

Name:

School:



WINCHESTER
COLLEGE

Entrance Examination

History

2023

Total time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

- You may have 15 minutes to study the source documents before the examination starts.
- Answer ALL questions in Section A and ONE question from Section B.
- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on Section A and 30 minutes on Section B.
- Please start Section B on a fresh sheet of paper.
- Total marks for Section A: **30**. Total marks for Section B: **20**.

Section A: The Battle of Britain



After the defeat of France in June 1940, Hitler turned his attention to Britain. The German air force (Luftwaffe) was given the task of breaking British air power so that a seaborne invasion could take place. The Battle of Britain (as it came to be called) followed a number of phases:

Phase 1 – June-July 1940

German attacks focused on shipping in the Channel, British ports and radar stations.

Phase 2 – August 1940

Attacks moved to RAF fighter airfields with the object of knocking out Britain's fighter defences so that German bombers could attack at will.

Phase 3 – September 1940

Attacks switched away from the airfields to focus on British cities, particularly London.

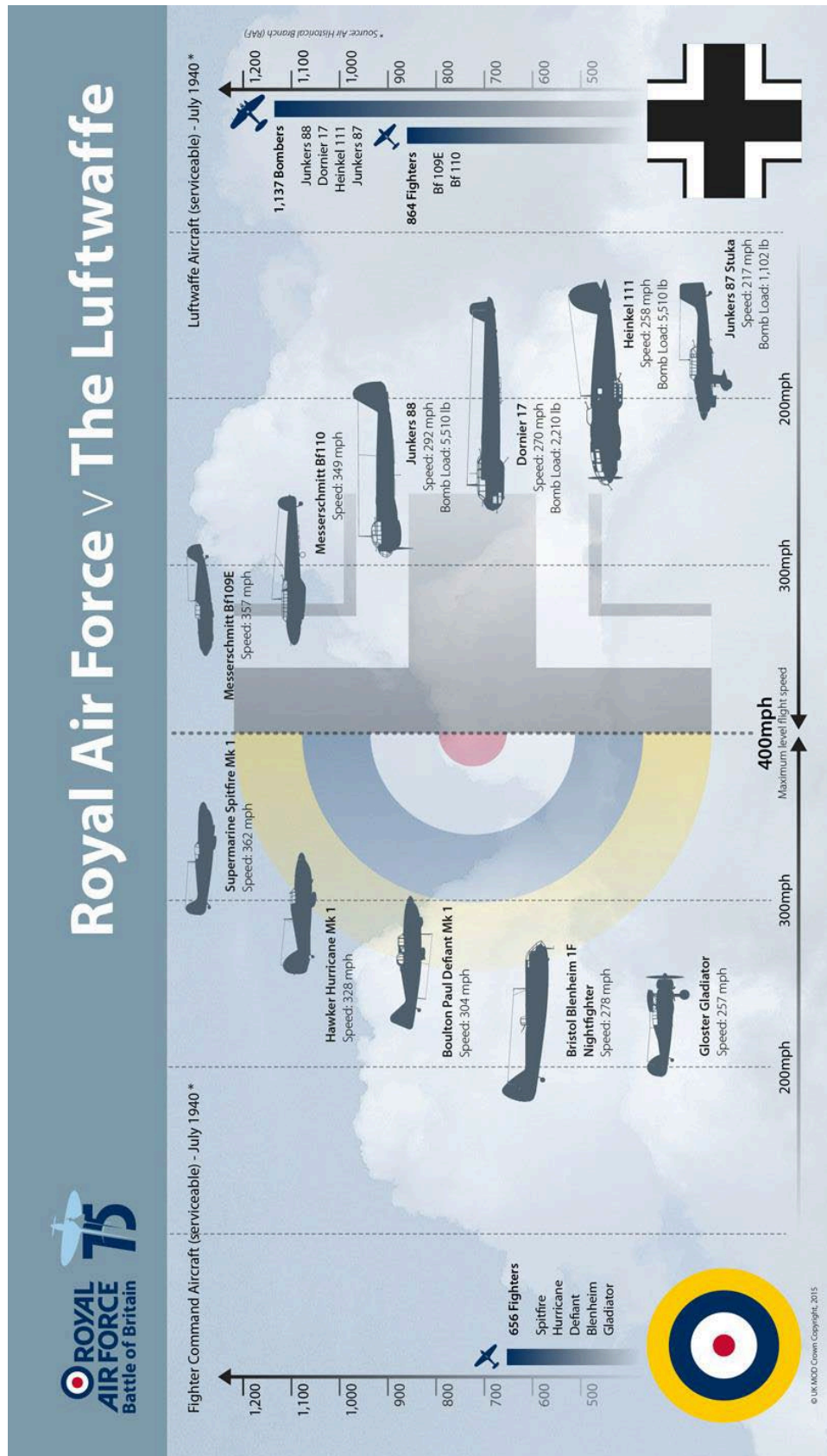
The 15th of September marked the defeat of that strategy with significant German losses and is now commemorated as Battle of Britain Day. Why was Britain able to win the Battle of Britain?

