Reports about the failure of the artillery to destroy the barbed wire and the strength of the German defences were ignored. By the end of the first day it was obvious that the Germans had not been driven back. Haig refused to call off the attacks until November.

1. **How fully does SOURCE E explain the failure of the British offensive at the Somme? (Use SOURCE E and recall)**

### SOURCE F

Scottish mines were poorly equipped and badly needed investment, which the mine owners could not, or would not, provide. The miners wanted the government to nationalize the coal industry but the government was not prepared to introduce state control during peacetime. They did subsidise miner’s wages and reduce the working day from eight hours to seven hours. Over 70% of Scottish coal mines were losing money.

1. **How fully does Source F describe the problems of the Scottish coal industry after World War One? (Use SOURCE F and recall) 5**
2. **Describe the events known as ‘Bloody Friday’ which took place in Glasgow on 31 January 1919. 5**