You are not expected to know anything about the sources below, but will be given marks on the strength of your analysis. The questions follow: please answer all of them.

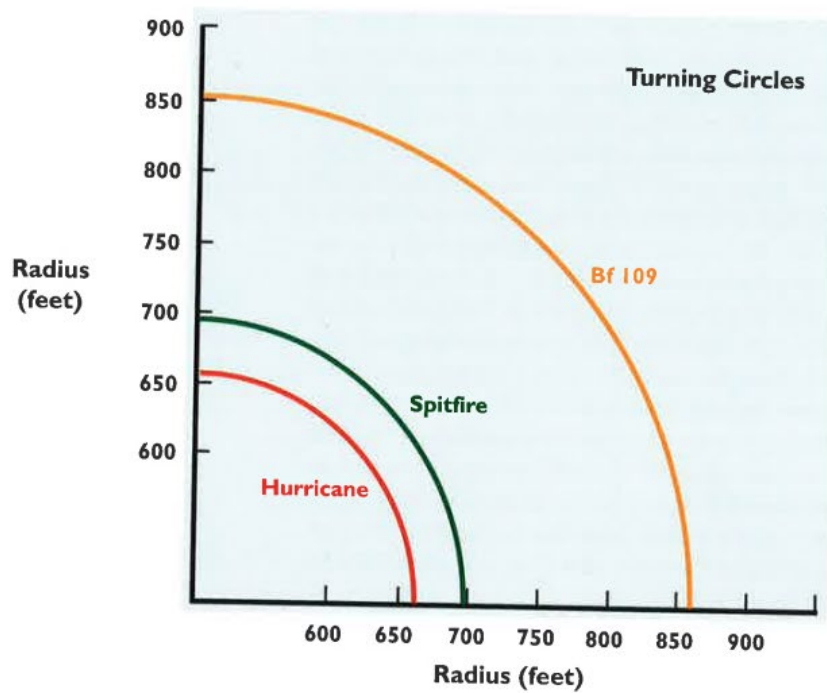
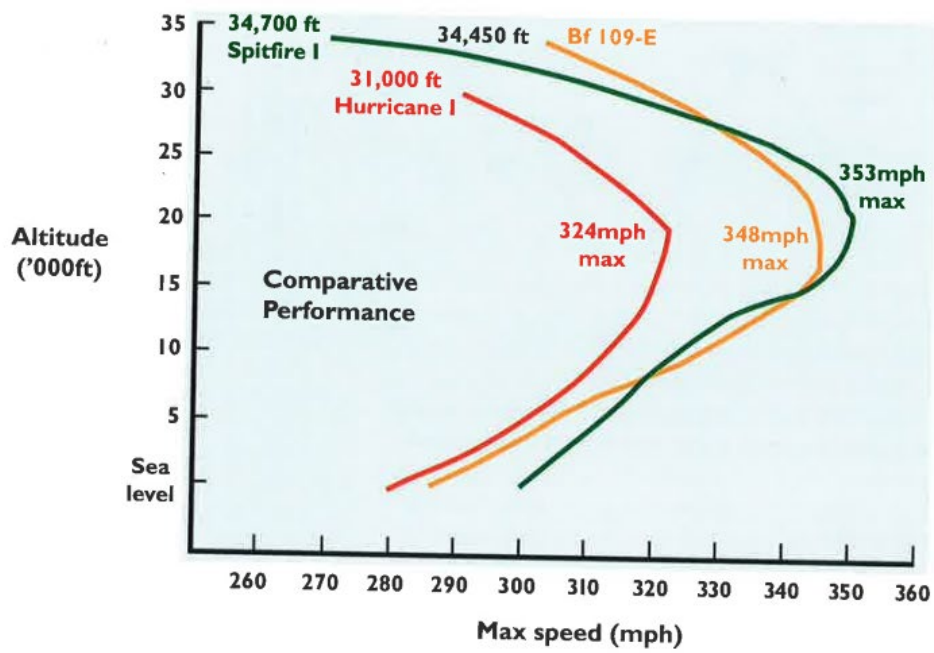
Source A: A map showing the RAF defences and ranges at which radar stations were able to detect incoming enemy aircraft.



Source B: An infographic showing the speeds of some of the aircraft used in the Battle of Britain (you'll need to turn the booklet to read it properly).



Source C: Graph showing the altitude, speeds and turning circles of British (Hurricane and Spitfire) and German (Bf109) fighters.



Source D: Order from Air Vice-Marshal Keith Park, 19 August 1940, changing the tactics to be used.

SECRET

From: Air Officer Commanding,
No.11 Group, Royal Air Force.

To: Group Controllers.

Copy to: All Sector Commanders, for Sector Controllers.

Ref: 11G/489

Date: 19th August, 1940.

The German Air Force has begun a new phase in air attacks, which have been switched from coastal shipping and ports on to inland objectives. The bombing attacks have for several days been concentrated against aerodromes, and especially fighter aerodromes, on the coast and inland. The following instructions are issued to meet the changed conditions:

- a) Despatch fighters to engage large enemy formations over land or within gliding distance of the coast. During the next two or three weeks, we cannot afford to lose pilots through forced landings in the sea;
- b) Avoid sending fighters out over the sea to chase reconnaissance aircraft or small formations of enemy fighters;
- c) Despatch a pair of fighters to intercept single reconnaissance aircraft that come inland. If clouds are favourable, put a patrol of one or two fighters over an aerodrome which enemy aircraft are approaching in clouds;
- d) Against mass attacks coming inland, despatch a minimum number of squadrons to engage enemy fighters. Our main object is to engage enemy bombers, particularly those approaching under the lowest cloud layer;
- e) If all our Squadrons around London are off the ground engaging enemy mass attacks, ask No.12 Group or Command Controller to provide Squadrons to patrol aerodromes DEBDEN, NORTH WEALD, HORNCHURCH;
- f) If heavy attacks have crossed the coast and are proceeding towards aerodromes, put a Squadron, or even the Sector Training Flight, to patrol under clouds over Sector aerodrome;
- g) No.303 (Polish) Squadron can provide two sections for patrol of inland aerodromes, especially while the older Squadrons are on the ground refuelling, when enemy formations are flying over land;
- h) No.1 (Canadian) Squadron can be used in the same manner by day as other Fighter Squadrons.

^{add}
Note: Protection of convoys and shipping in the Thames Estuary are excluded from this instruction (paragraph (a).)

H. R. Park ✓
Air Vice-Marshal, Commanding,
No.11 Group, Royal Air Force.

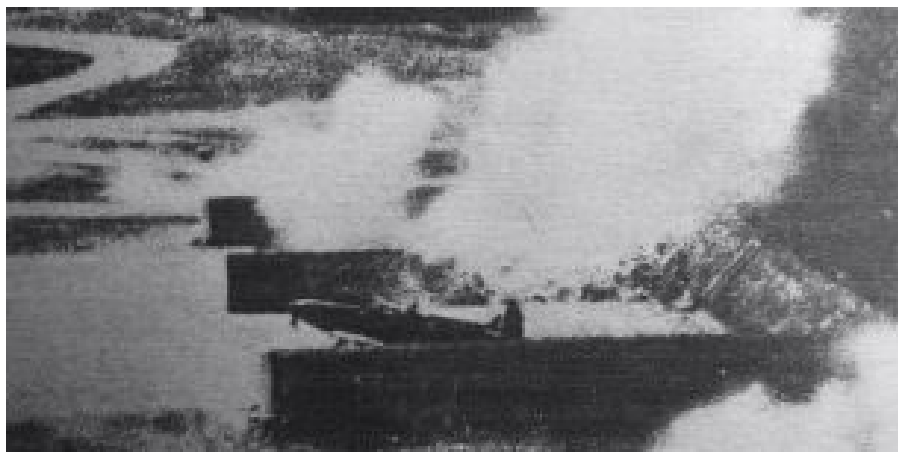
Source E: Map of Keith Park's Fighter Group 11's area of operations and the direction of German attacks.



Source F: Two photographs. The second is an altered version of the first, zoomed in on the central section of the photograph.



Photograph taken by Rolf von Pebal, a photographer of the Luftwaffe's War Reporters Department, attached to the KG76 squadron, 18 August 1940, showing the attack on RAF Kenley. The puffs of smoke in the background are from German machine gun fire.



Photograph taken by Rolf von Pebal, as it appeared in 'Der Adler' magazine, August 1940. Der Adler was a propaganda magazine published with the support of the Luftwaffe High Command.

Source G: An extract from the diary of Squadron Leader R.G.A Barclay, 15th September 1940. Barclay was a member of a Hurricane squadron during the Battle of Britain.

The Me109s escorting the bombers were far above and behind and did not trouble us, I believe due to Spitfires engaging them, as I noticed a great dog-fight going on, smoke trails etc. Owing to the lack of fighter opposition, there was no need to break right away downwards, so I came back and did a short quarter attack. The Do215 then broke away from the formation and I saw that the engines were just idling as it glided down. Then about 8 of our fighters set on the lame duck about 3,000' below me. I claimed this as a "probably destroyed". Meanwhile, I was climbing to attack again, but a fighter came up behind me and made a pass at me, so I had to turn sharply to find out what he was – one of those confounded Spitfire's again – glamour boys!

I dived after one Dornier and gave it a longish burst (4 secs?) at about 200 yards. There was suddenly a flash of brilliant flame from the port engine (I nearly flew across the fire of another Hurricane) and maimed, the Dornier went into the clouds (claimed as probably destroyed). I transferred my attention to another Dornier skimming the top of the cloud and closed in to a range of about 30 yards, shooting all the time. The E.A. [enemy aircraft] took slight evasive action, but I was able from my position above and to the left, to keep the correct deflection on the glass house of the pilot. As my ammo gave out, the Dornier dived into the clouds. I followed him through and picked him below again over Shellhaven. He seem quite OK, so I did a feint attack on him. He did a gentle left turn and began to dive more and more steeply towards the ground 7,000' below. This beautifully streamlined aircraft seemed to gather speed steadily and I began to wonder when he was going to pull out of the dive. Then a gigantic flash several hundred feet high as the E.A. went straight into the ground. A most memorable and awful sight. The bomber had just missed a bungalow and crash on the track in front of it.

All our aircraft returned safely and we got about 10 confirmed victories (Dornier 215s and Heinkel 111s) and the same number of probable victories, not to mention damaged EAs – our best day since the squadron was formed in May. I had a bullet hole in the starboard wing, bit no damage done. (British fighters shot down 185 EA today – 131 bombers). Boozy party this evening.

Source H: The front page of the Daily Express reporting that 175 enemy aircraft had been destroyed on 15th September – the actual number was 58, with 29 RAF fighters being lost.

1941 Daily Express Monday September 16, 1941. 13. SET THE SEAL ON ANY MEAL H-P SAUCE. BLACK OUT ZERO HOUR TONIGHT UNTIL 6.9 A.M. MOON RISES 6.55. Daily Express Monday, September 16, 1941. No. 12,579. Monday, September 16, 1940. One Penny. Can He Wag His Tail? SHERLEY'S TONIC & CONDITION POWDER. A story that must earn a man the V.C. St. Paul's saved: 1-ton bomb. A MONSTER bomb weighing fully a ton which for three days has been buried near St. Paul's Cathedral in London, exploded yesterday—but not at St. Paul's. The courage and tenacity of a bomb disposal section under Lieut. St. Paul's saved St. Paul's from being levelled to the ground. Instead the bomb went off harmlessly on waste ground at Blackfriars, Strand. The explosion did not do any damage to the cathedral and only a few windows were broken. The bomb was buried for three days before being detected by a search party. The courage and tenacity of a bomb disposal section under Lieut. St. Paul's saved St. Paul's from being levelled to the ground. Instead the bomb went off harmlessly on waste ground at Blackfriars, Strand. The explosion did not do any damage to the cathedral and only a few windows were broken. The bomb was buried for three days before being detected by a search party.

R.A.F. smash Goering's Sunday raids on London by 400 planes 175 SHOT DOWN

Another bomb on Palace 5 RAIDERS CRASH ON LONDON Fifth hospital bombed

SECOND WEEK OF THE BATTLE OF LONDON WAS OPENED BY GOERING WITH FOUR MORE BIG DAY AND NIGHT RAIDS—AND BY THE R.A.F. WITH A SMASHING VICTORY. This morning it was learned that 175 enemy aircraft, out of 400 sent in many waves, were shot down in the three Sunday day-light raids on London. Thirty R.A.F. fighters were lost, but the pilots of ten are safe.

Again the Nazi murder bombers were sent against Buckingham Palace in a third deliberate attempt to kill the King and Queen. One bomb, which did not explode, damaged the Queen's private apartment. Vengeance was swift. Almost immediately afterwards the plane which bombed the Palace was shot to pieces in mid-air by Spitfires.

Great air battles were fought out fiercely all the way from the coast to London as big formations of British fighters sailed into the massed squadrons which tried to fight their way to the capital. And all the way from the coast to London the countryside is strewn with the wreckage of shot down Nazi bombers.

AT LEAST FIVE CAME DOWN IN LONDON, ONE EXPLODED IN THE AIR AND CRASHED ON TO A JEWELLER'S SHOP BESIDE VICTORIA STATION. On each raid a few of the bombers reached London and east. Although houses were hit there were few casualties. German air force losses for the first nine days of the Blitz—it began on Saturday last week—now reach this staggering total: FLAMES LOST 455 AIRMEN LOST 1,189

Against this the R.A.F. lost a hundred and one planes and only fifty-seven pilots, the others landing safely after bailing out. In the raid last night and early this morning bombs were dropped on one of London's most famous hospitals—the fifth hospital to be hit—a London theatre, a newspaper office, and a large block of offices. A large number of houses also were hit.

All the time the R.A.F. continue their terrific attack on Hitler's invasion bases. Again on Saturday night they dropped hundreds of tons of explosives on the Channel ports. PALACE LAWNS SET ON FIRE

Daily Express Staff Reporter HILDE MARCHANT. ONCE again the German Air Force has attacked Buckingham Palace. This is its third attempt to kill the King and Queen or drive them from London to back up its own communications. Two high explosive bombs were dropped. One landed in a bath, once again began to sear smashed and falling masonry damaged the furniture, burst up windows and clear plaster from the rooms. When the first attempt was made on the Palace the Nazis said it was a casual raid, rather misnamed. When the second bomb fell on the royal chapel they said they were after petrol stores. This time and most obvious raid made in daylight, with Pathé cameras and cameras, was a direct attack on the Palace. Many people went to look at the damage last night, though, apart from the hole in the front roadway, there is little to see from the front. When the second bomb exploded the noise was heard all around the West End. It had been so subdued, and merely scattered debris.

London theatre bombed And large block of offices A London theatre was badly damaged early today when a bomb fell on a large block of offices. It is believed that a night telephone operator and a number of workers were in the office. £5,046,966 given for aircraft The Minister of Aircraft Production has today announced that the total of £5,046,966 has been allocated for the purchase of Spitfires—some 3,000.

CHANNEL WEATHER—Strong N.W. breeze at Dover yesterday; off shore breeze at dusk. Bright moon, high cloud.

Daily Express

Monday, September 16, 1940



Spitfires ambush raiders

SPITFIRES and Hurricanes, lying hidden in clouds, and waiting in perfect conjunction with ground batteries, darted from their sky ambush yesterday to smash attacks by 400 German raiders in two big battles.

New tricks and tactics had the Germans discovered and the R.A.F. fighters handed them on from ambush. Anti-aircraft gunners helped to lead the Spitfires' attack where more Spitfires were shot down. Besides doing this, the ground gunners knocked off at least four raiders to add to their own score. The wreckage of the Germans began to appear before noon. For several weeks the outer ring of British fighters has patrolled several miles inland, and the raiders have not used to meeting only ground fire on flying across the Channel coast.

But as German bombers, with Messerschmitt fighters, swooped through cloud-bank levels over the Channel coast, Hurricanes pointed on them from all directions. One Dornier went down. Two Messerschmitts followed. The two were destroyed in a little less than half an hour the Messerschmitts found in the action. Then they fell on to sea in two and three, following the last bomber.

In all, eight or ten groups of Nazis came over in their attack between Dover and Dungeness. Only two formations got through towards London, and they were the first to be shot down. The first was shot down at 11.31 a.m. It landed in the Channel. Five co-operation between gunners and fighters above was seen when a formation of raiders approached London. Three Spitfires suddenly shot out of a bank of cloud. Two Nazi planes crashed. The rest dived for the cover of the clouds to the east.

A certain plane shot up in front of raiders, heading them off. It was a Spitfire, and had been firing in another cloud. Two more German planes were seen to be shot down. The rest of the raiders were seen to be shot down. The rest of the raiders were seen to be shot down.



A NAZI bomber taking part in the Sunday raids on London is shot down in flames in the middle of Broad Street, High Road. The mass of great blocks of houses along the street. Large pieces of debris were scattered as far as 200 yards away.

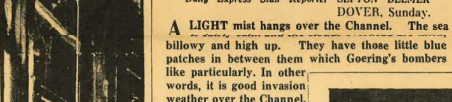
I WATCH THE R.A.F. BLITZ

Daily Express Staff Reporter SEFTON DELMER DOVER, Sunday. A LIGHT mist hangs over the Channel. The sea billows and high up. They have those little blue patches in between them which Goering's bombers like particularly. In other words, it is good invasion weather over the Channel.

But, and you may think I am a pessimist for saying so, I can't see them coming yet. There is still so much to discourage them. There is all that R.A.F. up in the sky shooting down the German raiders over the flat land and into the sea, as I have seen them shooting them down today. The Channel itself isn't exactly what you'd call misty. And then there is what I saw going on last night and what, when I have finished telephoning this message, shall be watching again tonight: all-night bombing of the German bases on the French coast. I may have some experience for any one else as I have been there nearly about the time the airmen went in London and the men went down into your shelters. Well, I remember the airmen were going in and they certainly were going in Calais and Boulogne and Dunkirk.

MYSTERY TRACERS I saw the bombs flashing bright and white as they exploded. I saw the darkness flare like orange stars, shooting in the sky, then lighting up the objective, the docks the barges, the petrol dumps, the gun batteries, the anti-aircraft guns and the black sea. I saw the German searchlights flash and search for the bombers. I saw the anti-aircraft guns fire and the bombs fall. I saw the German searchlights flash and search for the bombers. I saw the anti-aircraft guns fire and the bombs fall.

WHERE RAIDERS DIE Now we see their particularity but show. They are being set the same target. Certainly the invaders' loss is not a light one. The German raiders, says the reporter Arthur Menckel, took me for a target. He was standing in an American movie house when the British bombers were bombing them. He kept his promise. Perhaps it is better that he should have been killed. Menckel asked me, "Well, I am going to show you where the Messerschmitts and Dorniers go to die." He kept his promise. Perhaps it is better that he should have been killed. Menckel asked me, "Well, I am going to show you where the Messerschmitts and Dorniers go to die."



Clocks of every kind—seven two "gasometers"—were scattered along the street when a Junkers J. 52, shot down, was blown to bits by a few anti-aircraft shells burning near the station. Yesterday—Dover pictures. Prices Five and Six.

BOMB CRASHES DOWN HOSPITAL STAIRS

Daily Express Raid Reporters. ONE of the oldest London hospitals was hit by a bomb last night. The bomb fell down the main staircase and shattered it—but not one of the patients in the wards leading off the stairs was injured. Only one person was injured—a member of the medical staff who was in a small room at the top of the building. A volunteer fireman climbed a ladder and brought him down the stairs in his "stockings". Ward sisters and doctors opened doors to get the patient down. The patient was taken to hospital. The bomb was taken to hospital.

Statenman in crash BUDAPEST, Sunday.—M. Kallós, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was injured in a crash landing after breaking his leg in a car accident.—Reuter.

Advertisement for Sylvan Soap. Text: "DON'T TELL ME YOU USE A WHITE SOAP FOR YOUR WASHING AND HOUSEHOLD JOBS! I ALWAYS USE A YELLOW SOAP." "THAT SHOWS YOU'VE NEVER HEARD OF THE NEW WHITE HOUSEHOLD SOAP—SYLVAN. WHY SYLVAN CLEANS BETTER THAN ANY COLOURED SOAP? IT LASTS LONGER AND IS SO MUCH EASIER ON THE HANDS." "WHY SYLVAN SOAP IS BEST HERE is a test you can make. Put small equal sized pieces of Sylvan and any other household soap in a bowl of warm water. Leave for three hours and then compare. The Sylvan bar will be still hard, the other soap will be a jelly. Sylvan lasts—you get more hard cleaning and washing for your money when you buy Sylvan Soap. Sylvan Soap is WHITE—and costs only 2/6."



Advertisement for Sylvan Soap, including contact information and a small note about the Battle of Britain.

Questions

Study sources A, B, and C.

1. How well prepared do you think that Britain was to resist the Luftwaffe (German air force) in July 1940? [6]

Study sources D and E.

2. In what ways did Park want to change tactics and why? Explain your answer. [6]

Study the two photos in source F.

3. Why do you think that the image has been altered? [2]

Study source G.

4. This question has two parts.
 - a. What did Barclay think about Spitfire pilots? [2]
 - b. How did he regard the enemy in the combats that he describes? [2]

Study Source H.

5. How do you think the difference between the reported and actual figures of destroyed enemy aircraft can be explained? [4]

Before the Battle of Britain, Hitler said:

England, despite the hopelessness of her military situation, has so far shown herself unwilling to come to any compromise.

Now consider all of the sources.

6. Using all the sources, why do you think Britain was able to win the battle of Britain, despite Hitler's claim that her military situation was hopeless? [8]

Total for Section A: 30 marks

Section B: Essays

Answer one question.

Use examples from your own knowledge to support your answer. Wherever possible, anchor your arguments in your knowledge of the past.

All questions are worth 20 marks.

1. Oral history is a type of history made by interviewing people and collecting their accounts of the past. What do you think might be the strengths and weaknesses of this type of history?
2. Assess the reasons for English or British defeat in any one battle, series of battles, or war.
3. Assess the significance of any scientific or technological development you have studied.
4. Assess the significance of any female figure from history that you have studied.
5. 'All revolutions devour their own children.' How far do you agree?
6. Is history a science or an art? Explain your answer.

Total for Section B: 20 marks

Total for paper: 50 marks

END OF PAPER